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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



A NEW MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
UPON WHICH ARE DELINEATED ITS VAST WORKS OF
INTERNAL COMMUNICATION,
ROUTES ACROSS THE CONTINENT &c.
SHOWING ALSO
CANADA
and the
ISLAND OF CUBA.
By W. WILLIAMS.
PHILADELPHIA.
Published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co. No. 14 N. Fourth St.
1853.

EXPLANATION
Water Springs 100
Great Rivers
Projections & Lines 100
Scale 1/4
Coastline
Landscape Details
Mountains





A

NEW AND COMPLETE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

UNITED STATES;

GIVING A

FULL AND COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

OF THE

PRESENT CONDITION, INDUSTRY, AND RESOURCES

OF THE

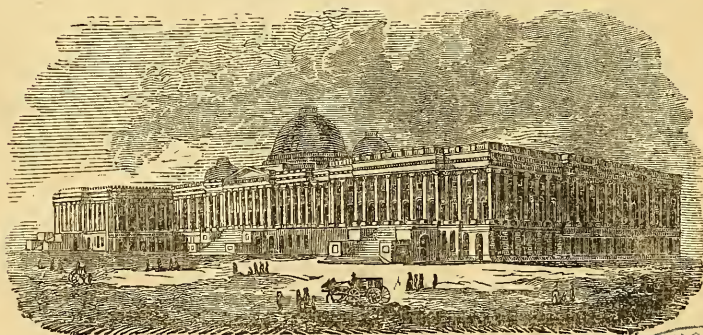
American Confederacy:

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Feb. 6th 1834*

EMBRACING, ALSO,

IMPORTANT TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION,
FROM RECENT AND ORIGINAL SOURCES; TOGETHER WITH THE
RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1850, AND POPULATION
AND STATISTICS IN MANY CASES TO 1853.

BY THOMAS BALDWIN AND J. THOMAS, M.D.



PHILADELPHIA:
LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO.
1854.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1853, by

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Pennsylvania.

PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

WE are gratified in being able to offer to the public the most elaborate, comprehensive, and perfect Gazetteer of the United States that has ever issued from the press. In its preparation, no considerations of expense or labor have been allowed to interfere with a work designed to be as PERFECT AS POSSIBLE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AND IN ALL OF ITS DETAILS. Nor have the successive issues of other Gazetteers, hurried through the press to claim the market, tempted us to offer our book before all of the results of the ample Census of 1850, and other material in the hands of the Editors, were FULLY DIGESTED AND ACCURATELY ARRANGED.

When this Gazetteer was first announced, 900 pages were designed as the utmost limit of the book. But owing to the amount of important matter, accumulated through the personal labors of the Editors, and their assistants, as well as through the active efforts of SEVERAL THOUSAND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES, the work has swelled to above 1300 pages. This new matter is all of a recent character, and in many instances embraces STATISTICS AND POPULATIONS TO 1853, obtained since the census was taken. This gives it an inestimable value over every other work of the kind in existence.

LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co.

Publishers.

INTRODUCTION

1898

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1898. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of their surnames. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1898 are as follows: [The text is extremely faint and illegible, but appears to be a list of names.]

[The text is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a list of names or a continuation of the text from the previous section.]

PREFACE.

AT no time since the first settlement of our country have so many important changes taken place as during the last ten years. Within that period the Republic has been increased by the acquisition of territory comprising above 800,000 square miles, an area considerably greater than that of Spain, Italy, France, Great Britain, and Germany combined. This new territory, added to that previously belonging to the United States, gives an extent of about 3,000,000 square miles, nearly equalling the whole of continental Europe; while in the diversity of its geographical features, as well as in that of its climate, and in the variety of its productions, it greatly surpasses every other country or region of equal area on any portion of the globe.

Although much of the newly acquired territory is of little value for agricultural purposes, the remote position and exhaustless mineral wealth of one portion has aroused and kept awake a spirit of enterprise that has imparted new life to every department of business. An activity unexampled in the history of our nation, has been communicated not only to commerce and manufactures, to supply the constantly increasing wants of the gold-producing State—but also to the construction of new lines of communication, by which the remoter regions of our vast territory may be rendered readily accessible to all. Hence it is, that within the last two or three years, railroads have been projected on a scale, and are being completed with a rapidity unparalleled in the past achievements of this or any other country. A railway map of our North-western, Western, and South-western States, containing a perfect representation of the roads that were planned and completed a year ago, would now be so far antedated as scarcely to be recognized by one who is familiar with the lines as they exist at present. It is these lines of communication which convey, like so many arteries, the nourishment which has supplied the amazing growth of our hundred and twenty cities. It is to these that Chicago owes her astonishing prosperity, and an increase which, if continued in the same ratio, would, in less than twenty years, give her a population far greater than that of New York at the present time. (See UNITED STATES, page 1178.)

Our country exhibits at present a remarkable combination of all the various elements of national prosperity and progress, at least so far as regards material wealth and power. On the one hand we see a spirit of boundless activity and enterprise, pervading not only every class, but, we might almost say, every individual of the entire community: on the other, we behold the gifts of fortune poured out without stint or measure everywhere around us. We need only allude to our immense agricultural resources, to our extraordinary commercial advantages, and to those recent discoveries of inexhaustible mineral wealth in different parts of the United States, but more especially in that new El Dorado, whose true history throws into the shade all that was fabled of the ancient Hermus, or

“Rich Pactolus, rolled o’er sands of gold.”

Nor should we omit to mention—what is indeed no less important, and, we may add, is equally the gift of fortune to our country—the thronging myriads that are constantly poured upon our shores from over-peopled Europe, supplying laborers for our great works of internal improvement, and for the development of those unexplored resources which seem too vast for the unassisted efforts of any single nation.

To represent correctly the PRESENT condition of this Republic, so vast in its extent, so various in its features, and so astonishing in its progress, is the task that has been proposed to us. The inherent difficulties of the undertaking—difficulties not so much owing to the endless number and variety of topics, as to the changes that are continually taking place in every city or village throughout the land—must be obvious to every intelligent and reflecting mind. No reasonable person will look for perfection in a work of this kind; but those who feel an interest in the progress of their country, or who seek information respecting any town or section within the limits of our immense territory, will expect and have a right to demand, that a book professing to be a “Gazetteer of the United States,” shall be as nearly perfect in respect to completeness and accuracy, as it is possible for unremitting labor and the most watchful diligence to make it.

In the performance of our arduous task, we have been anxious to avail ourselves of every possible means through which recent and authentic information might be obtained. We have not only carefully consulted the numerous and valuable works on topography and statistics that have been published within the last few years, but have been at particular pains to collect our materials as much as possible from private and ORIGINAL sources. In the last respect (originality) we feel persuaded that our Gazetteer may claim, both as regards matter and arrangement, a great superiority over every other work of the kind that has been published in this country. By deriving the most important part of our information

from individuals actually residing in the particular town or section to be described, we have been enabled to bring our work fully up to the times, and to avoid the numerous errors that result from copying from other works which were either written themselves, or have derived their materials from those that were written many years ago.

Especial attention has been given to the subject of arrangement, so all-important in every work of reference. A particular explanation of our plan will be found on page 11. It may be proper, however, to observe here, that in all those cases in which the same name—such as WASHINGTON, for example—is applied to a multitude of different places, and consequently is repeated a great number of times, the repeated names are so arranged that one who is acquainted with our plan can at once turn to the particular place which he may be in search of. The longer articles are divided into sections, distinguished by headings, which indicate to the inquirer at a glance the part where he must look for information respecting the different topics treated of in the article. Under the head of "*Objects of Interest to Tourists*," is comprised a much greater variety of subjects than would be implied in the common expression, "Natural Curiosities," inasmuch as it has been deemed proper to point out not only natural, but also artificial curiosities; in short, all such objects as would be especially interesting to the scientific and general inquirer, as well as to the admirer of the wonders of nature.

In a work comprising such an immense variety of matter, and containing many thousand names not given in any other Gazetteer, it is obvious that a large number of the descriptions must of necessity be brief. It will, however, be perceived that the notices of all important places are full and comprehensive; and these have been almost without exception prepared from materials RECENTLY furnished by some one residing in the place described, or its immediate vicinity. We have been anxious, as far as our limits would permit, to do full justice to every section of the United States; but especial attention has been bestowed upon the newer portions of our country, both on account of the greater interest felt by all in the young and rising settlements of the West, and on account of those constant and rapid changes, to keep pace with which, the most unremitting diligence and watchfulness are necessary. The notices of the counties in this Gazetteer will, it is believed, be found far more full and satisfactory than those given in other similar works. The aim of the editors has been, to sum up in a small compass all the more important facts, including ALL THE MOST INTERESTING POINTS IN THE STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE CENSUS OF 1850.

While on the subject of statistics, it may be observed that the population of a great number of the Western towns has been very inadequately represented by the census returns of 1850, owing doubtless not only to

the ravages of the cholera in 1849, but to its prevalence also, in many places, at the very time the census was being taken. The knowledge of this fact has made us very anxious to procure from other sources materials whereby the statements of the census might be corrected or confirmed. Accordingly, we have sought and obtained a large amount of local information, which has enabled us, in a multitude of instances, to give the population of towns and villages up to 1853. And although in some cases the populations given are only estimates furnished by some resident of the place, yet such an approximation to the true census as this will generally furnish, is of the greatest service in enabling one to form a just idea of the size and importance of a town; and, indeed, may be much nearer the actual truth than a regular census taken when, owing to some extraordinary cause, the place may have far less or far more than its average number of inhabitants.

It will be perceived that in a majority of instances we have given the origin of the names of the different counties, more particularly of such names as have been bestowed in honor of some distinguished individual. This has never before been done in any Gazetteer of the United States. It is due, in our opinion, to posterity, as well as to the reputation of each State, that the names and character of those who have been distinguished for their services, either to the country at large or to the particular settlement which they may have honored by their private virtues, or defended by their valor, should be preserved in some more public and enduring record than the memory of those who have been eyewitnesses of their great or noble deeds. It is to be regretted that so many works on the geography or history of the individual States, omit to give us those particulars respecting the character and life of the more prominent of the early settlers, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to the next, if not to the present generation, and which it is all the more important to mention, because they are seldom found in works of a more extensive and general character. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that many interesting incidents, which could now be readily given with all the attending circumstances, will, in a few years, either be entirely lost, or only connected with authentic history by some frail thread of tradition, or some semifabulous legendary story.

It may be remarked that in a few instances, the pronunciation of geographical names—especially of such as are difficult or of foreign origin—has been given in this work. Those who feel a particular curiosity with regard to this subject, are referred to Baldwin's Pronouncing Gazetteer, in which the names are not only pronounced, but the principles of geographical pronunciation are laid down and fully explained.

It remains for us to perform an act of justice by acknowledging our obligations to the different sources whence we have obtained our most

valuable information. Among the works to which we are especially indebted, is HUNT'S "Merchant's Magazine," a commercial journal of the highest character, treating of almost every subject related either directly or indirectly to trade, finance, internal improvements, &c.

Nor can we omit to express our great obligations to the "American Almanac," a publication of which each successive issue has only contributed to establish and extend a reputation that has long been of the very highest order. As a convenient, accurate, and well-digested compendium of scientific and miscellaneous information, we know of no book worthy to be compared with it.

We should withhold a just tribute from one of the ablest and most interesting periodicals published in our country, did we omit to acknowledge the important assistance we have derived from DE BOW'S "Commercial Review;" nor are we less indebted to the "Internal Resources of the South and West," a work comprising an immense amount of geographical and statistical information respecting a vast region whose resources have till recently been almost unexplored.

For no inconsiderable portion of the commercial statistics contained in our work—especially in relation to places situated on the great lakes—we are indebted to ANDREWS' "Report on Colonial and Lake Trade."

We would here take occasion to express our heartfelt acknowledgments to the Honorable J. GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, for the courtesy and promptitude he has manifested in furnishing us, from his department, the various documents necessary in prosecuting our work.

In addition to the above, we have consulted numerous works on the history and geography of the individual States, among which we may name, WHEELER'S "History of North Carolina," WHITE'S "Statistics of Georgia," and HUNT'S "Gazetteer of Wisconsin," published late in the summer of the present year. The editor of the last-named work very kindly forwarded to us the sheets of his Gazetteer as they were printed, many weeks before the entire work was given to the public, by which means we were enabled to avail ourselves of whatever new and valuable matter it contained, respecting one of the most important and rapidly improving of all the Western States.

But if our acknowledgments are due to the works from which we have derived such important assistance, we owe, indeed, our heartfelt thanks to the gentlemen in different parts of the Union, who have so generously contributed to aid us in our laborious undertaking. We are not permitted to give the names of many of those—especially in the Southern and Western States—to whom our warmest acknowledgments are due. But we take great pleasure in paying a just tribute of gratitude to the following gentlemen, who have furnished information, without which our work

would have been very deficient with respect to many important places in the Eastern and Middle States.

WILLIAM ALLEN, LOUIS O. COWAN, S. CRAM, DAVID L. EATON, ARCHIBALD JONES, ROBERT LOW, CHARLES LOWELL, (Editor of the "Maine Light,") of Maine.

JAMES BELL, C. W. BURT, WILLIAM H. HACKETT, of New Hampshire.

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JOHN BOYD, L. L. CAMP, J. T. CLARKE, J. H. CARPENTER, O. S. TERRY, RALPH GILBERT, GEORGE HUBBARD, RALPH R. PHELPS, E. SCOVILL, J. F. WADE, SAMUEL W. WOODRUFF, of Connecticut.

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In committing the result of our long and arduous labours to the public, we are encouraged by the reflection that those whose criticism is most to be valued or feared, will be most capable of appreciating the extraordinary difficulties of our undertaking, and will best know how to make allowance for those imperfections from which no human production can be entirely exempt.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 23, 1853.*

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN, ETC., OF THE PRESENT WORK.

I. THE population of states, counties, and townships, and the agricultural and other statistics of the counties, are invariably given (except in the case of California) according to the census of 1850: in such instances, no date is usually affixed.

The population and agricultural statistics of the counties of California are given according to the census of 1852, as stated in the Governor's message, issued January, 1853.

The population of villages and towns (except of the larger class) being very rarely given in the census, has generally been obtained from private correspondents or other recent sources. They usually refer to 1852 or 1853: in these cases, however, the dates are generally affixed.

II. With regard to arrangement, the greatest care has been used to make it ALPHABETICAL in the strictest sense. If a name is composed of two or three parts, it is arranged in the same place as if it were written as a single word: thus, OAK ORCHARD (OAKORCHARD) is placed after OAKLAND and before OAK RIDGE.

When one and the same name, referring to different places, occurs several times in succession, the repeated names are arranged according to the order of the states or territories in which the places are situated, as follows:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Mexico, Utah, California, Oregon, and Washington. Thus, if one is looking for a place named WASHINGTON, in Maine, he will find it at the beginning of the series; if in Georgia or Louisiana, near the middle; if in Iowa or Wisconsin, near the end. If the same name should chance to be given to several townships or villages in one state, these are arranged according to the names of the counties in which they are situated. Thus, CENTRE, a township of *Guernsey* county, Ohio,

will be given after CENTRE of *Columbiana* county, and before CENTRE of *Monroe* county.

The general rule of arrangement by states has the following partial exceptions:—1. *Natural* objects, such as rivers, mountains, &c., are given before states, counties, or towns of the same name. It is important, however, to observe that when the word "river" is an *essential* part of the name, as in RED RIVER, BEAR RIVER, it will take its regular alphabetical place as a compound word. For example, BEAR RIVER will come after BEAR CREEK and BEAR MOUNTAIN, and before BEAR-TOWN. 2. All the counties of one name are given together (arranged according to the order of the states, as exhibited above) before any of the towns or villages.

Cities, villages, and towns of the same name are arranged according to the order of the states, but promiscuously, since there is, in our country, no decided and permanent distinction between a village and a town, or between a town and a city.

III. It is proper to observe, that what is called a "town" in New England, is a very different thing from a town in most of the other states. In order to prevent any misapprehension from this source, as well as for the sake of consistency, the same designation has been applied to these as to townships in other states, for it seems proper, in a general work on the United States, to avoid as much as possible merely local or sectional terms and phrases. It should, however, be remarked that the townships of New England differ from those of the other states in this—they invariably contain a village of the same name, although this village may have but a few houses, and may be far from being the largest in the township.

Whenever, after describing a village, the population of the township is given, unless expressly stated to the contrary, the township is to be understood as having the same name as the village.

IV. Care has been taken to give the correct spelling of names, as this is essential to their proper alphabetical arrangement. As this subject, however, is one of great difficulty, inasmuch as the greatest diversity fre-

quently prevails even among writers well acquainted with the names in question, two or three different spellings have in many instances been given in this Gazetteer, with a reference to what was considered the preferable or more popular spelling. It would, however, have been impossible to do this in all cases, on account of the immense number of names variously written. It is, there-

fore, recommended that the inquirer should not abandon the search in despair, even if he does not find a name with the spelling with which he is most familiar: *e. g.* if he should not find PERRYVILLE, he may perhaps find the place he is in search of under PERRYSVILLE; if he cannot find CLARKSVILLE, he may very probably succeed in finding CLARKESVILLE, &c. &c.

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THIS WORK.

Ala.	Alabama.	Miss.	Mississippi.
Ark.	Arkansas.	Mo.	Missouri.
Cal.	California.	N. C.	North Carolina.
dis.	district.	N. H.	New Hampshire.
co.	county.	N. J.	New Jersey.
Conn.	Connecticut.	N. Y.	New York.
Del.	Delaware.	Ogn.	Oregon.
Fla.	Florida.	O.	Ohio.
Ga.	Georgia.	Pa.	Pennsylvania.
Ill.	Illinois.	par.	parish.
Ind.	Indiana.	Pop.	Population.
Io.	Iowa.	R. I.	Rhode Island.
Ky.	Kentucky.	S. C.	South Carolina.
La.	Louisiana.	Tenn.	Tennessee.
Mass.	Massachusetts.	Ter. or Terr.	Territory.
Md.	Maryland.	U. S.	United States.
Me.	Maine.	Va.	Virginia.
Mich.	Michigan.	Vt.	Vermont.

UNITED STATES GAZETTEER.

AAR

AARONSBURG, a post-village in the S. E. part of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on an affluent of Penn's creek, about 20 miles E. by S. from Bellefonte, and 89 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. Population about 200.

AARONSBURG, a post-office of Clinton county, New York.

AARON'S RUN, a post-office of Montgomery county, Kentucky, 65 miles E. of Frankfort.

ABBAYE POINT, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, is situated between Huron bay and Keweenaw bay, on Lake Superior.

ABBENVILLE, a post-office of La Fayette county, Mississippi.

ABBEVILLE, a district in the W. N. W. part of South Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 960 square miles. The Savannah river (navigable by small boats) forms the entire boundary on the S. W., and the Saluda river on the N. E.; the district is drained by Long Cane and Rocky rivers, affluents of the Savannah. The surface is elevated, and finely diversified in hill and dale; the soil is generally fertile, well watered, and extensively cultivated. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, sweet potatoes, and swine are the staples. This district produced in 1850, 27,192 bales of cotton; 1,054,333 bushels of corn; 99,101 of wheat; 279,935 of oats; and 119,774 of sweet potatoes. There were 39 grist mills, 8 saw and planing mills, and 12 tanneries. It contained 43 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 1151 pupils attending public schools, 500 attending a college, and 557 attending academies or other schools. Three gold mines are worked in the district. It is intersected by the Greenville and Columbia railroad, lately constructed. Abbeville is one of the most populous districts in the N. W. part of the state. Capital, Abbeville. Population 32,318.

ABBEVILLE, a small town, capital of the above district, is situated on an affluent of Little river, 97 miles W. by N. from Columbia, (with which it is connected by railroad,) and 529 miles S. W. from Washington. It contains a court-house, jail, arsenal, magazine, and a newspaper office. The surrounding country is fertile, and mostly occupied by plantations

ABE

of cotton and Indian corn. Population about 400.

ABBEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Henry county, Alabama, on Yattayabba creek, 211 miles S. E. of Tuscaloosa, and 837 W. S. W. from Washington. It was chosen as the county seat in 1834. Present population about 300.

ABBEVILLE, a post-office of Vermilion parish Louisiana.

ABBEVILLE, a post-village of Medina county, Ohio, on a branch of Rocky river, 123 miles N. E. of Columbus.

ABBOT, a post-township of Piscataquis county, Maine, 76 miles N. by E. from Augusta, intersected by the Piscataquis river. Population 747.

ABBOT, a township of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin.

ABBOTT'S CREEK, a post-office of Davidson county, North Carolina.

ABBOTSFORD, a post-office of Westchester county, New York.

ABBOTT'S CREEK, of Davidson county, North Carolina, flows southward into Yadkin river.

ABBOTTSTOWN, a post-village of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on a small affluent of Conewago creek, 16 miles W. S. W. from York, and 29 miles S. from Harrisburg.

ABBOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Darke county, Ohio.

ABB'S VALLEY, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

ABE SPRING, a post-office of Calhoun county, Florida.

ABERDEEN, a flourishing town, capital of Monroe county, Mississippi, is situated on the right bank of Tombigbee river, 165 miles N. E. from Jackson, 28 miles N. from Columbus, and about 400 miles by water from Mobile. It is the largest town on the Tombigbee, and one of the most flourishing and commercial places in the state. Steamboats navigate the river regularly from Mobile to Aberdeen during the greater part of the year, and about 30,000 bales of cotton are shipped annually from the latter town. It was formerly considered the limit of steam navigation on this river, but recently boats have ascended 40 miles farther during high water. The projected railroad from Mobile

to the Ohio river passes 5 miles W. from Aberdeen. The adjacent country is highly productive. Two or three newspapers are published in the town. An active emigration has been directed to this vicinity during the last ten years. First settled in 1836. Population in 1853, about 5000.

ABERDEEN, a post-office of Monroe county, Arkansas.

ABERDEEN, a small village of Monroe county, Tennessee.

ABERDEEN, a post-village of Brown county, Ohio, 123 miles S. W. from Columbus. It is situated on the Ohio river, opposite Maysville in Kentucky. Population about 800.

ABERDEEN, a post-office of Ohio county, Indiana.

ABERFOIL, a post-office of Macon county, Alabama, 158 miles S. E. of Tuscaloosa.

ABERNETHY, a post-village of Perry county, Missouri, about 10 miles S. W. of Mississippi river.

ABERT (ábert) LAKE, in Minnesota Territory, W. of Sioux river, in lat. 44° 30' N., lon. 97° 15' W. It is scarcely 2 miles W. from Lake Poinsett; length about 8 miles, greatest breadth 3 or 4 miles.

ABERT LAKE, Oregon, in lat. about 42° 45' N., lon. 120° W., is about 20 miles long, and 5 miles wide. It is a curious fact that neither of these lakes is connected with any important body or stream of water. They were named in honor of Colonel J. J. Abert, chief of the Topographical Bureau at Washington.

ABINGDON, a post-village of Harford county, Maryland, about 25 miles N. E. from Baltimore, and 52 N. N. E. from Annapolis. It is situated about 4 miles S. W. of the railroad connecting Havre de Grace with Baltimore.

ABINGDON, a handsome town, capital of Washington county, Virginia, is pleasantly situated in a valley between the main forks of Holston river, about 7 miles from each, 304 miles W. by S. from Richmond, and nearly 8 miles from the boundary of Tennessee. It is the most considerable and flourishing town in the S. W. part of Virginia. The situation is elevated, the town is well built, and the principal street is macadamized. It contains 6 churches, 2 academies, 2 printing-offices, and manufactories of leather, saddles, and harness. Abingdon is on the route of the great railroad which is in progress of construction between Lynchburg on one hand, and Knoxville, Tennessee, on the other, which, when finished, will form part of the most direct route from New York to New Orleans. Population about 1000.

ABINGDON, a post-village of Lake county, Illinois, 4 miles S. W. from Waukegan, and 243 N. by E. from Springfield.

ABINGDON, a post-office of Jefferson county, Iowa.

ABINGTON, a post-township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the Old Colony

railroad, 20 miles S. by E. from Boston. The village contains a bank. Pop., 5269.

ABINGTON, a post-village of Windham county, Connecticut, 39 miles E. by N. from Hartford.

ABINGTON, a post-township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. from Philadelphia, and 109 E. from Harrisburg. The post-office is at the village of Mooretown, on the Philadelphia and Doylestown turnpike. Population, 1836.

ABINGTON, a post-township, Wayne county, Indiana. Population, 836.

ABINGTON, a post-village, in the above township, on the E. fork of Whitewater river, 72 miles E. from Indianapolis. Population about 200.

ABINGTON, a thriving village in the S. W. corner of Knox county, Illinois.

ABINGTON, a township in the N. E. part of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about 25 miles N. N. E. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 2880.

ABINGTON CENTRE, a flourishing post-village in the above township, 135 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It is a place of active business, and is rapidly improving. It is connected by railroad with the New York and Erie railroad at Great Bend. The name of the post-office has been changed to Waverley.

ABIQUIU, à` be-ke-oo', a post-town of Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio de Chama, about 60 miles N. W. from Santa Fe, in lat. about 36° 5' N., lon. 106° 40' W.

ABO, á'bo, a town (now in ruins) of New Mexico, on an affluent of the Rio Grande, in about 34° 26' N. lat., and 106° 15' W. lon.

ABOITE, a small river of Allen county, Indiana, flows into Little river.

ABOITE, a post-township, Allen county, Indiana. Population, 539.

ABOITE, a post-village of Allen county, Indiana, on the canal connecting Fort Wayne with Peru.

ABRAHANTOWN, a post-office of Marion county, Florida.

ABRAM'S CREEK, a small stream of Columbia county, New York, falling into the Hudson river, 4 miles above Hudson city.

ABSCOTA, a post-office of Calhoun county, Michigan, 120 miles W. of Detroit.

ABSE'COM, (written also, ANSECMBE, ABSECUM, and ABSECON,) a post-village of Atlantic county, New Jersey, on a creek of the same name, 95 miles south from Trenton, and 2 miles above Absecom bay. It is connected with Camden by the Absecom railroad.

ACADEMIA, a post-office of Juniata county, Pennsylvania.

ACADEMIA, a post-office of Knox county, Tennessee, 193 miles E. of Nashville.

ACADEMY, a post-office of Ontario county, New York.

ACADEMY, a post-office of Pochahontas county, Virginia.

ACCATINK, a post-office of Fairfax county, Virginia.

ACCIDENT, a post-office of Alleghany county, Maryland.

ACCOMACK, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 480 square miles. It forms part of a peninsula which is washed by Chesapeake bay on the W., and by the Atlantic on the E. The county is about 48 miles long, and 10 miles wide. It comprises numerous low, sandy islands extending along the seacoast, one of which is 8 miles in length. The county was formed from Northampton in 1672, and the name was derived from a tribe of Indians who once frequented this region. The surface is level, the soil light and moderately fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. Capital, Accomack Court House, or Drummond Town. Population 18,790, of whom 12,903 are free, and 4987 slaves.

ACCOMACK COURT HOUSE, (DRUMMOND TOWN,) a small post-village, situated nearly in the centre of the above county, of which it is the capital, 193 miles E. by N. from Richmond. Population about 300.

ACCORD, a post-office of Ulster county, New York, 76 miles N. by W. from New York.

ACHOR, or **ACHORTOWN**, a post-village in the E. part of Columbiana county, Ohio, about 3 miles W. of the Pennsylvania line.

ACOMA, â-ko'mâ, a pueblo or village in Socorro county, New Mexico, on a small branch of the Puerco river, about 60 miles W. S. W. from Albuquerque, and 20 miles nearly S. from Mount Taylor, in the Sierra Madre.

ACONA, a post-office of Holmes county, Mississippi.

ACQUACKANONCK, a post-township of Passaic county, New Jersey, 13 miles S. W. of New York, and about 80 N. E. of Trenton. A small village of the same name is situated on the Passaic river, at the head of sloop navigation. Population, 2925.

ACQUINTON, a post-office of King William county, Virginia.

ACRA, a post-village of Greene county, New York, 47 miles S. S. W. of Albany.

ACTON, post-township of York county, Maine, 90 miles S. W. from Augusta, on the head waters of the Salmon Falls river. Population, 1359.

ACTON, formerly a township of Windham county, Vermont, 90 miles S. from Montpelier. In 1840 it was annexed to Townshend township, of which it now constitutes the northern part.

ACTON, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, situated on the Boston and Fitchburg railroad, 22 miles N. W. from Boston, and intersected by Assabet river. Population, 1605.

ACTON CORNER, a post-village of York county, Maine, about 90 miles S. W. from Augusta.

ACWORTH, a post-township of Sullivan county, New Hampshire, 46 miles W. from Concord, was formerly noted for the manufacture of linen, said to be equal to the best imported from Ireland. Population, 1251.

ACWORTH, a post-village of Cobb county, Georgia, situated on the Western and Atlantic railroad, 12 miles N. W. from Marietta. Population about 100.

ADA, a post-township of Kent county, Michigan, 158 miles W. N. W. from Detroit. Population, 593.

ADA, a village in the above township, situated at the confluence of Thornapple creek with Grand river. The route of the proposed railroad from Port Huron to Grand Haven passes near this village.

ADAIRES, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana.

ADAIR, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of 450 square miles. It is intersected by Green river, and also drained by Little Barren river and Russell's creek. The surface is hilly, and adorned with forests of good timber; the soil is moderately fertile, producing Indian corn, tobacco, and grass. There were raised in this county in 1850, 537,945 bushels of corn; 509,003 pounds of tobacco, and 24,307 pounds of wool. Horses, cattle, and swine are exported. It contained 27 churches. There were 2774 pupils attending public schools, and 20 attending another school. The surface rocks of the county are limestone and slate. Motive power is abundant on the streams, and the county is plentifully supplied with good water. A company has been formed to make a turnpike in this county. Organized in 1801, and named in honor of John Adair, United States senator from Kentucky. Capital, Columbia. Population 9898; of whom 8191 are free, and 1707 slaves.

ADAIR, a county in N. N. E. part of Missouri, has an area of 570 square miles. It is intersected by Chariton river and by the North Fork of Salt river. The surface presents no great elevations; the soil is generally fertile, adapted to grain and grass. It produced in 1850, 141,370 bushels of Indian corn; 5801 of wheat; 11,157 of oats, and 32,605 of butter. Organized about the year 1840. Capital, Kirksville. Population, free 2298, slaves 53; total 2351.

ADAIR, a county in the S. W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Middle river, an affluent of Des Moines, and by the head streams of Nodaway river. The state road from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs passes through the county. Adair county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not yet located.

ADAIRSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Cass county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. It is situated in the midst

of a fine farming region, 156 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

ADAIRSVILLE, a post-village of Logan county, Kentucky, 180 miles S. W. from Frankfort. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated.

ADALINE, a post-office of Marshall county, Virginia.

ADAMS, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 530 square miles. Conewago creek and its branches, Latimore, Bermudian, and Opossum creeks, rise in the N. part and flow towards the Susquehanna; Rock, Marsh, and Middle creeks, the head streams of Monocacy river, rise in the county, and flow nearly southward. The surface is uneven; the ridge called South Mountain extends along the N. W. border, and numerous hills and ridges of trap rock traverse other parts of the county. The soil is of various qualities. The limestone land in the S. part is the most fertile; the red shale and trap formations in some parts are moderately productive. This county produced in 1850, 318,842 bushels of wheat; 293,979 of Indian corn; 261,779 of oats; 36,639 tons of hay, and 620,024 pounds of butter. It contained 47 churches, and 4 newspaper establishments. There were 6209 pupils attending public schools, and 77 attending academies or other schools. Copper, iron, and Potomac marble are found in the South Mountain: the copper mines have recently been worked with some success. This county was settled by Scotch and Irish, about 1740, and organized in 1800. The name was given in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Capital, Gettysburg. Population, 25,981.

ADAMS, a county in the S. W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 440 square miles. The Mississippi river bounds it on the W., dividing it from Louisiana, and the Homochitto on the S. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height; the soil is highly productive, and is mostly occupied by plantations of cotton and Indian corn, or by beautiful groves of trees. The census of 1850 gives among the productions of that year, 334,353 bushels of corn, 35,220 of sweet potatoes, and 17,473½ bales of cotton. The county contained 12 churches and 4 newspaper establishments. There were 820 pupils attending public schools, and 195 attending academies or other schools. Adams county is among the most populous and wealthy in Mississippi, and is important on account of containing the city of Natchez, the largest town of the state, as well as the county seat. Population, 18,601.

ADAMS, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of 500 square miles. The Ohio river forms its entire boundary on the S., dividing it from Kentucky, and Brush creek flows through the county from N. to S. The surface is hilly and adorned with forests of

good timber; the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. Lumber is also exported. There were raised in this county in 1850, 767,798 bushels of corn; 128,904 of wheat; 115,797 of oats, and 222,195 pounds of butter. It contained 37 churches, and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 4500 pupils attending public schools. Valuable quarries of building stone, and mines of iron ore have been opened in the S. E. part of the county, very near the river. The county is traversed by two plankroads leading to the Ohio, and by the turnpike from Maysville, Kentucky, to Zanesville. Organized in 1797. Capital, West Union. Population, 18,833.

ADAMS, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 324 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and St. Mary's rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil productive. Grain, live stock, and wool are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 101,680 bushels of Indian corn; 52,292 of wheat; 3338 tons of hay, and 9532 pounds of wool. It contained 5 churches, and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 555 pupils attending public schools. A large portion of the county is covered by forests of oak, hickory, elm, ash, beech, &c. The county was organized in 1836. Capital, Decatur. Population, 5797.

ADAMS, a flourishing county in the extreme western part of Illinois, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Missouri, has an area of 760 square miles. The N. W. part of the county is drained by Bear creek, an affluent of the Mississippi, which forms the entire boundary on the west. The surface is generally undulating, and adorned with forests of deciduous trees; the soil is exceedingly rich and extensively cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. There were raised in 1850, 2,092,713 bushels of Indian corn; 502,034 of wheat; 277,201 of oats; 10,878 tons of hay, and 340,253 pounds of butter, and 59,541 pounds of wool. The county contained 30 churches, and 7 newspaper establishments. There were 4000 pupils attending public schools, and 250 attending academies and other schools. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal and limestone. A railroad is in progress through the county, designed to connect Quincy with Clayton and other towns in the interior. Adams county is the most populous in the state excepting Cook county, and is rapidly improving. Capital, Quincy. Population, 26,508.

ADAMS, a county in the S. W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by the Nodaway river, which flows south-westward, and also drained by several of its head streams. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and the county seat is not yet located.

ADAMS, a county toward the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1355 square miles. The Wisconsin river flows through it from N. to S.; it is also drained by the Lemonweir river. The surface is mostly covered with forests, from which large quantities of lumber are procured and rafted down the Wisconsin river. The streams above named furnish extensive water-power. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staples. There were raised in 1850, 30,533 bushels of wheat; 46,675 of oats; 23,149 of corn; 3051 tons of hay, and 33,073 pounds of butter. The county seat having not yet been established, this county is attached to Sauk county for judicial purposes. Population, 187.

ADAMS, a post-township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 120 miles W. N. W. of Boston comprising two villages, North and South Adams, is intersected by the Hoosack river, and Pittsfield and N. Adams railroad. This township is noted for its great number of mills and factories, and is also remarkable as containing Saddle Mountain and a natural bridge on Hudson's brook, a description of which will be found under the head of Massachusetts. Population 6172.

ADAMS, a post-township of Jefferson county, New York, about 160 miles N. W. from Albany; intersected by Sandy creek, and by the railroad extending from Rome to Watertown.

ADAMS, a post-village of the above township on Sandy creek, 162 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It contains several churches, a bank, and more than 100 dwellings.

ADAMS, a post-village of Irwin county, Georgia, on the S. W. side of the Ocmulgee river, 97 miles S. of Milledgeville.

ADAMS, a township, forming the N. W. extremity of Champaign county, Ohio. Population, 1123.

ADAMS, a township of Clinton county, Ohio. Population, 869.

ADAMS, a township in the E. part of Coshocton county, Ohio, on the W. side of the Tuscarawas river. Population, 1419.

ADAMS, a township in the E. part of Darke county, Ohio, S. of Greenville creek. Population, 1416.

ADAMS, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Defiance county, Ohio. Population, 432.

ADAMS, a township in the W. part of Guernsey county, Ohio, 5 miles W. from Cambridge. Population, 860.

ADAMS, a township of Monroe county, Ohio, on Sunfish creek. Population, 1092.

ADAMS, a township in the N. part of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Muskingum river and Wells creek. Population, 998.

ADAMS, a post-township in the N. part of Seneca county, Ohio, on Green creek, 99 miles N. of Columbus. Population, 1416.

ADAMS, a township in the N. part of Wash-

ington county, Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum river. Population, 1293.

ADAMS, a township of Allen county, Indiana. Population, 1012.

ADAMS, a township of Carroll county, Indiana. Population, 671.

ADAMS, a township of Cass county, Indiana. Population, 474.

ADAMS, a township of Decatur county, Indiana. Population, 1257.

ADAMS, a township of Hamilton county, Indiana. Population, 861.

ADAMS, a township of Madison county, Indiana. Population, 1309.

ADAMS, a township of Parke county, Indiana. Population, 879.

ADAMS, a township of Ripley county, Indiana. Population, 1524.

ADAMS, a post-office of Adams county, Illinois.

ADAMS, a post-township in the central part of Hillsdale county, Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern railroad, 93 miles S. W. from Detroit. Population, 1129.

ADAMS, a post-township of Greene county, Wisconsin. Population, 275.

ADAMS, a post-office of Walworth county, Wisconsin.

ADAMS, a township of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Population, 504.

ADAMS, POINT OF CAPE, in Oregon, on the S. side of the mouth of Columbia river. Lat. 46° 12' N., lon. 123° 56' W.

ADAMS' MOUNT, New Hampshire. See MOUNT ADAMS.

ADAMS' BASIN, a post-village of Monroe county, New York, on the Erie canal, about 230 miles W. by N. of Albany.

ADAMS' MOUNT, a mountain in Oregon, 30 miles N. from the Columbia river, and about 100 miles due E. from its mouth: it is detached from the Cascade Mountains, being about 25 miles E. of that range.

ADAMSBURG, a post-village of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, 183 miles W. of Harrisburg.

ADAMSBURG, a post-village of Gasconade county, Missouri, on the road between St. Louis and Jefferson City, about 50 miles E. by S. from the latter town.

ADAMS' CENTRE, a post-village of Jefferson county, New York, on the N. branch of Sandy creek, 162 miles N. W. of Albany.

ADAMS' MILLS, a post-office of Pulaski county, Kentucky, 70 miles S. by E. from Frankfort.

ADAMS' MILLS, a post-village of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 61 miles E. from Columbus.

ADAMS' RUN, a post-office of Colleton District, South Carolina.

ADAMS' STORE, a post-office of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

ADAMS' STORE, a post-office of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

ADAMSTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. from Lancaster, and about 10 S. W. from Reading.

ADAMSTOWN, a post-office of Frederick county, Maryland.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of Franklin county, Massachusetts, 104 miles W. from Boston.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-office of Newport county, Rhode Island.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of Washington county, New York, 58 miles N. from Albany.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, about 250 miles N. W. of Harrisburg.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-office of Harrison county, Virginia.

ADAMSVILLE, a village of Cass county, Georgia, about 150 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-office of Marion county, Florida.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of Morgan county, Kentucky.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of MacNairy county, Tennessee, 139 miles S. W. from Nashville.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village in Salem township of Muskingum county, Ohio, about 10 miles N. N. E. from Zanesville.

ADAMSVILLE, a post-village of Cass county, Michigan, 172 miles W. by S. from Detroit.

ADARIO, a post-office of Richland county, Ohio.

ADARIO, a post-office of Waukesha county, Wisconsin.

ADDISON, a county in the W. part of Vermont, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained principally by Otter creek and its tributaries, which afford most valuable water-power. The surface is level or slightly undulating near the lake, but in the E. part rough and mountainous, and more adapted to grazing. The soil is fertile, particularly along the lake shore. Indian corn, wool, oats, and potatoes are the staples. There were raised in 1850, 318,421 bushels of potatoes; 175,478 of corn; 211,385 of oats; 103,434 of wheat; 88,793 tons of hay; 876,771 pounds of butter; 817,149 of cheese; 625,594 of wool; and 205,263 of maple sugar. The county contains 1 cotton and 5 woollen factories, 7 forges, 1 paper mill, 433 saw-mills, besides various other establishments. There are in this county quarries of white and variegated marble, which are largely worked. Lake Champlain is navigable along its west border, and sloops can ascend Otter creek 7 miles to Vergennes. The railroad connecting Bellows Falls with Burlington passes through this county. Organized in 1787, and named in honor of Joseph Addison, the celebrated English writer. Capital, Middlebury. Population, 26,549.

ADDISON, township, Washington county, Maine, 135 miles E. by N. from Augusta, between Indian and Pleasant rivers. Population, 1152.

ADDISON, post-township of Addison county, Vermont, 43 miles W. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1279.

ADDISON, a post-township of Steuben county, New York, on the Canistota and Tuscarora creeks, 227 miles S. S. W. from Albany. Population, 3721.

ADDISON, a post-township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny, 153 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. Population 1665.

ADDISON, a post-township of Gallia county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 107 miles S. S. E. from Columbus. Population, 924.

ADDISON, a post-office of Lenawee county, Michigan.

ADDISON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Oakland county, Michigan. Population 424.

ADDISON, a township of Shelby county, Indiana. Population, 1917.

ADDISON, a post-township of Du Page county, Illinois.

ADDISON, a post-township of Washington county, Wisconsin, 36 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. Population, 1092.

ADDISON POINT, a post-office of Washington county, Maine, 138 miles E. by N. from Augusta.

ADELIN, a post-office of Ogle county, Illinois.

ADELL, a post-village, capital of Dallas county, Iowa, 150 miles W. from Iowa City.

ADELL, a post-office of Sheboygn county, Wisconsin.

ADELPHI, a post-village in Colerain township of Ross county, Ohio, 67 miles S. from Columbus. Population about 412.

ADIRONDACK, a post-village in Newcomb township, Essex co., New York, W. of Mount Marcy, contains a bank.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, a group in the State of New York, W. of Lake Champlain. The highest summit, Mount Marcy, has an elevation of about 5460 feet above the sea.

ADMIRALTY INLET. See WASHINGTON TERR.

ADOLPH, a post-office of Chatham co., N. C.

ADRIAN, a flourishing town, capital of Lenawee county, Michigan, is situated on a branch of the Raisin river, and on the Michigan Southern railroad, 37 miles W. from Monroe, 80 miles S. E. from Lansing, and 70 miles W. S. W. from Detroit. The Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, which was opened in 1836, connects the town with Toledo, 32 miles distant; and the Southern railroad was extended westward to Chicago in 1852. Since the construction of these improvements, Adrian has increased rapidly, and become the centre of trade for a fine farming region of large extent, which is chiefly appropriated to the growth of the different kinds of grain.

It has 2 banks. Its extensive water-power is employed in mills of various kinds. Adrian has public buildings of a superior order, among which are several places of worship and high schools. This place is the east terminus of a plank-road 20 miles long. Population between 3000 and 4000.

ADRIAN, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

ADRIANCE, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York, 86 miles S. by E. of Albany.

ADVENTURE, a post-office of Ontonagon county, Michigan.

AFRICA, a village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles E. from Chambersburg, 143 miles W. from Philadelphia. It contains about 200 inhabitants, who are mostly negroes.

AGATE HARBOR, in the N. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, on Keweenaw Point.

AGAMENTICUS MOUNTAIN, in York county, Maine, about 4 miles from the ocean. It is important as a landmark for seamen. The summit is 673 feet above the level of the sea.

AGAWAM, a post-village of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the west side of Connecticut river, 98 miles W. S. W. from Boston.

AGAWAN river, a small stream of Plymouth county, in the E. part of Massachusetts, which unites its waters with Butter-milk Bay.

AGENCY, or **AGENCY CITY**, a post-village of Wapello county, Iowa, about 4 miles N. E. from the Des Moines river.

AGENCY, a village of Winnisheik county, Iowa, on Turkey river.

AGOGBIC LAKE, in the N. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan: its outlet joins Ontonagon river. Length, following the bend of the lake, about 15 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

AGNEW'S MILLS, a post-office of Venango county, Pennsylvania, about 200 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

AGUA CALIENTE, á'gwá cá-le-en'tá, (*i. e.* "warm water," or "warm spring,") a small settlement in San Diego county, California, about 60 miles N. E. from San Diego. It is named from a warm spring in the vicinity.

AGUA DULCE, á'gwá dool'sá, (*i. e.* "sweet water,") a creek of Nueces county, Texas, flows into Laguna del Madre.

AGUA FRIA, á'gwá free'á, (*i. e.* "cold water," or "cold spring,") a small village of New Mexico, in Santa Fe county, about 6 miles S. W. from Santa Fe.

AGUA FRIA, a post-town in Mariposa county, California, in the mining district, at the western base of the Sierra Nevada. It is about 70 miles S. E. from Stockton, on a creek of its own name, flowing into Mariposa river.

AGUILA, a small creek of Victoria county, Texas, falling into Lavacca bay.

AGUILLA creek, Texas, flows southward, and enters the Brazos in MacLennan county.

AI, a post-office of Fulton county, Ohio.

AID, a post-township of Lawrence county, Ohio, about 100 miles S. S. E. from Columbus. Population, 884.

AIKEN, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina, 77 miles S. by W. from Columbia.

AIR, a town of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on Big Cove creek.

AIR, a post-office of La Fayette county, Missouri.

AIR-LINE RAILROAD, a phrase recently introduced, signifying a railroad that connects two points by the shortest possible distance. An air-line railroad strictly denotes a straight road, although, understood in a popular sense, it may deviate from a right line, to avoid insurmountable obstacles, but never to connect with way-places. The most important railways of this class now projected are the New York and Boston railroad—the Chicago St. Charles and Mississippi railroad, and the Chicago and Galena railroad, all of which are in course of construction. The first will pass through Middletown, Conn. that town being directly between the two termini.—See *Table of Railroads*, APPENDIX.

AIR MOUNT, a post-village of Clark county, Alabama, 118 miles S. of Tuscaloosa.

AIRKIN LAKE, in the N. part of Minnesota Territory, N. of Sandy Lake.

AIRKIN'S FERRY, in Minnesota Territory, on the Mississippi river, near the Fourth Rapids.

AKIN'S STORE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Arkansas.

AKRON, a post-village of Erie county, New York, about 270 miles W. of Albany.

AKRON, a beautiful and flourishing town of Portage township, and capital of Summit county, Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal, at its junction with the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 110 miles in a direct line N. E. from Columbus, and 36 miles S. from Cleveland. It occupies the highest ground on the line of the canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, and is 400 feet above the lake. By means of the canal and little Cuyahoga river, the town is amply supplied with water-power, which is employed in a variety of manufactures; and its mercantile business is extensive. Immense quantities of wheat are shipped here. Akron was laid out in 1825. In 1827 the Ohio and Erie canal was constructed to this point, and in 1841 Akron was chosen as the county seat. The canal was finished in 1832; cost \$5,000,000. The same year the canal which connects it with Beaver, Pennsylvania, was opened, and a new impetus given to its improvement. It has several churches, 1 bank, 2 woollen factories, 5 large flouring mills, a steam-engine factory, 1 blast-furnace, and 1 mineral-paint mill, 1 extensive stove manufactory, and 1 card manufac-

tory, besides various other manufactories; all of which are propelled by water-power. Immense beds of Ohio mineral fireproof paint are found in the vicinity, and the article is exported to all parts of the Union. Population in 1850, 3266; in 1853, about 4500.

ALABAMA (al-ă-bah'mă) river, of Alabama, is formed by the Coosa and Talapoosa, which unite 10 miles N. of the city of Montgomery. It then flows westward to Selma with many and wide deviations from its general direction. Below that point it pursues a very tortuous course toward the south-west, until it unites with the Tombigbee, about 45 miles N. from the city of Mobile. The river formed by this confluence is called the Mobile. The Alabama is an excellent stream for steamboat navigation, being navigable for the largest class of boats through its whole extent, and at all seasons of the year, except in instances of extraordinary drought. The navigation is not closed by the ice like the Northern rivers, nor obstructed by snags and sawyers like many others in the South-west. The length of the main stream is about 300 miles, and the distance from Mobile to Wetumpka, which is at the head of the navigation for large boats, is about 460 miles. The region through which it flows is occupied by plantations of cotton, extensive savannas, and forests of valuable timber.

ALABAMA creek, or Big Sandy, of Texas, flows into Neches river from the N. W., about 15 miles N. from Beaumont.

ALABAMA, one of the Southern States of the American confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Mississippi. It lies between 30° 10' and 35° N. latitude, and between 85° and 88° 30' W. longitude; being about 330 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and 300 miles in its greatest breadth; including an area of 50,722 square miles, or 32,462,080 acres, only 4,435,614 of which were improved in 1850.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in the state in 1820 was 127,901; 309,527 in 1830; 590,756 in 1840; and 771,671 in 1850; of whom 219,728 were white males, 206,779 white females, 1047 free colored males, 1225 free colored females, and 171,853 male and 171,037 female slaves. There were 73,786 families, occupying 73,070 dwellings. Representative population 634,514. There were 9084 deaths in the year ending June, 1850, or 12 persons in every one thousand. Of the population in 1850, 237,542 only were born within the state; 182,490 in other states; 941 in England; 8639 in Ireland; 584 in Scotland; 67 in Wales; 49 in British America; 1068 in Germany; 503 in France; 787 in other countries, and 1109 whose places of birth were unknown. There were 308 blind, of whom 164 were whites, 3 free colored, and 141 slaves—211 deaf and dumb,

of whom 157 were whites, 1 free colored, and 53 slaves. The number of paupers who had received support in the year ending June 1, 1850, was 363, of whom 11 were foreigners.

Counties.—There are in Alabama 52 counties, viz. Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Benton, Blount, Bibb, Butler, Chambers, Clarke, Choctaw, Cherokee, Coffee, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Dale, Dallas, De Kalb, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lowndes, Lauderdale, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marengo, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Washington, and Wilcox.

Cities and Towns.—Mobile is the commercial metropolis of Alabama, with a population of 20,513; the other principal towns are Montgomery, the capital of the state, population 4955; Huntsville, population, 2863; Tuscaloosa, population above 2000. Florence, population about 1200.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The Alleghany mountains have their termination in the N. part of Alabama, where they become depressed to little more than elevated hills. The state gradually declines from the north to the Gulf of Mexico; being hilly and broken in the centre, and level for 50 or 60 miles from the coast. All the rivers of any magnitude, except the Tennessee, (which makes a bend into the north part of the state,) descend toward the Gulf of Mexico.

Minerals.—Alabama is rich in mineral treasures, particularly in coal, iron, lime, and marble. Red ochre, lead, (scattered about the state in various parts,) and manganese are also met with. Iron is found extensively in Shelby, Bibb, Jefferson, and Tuscaloosa counties. Bituminous coal of a superior quality abounds. "A vein of this coal is first seen in the bed of the Black Warrior river, near Tuscaloosa, and pursues a N. E. direction till it crosses the Alabama and Coosa rivers at or just above their falls, and thence probably passes into Georgia." (*De Bow's Industrial Resources.*) There are salt, sulphur, and chalybeate springs in different sections of the state. Gold has been found in St. Clair county, and a mine was worked there for a short time. Beautifully variegated marbles exist near the head of navigation on the rivers, particularly on the Cahawba, and in Talladega county. Some of these marbles are buff-colored, filled with organic remains, some white and crystalline, and some are black. Statuary granite, said to be the best in the United States, and marble of a superior quality, are found in Coosa county: a more particular notice of these, however, will be given under the head of Coosa.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—The principal bays in Alabama are Mobile bay, extending north 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico; Bonese-

cour bay, (an eastern arm of Mobile bay,) and Pascagoula bay, or sound, west of Mobile bay. All of these open into the Gulf of Mexico. Perdido bay lies on the boundary line between Alabama and West Florida. All the rivers of Alabama, with the exception of the Tennessee, which makes a sweep into the northern part of the state, and some smaller rivers passing into West Florida, unite their waters in the Mobile river and bay. The Tombigbee comes into Alabama from the N. E. part of Mississippi, receives the Tuscaloosa or Black Warrior from the former state, and unites with the Alabama to form the Mobile. The Alabama, in its turn, is formed by the Tallapoosa and Coosa from the north of Georgia, and flows S. W. till it meets the Tombigbee. The Chattahoochee forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama for about 150 miles. The Mobile river throws off an arm from its east bank, which flows into the bay at Blakely. The Cahawba joins the Alabama, from the middle of the state. The Escambia, Black Water, Yellow Water, and Choctawhatchee flow from the S. E. of Alabama into West Florida. The Tombigbee is about 500 miles long, and all its course in Alabama is navigable for steamboats. The Alabama, including its head waters, is about 600 miles long, and may be ascended by steamboats to Wetumpka, on the Coosa branch, 460 miles from the Gulf. The Tuscaloosa is about 150 miles long, and is navigable for steamers to Tuscaloosa. The Tennessee has 130 miles of its course in Alabama, but its navigation is here obstructed by the Muscle Shoals, above which impediment it is, however, again navigable.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though Alabama has no mountains of great elevation or stupendous cataracts, she is by no means deficient in objects of interest to the curious and inquiring mind. De Kalb county is noted for wild and picturesque views; and in Walker county there is a natural bridge, said to be equally curious with the famous one in Rockbridge county, Virginia, while many wild and romantic gorges lie among its hills, which are the highest south of the mountains. There are, in Alabama, a number of mineral springs for the resort of those seeking health or pleasure: Blount's Springs, in Blount county, a fashionable watering place, contains several different varieties of sulphur waters within the space of twenty feet. Chalybeate waters occur at the same place; and other sulphur springs are found in Talladega and Shelby counties. Bladen Springs is also a fashionable watering place. There are salt springs in Clarke county, now abandoned. The beautiful varieties of marble already mentioned as existing in Talladega and Coosa counties, are now attracting much attention, and are well worthy of the notice of tourists.

Climate, Soil, Productions.—Approaching to within 7° of the tropics, Alabama is allied in its climate and productions to the torrid zone. The rivers here seldom freeze in winter, and the summer heats are mitigated by the breezes from the Gulf of Mexico. According to meteorological observations made at Eutaw, in Greene county, in the years 1850–51, the maximum temperature of the three winter months was 82°, the minimum 18°; the mean temperature at 3 o'clock p. m. 48° 25'. The maximum of the spring months was 93°, minimum 22°, average 62° 20'. The maximum of the summer months was 104°, minimum 60°, mean 81° 49'. The maximum of November, 82°, the minimum 19°, mean 51° 90'. The bottom lands are unhealthy near the rivers and the Muscle Shoals, but the climate in the uplands is salubrious. Alabama has, in many parts, a soil of exuberant fertility; yielding more cotton, the great staple of the South, than any other member of the confederacy. Even the low mountains of the north have fine grazing lands, while the flats between them are very rich in soil. The central part is occupied by fertile prairies; and the southern, though often sandy and inferior in productiveness, has many fertile alluvial bottoms, which yield rice. In Marengo and Greene counties were formerly extensive canebrakes, which are now nearly cleared, disclosing some of the best lands in the state. Sugar-cane grows in the S. W. neck between Mobile bay and Mississippi. Besides the great staple already named, Alabama produces large quantities of Indian corn, oats, live stock, sweet potatoes, and butter; a considerable amount of wheat, rye, rice, wool, hay, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, fruits, market vegetables, and sugar, and some tobacco, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, grass seeds, hops, flax, and silk, are raised. Indigo was formerly cultivated, but being undersold by the foreign article, its culture was given up, though not from want of adaptability in the soil. According to the census of 1850, there were in Alabama 41,964 farms, containing 4,435,614 acres of improved land, producing 294,064 bushels of wheat; 28,754,048 of Indian corn; 2,965,697 of oats; 892,701 of beans and peas; 261,482 of Irish potatoes; 5,475,204 of sweet potatoes; 225,771,600 pounds of cotton; 8,242,000 pounds of sugar; 83,428 gallons of molasses; 164,990 pounds of tobacco; 657,118 pounds of wool; 4,008,811 pounds of butter; 2,311,252 pounds of rice; 897,021 pounds of beeswax and honey; 32,685 tons of hay; live stock valued at \$21,690,112; orchard fruits worth \$15,408; market goods worth \$84,821; and slaughtered animals worth \$4,823,485; value of farming implements and machinery, \$5,125,663.

Forest Trees.—In the central and northern parts of the state, oak of different varieties, poplar, hickory, chestnut, and mulberry are

the principal woods, while in the south are cypress and loblolly; pine is abundant south of the mountains.

Animals.—Wild deer and turkeys are plentiful, and bears, wolves, and foxes are still met with.

Manufactures.—But little attention, comparatively speaking, has been paid as yet to manufactures in Alabama; but according to the census of 1850, there were in the state 1022 establishments, each producing annually \$500 and upward; of which 12 were cotton factories, employing capital to the amount of \$651,900, with 346 male and 390 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$237,081, and producing 3,081,000 yards of stuffs, and 790,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$382,200; 14 forges, furnaces, &c., employing capital to the amount of \$230,125, and 266 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$111,855, and producing 2537 tons of castings, pig, and wrought iron, valued at \$280,876. Capital invested in distilleries \$500, hands employed 2, product 3000 gallons. There were also 149 tanneries in Alabama, employing \$200,570, consuming raw material worth \$158,247, and producing leather valued at \$335,911.

Internal Improvements.—There were in Alabama, in January, 1853, 135 miles of railroad completed, and 945 in course of construction. One connecting Montgomery with West Point; another extending from Tusculumbia to Decatur; and 33 miles of the projected railway from Mobile to the Ohio are completed. Those that are projected or in course of construction are designated as the Memphis and Charleston, the Alabama and Mississippi, the Girard and Mobile, the Tennessee and Selma, and the Alabama and Tennessee railroads.—See *Table of Railroads*, APPENDIX.

Commerce.—This state enjoys great advantages for both foreign and internal commerce, her ports being open to the sea through Mobile bay, and having more than 1500 miles of steamboat navigation on her rivers, giving an outlet not only to her own productions, but also to some of those of Mississippi and Georgia. According to De Bow, there were 549,499 bales of cotton brought to Mobile in 1851–2, besides what was sent to New Orleans and the ports of Florida. The exports of Alabama in 1851 were \$18,528,824, imports \$413,446. Tonnage owned in 1851, 21,327·08; number of vessels built in the state, 5, whose tonnage was only 354·62. Considerable quantities of sawed lumber and staves are exported from Mobile to Cuba, to Mexico, and to domestic ports. The sawed lumber exported in 1850–51 amounted to 6,816,054 feet, and of staves 360,779.

Education.—In 1850 there were 127,390 children in Alabama, of whom only 35,039 were attending schools. The common-school

fund in 1852 was \$1,075,818, and the university fund \$250,000. There are four colleges in the state, with an aggregate of 349 students, and 21,100 volumes in the libraries; and one law school. The state university of Alabama, located at Tuscaloosa, is in a very flourishing condition, with an annual income of \$15,000.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1235 churches in Alabama, in 1850, 505 belonged to the different divisions of Baptists; 13 to the Christians; 16 to the Episcopalians; 531 to the Methodists; 150 to the Presbyterians; and 5 to the Roman Catholics; the rest were owned by the Africans, the Free Church, Independents, Lutherans, Unionists, Unitarians, and Universalists.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—There is a state penitentiary at Wetumpka, which had 151 prisoners on October 1st, 1851. Provision has been made by the state for the establishment of a state lunatic asylum at Tuscaloosa. A blind asylum has been recently established at Mobile, and \$5000 have been appropriated by the legislature for organizing and sustaining an institution for the deaf and dumb. The buildings of the Alabama university, near Tuscaloosa, are very fine, and cost \$150,000. The other public buildings, not strictly state institutions, will be described under the head of the respective towns in which they are situated.

Government.—The governor of Alabama is elected for two years by the people, and receives an annual salary of \$2500. The senate consists of 33 members, elected for four years, and the house of representatives of 100 members, elected for two years, both by the people. The pay of members of both branches is \$4 per diem. One-half of the senate is elected every second year. The legislature meets biennially. The judiciary consists, 1. Of a supreme court, composed of one chief and four associate judges, elected by the legislature for six years, and receiving \$2250 per annum; 2. Of a court of chancery, composed of three chancellors, elected in the same manner; 3. Of nine circuit courts, holding two sessions a year in each county; 4. The city court of Mobile. The judges of probate, who are also clerks of the court and registers of deeds, are, as well as the circuit judges and the judges of the Mobile court, elected by the people for six years. All these judges receive \$1500 per annum except the judge of the Mobile court, who receives \$2000. The assessed value of property in Alabama in 1850, was \$219,476,150; estimated value \$228,204,332. Public debt \$6,742,339, of which \$1,087,501 was contingent. Ordinary annual expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about \$100,000. The number of banking institutions, January, 1852, was only two, with a capital of \$2,000,000, a

circulation of \$3,500,000, and \$1,800,000 in coin.

History.—The famous exploring expedition of De Soto across the southern part of the (present) United States, about the year 1541, is believed to have been the first visit of the white man to the wilds of Alabama. De Soto met with fierce opposition from tribes of savages, who appear to have been more populous and less rude than the northern aborigines. He is said to have nearly annihilated a tribe numbering many thousands, and to have destroyed their capital, Maubiliá. He then advanced into the forests, crossing the Tuscaloosa river, (named from the chief of the tribe he had just conquered,) meeting with constant opposition and annoyance from the natives, which resulted in a second engagement within the present limits of Mississippi, scarcely less disastrous than the preceding. The houses of these people evinced less barbarism, as before hinted, than many other Indian tribes. "The chief's house was, in one instance, 120 feet by 40, and included small buildings like offices. A remarkable temple found upon the Savannah river, at Silver Bluff, was 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and proportionably high." (*De Bow's Industrial Resources of the South and West.*) The next we hear of the white man in Alabama is in 1702, when Bienville, a Frenchman, built a fort on Mobile bay. The present site of Mobile, however, was not occupied till nine years after. At the peace of 1763, Alabama, with all the French possessions E. of the Mississippi (except New Orleans) fell to the English. This state formed a part of Georgia until 1802; from this date it was included in Mississippi territory till 1817, when it was organized into a separate government, and in 1819 became an independent member of the great American confederacy, and now ranks fourth in population of the Southern states. It was in Alabama that General Jackson first gave practical proof of those great military talents which afterwards so won upon the favour of his countrymen. General Jackson routed the Creeks with great slaughter at Talladega, in November, 1812; General Floyd at Autossee; and General Claiborne at Euchauachaca, a few weeks after; and General Jackson again at Tohopeka, killing about 600 savages, and reducing them to sue for peace. This war against the Creeks had its origin in the massacre, by that tribe, of about 300 men, women, and children at Fort Mimms, whither they had fled for refuge. They were incited to this savage atrocity by the celebrated Tecumseh, who urged them to take advantage of the war with England to regain independent possession of the land of their fathers.

ALABAMA, a post-township of Genesee county, New York, 12 miles from Batavia, and 263 W. from Albany. It is inter-

sected by the Tonawanda creek. Population, 2054.

ALABAMA, a small bayou of Iberville parish, Louisiana, communicating in time of floods with the Atchafalaya.

ALABAMA (or Big Sandy) creek, Texas, flows on the S. W. border of Tyler county, and falls into the Neches 15 miles above Beaumont.

ALABAMA, a village of Leon county, Texas, on the right bank of Trinity river, about 60 miles in a straight line N. N. E. from Washington, the former capital of the state.

ALACHUA, ă-latch'u-ă, a county in the north-west part of the peninsula of Florida, has an area of about 1000 square miles. The Santa Fe river forms its northern, and the Suwanee its western boundary. Orange lake is partly included in its limits, and it contains several ponds. Surface rolling or level; soil generally fertile; Indian corn, cotton, rice, and sweet potatoes are the staples. It produced in 1850, 64,724 bushels of corn; 28,063 of sweet potatoes; 561 bales of cotton; 17,935 pounds of rice; 5558 gallons of molasses. Capital, Newnansville. Population, 2524, of whom 1618 were free, and 906 slaves. It was named from Alachua savanna, a grassy and marshy plain in the county north of Lake Okechobee.

ALACULSA CREEK, Cherokee county, Georgia, a branch of Little river.

ALAIEDON, a post-town of Ingham county, Michigan, about 70 miles W. by N. from Detroit. Population, 377.

ALAMAKEE.—See ALLOMAKEE.

ALAMANCE, ăl'ă-mance, creek of North Carolina, flows into Cape Fear river from the W., in Alamance county.

ALAMANCE, a county in the N. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 500 square miles. Haw river, a branch of Cape Fear, flows through the middle of the county, and Alamance creek, from which the name is derived, flows through the western part into the Haw river. The surface is undulating; the soil productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cotton, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 it produced 419,130 bushels of corn; 82,887 of wheat; 108,265 of oats; 3783 tons of hay; 121 bales of cotton; 14,650 pounds of tobacco, and 80,051 of butter. It contained in that year 5 cotton factories, 1 iron foundry, and 30 grist and flouring mills. Number of churches 15. The route of the Central railroad, now in progress, passes through the county, and a plank-road is projected from the county seat to the coal mines on the banks of Deep river. The county was formed out of the western part of Orange in 1848. Capital, Graham. Population, 11,444, of whom 8248 were free, and 3196 slaves.

ALAMEDA, ă-lă-mă'dă, a town of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, on the left bank

of the Rio Grande, 6 miles above Albuquerque.

ALAMO, TEXAS.—See FORT ALAMO.

ALAMO, al'ā-mo, a post-office of Montgomery county, Indiana, forming the N. W. extremity.

ALAMO, a post-township of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, 70 miles W. S. W. from Lansing.

ALAMO, a post-village of Contra Costa county, California.

ALAMODE, a post-office of Reynolds county, Missouri.

ALAMUTCHA, a post-village of Lauderdale county, Mississippi, about 80 miles E. of Jackson.

ALANTHUS GROVE, a post-office of Gentry county, Missouri, about 200 miles N. W. from Jefferson city.

ALAPAHA, ah-lap'ā-haw, a river of Georgia, flowing into the Suwanee. Length about 100 miles.

ALAPAHA, a post-village of Lowndes county, Georgia, 262 miles S. of Milledgeville.

ALATAMAHA.—See ALTAMAHA.

ALAUQA, al'ā-quaw, a small river of Florida, flowing into Choctawhatchee bay.

ALAUQA, a post-village of Walton county, Florida, on the above river, about 125 miles W. by N. from Tallahassee.

ALARKA, a post-office of Macon county, North Carolina.

ALARM FORK, a small village of Oregon county, Missouri, 15 miles S. of Thomasville.

ALBA, a post-village of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 143 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

ALBANY, al'bü-ne, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 483 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson, and partly on the N. by the Mohawk, and is principally drained by Normanskill and Catskill creeks, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the W. and N. is rough and mountainous, but along the Hudson and other streams nearly level. The soil along the river is fertile, but in the interior sandy and in some places quite sterile. Indian corn, buckwheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and butter are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 244,411 bushels of corn; 648,389 of oats; 406,040 of potatoes; 970,142 pounds of butter, and 71,804 tons of hay. There were 7 breweries, 13 cabinet-ware manufactories, 2 edge-tool manufactories, 3 cotton factories, 8 woollen factories, 8 iron foundries, 20 flour and grist mills, 23 saw mills, 3 planing mills, 3 paper mills, 5 stove and furnace manufactories, 15 tanneries, 10 tobacco factories, and 1 bell foundry. It contained in that year 107 churches, and 14 newspaper establishments. There were 17,054 pupils attending public schools, and 1502 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore, gypsum, marl, and water limestone are found, although not in great abundance. The Hud-

son river, is navigable to Troy and by means of lockage to Lansingburg. The Erie and Champlain canals terminate in the north-eastern part of the county, which is also intersected by the railroad connecting Albany with Utica. Organized in 1683, and named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II. Capital, Albany. Population, 93,279.

ALBANY, the capital of New York, and the second city in importance in that state, is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson river, 145 miles N. from New York city, 164 W. by N. from Boston, and about 370 N. E. from Washington: lat. 42° 39' N., lon. 73° 44' 49" W. As viewed from some parts of the Hudson, the appearance of the city is highly picturesque and imposing. A low alluvial flat from 15 to 100 rods wide extends along the margin of the river, but west of this the ground rises about 220 feet in the distance of a mile. Albany, compared with most other American cities, is not remarkable for the regularity of its streets, nor generally speaking for the neatness or elegance of its houses; nevertheless, it contains many handsome, and several splendid edifices. The principal street is State street, extending from the Hudson to the capitol; from the river to Broadway it is quite narrow, but on reaching that street it widens to 150 feet or upwards, and continues of this breadth to its western extremity. The city contains a number of public squares, the most important of which is situated at the end of State street. Among the principal edifices of Albany may be mentioned the capitol, a substantial and handsome stone building 115 feet long, and about 90 feet wide; the walls are about 50 feet high, consisting of two stories and a basement story of 10 feet; it is faced with brown freestone from the quarries on the Hudson below the Highlands. The columns, pilasters, and other decorations are of marble, chiefly from Berkshire, in Massachusetts. The edifice is crowned with a dome on which stands a statue in wood of the goddess Themis, (Justice,) 11 feet high, with a sword in her right hand and a balance in her left. The capitol contains an assembly chamber 56 feet long and 50 feet wide and 28 feet high, and a senate chamber 50 feet long, 28 feet wide, and the same in height, besides various other apartments. The capitol stands on the west side of the public square already alluded to. On the opposite side of the square, facing the west, is the state hall, a splendid edifice of marble, containing the different offices of the state government: on the same side is situated the city hall, a large and handsome building, also of marble, with a gilded dome. Albany has about 40 churches, many of which are handsome buildings. The Catholic cathedral, not yet finished, will probably be one of the most splendid as well as largest church edifices in the United States.

It fronts on Eagle street, having its north and south sides on Lydius and Jefferson streets. Standing on an eminence, it presents the whole of its magnificent proportions as the most prominent object to one approaching the city from the south and east.

Albany is distinguished for her educational and literary institutions, among which may be mentioned the University of Albany, incorporated in 1852. This is intended to be national in its character, and of a higher order than any similar institution in the country; its object is to furnish the graduates of American colleges the means of completing an education without going abroad: its departments are of law, medicine, scientific and practical agriculture, civil and mechanical engineering, the mechanic arts, physical geography, political economy, history in its relations to civilization, chemistry in its application to the arts, and astronomy. A splendid observatory, connected with the university, to be called the Dudley Observatory, is now being erected at a cost of \$25,000. The Albany Medical College was founded in 1839, and is furnished with the most ample means of instruction. It has one of the best museums of the kind in this country, and a well-selected library of 3000 volumes, 500 of which are set apart for the use of students, free of charge: number of students in 1852, 114; professors, 8. The State Normal School, a flourishing institution, under the control of the state, was established in 1844, "for the instruction and practice of teachers of common schools in the science of education and the art of teaching;" it has a library of 700 volumes. The Albany Academy, on the east side of the public square, opposite the capitol, and the Albany Female Academy in Pearl street, enjoy a high reputation as institutions of instruction. The former, which is incorporated, is for the education of boys, and has [in 1853] 394 students: they are fitted for any class in college or for business pursuits. The latter, also incorporated, has about 300 pupils. There are also 11 public schools in the city, where a good English education can be obtained free of expense. Belonging to them are libraries numbering in all 8050 volumes. The Albany Institute, having for its object the collection and diffusion of scientific information, possesses a valuable mineralogical cabinet and a library of 5000 volumes: it is in a flourishing condition. The Young Men's Association, established for mutual improvement, has a valuable library of 8000 volumes, and sustains annually, during the winter season, a course of lectures upon literary and scientific subjects. Besides the libraries mentioned, there are the State Library, open to the public, containing 27,000 volumes, and an Apprentices' Library of 3000 volumes.

The State Agricultural Rooms, in the old State House building, on State street, contain a valuable and most interesting collection in natural history and agriculture; above them are the Geological Rooms. In the same building are the valuable collections made in the progress of the preparation of the magnificent State Natural History.

Among the benevolent institutions may be named the Orphan Asylum, which is liberally endowed, and provides for all the destitute orphans of the county: the building is a fine structure, situated one mile west of the City Hall. St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, incorporated in 1849, is a Catholic institution, under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. The Emigrant's Friend Society furnishes protection and information to emigrants. A society under the direction of a number of benevolent ladies was organized in December, 1850, for the purpose of giving fair and liberal prices to seamstresses: large numbers have been employed by the society, which is now in a most flourishing condition.

Albany is advantageously situated for commerce, at the head of the sloop navigation on the Hudson, and communicates by means of canals with Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and Lake Champlain. It is also the centre in which a number of very important railroads meet, connecting it with New York, Boston, Buffalo, and other less prominent places. The tonnage of property arriving at Albany by canal in 1852, amounted to 1,019,307 tons, being an increase of that year over the preceding of 96,597 tons: the aggregate tonnage cleared at this place in 1852, was 177,084 tons, exceeding that of the previous year by 41,559 tons. The value of property arriving here by canal in 1852, was \$27,439,180, being an increase over that of the preceding year of \$4,982,625. The value of property cleared the same year amounted to \$31,476,375, exceeding that of 1851 by \$8,613,748. One of the most important articles in the commerce of Albany is lumber. The clear pine of Michigan and Canada, the oak, cherry, and poplar of Ohio, the common pine of Pennsylvania and New York, meet here, furnishing probably the largest lumber market in the world. The value of the lumber received by canal in 1852, amounted to \$6,421,219. The same year there were received 1,651,789 barrels of flour, valued at \$7,482,604; 4,145,970 pounds of wool, valued at \$1,741,307; 2,981,938 bushels of corn, amounting in value to \$1,997,898; 1,495,714 bushels of wheat, valued at \$1,525,628; 1,886,678 bushels of barley, worth \$1,012,275; unmanufactured tobacco, valued at \$1,303,698, besides other articles of less amount. Albany contains 9 or 10 newspaper offices, and 10 banks. The total assessed value of real estate in this city is \$15,831,630, and of personal property, \$4,078,671.

Among the principal hotels of Albany may be mentioned the Delavan House, the City Hotel, and the Mansion House, on Broadway, near the river; Congress Hall, on Washington street, on the hill near the capitol.

The population of Albany in 1850 was 50,763.

ALBANY, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, 15 miles W. by N. from Paris. Population, 747.

ALBANY, a post-township of Carroll county, New Hampshire, about 60 miles N. by E. from Concord. Population, 455.

ALBANY, a post-township of Orleans county, Vermont, 6 miles S. of Irasburg. Population, 1052.

ALBANY, a post-township of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1406.

ALBANY, a township forming the southeastern extremity of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1043.

ALBANY, a flourishing town of Baker county, Georgia, on the right bank of Flint river, at the mouth of Kinchafoonee creek, 110 miles S. W. from Milledgeville. It is the largest town in the county, and is a place of much activity. Steamboats ascend the river from the Gulf of Mexico to this place. The cotton which is annually shipped here amounts to about 12,000 bales. The Southwestern railroad, which now terminates at Oglethorpe on Flint river, will probably be extended to Albany, and increase its importance. The adjacent country is considered as fertile as any part of the state. Albany is incorporated, and contains 2 or 3 churches, 18 stores and a newspaper office Pop. 1000.

ALBANY, a post-office of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

ALBANY, a post-village of Henry county, Tennessee, 106 miles W. from Nashville.

ALBANY, a small post-village, capital of Clinton county, Kentucky, 126 miles S. from Frankfort.

ALBANY, a post-village of Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

ALBANY, a post-village of Delaware county, Indiana, about 10 miles N. E. from Muncie.

ALBANY, a flourishing post-village of Whitesides county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 177 miles N. by W. from Springfield. It carries on an active trade on the river.

ALBANY, a post-village of Albany township, Greene county, Wisconsin, on Sugar river, about 26 miles S. from Madison; was settled since 1846. The river furnishes fine water-power, which gives motion to several mills.

ALBANY, a township of Marquette county, Wisconsin, 50 miles N. by E. from Madison. Population, 494.

ALBANY, a post-village of Linn county, Oregon, on the right bank of the Willamette, at its junction with the Callapooya river, about 25 miles S. from Salem.

ALBEMARLE (ál-be-marl') SOUND, situated in the N. E. part of North Carolina, extends

from the Atlantic westward about 60 miles, and is from 4 to 15 miles wide. It communicates with Currituck sound and with Pamlico sound by narrow inlets. The water is nearly fresh, and not affected by the tide wave of the sea, from which it is separated by a narrow island.

ALBEMARLE, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 700 square miles. The James river forms its southern boundary, and it is drained by the Rivanna and Hardware rivers, affluents of the James, which rise by several small branches in the W. part of the country. The Blue Ridge forms its N. W. boundary, and a ridge called South-west Mountain, or Carter's Mountain, extends across the county in a N. E. and S. W. direction. The surface is beautifully diversified, and the scenery in all parts of the county is exceedingly picturesque. The soil of the valleys and river bottoms is remarkably fertile, and a large portion of the highlands is susceptible of cultivation. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 798,354 bushels of corn; 278,575 of wheat, 191,549 of oats; 4328 tons of hay; 1,456,300 pounds of tobacco, and 164,882 pounds of butter. The produce of corn was greater than that of any other county in the state. It contained in that year 44 churches, and 4 newspaper establishments. There were 550 pupils attending public schools, and 465 attending academies and other schools. The Rivanna river is navigable in the eastern part of the county, which is intersected by the Central railroad of Virginia, lately constructed, while the James River Canal passes along the south border. Albemarle is among the most populous and highly cultivated counties of Virginia, and is distinguished as the native place of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, whose residence, Monticello, is beautifully situated 3 miles S. E. from Charlottesville, commanding a magnificent view of the distant mountains, and of the Rivanna river, which flows in the immediate vicinity. Capital, Charlottesville. Population, 25,800, of whom 12,462 were free, and 13,338 slaves.

ALBEMARLE, a post-village, capital of Stanley county, North Carolina, 120 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

ALBEMARLE, a post-office of Carroll county, Mississippi.

ALBERTS, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

ALBERTSON'S, a post-office of Duplin county, North Carolina, about 80 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

ALBERTSON, a small village of Tippah county, Mississippi, 16 miles S. from Ripley, the county seat, and about 200 miles N. from Jackson. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton.

ALBIA, a new and thriving town, capital of

Monroe county, Iowa, about 90 miles W. S. W. from Iowa city, and about 30 miles from Oskaloosa. It is situated in a fertile farming district, diversified by prairies and woodlands. Population, about 500.

ALBION, a post-township of Kennebec county, Maine, 26 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1604.

ALBION, a post-office of Providence county, Rhode Island.

ALBION, a stopping-place on the New York and Erie railroad, in the township of New Albion, 31½ miles E. S. E. from Dunkirk.

ALBION, a post-village and capital of Orleans county, New York, is situated in Barre township, on the Erie Canal and the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls railroad, about 40 miles N. E. of Buffalo. It contains 5 churches, 1 academy for boys, 1 female seminary, 7 steam-engines for driving machinery, 1 court house, 1 jail, 2 stove foundries, 2 banks and 3 newspaper offices Pop. 3500.

ALBION, or Jacksonville, a thriving post-village of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie canal, 26 miles S. W. from Erie, and 139 miles by canal from Pittsburg. It owes its growth to the navigation of the canal, which was completed in 1845. Lumber is a leading article of its business. Population, near 300.

ALBION, a post-village of Ashland county, Ohio, on Muddy Fork of Walhonding river, about 80 miles in a straight line N. N. E. from Columbus.

ALBION, a post-township of Calhoun county, Michigan, 97 miles W. from Detroit. Population, 1665.

ALBION, a flourishing post-village of Calhoun county, Michigan, in the above township, on the Kalamazoo river and Michigan Central railroad, 97 miles W. from Detroit, 12 miles E. from Marshall, in the midst of an undulating and fertile country. It is a place of considerable importance, and one of the principal villages in the county. Population about 1200.

ALBION, a thriving town, capital of Noble county, Indiana, 125 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis, and 26 miles N. W. from Fort Wayne, was laid out in 1847. The county has a fertile soil, and is settling rapidly.

ALBION, a post-village, capital of Edward's county, Illinois, 170 miles S. E. from Springfield, has a high and healthy situation. A plank-road, about 13 miles long, connects it with Graysville, on the Wabash river, and is to be extended 20 miles westward. Albion contains a brick court house.

ALBION, a post-township of Dane county, Wisconsin. The village is about 25 miles S. E. from Madison.

ALBION, a small village of Iowa county, Wisconsin, about 56 miles W. from Madison.

ALBION GORE, a small district or township in Kennebec county, Maine. Population, 110.

ALBRIGHTS, a post-village of Des Moines county, Iowa, about 3 miles N. W. of the Mississippi river, and 65 miles S. S. E. from Iowa city.

ALBRIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Carbon county, Pennsylvania.

ALBUQUERQUE, ál-boo-kêr'ká, almost ál-boo-kair'ká, a post-town of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, about 60 miles S. W. from Santa Fe. Camp Vigilance, a United States military post, garrisoned by dragoons, is in the immediate vicinity.

ALBURG, a post-township of Grand Isle county, Vermont, situated on a peninsula between the Canada line and Missisquoi bay and Richelieu river, communicating with lake Champlain. Population, 1568.

ALBURG SPRINGS, a post-village of Grand Isle county, Vermont, 87 miles N. W. from Montpelier.

ALCASALICA CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee in Irwin county.

ALCOFAHALCHEE RIVER. See Ulcofauhachee.

ALCONA, a new and unorganized county in the E. N. E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron, contains about 630 square miles. It is drained by the Au Sable river. The census of 1850 gives no returns of the population or productions of this county.

ALCORN'S, a village of Adair county, Iowa, 160 miles W. by S. from Iowa city.

ALCOVE, a post-village of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, about 70 miles N. E. from Madison.

ALCOVE RIVER, GEORGIA.—See ULCOFAU-HACHEE.

ALDEN, a post-township of Erie county, New York, 22 miles E. from Buffalo, and 220 W. from Albany. Population, 2520. The village is situated on the Rochester and Buffalo railroad.

ALDEN, a post-township in the N. part of McHenry county, Illinois.

ALDEN, a post-village in the above township, 70 miles N. W. from Chicago.

ALDENVILLE, a post-office of Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

ALDERBROOK, a post-office of Independence county, Arkansas.

ALDER CREEK, a post-office of Oneida county, New York, 107-miles W. N. W. from Albany.

ALDIE, a small post-village of Loudon county, Virginia, on Little river, 149 miles N. from Richmond. A slackwater navigation is in progress of construction, which will extend from this village to the Potomac, a distance of 17 miles.

ALERT, a post-village of Butler county, Ohio.

ALEPPO, a township of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1176.

ALEXANDER, a county toward the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of perhaps 300 square miles. It is drained by the South

Yadkin. The surface is elevated and hilly; a portion of the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 165,805 bushels of corn; 10,501 of wheat; and 28,996 pounds of butter. There were 4 tanneries. It contained 16 churches. The county was formed in 1846, from Wilkes, Caldwell, and Iredell counties. Capital, Taylorsville. Population, 5220, of whom 4677 were free, and 543 slaves.

ALEXANDER, a county forming the southern extremity of Illinois, has an area of 245 square miles. It is situated at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi river, the latter of which forms its boundary on the south and south-west, and separates it from Missouri. Cash river flows along the eastern border of the county until it enters the Ohio a few miles from the mouth of the latter. The surface is low, and some parts are subject to inundation; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, grass, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 it produced 92,920 bushels of corn; 1698 of wheat, and 19,810 pounds of butter. It contained in that year 4 churches, and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 228 pupils attending public schools. The Central railroad of Illinois (not yet finished) has its southern terminus at Cairo, in this county. Capital, Thebes. Population, 2484.

ALEXANDER, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, 25 miles N. from Machias. Population, 544.

ALEXANDER, a post-township of Genesee county, New York, 258 miles W. from Albany, intersected by Tonawanda creek. Population, 1927.

ALEXANDER, a post-village in the above township, on Tonawanda creek and the Batavia and Attica railroad. It contains 6 stores, 3 churches, and a flourishing seminary. Population, 350.

ALEXANDER, a post-village of Burke county, Georgia, near the source of Beaver Dam creek, about 80 miles in a straight line due east from Milledgeville.

ALEXANDER, a small village of Cannon county, Tennessee.

ALEXANDER, a township of Athens county, Ohio, about 80 miles S. E. from Columbus. The village is nearly in the centre of the township on the road which runs S. from Athens to the Ohio river.

ALEXANDER, a village of Licking county, Ohio, on the Raccoon Fork of Licking river, about 12 miles W. from Newark. Population, 350.

ALEXANDERSVILLE or ALEXANDERVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery county, Ohio, on the Miami canal, and near the Mad river and Lake Erie railroad, 7 miles S. from Dayton, and 75 W. S. W. from Columbus.

ALEXANDRIA, a county in the N. E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac river, opposite Washington City, has an area of

about 36 square miles. The surface is hilly; the soil thin. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 28,380 bushels of corn; 6238 of wheat; 6312 of oats; and 912 tons of hay. There were one cotton factory, 1 grist mill, 2 iron foundries, 1 tannery, 2 chandleries, and 2 agricultural implement manufactories. It contained 12 churches, and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 619 pupils attending public schools, and 304 attending academies or other schools. The Potomac is navigable for large ships on the border of the county. The Orange and Alexandria railroad terminates at Alexandria, the capital of the county; and a canal has been made from that city to Georgetown, District of Columbia. Population, 10,008, of whom 8626 were free, and 1382 slaves. This county formerly constituted a part of the District of Columbia. It was retroceded to Virginia during the Congress of 1845-6.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, 34 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 1273.

ALEXANDRIA, a village near the S. E. extremity of Essex county, New York, near the N. end of Lake George.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-township of Jefferson county, New York, on the river St. Lawrence; it comprises within its limits a portion of the Thousand Islands in that river. Population, 3178.

ALEXANDRIA, a village in the above township, about a mile from the St. Lawrence, and 27 miles N. of Watertown.

ALEXANDRIA, a township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 12 miles N. E. from Flemington. Population, 3811.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-borough in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania canal, and on Franks-town Branch of Juniata, 98 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. It is a place of active business, and one of the largest towns in the county. Population, 601.

ALEXANDRIA, a city port of entry and capital of Alexandria county, Virginia, on the right bank of the Potomac, 7 miles below Washington. Lat. 38° 49' N. Lon. 77° 4' W. The river, here one mile wide, forms a commodious harbor, sufficiently deep for the largest ships. The city is pleasantly situated on undulating ground, with a fine view of the capitol at Washington and of the broad Potomac. The streets cross each other at right angles and are generally well paved and lighted with gas. The public buildings are a court house and about 12 churches. There are 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and several excellent schools. The water of the river has recently been introduced into the city by means of machinery. A considerable amount of shipping is owned here, in which corn, tobacco, and stone coal are exported. A canal has

been opened to Georgetown intersecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and a railroad 90 miles long extends from this city to Gordonsville on the Central railroad. These improvements were finished in 1852, and have attracted considerable trade to this port. The manufacture of cotton cloths has recently been introduced here, and is carried on quite extensively, a number of mills being in successful operation. Population, 8752

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village of Benton county, Alabama, about 136 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village, capital of Rapides parish, Louisiana, on Red river, 350 miles by water W. N. W. from New Orleans, and 150 miles by the course of the river from its mouth. Steamboats ply frequently at all seasons between this town and New Orleans, and they can also ascend many miles farther. The village is pleasantly situated on a plain in the centre of a rich cotton growing region. Population about 600.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village of De Kalb county, Tennessee, 45 miles E. from Nashville.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village, capital of Campbell county, Kentucky, on the state road leading from Newport (the former capital of the county) to Lexington, about 13 miles S. S. E. from Newport, and 60 miles N. N. E. from Frankfort. Population, about 1000.

ALEXANDRIA, a post-village of Scioto county, Ohio, near the mouth of Scioto river, 4 miles W. S. W. of Portsmouth.

ALEXANDRIA, a flourishing post-village of Madison county, Indiana, on Pipe creek, about 45 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis. This place has several steam saw mills and stores, and is improving rapidly.

ALEXANDRIA, a thriving town of Clarke county, Missouri, situated on Fox river, near its entrance into the Mississippi. It contains some 20 stores or upwards, and would doubtless rise to be a place of much importance, was it not unfortunately subject to inundations.

ALEXANDRIA CENTRE, a post-village of Jefferson county, New York.

ALEXANDRIANA, a post-village of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 160 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

ALFORD, a post-village of Madison county, Indiana, 24 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

ALFORD, a post-township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on Green river, an affluent of the Housatonic, 130 miles W. from Boston. Population, 502.

ALFORDSVILLE, a post-village of Robeson county, North Carolina, 107 miles S. S. W. from Raleigh.

ALFORDSVILLE, a village of Daviess county, Indiana, near the E. Fork of White river, and 15 miles S. E. from Washington, the county seat.

ALFRED, a post-township of York county, Maine, 78 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1319.

ALFRED, a small village in the above township, is one of the capitals of York county.

ALFRED, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, intersected by the New York and Erie railroad, about 250 miles W. S. W. from Albany. Population, 2679.

ALFRED, a post-village in Orange township, Meigs county, Ohio, about 100 miles S. E. from Columbus.

ALFRED CENTRE, a post-village in Alfred township, Alleghany county, New York, 250 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

ALGANSEE, or ALGANSI, a post-township of Branch county, Michigan. Population, 609.

ALGIERS, Louisiana. See NEW ORLEANS.

ALGODONES, à-go-do'néz, a small village of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio Del Norte, 38 miles S. W. from Santa Fe.

ALGO'MA, a post-village of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, about 80 miles N. N. E. from Madison.

ALGONAC, formerly Manchester, a post-village of St. Clair county, Michigan, on St. Clair river, 40 miles N. E. from Detroit. It contains one or two churches and several stores.

ALGONQUIN, a post-office of Carroll county, Ohio.

ALGONQUIN, a post-village of Houghton county, Michigan, about 400 miles in a straight line N. W. from Detroit.

ALGON'QUIN, a post-township of McHenry county, Illinois, about 50 miles N. W. from Chicago, intersected by the Illinois and Wisconsin railroad.

ALHAM'BERA, a post-village of Madison county, Illinois.

ALIDA, a post-office of Stephenson county, Illinois.

ALISONIA. See ALLISONIA.

ALLAMUCHY, or ALLAMUCHEE, a post-village of Warren county, New Jersey, about 60 miles N. from Trenton.

ALLANDALE, a post-village of Habersham county, Georgia.

ALLAPAHA. See ALAPAHA.

ALLATOO'NA, a post-village of Cass county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, 130 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

ALLBRIGHT, a post-office of Preston county, Virginia.

ALLEGAN, a county in the W. S. W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by Kalamazoo river, (navigable by small steamboats,) and also drained by Black and Rabbit rivers. The surface is generally undulating; the soil on the margins of the rivers is a deep, black alluvion, and in some other parts sand and clay predominate. The county is mostly covered with forests, from which large quantities of lum-

ber are procured. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850, the county produced 52,155 bushels of corn; 2521 of wheat; 16,711 of oats; 43,741 of potatoes, and 92,610 pounds of maple sugar. It contained in that year 6 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 1196 pupils attending public schools. A limestone quarry has been opened in the S. W. part of the county. Capital, Allegan. Population, 5125.

ALLEGAN, a thriving post-village, capital of Allegan county, Michigan, on both sides of the Kalamazoo river, 160 miles W. by N. from Detroit. It is situated at the head of navigation for small boats, and has an active trade. Lumber is the chief article of export. Laid out in 1835. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Population of the township, 752.

ALLEGANY. See ALLEGHANY.

ALLEGHANY, *al-le-gá'ne, a river which rises in Potter county, in the N. part of Pennsylvania. After making a circuit in New York, it returns again into Pennsylvania, and uniting with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, forms the Ohio. It flows through a hilly country, in which pine timber and stone coal are abundant, and is navigable for small steamboats nearly 200 miles from Pittsburg. Its principal towns on its banks are Warren, Franklin, and Kittanning.

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, or ALLEGHANIES, a designation sometimes used as synonymous with APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, and employed to denote the great mountain chain or system which extends south-westerly, nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, along the south-eastern side of the North American continent. (See APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.) This name is, however, more commonly, though rather loosely, applied to that portion of the Appalachian system lying south-west of the Hudson river, and constituting the line which divides the waters that flow into the Atlantic on the east, from those which descend the Mississippi on the west.

* It is much to be desired that a uniform orthography of this name should be adopted. In New York it is commonly written *Allegheny*; in Pennsylvania, *Allegheny*; and in Virginia and the Southern States, *Alleghany*. As nearly all of the works on general geography, even those published in New York and Pennsylvania, spell the name ALLEGHANY, the citizens of those states might, it is believed, without any unmanly concession, or without the slightest abandonment of what is due to the dignity of sovereign states, conform in this respect to the usage of the majority. The impropriety, not to say absurdity of this discrepancy in the spelling, will be seen by referring to a representation of New York and Pennsylvania on the same map. We shall there find one and the same river named *Allegheny*, near its source; while lower down, for the distance of some 40 or 50 miles, it is *Alleghany*, and then again *Allegheny* for the rest of its course. If we have occasion to speak of the mountains, we must, according to this method, call them *Alleghany* in a description of New York; *Allegheny* in an article on Pennsylvania; and *Alleghany* in treating of Virginia or any of the Southern or Western States.

The term ALLEGHANY Mountains, in a still more restricted sense, is applied to a broad range or mass of mountains in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, forming the western portion of the great Appalachian system in those states. The ridges which form the Alleghany are not very distinctly defined, although the entire chain is so remarkable a feature in the geography of our country. The length of this mountain range may be stated at 300 miles; the mean height is about 2500 feet. Like most of the other chains of the Appalachian system, the Alleghany does not rise into peaks, but stretches in parallel ridges, which, to the view from either side, exhibits the appearance of gently rounded or swelling knolls, or of easy curves or undulations, marking the line of the far distant horizon.

ALLEGHANY, a county in the W. S. W. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1045 square miles. It is intersected by the Genesee river, and principally drained by its tributaries, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The Genesee Falls at Portage, in the N. part of the county, produce an immense water-power. The country on each side of the Genesee valley rises, and in the E. and W. parts the surface consists of table-land. The soil is generally fertile; in the N. part best for grain, although the whole county is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 183,631 bushels of wheat; 504,466 of oats; 258,870 of potatoes; 73,212 tons of hay; 1,141,162 pounds of butter; 270,212 of wool, and 1,145,391 of cheese. There were 18 flour and grist mills; 122 saw mills, 18 tanneries, 5 woollen factories, 8 iron foundries, and 2 carding and fulling mills. It contained in that year 46 churches and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 6301 pupils attending public schools, and 384 attending academies or other schools. Bog iron ore and limestone are found. The New York and Erie railroad and the Genesee canal traverse this county. Organized in 1806, having been formed from a portion of Genesee county. Capital, Angelica. Population, 37,808.

ALLEGHANY, a county in the W. S. W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 750 square miles. The Alleghany and Monongahela rivers unite near the centre of the county, and form the Ohio, which flows toward the S. W. It is also drained by the Youghiogeny river, and by Chartiers, Turtle, and Pine creeks. The surface in the vicinity of the rivers is much broken, and furrowed into deep ravines; a large portion of the upland is rolling or hilly, and presents a beautiful variety of landscape. The soil of the S. E. part is excellent, having a basis of limestone; in the N. W. part the soil is clayey, and nearly all of the county is ara-

ble land. Grain, cattle, potatoes, wool, hay, and butter are the staples of agriculture. In 1850 this county produced 526,856 bushels of wheat; 438,966 of corn; 257,408 of potatoes; 35,836 tons of hay, and 971,434 pounds of butter. There were 28 distilleries, 8 nail factories, 2 coach-spring manufactories, 84 clothing establishments, 57 cabinetware manufactories, 9 glass manufactories, 2 glass-cutting establishments, 17 iron foundries, 4 hardware establishments, 13 machine shops, 13 rolling mills, 1 copper refinery, 69 flour and grist mills, 32 saw mills, and 21 tanneries. It contained 179 churches and 36 newspaper establishments. There were 12,664 pupils attending public schools, and 3468 attending academies and other schools. Large quantities of bituminous coal are procured from the hills in the vicinity of Pittsburg. The manufacture of iron, glass, wool, &c. is carried on very extensively in the county; a more particular account of this branch of industry will be found under the head of Pittsburg, the county seat. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. The Pennsylvania canal follows the course of the Alleghany and Ohio rivers through the county; the Central railroad has its western terminus at Pittsburg; the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad extend westward to Indiana, &c., and others are in progress toward Erie and Steubenville. In respect to population and manufacturing industry, Alleghany county is the second in the state. Organized in 1788, and named from the Alleghany river. Capital, Pittsburg. Population, 138,290.

ALLEGHANY, a county forming the western extremity of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania and Virginia, has an area of about 800 square miles. The extreme length is 65 miles, the breadth varies from 7 to 35 miles. The southern boundary is formed by the Potomac river and its north branch; the county is intersected in the western part by the Youghiogeny river, and also drained by Town, Evits Wills, and Glade creeks. It is traversed by the main Alleghany mountain, and by several minor ridges, and the surface is exceedingly broken and rocky. The mountainous districts present broad valleys, called *glades*, the soil of which is fertile, and peculiarly adapted to grazing and dairy farms. They furnish the celebrated glades butter and mountain mutton. Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, and hay are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 101,773 bushels of corn; 73,525 of wheat; 163,943 of oats; 231,038 pounds of butter, and 10,896 tons of hay. It contained in that year 2 woollen factories, 1 iron foundry, 1 iron furnace, 4 saw mills, 1 machine shop. There were 31 churches and 3 newspaper establishments, 2480 pupils attending public schools, and 105 attending academies and other schools. The prevailing rocks are

limestone and variously colored sandstones. Iron ore abounds in many parts of the county; large quantities of stone coal are procured from the mines a few miles W. from Cumberland. The beds of coal are from 3 to 14 feet in thickness, and extend from the Potomac river to the boundary of Pennsylvania. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Capital, Cumberland. Population, 22,769, of whom 22,045 are free, and 724 slaves.

ALLEGHANY, a county situated a little S. W. from the centre of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Jackson's river, which unites with the Cow Pasture river on the E. border, to form the James river; and it is also drained by Potts and Dunlap creeks. The main Alleghany chain forms its boundary on the N. W.; a ridge called Middle Mountain extends along the S. E. border, and the Warm Springs and Peter's mountains extend across the middle of the county. The scenery of this county is remarkably fine, particularly at the passage of Jackson's river, through one of the mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 88,426 bushels of corn; 16,937 of wheat; 42,210 of oats; 1211 tons of hay, and 29,712 pounds of butter. It contained in that year 2 iron furnaces, 2 forges, 2 flour mills. There were 10 churches, 153 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. Iron ore is found in the county. The James River canal is designed to terminate at Covington, the county seat. A railroad is projected from this point to the Ohio river at Guyandotte. The Red Sweet Springs of this county have some celebrity, and have been finely improved. Capital, Covington. Population, 3515, of whom 2821 were free, and 694 slaves.

ALLEGHANY, formerly called Burton, a post-village of Alleghany township, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the north bank of the Alleghany river, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 408 miles from New York city. This place receives the business of the valley of the Five-mile Run. Population, 1037.

ALLEGHANY CITY.—See PITTSBURG.

ALLEGHANY, a post-office of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on Kiskiminitas creek. Population, 2506.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Blair county, Pennsylvania, drained by Beaverdam creek. An affluent of the Frankstown branch of the Juniata. Population, 2352.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on Clearfield creek. Population, 1488.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Potter county, Pennsylvania. Population, 381.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the Raystown branch of the Juniata. Population, 948.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river. Population, 1174.

ALLEGHANY, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river. Population, 3329.

ALLEGHANY BRIDGE, a post-office of McKean county, Pennsylvania.

ALLEMANANCE COUNTY.—See ALAMANANCE.

ALLEMANANCE, a post-office of Guilford county, North Carolina.

ALLEN, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 300 square miles. Big Barren river forms its boundary on the N. E., and it is traversed by Trammel's creek. The surface is generally level; the soil moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 it produced 411,655 bushels of corn; 9563 of wheat; 65,206 of oats, and 760,806 pounds of tobacco. It contained in that year 24 churches. There were 931 pupils attending public schools. Several caves have been found in the limestone formation of this county, but they have not been explored to any great extent. Salt springs are found. The county was formed in 1815, and named in memory of Colonel John Allen, who fell at the battle of the river Raisin. Capital, Scottsville. Population, 8742, of whom 7428 were free, and 1314 slaves.

ALLEN, a county in the W. N. W. part of Ohio, has an area of 405 square miles. It is intersected by Auglaize and Ottawa rivers, and also drained by Riley and Sugar creeks. The general surface is level; the soil is fertile, and well timbered with hard wood. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, potatoes, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 288,450 bushels of corn; 140,580 of wheat; 62,254 of oats; 8636 tons of hay, and 191,831 pounds of butter. It contained in that year 19 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 4500 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Miami canal, and by the Ohio and Indiana railroad, in progress of construction. The canal affords valuable water-power. Capital, Lima. Population, 12,109.

ALLEN, a county in the E. N. E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 638 square miles. The St. Joseph and St. Mary rivers, which rise in Ohio, unite at the county seat, and form the Maumec; the county is also drained by the sources of the Aboite and Little rivers, and by Cedar and Crooked creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is excellent, well watered, and extensively cultivated. Excepting some wet prairies and "oak openings" of moderate extent, the county is well timbered with

oak, hickory, beech, maple, ash, &c. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced more wheat than any county in the state, excepting La Porte. There were raised in that year 281,339 bushels of corn; 189,509 of wheat; 58,125 of oats, and 5919 tons of hay. It contained 12 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 2500 pupils attending public schools, and 410 attending academies and other schools. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal, and by several plank-roads. The Ohio and Indiana railroad, now in progress, extends from Crestline, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, the capital of the county. Allen county was organized in 1824, and named in honour of Colonel William Allen, of Kentucky. Population, 16,919.

ALLEN, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, 260 miles W. S. W. from Albany. Population, 955.

ALLEN, a post-office of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg.

ALLEN, a former township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, now divided into Upper and Lower Allen, (which see.)

ALLEN, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1156.

ALLEN, a township of Darke county, Ohio. Population, 290.

ALLEN, a township of Hancock county, Ohio. Population, 747.

ALLEN, a township in the W. part of Union county, Ohio, intersected by Big Darby creek. Population, 979.

ALLEN, a township in the N. W. part of Hillsdale county, Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern railroad. Population, 1033.

ALLEN, a post-office of Guthrie county, Iowa, about 160 miles W. from Iowa City.

ALLEN CENTRE, a post-village in Allen township, Alleghany county, New York, about 270 miles W. by S. from Albany.

ALLEN CENTRE, a post-village in Allen township, Union county, Ohio, about 36 N. W. from Columbus.

ALLENDALE, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

ALLENDALE, a post-office of Greene county, Kentucky.

ALLENDALE, a post-township of Ottawa county, Michigan, 20 miles S. E. from Grand Haven. Population, 168.

ALLEN'S, a post-office of Miami county, Ohio, 62 miles W. from Columbus.

ALLEN'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina, about 130 miles E. from Columbia.

ALLEN'S BRIDGE, a small village of Marion county, Alabama.

ALLENSBURG, a post-village of Highland county, Ohio, 8 miles W. from Hillsborough.

ALLEN'S CREEK, a post-office of Amherst county, Virginia.

ALLEN'S FRESH, a post-office of Charles county, Maryland.

ALLEN'S BRIDGE, a small village of Marion county, Alabama.

ALLEN'S GROVE, a village of Scott county, Iowa, about 50 miles E. from Iowa City.

ALLEN'S GROVE, a post-village of Walworth county, Wisconsin.

ALLEN'S HILL, a post-village of Ontario county, New York, 217 miles W. from Albany.

ALLEN'S SPRING, a post-office of Allen county, Kentucky.

ALLEN'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, about 400 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

ALLENTOWN, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, intersected by Suncook river, 10 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 526.

ALLENSVILLE, a post-village of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, 76 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

ALLENSVILLE, a post-office of Todd county, Kentucky, 186 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

ALLENSVILLE, a village of Logan county, Kentucky, situated in the midst of a fertile agricultural district, about 180 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

ALLENSVILLE, a post-village of Vinton county, Ohio, about 60 miles S. S. E. from Columbus.

ALLENSVILLE, a post-village of Switzerland county, Indiana, about 100 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

ALLENTON, a post-office of Washington county, Rhode Island.

ALLENTON, a post-village of Wilcox county, Alabama, about 110 miles S. by E. from Tuscaloosa.

ALLENTOWN, a post-village in Upper Freehold township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, 12 miles E. by N. from Trenton. It has 3 churches and about 600 inhabitants.

ALLENTOWN, formerly Northampton, a thriving borough, capital of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on Jordan creek, an affluent of the Lehigh, half a mile from the latter; 85 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg, and 51 miles N. by W. from Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence; the streets are wide and straight, and the dwellings are substantially built of brick and stone. It contains a court-house, an academy, 2 public libraries, 5 churches, a bank, and 6 newspaper offices. A substantial stone bridge crosses the Jordan creek, and another the Lehigh, near this place. The canal of the Lehigh Coal Company, which passes through Allentown, contributes largely to its prosperity. The proposed railroad leading from Easton to Mauch Chunk will, when completed, pass through this town. The adjacent country is fertile, and highly improved, and contains extensive beds of iron ore and

roofing-slate. There are in the town and its vicinity some 15 flourishing mills, and 8 or 9 large anthracite furnaces. Population in 1853, about 6000.

ALLENTOWN, a post-village of Allen county, Ohio, on Ottawa creek, 6 or 7 miles W. from Lima, and 90 N. W. from Columbus. Population about 200. First settled about 1843.

ALLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Cass county, Texas, about 300 miles N. E. from Austin.

ALLGOSA, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

ALLIANCE, a post-village of Lexington township, Starke county, Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, where it is crossed by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, 82 miles N. W. from Pittsburg, and 136 miles N. E. from Columbus. It was laid out in 1850, and seems destined to become a place of some importance.

ALLIGATOR river of North Carolina, is an inlet which extends from Albemarle sound, southward, into Tyrrell county, and into the Alligator swamp.

ALLIGATOR, a small post-village, capital of Columbia county, Florida, on the road from Tallahassee to Jacksonville, 120 miles E. from the former. It contains 6 stores, a steam saw-mill, a tannery, and about 300 inhabitants. The county is thinly settled.

ALLIGATOR, a post-office of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana.

ALLISON, a township of Clinton county, Pennsylvania. Population, 411.

ALLISON, a post-office of Logan county, Kentucky.

ALLISONIA, a thriving post-village of Franklin county, Tennessee, on Elk river, and on the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, 77 miles S. E. from the former and 74 miles from the latter. It is an important station on the railroad, and has a large cotton factory, which cost about \$100,000, including machinery. The water-power is said to be unsurpassed by any in the state. Laid out about 1850.

ALLISON'S CREEK of York district, South Carolina, flows into Catawba river from the right.

AL'LO-MA-KEE', a county forming the N.E. extremity of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, and on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Yellow river, and intersected by the Upper Iowa. The surface is undulating, diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. In 1850 this county produced 600 bushels of corn; 650 of wheat; 1000 of oats; 800 pounds of butter, and 60 tons of hay. Capital, Columbus. Population, 777.

ALLOWAY, a post-village of Lyons township, Wayne county, New York, on the Canandaigua Outlet, 3 miles S. from Lyons.

ALLOWAY'S CREEK, of Salem county, New

Jersey, flows into the Delaware river, 6 miles S. from Salem.

ALLOWAYSTOWN, a post-village of Salem county, New Jersey, 60 miles S. S. W. from Trenton.

ALLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Franklin county, Alabama.

ALMIRANTE, a post-village of Walton county, Florida, near the Yellow Water river, about 140 W. N. W. from Tallahassee.

ALMOND, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, on the Canisteo river, 14 miles E. from Angelica, and about 260 miles W. by S. from Albany. Population, 1914.

ALMOND, a prettily situated village in the above township, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 123 miles E. from Dunkirk. Population about 1200.

ALMOND, a post-office of Randolph county, Alabama.

ALMOND, a post-village of Portage county, Wisconsin, about 90 miles N. from Madison.

ALMOND GROVE, a post-office of Red River county, Texas.

ALMONT, a township in the S. E. part of Lapeer county, Michigan, intersected by Belle river. Population, 1452.

ALMONT, a post-village in the above township, on an affluent of Clinton river, 50 miles N. from Detroit.

ALNA, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, 20 miles S. S. E. from Augusta. Population, 916. The village of Alna is on the Sheepscot river.

ALPENA, originally called ANAMICKEE, a new county in the N. E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron and Thunder bay. The area is estimated at 700 square miles. It is drained by Thunder Bay river. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

ALPHA, a post-office of Clinton county, Kentucky.

ALPHA, a post-office of Greene county, Ohio.

ALPINE, a post-office of Tompkins county, New York.

ALPINE, a post-village of Chattooga county, Georgia, near the boundary line of Alabama, about 190 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

ALPINE, a post-office of Clarke county, Arkansas.

ALPINE DEPOT, a post-office of Morgan county, Virginia.

ALPS, a post-village in Nassau township, of Rensselaer county, New York, 24 miles E. by S. from Albany.

ALQUINA, a small post-village of Fayette county, Indiana, 62 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

ALSACE, a township in the central part of Berks county, Pennsylvania, about 5 miles N. E. from Reading. Population, 2697.

ALSTEAD, a post-township, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 50 miles W. by S. from

Concord. Although well-cultivated, the principal industry of its inhabitants is directed to manufactures. Population, 1425.

ALSTON, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

ALTAMAHA, aul'tā-mā-hau', a river of Georgia, formed by the union of the Oconee and Ogeechee, in the S. E. central part of the state. It flows south-eastward through sandy plains, which are partly occupied by pine barrens, and empties itself into the Atlantic, 12 miles below Darien, and about 60 miles S. W. from Savannah. It is navigable for vessels of 30 tons through its whole extent, which is about 140 miles.

ALTAMONTE, a small post-village, capital of Grundy county, Tennessee, situated on the top of Cumberland mountain, 80 miles S. E. from Nashville, was laid out in 1848, in the midst of the woods.

ALTA SPRINGS, a small post-village of Limestone county, Texas.

ALTAY, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

ALTENBURG, a village of Perry county, Missouri, about 5 miles W. of the Mississippi.

ALTO, a post-office of Louisa county, Virginia.

ALTO, a post-office of Cherokee county, Texas.

ALTO, a post-office of Kent county, Michigan.

ALTO, a post-office of Howard county, Indiana.

ALTO, a post-township forming the southwestern extremity of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

ALTON, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

ALTON, a post-township of Belknap county, New Hampshire, on the Cochecho railroad, 22 miles N. E. from Concord. Pop., 1795.

ALTON, a post-village of Sodus township, Wayne county, New York, is situated on a branch of the Syracuse and Rochester railroad, 10 miles N. from Lyons.

ALTON, a post-village, capital of Denton county, Texas, is about 240 miles N. by E. from Austin City, and a few miles W. from the main Fork of Trinity river. It is situated in a rich farming district, which produces cotton, wheat, and Indian corn, and is well supplied with timber. The county is traversed by the large forests called the "Cross Timbers." Alton has sprung up since 1846.

ALTON, a post-village of Franklin county, Ohio, on the national road, 9 miles W. from Columbus, has about 50 inhabitants.

ALTON, a post-office of Kent county, Michigan.

ALTON, a city and river port of Madison county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 21 miles above St. Louis, 3 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and 76 miles S. S. W. from Springfield. It has a favorable position for trade, and its landing is one of the best on the river. A railroad has been completed

from this place to Springfield, and two others are in course of construction, which will connect it with Jacksonville, and with Terre Haute, Indiana. Alton contained but few houses until the penitentiary was located here in 1832, since which it has increased rapidly. It has wide streets, several public squares, and a large space along the margin of the river reserved for a public landing and promenade. It contains about 6 churches, a lyceum, a theological seminary, and a newspaper office. Upper Alton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles to the E., is the seat of Shurtleff College, under the direction of the Baptists. Large quarries of fine limestone have been opened near Alton, and stone coal and timber are abundant in the vicinity. Population, 3875.

ALTON BAY, a post-office of Belknap county, New Hampshire.

ALTON HILL, a post-office of Macon county, Tennessee.

ALTOONA, a thriving post-village of Blair co. Pennsylvania, on the Central railroad, 244 miles W. from Philadelphia, and 150 miles E. from Pittsburg. It stands near the east base of the Alleghany mountain, where the railroad begins to ascend it, and contains a bank, a newspaper office, a large hotel, and extensive engine houses, and machine shops of the railroad company, who employ about 1500 operatives. Locomotives and railway cars are manufactured here. Laid out in 1849. Population, about 2500.

ALUM BANK, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

ALUM CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Delaware county, and flows into Big Walnut creek, about 8 miles from Columbus.

ALUM CREEK, a post-office of Bastrop county, Texas.

ALUM CREEK, a post-office of Delaware county, Ohio.

ALUM ROCK, a post-office of Alleghany county, Virginia.

ALUM SPRINGS, a post-office of Rockbridge county, Virginia.

ALVAN, a post-office of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania.

ALVERSON, a post-office of Ingham county, Michigan.

ALVIRA, a post-office of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

ALVISO, ăl-vee'so, a small town of Santa Clara county, California, at the head of San Francisco bay. A steamboat runs regularly between this place and San Francisco.

AMACETTA, a post-office of Wayne county, Virginia.

AMAGANSETT, a post-village of East Hampton township, Suffolk county, New York, near the E. end of Long island, about 25 miles from Riverhead.

AMANDA, a post-office of Greenup county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 138 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort.

AMANDA, a township of Allen county, Ohio,

90 miles N. W. from Columbus. Population, 607.

AMANDA, a village of Butler county, Ohio, in Lemon township, on the Miami canal, 12 miles N. E. from Hamilton.

AMANDA, a post-village of Fairfield county, Ohio, on the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike, 8 miles S. W. from Lancaster, the county seat, and 130 miles from Cincinnati. Population, 420.

AMANDA, a township of Hancock county, about 10 miles S. E. from Finley. Population, 1162.

AMANDA, a township of Allen county, toward the N. W. part of Ohio, intersected by the Big Auglaize river, about 10 miles W. S. W. from Lima. Population, 607.

AMANDAVILLE, a post-office of Elbert county, Georgia, about 90 miles N. W. from Augusta.

AMAZON, a village of Boone county, Illinois, about 15 miles N. E. from Belvidere.

AMBER, a post-village of Otisco township, Onondago county, New York, is situated near Otisco Lake, about 14 miles S. S. E. from Syracuse.

AMBERSON'S VALLEY, a post-office of Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

AMBLER'S MILLS, a post-office of Louisa county, Virginia.

AMBOY, a post-township of Oswego county, toward the N. part of New York, about 17 miles S. E. from Pulaski. Population, 1132.

AMBOY, a township of Fulton county, in the N. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Michigan, about 12 miles N. E. from Dover. Population, 460.

AMBOY, a post-office of Ashtabula county, Ohio.

AMBOY, a post-office of Lapeer county, Michigan.

AMBOY, a post-office of Washington county, Iowa.

AMBOY CENTRE, a post-office of Oswego county, New York.

AMBOY, PERTH, New Jersey. See PERTH AMBOY.

AMBOY, a post-office of Lee county, Iowa.

AMELIA, a county toward the S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 300 square miles. The Appomattox river forms about half of the boundary, enclosing it on nearly all sides excepting the south: it is also drained by Namazine Flat and Deep creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil of the valleys is naturally fertile, but impoverished by long cultivation. A portion of the land has been "turned out," and can be bought at a merely nominal rate. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 250,251 bushels of corn; 109,960 of wheat; 70,075 of oats; 1,786,788 pounds of tobacco, and 56,790 pounds of butter. It contained in that year

3 grist mills and 2 coach factories. There were 14 churches, 145 pupils attending public schools, and 61 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by the Richmond and Danville Railroad. Organized in 1734. Capital, Amelia Court House. Population, 9770, of whom 2951 were free, and 6819 slaves.

AMELIA COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Amelia county, Virginia, 47 miles S. W. from Richmond; contains very few dwellings.

AMELIA, a post-village of Clermont county, Ohio, in Batavia township, 25 miles E. by S. from Cincinnati.

AMELIA ISLAND is situated on the coast of Nassau county, in the N. E. part of Florida. It is about 16 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and is separated from the main land by a channel of from 2 to 4 miles wide. The soil is generally fertile.

AMELIA, a post-township of Dutchess county, in the S. E. part of New York, bordering on Connecticut, about 22 miles E. N. E. from Poughkeepsie. Population, 2229.

AMENIA, a post-village of Amenia township, Dutchess county, New York, on the Harlem railroad, 88 miles N. N. E. from New York. It contains several churches, a bank, an academy, and a few stores.

AMENIA UNION, a post-village of Amenia township, Dutchess county, New York, about 25 miles E. N. E. from Poughkeepsie.

AMERICA, a small post-village of Wabash county, Indiana, about 80 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

AMERICAN CREEK, a small stream of Marin county, in the W. N. W. part of California, falls into the Pacific Ocean.

AMERICAN RIVER, in the N. central part of California, is formed by the union of its North and South forks at the W. extremity of El Dorado county, and after flowing in a general S. W. course between Placer and Sacramento counties, falls into the Sacramento river near the city of this name. It has lately been rendered navigable for small steamboats for about 6 miles.

Branches.—North fork, (considered by some as the true American river,) rising among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, flows in a general W. S. W. direction, marking the greater part of the boundary between Placer and El Dorado counties, and after a course of near 100 miles, unites with the South fork from 25 to 30 miles above Sacramento City. South fork takes its source from Bonpland lake, in El Dorado county, and flowing first in a W. S. W. and then in a nearly W. course, forms part of the boundary between El Dorado and Sacramento counties. Gold is abundant on these streams, which pass through one of the principal mining districts.

AMERICAN FORK, a post-office of Utah territory.

AMERICUS, a thriving post-village, capital of Sumter county, Georgia, on the Muckalee creek, 100 miles S. W. from Milledgeville, is the centre of an active retail trade. It contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and several stores and mechanics' shops. Incorporated in 1832. Population, about 600.

AMERICUS, a post-village of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the Wabash river and canal, 10 miles N. E. from Lafayette, is surrounded by a rich farming district which is improving rapidly.

AMES, a post-village of Canajoharie township, Montgomery county, New York, about 13 miles nearly S. W. from Fonda.

AMES, a post-township in the N. part of Athens county, Ohio, about 30 miles W. from Marietta. Population, 1482.

AMESBURY, a post-township of Essex county, Massachusetts, on the N. side of the Merrimack river, and bordering on New Hampshire. The village, situated in the W. part, 40 miles N. of Boston, and about 7 miles N. W. from Newburyport, has 5 churches, and a flannel manufacturing company, with a capital of \$200,000. Population, 3143.

AMESVILLE, a post-office of Ulster county, New York.

AMESVILLE, a small post-village of Athens county, Ohio, in Ames township, on the road from Marietta to Athens, 11 miles N. E. from the latter, in the midst of a rich farming district.

AMESVILLE, a post-village of Boone county, Illinois, on the Chicago and Galena railroad, 70 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

AMHERST, a county in the S. central part of Virginia, has an area of 418 square miles. The James river flows along its S. W. and S. E. borders, forming in its course almost a right angle, and constituting about half of the entire boundary. The Blue Ridge forms the boundary of the county on the N. W., and the surface is beautifully diversified by mountains and valleys. The passage of James river through the Blue Ridge is a sublime feature in the scenery of this region. The soil is naturally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 358,183 bushels of corn; 122,088 of wheat; 94,262 of oats; 948,261 pounds of tobacco, and 84,968 of butter. It contained 24 churches; 250 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending academies and other schools. A canal has been opened along James river, on the border of the county. The county was formed from Albemarle in 1761. Capital, Amherst Court House. Population, 12,699, of whom 6746 were free, and 5953 slaves.

AMHERST, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine, 25 miles E. of Bangor, intersected by the head waters of the Union river. Population, 323.

AMHERST, a post-township of Hillsborough

county, New Hampshire, 23 miles S. of Concord, on the Souhegan river, which affords very fine water-power. Population, 1618.

AMHERST, a post-township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 82 miles W. of Boston, intersected by two branches of the Connecticut river, affording good water-power. It contains a number of manufactories of cloth, leather, ploughs, &c. Amherst College, a very flourishing institution, incorporated in 1821, is situated in this township; the buildings are on an elevation commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country. 2 papers are issued here. Pop. 3057.

AMHERST, a township of Erie county, New York, bordering on the Tonawanda creek, about 10 miles N. E. from Buffalo. Population, 4153.

AMHERST, a small village of Allen county, Ohio.

AMHERST, a post-township in the N. W. part of Lorain county, Ohio, about 30 miles S. W. by W. from Cleveland. Population, 1399.

AMHERST, a post-village in the above township, about 33 miles S. W. by W. from Cleveland.

AMHERST COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Amherst county, Virginia, about 15 miles N. by E. from Lynchburg.

AMHERST FOUR CORNERS, a small village in Amherst township, Lorain county, Ohio, about 35 miles S. W. by W. from Cleveland.

AMICALOLA, a post-office of Lumpkin county, Georgia.

AMISSVILLE, a small post-village of Rappahannock county, Virginia, 121 miles N. W. from Richmond, has about 75 inhabitants.

AMITE river, of Mississippi and Louisiana, rises in the S. W. part of the former, and, passing into Louisiana, pursues a southerly course until it reaches Ascension parish, where it turns to the E. and enters Lake Maurepas. Small steamboats navigate it for a distance of 60 miles.

AMITE, a county in the S. W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 700 square miles. The Amite river, from which it derives its name, flows nearly through the middle, and the Homochitto washes its N. W. border. The surface is uneven, and the soil fertile. A large part of the county is occupied by plantations of cotton, and by forests. Cotton, Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 it produced 7847 bales of cotton; 380,917 bushels of corn; 111,335 of sweet potatoes; and 151,603 pounds of rice. It contained in that year 16 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 685 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending another school. Capital, Liberty. Population, 9694, of whom 3644 were free, and 6050, slaves.

AMITY, a post-township of Aroostook county, Maine, about 100 miles N. E. of

Bangor, has good soil for wheat. Population, 256.

AMITY, a township in the S. central part of Alleghany county, New York, intersected by the Genesee river, about 255 W. S. W. from Albany. Population, 1792.

AMITY, a small post-village of Orange county, New York, about 120 miles S. of Albany.

AMITY, a township in the S. E. part of Berks county, Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. by S. from Reading. Population, 1566.

AMITY, a township in the S. E. part of Erie county, Pennsylvania, about 17 miles S. E. from Erie. Population, 739.

AMITY, a small post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 35 miles S. W. from Pittsburg.

AMITY, a small post-village of Clarke county, Arkansas.

AMITY, a small post-village of Johnson county, Indiana, on the railroad from Madison to Indianapolis, 6 or 7 miles S. E. from Franklin, the county seat.

AMITY, a post-office of Scott county, Iowa.

AMITY, a post-office of Yam Hill county, Oregon.

AMITY HILL, a post-office of Iredell county, North Carolina.

AMITYVILLE, a post-office of Suffolk county, New York.

AMMONIA, a post-office of Shelby county, Tennessee.

AMMONOOSUCK RIVER, in the N. central part of New Hampshire, rises in Coos county near the foot of Mount Washington, and, running through Grafton county, falls into the Connecticut river.

AMOSKEAG, an important manufacturing post-village of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 17 miles S. by E. from Concord. The Merrimack river here falls 54 feet in a mile and a half, affording extensive water-power. See MANCHESTER.

AMSTERDAM, a township in the N. E. extremity of Montgomery county, New York, about 30 miles N. E. from Albany. Population, 4128.

AMSTERDAM, a post-village in the above township, on the left or N. bank of the Mohawk river, and on the Utica and Schenectady railroad, 33 miles N. W. from Albany, and 62 miles E. by S. from Utica. It contains churches for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists; a bank, an academy, a printing office, and manufactories of several kinds. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Population in 1852, estimated at 2000.

AMSTERDAM, a post-village of Botetourt county, Virginia, 181 miles W. from Richmond, contains 1 brick church and several tradesmen's shops.

AMSTERDAM, a post-village of Jefferson county, Ohio, in Springfield township, about 21 miles W. N. W. from Steubenville.

AMSTERDAM, a post-village of Cass county, Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 9 miles W. by S. from Logansport.

AMSTERDAM, a small village of Marion county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, 88 miles W. by S. from Iowa city.

AMWELL, a township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the S. branch of the Raritan river, bordering on the Delaware river. Population, 2505.

AMWELL, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 30 miles S. W. by S. from Pittsburg. Population, 1754.

ANACOCA, a post-office of Sabine county, Louisiana.

ANACOSTIA, a post-office of Washington county, District of Columbia.

ANADARCO, a post-office of Rush county, Texas.

ANAGUA, a post-office of Victoria county, Texas.

ANAHUAC (an-ñ-wack') mountains, a mountain chain W. of the upper portion of the Rio del Norte, and running nearly parallel to it. It may be regarded as a branch of the Rocky mountains.

ANAHUAC, a small post-village in Liberty county, Texas, near the N. E. extremity of Galveston bay, opposite to the mouth of Trinity river, about 35 miles N. E. by N. from Galveston.

ANALOMINK, a post-office of Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

ANAMOSA, a post-village, capital of Jones county, Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon river, 40 miles N. N. E. from Iowa city. It is situated in a fertile farming region, which is occupied by prairies and forests of hard timber. The latter are distributed along the large streams.

ANANDALE, a small post-village of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

ANANDALE, a post-office of Fairfax county, Virginia.

ANACASSCOOK, a post-office of Washington county, New York.

ANASTASIA, an island on the E. coast of Florida, is 18 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Lat. about $29^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $81^{\circ} W.$

ANCIENT, a post-office of Dane county, Wisconsin.

ANCRAM, a post-township in the S. E. extremity of Columbia county, New York, about 45 miles S. E. by S. from Albany. Population, 1569.

ANCRAM LEAD MINE, a small post-village in the above township, 50 miles S. S. E. from Albany. Lead ore of a good quality is found in the vicinity, but it is not worked to any extent.

ANDALUSIA, a post-office of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

ANDALUSIA, a post-village of Covington county, Alabama.

ANDALUSIA, a post-office of Gibson county, Tennessee.

ANDALUSIA, a village of Rock Island county, Illinois, on the S. bank of the Mississippi river, 10 miles S. W. from Rock Island.

ANDERSON, a district in the N. W. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Savannah river, which separates it from Georgia; has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Saluda river, intersected by Kiowee river, a branch of the Savannah, and also drained by Rocky river and Deep creek. The surface is diversified by hill and dale; the soil is generally fertile, well watered, and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cotton, rice, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 it produced 820,549 bushels of corn; 120,382 of wheat, (a greater quantity than any district in the state excepting Laurens;) 209,067 of oats; 6670 bales of cotton, and 956,940 pounds of rice. It contained in that year 21 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 cotton factory, 8 tanneries, 54 churches, and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 823 pupils attending public schools, and 398 attending academies and other schools. The district is intersected by the Greenville and Columbia railroad. Anderson was formed out of a part of the former district of Pendleton.

ANDERSON, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains 900 square miles. The Trinity and Neches rivers wash its western and eastern borders. The surface is undulating, and the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, maize, and cotton are the chief productions. In 1850 this county produced 87,506 bushels of corn; 1296 of oats; 19,167 of sweet potatoes; 734 bales of cotton; 39,524 pounds of butter, and 1681 of wool. It contained 1 newspaper, 58 pupils attending public schools, and 38 attending academies or other schools. The Trinity river, which is navigable for steamboats as high as this county, flows through a rich valley which is well supplied with timber. An active emigration has been directed to this region for a few years past. Capital, Palestine. Population, 2884, of whom 2284 were free, and 600 slaves.

ANDERSON, a county in the N. E. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Clinch river, navigable by small boats, and also drained by Powell's river. The greater part of the county consists of a deep and fertile valley between Cumberland mountain on the N. W. and Chestnut Ridge on the S. E. The land is well timbered and well watered. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850, Anderson county produced 317,724 bushels of corn; 52,703 of oats; 61,755 pounds of butter, and 10,191 of wool. It contained 9 churches, 1347 pupils attending public schools, and 105 attending academies and other schools. Stone coal is found in some parts of the county; also valuable salt springs and sulphur springs at Estabrook.

Capital, Clinton. Population, 6938, of whom 6432 were free, and 506 slaves.

ANDERSON, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Kentucky river, intersected by Salt river, and also drained by Crooked, Stony, and Hammoud creeks. The surface is generally rolling, though some portions are level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hemp, and grass are the staples. Cattle, horses, mules, and swine are the chief articles of export. In 1850 the county produced 338,595 bushels of corn; 13,258 of wheat; 65,041 of oats; and 55 tons of hemp. It contained 18 churches, 332 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending academies and other schools. The Kentucky river is navigable on the border of the county. A railroad is in progress through it from Frankfort to Harrodsburg. Named in honour of Richard C. Anderson, former member of Congress from Kentucky. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Population, 6260, of whom 4978 were free, and 1282, slaves.

ANDERSON, a post-village of Warren county, New Jersey, 60 miles N. from Trenton.

ANDERSON, a post-village, capital of Anderson district, South Carolina, 148 miles W. N. W. from Columbia. A branch railroad extends from this place to the Greenville and Columbia railroad. It contains several churches and stores, and a newspaper office.

ANDERSON, a post-office of Walker county, Georgia.

ANDERSON, a post-village, capital of Grimes county, Texas, about 140 miles E. by N. from Austin City.

ANDERSON, a township of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the N. side of Ohio river, about 12 miles E. by S. from Cincinnati. Population, 3048.

ANDERSON, a township in the S. E. part of Rush county, Indiana, about 48 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. Population, 1433.

ANDERSON, or ANDERSONTOWN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Madison county, Indiana, on the left bank of White river, and on the railroad from Belfontaine, Ohio, to Indianapolis, 34 miles N. E. from the latter. It is beautifully situated on a bluff 50 feet above the river. The fertility of the adjoining land and the facilities for transportation render this a place of active business, which is rapidly increasing. A dam has been thrown across the river, a few miles above, by which a fall of 34 feet is obtained, and the water-power is very extensive. Population of the village, about 500; of the township, 990.

ANDERSON, a post-office of Clark county, Illinois.

ANDERSONBURG, a post-office of Perry county, Pennsylvania.

ANDERSON RIVER, a post-office of Spencer county, Indiana.

ANDERSON'S CREEK, of Clearfield county,

Pennsylvania, enters the W. branch of Susquehanna river.

ANDERSON'S CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Crawford county, and forms the boundary between Spencer and Perry counties, until it falls into the Ohio near Troy.

ANDERSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

ANDERSON'S STORE, a post-office of Caswell county, North Carolina.

ANDERSON'S STORE, a small post-village of McNairy county, Tennessee.

ANDERSON'S STORE, a post-office of Morgan county, Ohio.

ANDERSONVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, at the confluence of the Tugaloo and Kiowee rivers, which form the Savannah, 145 miles W. N. W. from Columbia.

ANDERSONVILLE, a post-village in the N. W. part of Franklin county, Indiana, about 50 miles S. E. by E. from Indianapolis.

ANDES, a post-township in the central part of Delaware county, New York, about 65 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 2672.

ANDESVILLE, a post-office of Perry county, Pennsylvania.

ANDORA, a post-office of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.

ANDOVER, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, about 30 miles N. W. of Paris, is well-watered by Ellis's river, an affluent of the Androscoggin. Population, 710.

ANDOVER, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, 21 miles N. W. of Concord, intersected by the Northern railroad. Population, 1220.

ANDOVER, a post-township of Windsor county, Vermont, 68 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Population, 275.

ANDOVER, a post-township of Essex county, Massachusetts, 21 miles N. from Boston, and 16 miles N. E. from Salem. The township extends to the Merrimack river on the N., and is intersected by several railroads. The situation of the village is elevated and pleasant. The streams in the vicinity afford excellent water-power, which is extensively employed in manufacturing. Flannels, linen, and shoe-thread are the principal articles. Andover is the seat of Phillips Academy, one of the oldest and best-endowed academic institutions in New England; and of Andover Theological Seminary, founded in 1807. Phillips Academy was instituted in 1788, principally through the efforts of the Hon. Samuel and John Phillips, from whom it derives its name. It has a valuable chemical and philosophical apparatus, and libraries containing 2500 volumes. The buildings are on a range with those of the theological seminary, about 40 rods distant. The large income arising from the funds, amounting to about \$60,000, enables the trustees to secure the services of distinguished teachers, and at the same time make but a mo-

derate charge for tuition. The Andover Theological Seminary, under the direction of the Congregationalists, stands on a pleasant elevation, commanding a fine prospect. A president and five professors compose the faculty. Qualifications for entering are testimonials of a good character and a liberal education. The course of study requires three years. Tuition and room-rent are free to all, and additional aid is furnished to indigent students. Number of graduates up to 1852, 1066. Number of students the same year, 87. Volumes in the library, 21,259. Besides these, Andover contains a number of other educational institutions, several churches, and a bank. A quarterly periodical, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, is published in this place. Incorporated in 1646. Population in 1830, 4540; 1840, 5207; 1850, 6945.

ANDOVER, a post-village in Hebron township, Tolland county, Connecticut, about 18 miles E. by S. from Hartford.

ANDOVER, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, intersected by the New York and Erie railroad, 258 miles from New York city. Population, 1476.

ANDOVER, a village in the above township, on a tributary of the Genesee river, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad. Population, about 500.

ANDOVER, a post-village near the S. extremity of Sussex county, New Jersey, about 55 miles N. of Trenton.

ANDOVER, a post-township in the S. E. part of Ashtabula county, Ohio, about 55 miles N. E. by E. from Cleveland. Population, 963.

ANDOVER, a small post-village of the above, 205 miles N. E. from Columbus.

ANDOVER, a small village of Calhoun county, Michigan, about 140 miles W. from Detroit.

ANDOVER, a post-office of Henry county, Illinois, about 75 miles N. W. from Peoria.

ANDREW, a county in the N. W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Missouri river, which separates it from Indian Territory, has an area of 425 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Nodaway river, and intersected by the Platte, and One Hundred and Two rivers, which flow from N. to S. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, hemp, and grass, cattle and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 518,795 bushels of corn; 109,547 of wheat; 59,293 of oats; 2478 tons of hay, and 475 tons of hemp. It contained 8 churches, and 1600 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Savannah. Population, 9533, of whom 8871 were free, and 662 slaves.

ANDREW, a small post-village of Jackson county, Iowa, about 12 miles S. W. from Bellevue, the county seat.

ANDREW CHAPEL, a post-office of Madison county, Tennessee.

ANDREWS, a post-office of Spottsylvania, Virginia.

ANDREWS, a small post-village in Congress township, Morrow county, Ohio, about 46 miles N. by E. from Columbus.

ANDREW'S MILL, a small village in Loran township, Stephenson county, Illinois, about 15 miles W. by S. from Freeport.

ANDREWSVILLE, a post-office of Franklin county, New York.

ANDROSCOGGIN or AMERICOGGIN river is formed by the junction of the Margalloway river and the outlet of Umbagog lake, in Coos county, New Hampshire, and flowing southerly for some distance, turns into Maine. After constituting the boundary between Kennebec and Oxford, and Cumberland and Lincoln counties, it falls into the Kennebec river, about 20 miles from its mouth. Its whole length is about 140 miles.

ANGELICA, a post-village of Angelica township, capital of Alleghany county, New York, on Angelica creek, 262 miles W. by S. from Albany, and about 3 miles N. from the Erie railroad. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 printing offices, a bank, and numerous stores. A large quantity of lumber is procured in the vicinity. Population of the township, 1592; of the village, about 1200.

ANGELINA, a small river of Texas, rises in Smith county, toward the N. E. part of the state, and enters the Neches a few miles from Bevilport, Jasper county. Its general direction is S. S. E. The upper portion is called Mud creek, until it passes the mouth of Shawnee creek.

ANGELINA, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Angelina river, from which the name is derived, and on the S. W. by Neches river. The surface is diversified by prairies and groves; the soil produces Indian corn, cotton, and pasture. In 1850 it yielded 21,985 bushels of corn; 1017 of oats; 10,716 of potatoes; 174 bales of cotton; 1190 pounds of tobacco; 3975 of rice; and 12,390 of butter. There were 62 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Marion. Population, 1165, of whom 969 were free, and 196 slaves.

ANGEL'S CAMP, a very prosperous mining camp, of Calaveras county, California, is situated toward the western part of the county, on the main road from Sacramento City to Sonora, about 7 miles from the Stanislaus river. Water for mining is scarce.

ANGERONA, a post-office of Jackson county, Virginia.

ANGLEY'S BRANCH, a post-office of Barnwell District, South Carolina.

ANGOLA, a post-office of Erie county, New York.

ANGOLA, a post-office of Sussex county, Delaware.

ANGOLA, a post-office of Onslow county, North Carolina.

ANGOLA, a post-village, capital of Steuben county, Indiana, 144 miles in a straight line

N. E. from Indianapolis, is surrounded by a fertile region which is rapidly improving. The village has an active trade and about 500 inhabitants.

ANGOLA, a small post-village of Lake county, Illinois, about 45 miles N. W. by N. from Chicago.

ANGULLA, a post-office of Clay county, Indiana.

ANNAPOLIS, a city and port of entry, capital of the state of Maryland, and of Ann Arundel county, on the right bank of Severn river, 2 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 25 miles S. by E. from Baltimore, and 37 miles E. by N. from Washington. Lat. $38^{\circ} 58' 50''$ N., lon. $76^{\circ} 29'$ W. The Annapolis and Elk Ridge railroad, 21 miles long, connects it with the Baltimore and Washington railroad. Annapolis contains a fine state-house, a naval academy, a bank, 2 or 3 churches, a market-house, and 2 printing offices. It is the seat of St. John's College, founded in 1784 by the Roman Catholics, but at present supported and directed by Protestants. Three newspapers are issued at Annapolis. A United States naval academy, to qualify young men to become officers in the navy, was established here in 1845. It had in 1853, 116 students. Pop. in 1850, 3011.

ANNAPOLIS, a small village of Crawford county, Ohio, 68 miles N. from Columbus.

ANNAPOLIS, a post-village of Jefferson county, Ohio, 15 miles W. from Steubenville.

ANNAPOLIS, a flourishing post-village of Parke county, Indiana, 75 miles W. from Indianapolis, is surrounded by a fertile country, which is mostly well cultivated.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, a post-office of Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

ANN ARBOR, a flourishing city, capital of Washtenaw county, Michigan, on Huron river, and on the Michigan Central railroad, 40 miles W. from Detroit. It has the reputation of being one of the most pleasant and healthy places in the state. The site is elevated and dry, and the town is regularly laid out. The state university established at this place in 1837, is a flourishing and liberally endowed institution, attended by over 200 students. The buildings are large and pleasantly situated. A fund has been commenced by the citizens of Detroit for the erection of an observatory here; and the citizens of Ann Arbor have made liberal donations for the increase of the university library. Ann Arbor is situated in an excellent farming district, has an active trade, and contains manufactories of wool, iron, ploughs, and flour, for which the river furnishes motive-power. The city also contains a bank, an academy, and several churches. In respect to population, it is probably the second town in the state. The township contained in 1850, 4868 inhabitants.

ANN ARUNDEL, a county in the central part

of Maryland, on the West shore of Chesapeake bay, about 5 miles S. from Baltimore, has an area of 430 square miles. The Patuxent river forms its boundary on the N. and N. E., the Patuxent on the S. W., and the eastern part is traversed by South and Severn rivers. The surface varies from undulating to hilly; the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 925,448 bushels of corn, (more than any other county of the state excepting Prince George;) 360,923 of wheat; 147,263 of oats; 4,523,340 pounds of tobacco, (more than any other county excepting Queen Anne,) and 170,600 pounds of butter. It contained in that year 2 cotton factories, 3 iron furnaces, and 2 paper mills. There were 82 churches and 3 newspaper establishments; 1283 pupils attending public schools, and 270 attending academies and other schools. The principal rocks are red sandstone, gneiss, and serpentine; copper and iron are found. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Washington railroad, and in part by the Annapolis Branch railroad. Ann Arundel is the third county in the state with respect to population, and is important as containing Annapolis, the capital of Maryland. Population, 32,393, of whom 21,144 were free, and 11,249 slaves.

ANNAWAIKA, a post-office of De Kalb county, Alabama.

ANNIN CREEK, a post-office of McKean county, Pennsylvania.

ANNISQUAM, a post-office of Essex county, Massachusetts.

ANNSBURG, a township in the S. W. part of Washington county, Maine, about 45 miles E. by S. from Bangor. Population, 126.

ANNSVILLE, a township in the N. W. part of Oneida county, New York, about 35 miles N. E. from Syracuse. Population, 2686.

ANNSVILLE, a small village of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, about 75 miles N. W. by W. from Norfolk.

ANNVILLE, a post-office of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania.

ANSELM, a post-office of Gallia county, Ohio.

ANSON, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 650 square miles. Rocky river forms its entire boundary on the N., and the Yadkin or Pedee on the E. It is also drained by Brown's and Lane's creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is mostly fertile. Cotton is the staple product; Indian corn is also cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 389,828 bushels of corn; 35,796 of wheat; 95,113 of sweet potatoes, and 10,864 bales of cotton. The quantity of cotton was the greatest produced by any county in the state except Surry. It contained 26 churches and 2 newspaper

establishments. There were 11 corn and flour mills, 9 saw mills, and 2 tanneries. Granite underlies a portion of the county. The forests contain the white oak and other hard timber. The Yadkin furnishes motive-power for several cotton factories in this county. It is intersected by a plank-road leading to Cheraw, South Carolina. Capital, Wadesborough. Formed in 1749, and named in honour of Admiral Anson, the famous navigator. Population, 13,489, of whom 6657 were free, and 6882 slaves.

ANSON, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, on the W. side of Kennebec river, about 40 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Population, 848.

ANSONIA, a flourishing manufacturing post-village of Derby township, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck railroad and river, 5 miles N. from Derby, and 16 N. from Bridgeport. This village, which has grown up within the last 4 or 5 years, owes its prosperity entirely to manufactures, which are here extensively carried on. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and a fine school, the building for which has been erected during the past year.

ANTALON, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1045.

ANTES, a post-township in the N. W. part of Blair county, Pennsylvania. Population, 2452.

ANTESTOWN, a post-office in Blair county, Pennsylvania.

ANTHONY, a post-office of Kent county, Rhode Island.

ANTHONY, a township in the N. W. part of Montour county, Pennsylvania. Population, 962.

ANTHONY, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the Susquehanna, about 6 miles W. from Williamsport. Population, 1076.

ANTHONY, a post-office of Delaware county, Indiana.

ANTHONY'S CREEK, a post-office of Greenbrier county, Virginia.

ANTHONY'S, or St. ANTHONY'S NOSE, in Montgomery county, New York, the extremity of a hill or mountain called the Klips, (*i. e.* "rock or cliff,") on the N. bank of the Mohawk, resembling a nose 300 or 400 feet long.

ANTHONY'S, or St. ANTHONY'S NOSE, in Putnam county, New York, a bold promontory on the E. side of the Hudson, projecting from the S. side of Breakneck hill, at the N. entrance to the Highlands. 57 miles from New York.

ANTHONY'S SHOALS, a post-office of Elbert county, Georgia.

ANTI BANK, a post-office of Hinds county, Mississippi.

ANTIETAM creek, rises in the S. part of Pennsylvania, and flowing S. into Maryland, falls into the Potomac river.

ANTIOCH, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

ANTIOCH, a post-village of Troup county, Georgia.

ANTIOCH, a post-office of Pickens county, Alabama.

ANTIOCH, a post-office of Gibson county, Tennessee.

ANTIOCH, a small post-village of Monroe county, Ohio, 128 miles E. from Columbus, contained in 1850, 107 inhabitants.

ANTIOCH, a small post-village in Lake county, Illinois, about 50 miles N. W. by N. from Chicago.

ANTOIN, a post-office of Clark county, Arkansas.

ANTRIM, called also MEGISSEE, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the N. W. part of the lower peninsula, bordering on Grand Traverse bay of Lake Michigan. The area is estimated at about 700 square miles. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

ANTRIM, a post-township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 25 miles S. W. from Concord, on the E. side of Contoocook river. Land hilly and productive. This township has a number of valuable mill-seats, also several ponds well stored with fish. Population, 1143.

ANTRIM, a post-office of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, 209 miles W. from Harrisburg.

ANTRIM, a township in the S. part of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Population, 3005.

ANTRIM, a small post-village of Madison township, Guernsey county, Ohio, 91 miles E. by N. from Columbus.

ANTRIM, a post-township in the S. part of Shiawassee county, Michigan, about 60 miles N. W. from Detroit. Population, 282.

ANTRIM, a township in the S. E. part of Wyandott county, Ohio, about 58 miles N. by W. from Columbus. Population, 757.

ANTWERP, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Jefferson county, New York, with a small village of the same name. Population, 3665.

ANTWERP, a small post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Wabash and Erie canal.

ANTWERP, a township in the E. part of Van Buren co., Michigan. Population, 614.

ANVIL, a post-office of Clark co., Arkansas.

ANVILLE, a former township in the S. W. part of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, since divided into North and South Anville.

AONIA, a post-office of Wilkes county, Georgia, 44 miles W. by N. from Augusta.

APACHE (*â-pâ'chá*) INDIANS, a predatory tribe inhabiting the W. part of Texas, and the S. part of New Mexico.

APALACHEE or APPALACHEE RIVER, a name sometimes given to an arm of Appalachee Bay. See St. MARK'S.

APALACHICOLA, see APPALACHICOLA.

APOLACON, a township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

APOLLO, a post-borough of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the Kiskiminetas river, 42 miles N. E. from Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania canal passes through the place. Population, 331.

APPALACHEE, a small river of Georgia, rises in Gwinett county, and flowing S. E. enters the Oconee, about 8 miles S. W. from Greensborough.

APPALACHEE BAY is situated on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, also called Alleghany mountains, the general appellation of the vast mountain system in the southeastern part of North America, extending, under various names, from Maine, southward, to the northern part of Alabama. In New Hampshire, near the northern termination of this chain, it is less than 100 miles from the Atlantic coast, but it gradually diverges as it advances southward, so that towards its southern extremity it is about 300 miles from the sea. In New England and New York the chain is somewhat broken and irregular, many of the ridges of which it is composed, running nearly north and south. But in Pennsylvania and the Southern states, the different ranges are more continuous, and for the most part nearly parallel to the general direction of the entire chain. The name Alleghany Mountains is more commonly applied to that portion of the Appalachian system lying south of the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, although it is often extended to the mountains in the N. W. part of New Jersey, and the S. and E. parts of New York, including the Catskill. But as the chain is scarcely less interrupted by the Delaware than by the Hudson, it seems difficult to assign any good reason why the mountains of New England should not be included under this general appellation as well as those of New York. On the whole, it would perhaps be better to limit its use as a general appellation to its popular signification, always employing Appalachian to denote the entire mountain system, as above indicated.

The different mountain groups and ranges composing this chain will be treated under their respective heads.

APPALACHICOLA, a river of Florida, formed by the Chattahoochee and Flint, which unite at the S. W. extremity of Georgia. It flows southward through Florida, and after a course of about 100 miles, empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico, through a bay of its own name. It is navigable for steamboats through its whole course.

APPALACHICOLA, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of Franklin county, Florida, at the mouth of the river of the same name, (which flows through Appalachicola bay into the Gulf of Mexico,) 135 miles S. W. from

Tallahassee. The harbor is accessible by steamboats from the gulf, and large quantities of cotton are shipped here. It contains 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, and numerous stores and warehouses.

APPALACHIN, or **APALACHIN**, a post-office of Tioga county, New York.

APPANOOSE, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 492 square miles. The Chariton river flows diagonally through the county, in a S. E. direction. The county is drained also by the S. fork of Chariton, and by Walnut and Cooper creeks. The surface is rolling or nearly level; the soil is fertile but mostly uncultivated. Indian corn, butter, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 80,930 bushels of Indian corn; 7893 of oats; 2337 pounds of wool; and 13,896 pounds of butter. Large beds of stone coal are found in several places. The county contains numerous prairies, and many of the streams are bordered by tracts of timber. Chariton river furnishes ample water-power. The county was first settled about the year 1845. Capital, Centreville. Population, 3131.

APPANOOSE, a village of Hancock county, in the W. part of Illinois, on the Mississippi river, about 6 miles N. E. from Nauvoo.

APPERSONS, a post-office of Charles City county, Virginia.

APPLE RIVER, in the N. W. part of Illinois, rises in Jo Davies's county, and flowing in a southerly course with a very winding channel, falls into the Mississippi river, in Carroll county.

APPLEBACHSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

APPLE CREEK, a post-office of Wayne county, Ohio, 99 miles E. from Columbus.

APPLE CREEK, Illinois, falls into the Illinois river in Green county.

APPLE CREEK, a small post-village of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, 170 miles S. E. from Jefferson city.

APPLE CREEK, a small stream of Henry county, in the W. part of Missouri, falls into Grand river, an affluent of the Osage river.

APPLE GROVE, a post-office of York county, Pennsylvania.

APPLE GROVE, a post-office of Morgan county, Alabama.

APPLE GROVE, a post-office of Meigs county, Ohio.

APPLE GROVE, a post-office of Polk county, Iowa.

APPLETON, a township of Waldo county, Maine, 25 miles E. by S. from Augusta; soil favorable to wheat. Population, 1727.

APPLETON, a post-township in Licking county, Ohio. Population, 66.

APPLETON, a small post-village of Perry county, Illinois, 12 miles N. E. from Pinckneyville.

APPLETON, or **GRAND CHUTE**, a post-village, capital of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, on

the Neenah or Fox river, 30 miles from its mouth, 95 miles N. E. from Madison, and about 4 miles from the foot of Winnebago lake. It is situated near the rapids called the Grand Chute, where the river descends about 30 feet in the course of one mile and a half, affording immense water-power. Five dams have been built across the river, which render it navigable for steamboats through its whole course. By this means steamboats can pass from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. The county was organized in 1850.

APPLETON, a post-office of Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

APPLING, a county in the S. E. part of Georgia, has an area of 1060 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and N. E. by the Altamaha river, and drained by the Little St. Illa river and Hurricane creek. The surface is level, and the soil sandy and poor. Cotton, Indian corn, sugar, sweet potatoes, and pine lumber are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 63 bales of cotton; 53,794 bushels of corn; 2038 of oats; and 35,234 of sweet potatoes. It contained 17 churches, and 222 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of Colonel Daniel Appling, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Holmesville. Population, 2949, of whom 2545 were free, and 404 slaves.

APPLING, a post-office of Jefferson county, New York.

APPLING, a post-village, capital of Columbia county, Georgia, 23 miles W. from Augusta, is in a declining condition. It has a court-house, academy, and a few shops.

APPOMATTOX, a river in the S. E. part of Virginia, rises in Appomattox county, and flowing in a general eastward direction forms the boundary between several counties on each side, passes by the city of Petersburg and enters the James river at City Point. It is a valuable stream for navigation, having a narrow and deep channel. Large vessels ascend to Petersburg, about 20 miles from its mouth, and batteaus to Farmville, perhaps 100 miles farther. The whole length is estimated at 150 miles. The navigation is good at all seasons for boats of 5 or 6 tons to Farmville.

APPOMATTOX, a county in the S. E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 260 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by the James river and canal, and drained by the sources of the Appomattox river, from which the name is derived. The surface is diversified by several small ranges of mountains and covered with extensive forests. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 186,855 bushels of corn; 76,345 of wheat; 92,116 of oats; 964,100 pounds of tobacco, and 82,299 of butter. It contained in that year 1 iron furnace, 5 flour mills, and 2 tanneries.

There were 22 churches, 361 pupils attending academies and other schools. It is intersected by the South Side railroad, extending from Petersburg to Lynchburg, which is a source of much improvement. A plank-road has lately been laid in the county. Capital, Clover Hill. Population, 9193, of whom 4394 were free, and 4799, slaves.

APPOMATTOX DEPOT, a post-office of Amelia county, Virginia.

APPOQUINNIMINK, a small creek of New Castle county, Delaware, flows eastward into Delaware bay.

APPOQUINNIMINK, a hundred of Newcastle county, Delaware, has a population of 3126.

APULIA, a post-office of Onondaga county, New York, 124 miles W. from Albany.

AQUACKANOCK, New Jersey. See ACQUACANONCK.

AQUASCO, a post-office of Prince George's county, Maryland, 51 miles S. W. from Annapolis.

AQUIA creek, in the E. part of Virginia, flows through Stafford county into the Potomac river, and is navigable for schooners several miles from its mouth.

AQUIA, a post-office of Stafford county, Virginia.

AQUILA, a post-office of Franklin county, Georgia, 118 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

AQUOKEE river. See TOCOA.

AQUONE, a post-office of Mason county, North Carolina.

ARAGO, a cape of Oregon, about 20 miles S. of the mouth of Umpqua river.

ARAMINGO, a district of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, about 4 miles N. by E. from Philadelphia.

ARANSAS, a small river of Texas, rises near the S. E. border of Bexar county, and flowing south-eastward, forms the boundary between San Patricio county on one hand, and Goliad and Refugio on the other, until it empties itself into Aransas bay.

ARANSAS BAY, (otherwise called Aransazua, and Aransaso bay,) on the coast of Texas, is immediately N. of Corpus Christi bay. Length about 18 miles, greatest breadth 8 miles.

ARANSAS, a small post-village of Refugio county, Texas, on Aransas bay.

AR-AP'A-HOE Indians, a tribe dwelling between the S. fork of Platte river, and the head waters of the Arkansas.

ARARAT MOUNTAIN. See PILOT MOUNTAIN.

ARARAT, a small river of North Carolina, which enters Yadkin river from the N. W. a few miles E. from Rockford.

ARARAT, a post-office of Patrick county, Virginia.

ARATOR or ARRATOR, a post-village of Pettis county, Missouri, 58 miles W. by N. from Jefferson city.

ARBA, a post-office of Randolph county, Indiana.

AREACOCOCHEE, a post-office of Randolph county, Alabama.

AREELA, a post-office of Scotland county, Missouri.

AREORVITE, a post-office of Pike county, Alabama.

ARBUCKLE, a post-office of Mason county, Virginia.

ARCADE, a small village in China township, Wyoming county, New York, about 35 miles S. E. of Buffalo. It contains 2 flouring mills, 2 woollen factories, 3 stores, and 1 academy.

ARCADIA, a post-office of Washington county, Rhode Island.

ARCADIA, a post-township in the S. part of Wayne county, New York, about 30 miles E. by S. from Rochester, intersected by the Erie canal, the Syracuse and Rochester railroad, and the railroad connecting Elmira and Sodus bay. Population, 5145.

ARCADIA, a post-village in the above township, on the Erie canal, and on the Rochester and Syracuse railroad, 185 miles W. by N. from Albany. It contains 1 or 2 churches and several stores.

ARCADIA, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

ARCADIA, a post-office of Sullivan county, Tennessee.

ARCADIA, a post-office of Hamilton county, Indiana.

ARCADIA, a post-office of Morgan county, Illinois, 40 miles S. W. from Springfield.

ARCADIA, a small post-village of Madison county, Missouri, on one of the sources of St. Francis river, 120 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

ARCANUM, a post-office of Darke county, Ohio.

ARCHER, a post-township in the central part of Harrison county, Ohio, about 110 miles N. E. by E. from Columbus. Population, 875.

ARCHIBALD, a thriving post-village of Blakely township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the Lackawanna river, 4 miles S. S. W. from Carbondale, and 26 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre. The Delaware and Hudson railroad, 17 miles long, connects it with Honesdale. The village owes its importance and rapid growth to the rich coal mines which are worked in the vicinity by the Delaware and Hudson Canal company. The iron business is also carried on extensively. The Lackawanna river flows through a fertile and populous valley, bounded on each side by high ridges. Population, 1500.

ARCOLA, or GUM SPRING, a post-village of Loudon county, Virginia, 146 miles N. from Richmond, contains a few stores.

ARCOLA, a post-office of Warren county, North Carolina.

ARCOLA, a small village in the E. part of Lake county, Ohio, about 36 miles N. E. from Cleveland.

ARENA, a post-village of Iowa county, Wis-

consin, on the S. bank of Wisconsin river, about 30 miles W. by N. from Madison.

ARENAC, a new county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Saginaw bay, contains about 544 square miles. It is drained by Sandy river. The surface is mostly covered with forests. The county is not yet organized, and is attached to Saginaw county for the judicial purposes. It is not named in the census of 1850.

ARENDSVILLE, a post-office of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

ARENZVILLE, a small post-village of Cass county, Illinois, on Indian creek, about 48 miles W. from Springfield.

ARGENTINE, a post-township in the S. part of Genese county, Michigan, about 55 miles N. W. from Detroit. Population, 436.

ARGO, a post-office of Hall county, Georgia, 120 miles N. from Milledgeville.

ARGO, a small post-village of Carroll county, Illinois, 200 miles N. from Springfield and 6 miles E. from the Mississippi river.

ARGO, a post-village of Crawford county, Missouri, 60 miles S. E. from Jefferson city.

ARGOSVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York, 46 miles W. from Albany.

ARGUS, a post-office of Montgomery county, Alabama, 141 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

ARGYLE, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, about 90 miles N. E. from Augusta; soil fertile, producing excellent wheat. Population, 338.

ARGYLE, a post-township of Washington county, New York, 36 miles N. from Albany. Population, 3274.

ARGYLE, a village in the above township, on Moseskill creek.

ARGYLE, a post-village in Cumberland county, North Carolina, 74 miles S. S. W. from Raleigh.

ARGYLE, a post-office of Decatur county, Georgia.

ARGYLE, a post-office of McDonough county, Illinois, 92 miles N. W. from Springfield.

ARGYLE, a post-office of Jefferson county, Missouri.

ARGYLE, a small post-village of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on the Wassemom river, about 45 miles N. E. from Galena.

ARIEL, a post-office of Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

ARIEL, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

ARIETTA, a township in S. part of Hamilton county, New York, about 65 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 108.

ARISPE, a small post-village of Bureau county, Illinois, about 60 miles N. from Peoria.

ARK, a post-office of Lafayette county, Arkansas.

ARKADELPHIA, a post-village, capital of Clark county, Arkansas, on the right bank of Washita river, about 75 miles S. W. from Lit-

the Rock. It has one newspaper office. Small boats navigate the river above and below this place.

ARKAN'SAS, formerly pronounced Ar'kan-saw', a river of the United States, next to the Missouri the largest affluent of the Mississippi. Rising in the Rocky mountains near the boundary between Utah and the Indian territory, it pursues an easterly course for several hundred miles. Near the 98th degree of W. longitude, it turns and flows south-eastward to Fort Smith on the western boundary of Arkansas. Continuing in the same general direction, it traverses that state dividing it into two nearly equal portions, and empties itself into the Mississippi in lat. 33° 54' N., lon. 91° 10' W.

The whole length exceeds 2000 miles. The current is not obstructed by considerable falls or rapids. It is navigable by steamboats during nine months of the year for a distance of 800 miles from its mouth. The difference between high and low water in this river is about 25 feet. It is from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile wide throughout the last 600 miles of its course. Stone coal is found in many places along its banks between Little Rock and Van Buren. In the former part of its course it flows through sterile plains of great extent, but after entering the state of Arkansas the soil of the regions which it traverses is generally very productive.

ARKANSAS, generally classed as one of the Western states, but having for the most part the soil and products of the Southern, is bounded on the N. by Missouri, E. by Missouri and the Mississippi river, (which separates it from the states of Tennessee and Mississippi.) S. by Louisiana and Texas, and W. by Texas and Indian territory. It lies between 33° and 36° 30' N. lat., and between 89° 45' and 94° 40' W. lon.; being about 240 miles in length from N. to S., and 224 in breadth from E. to W.; and including an area of near 52,198 square miles, or 33,406,720 acres, only 781,531 of which were improved in 1850.

Population.—There were in Arkansas in 1820, 14,273 inhabitants; 30,288 in 1830; 97,574 in 1840; and 209,639 in 1850: of which 85,689 were white males, 76,369 were white females, 318 free coloured males, 271 free coloured females, and 46,982 slaves. There were also in 1850, 28,416 families occupying 28,252 dwellings. Representative population, 190,846. The number of deaths in the year ending June 1st, 1850, was 2987, or nearly fifteen in every one thousand persons. Of the population at the last census there were 63,286 born in the state, 97,139 in other states of the Union, 196 in England, 514 in Ireland, 71 in Scotland, 11 in Wales, 41 in British America, 516 in Germany, 77 in France, 262 in other countries, and 824 whose places of birth were unknown. The whole number of paupers who received aid

in the year ending June 1st, 1850, was 105. 8 of whom were foreigners. Blind, 75 whites. 1 free coloured, and 5 slaves—total, 81. Deaf and dumb, 83 whites, and 6 slaves.

Counties.—There are in Arkansas 54 counties, viz. Arkansas, Ashley, Benton, Bradley, Carroll, Chicot, Clark, Conway, Crawford, Crittendon, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Mississippi, Monroe, Montgomery, Newton, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Poinsett, Polk, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Francis, Saline, Scott, Searcy, Sevier, Union, Van Buren, Washington, Washita, White, and Yell: These three have been formed since 1850: Calhoun, Columbia, and Sebastian.

Towns.—There are but few large towns in Arkansas. The principal are Little Rock, the capital of the state, with a population of about 3000; Van Buren, the most commercial town in the state, with a population of 1500; Fort Smith, population 1500; Camden, population 1400; Batesville, population about 1600.

Face of the Country.—The eastern part of Arkansas for about 100 miles back from the Mississippi, is generally a vast plain covered with marshes, swamps, and lagoons, but occasionally interspersed with elevations, (some of which are 30 miles or more in circuit,) which, when the rivers are overflowed, form temporary islands. A plank-road is about to be made through a part of this region. A bill having recently been passed by Congress, giving to the Southern and Western States all the overflowed swamp-lands within their respective limits, the state of Arkansas is now constructing, along the whole eastern boundary, levees of great strength, by means of which extensive tracts, that have hitherto been entirely worthless, will be converted into cultivable land of extraordinary fertility. The Ozark mountains, which enter the N. W. part of the state, are of uncertain height; they do not, however, exceed 2000 feet, and are generally much below that elevation. These mountains divide the state into two unequal parts, of which the northern has the climate and productions of the Northern States, while the southern portion, in the character of its climate and productions, resembles Mississippi or Louisiana. The Black hills in the north, and the Washita hills in the west, near the Washita river, are the only other considerable elevations. The central parts of the state, as well as the regions north of the Ozark mountains, are broken and undulating.

Minerals.—Arkansas gives indications of considerable affluence in mineral resources, which are principally coal, iron, lead, zinc, manganese, gypsum, and salt. The coal field of Arkansas commences 40 miles above Little Rock, and extends on both sides of the river beyond the western boundary of the state.

Cannel, anthracite, and bituminous coal are all found in the state. Gold is said to have been discovered in White county. Near the Hot Springs is a celebrated quarry of oilstone, superior to any thing else of the kind in the known world: the quantity is inexhaustible: there are great varieties, exhibiting all degrees of fineness. According to a writer in De Bow's Resources of the South and West, there is manganese enough in Arkansas to supply the world; in zinc it excels every state except New Jersey; and has more gypsum than all the other states put together, while it is equally well supplied with marble and salt. The lead ore of this state is said to be particularly rich in silver.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Arkansas has no seaboard, but the Mississippi river (which receives all the waters of this state) coats the almost entire eastern boundary, and renders it accessible to the sea from many points. Probably no state in the Union is penetrated by so many navigable rivers as Arkansas: owing, however, to the long-continued droughts which prevail in the hot season, none of these streams can be ascended by vessels of any size more than about nine months in the year. The Arkansas is the principal river that passes wholly through the state. It enters the western border from the Indian Territory, and sweeping almost directly through the middle of the state for about 500 miles, (the whole distance navigable for steamboats,) after receiving a number of small tributaries, discharges its waters into the Mississippi. The White river and the St. Francis, with their affluents, drain the N. E. part of the state. They have their sources in Missouri, and their outlet in the Mississippi river. The White river, which debouches by one channel into the Arkansas, and into the Mississippi by the other, is navigable for steamboats 500 miles, the Big Black for 60, and the St. Francis for 300 miles. The Red river runs through the S. W. angle of the state, and receives some small tributaries within its limits. It is navigable for steamboats beyond Arkansas. The Washita and its numerous affluents drain the southern portion of the state. The main stream is navigable for 375 miles, and its tributary, the Saline, for 100 miles. The Bayous Bartholomew, Bœuf, Macon, and Tensas are all tributaries of the Washita, and have an aggregate of 635 miles of navigable water. They all rise in the S. part of Arkansas and flow into Louisiana, where they join the Red river. The Little Missouri and Bayou D'Arbonne are western branches of the Arkansas, the former navigable 60, and the latter 50 miles, for light steamboats. There are no considerable lakes in Arkansas.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Under this head stand prominent the Hot Springs, situated in a county of the same name, about 60 miles S. W. of Little Rock. From a point or

ridge of land forming a steep bank from 150 to 200 feet high, projecting over Hot Spring creek, an affluent of the Washita, more than 100 springs issue at different elevations, and of different temperatures, from 135° to 160° of Fahrenheit. A considerable portion of this bank consists of calcareous deposits, formed from the water as it is exposed to the air. These springs are visited annually by thousands of people. The waters are esteemed particularly beneficial to persons suffering from the chronic effects of mercury; also in rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, &c. &c. Near the top of the bank above alluded to, there is a fine cold spring so near to the warm springs, that a person can put one hand into cold, and the other into hot water at the same time. The creek below the springs is rendered warm enough to bathe in, even in the coldest season. Cane Hill, in Washington county, elevated about 1000 feet, is flat or rolling on the top, with exactly the same growth of trees, &c. (including the grape-vine, papaw and gum trees) as on the river bottoms. It was originally covered with cane, hence the name. It is 4 or 5 miles wide, and perhaps 10 miles long, and densely populated. The mountains on the western border of the state, abound with picturesque and romantic scenery. There is in Pike county on the Little Missouri river, a mountain of alabaster, said to be of the finest quality, and white as the driven snow. In the same county also there is a natural bridge, which is regarded as a great curiosity.

Climate.—The climate of the northern and western parts of Arkansas is allied to that of the North-Western States, while the southern and eastern portion partakes of that of Louisiana. (See *Face of the Country*, page 50.) The lowlands are unhealthy, but the uplands will compare favorably with the most healthful regions of the Western States. The following extract from the letter of a gentleman of great respectability, residing at Little Rock, contains much interesting and valuable information in relation to this subject: "We never have very deep snows in Arkansas, though in the northern and mountainous parts it is sometimes a foot deep, but lasts a short time only. The peach-tree thrives here beyond parallel. The fruit is as good as any in the world, and is *indigenous*.(?) It blossoms in February ordinarily, although I have seen them bloom in January, with plenty of fruit the same year; the average time is the middle of February. We often eat corn here in June, though crops do not ripen so soon, because not planted soon enough. It ripens by the middle of August, and is often gathered in August. According to a meteorological table kept in Pulaski county, near Little Rock, the mean temperature of the year from the 16th December, 1850, until the 15th December, 1851, inclu-

sive, was 62° 66'. Mean temperature of the months of December, January, and February, for the years 1849 and 1850, 45° 82'. Mean temperature for the corresponding months for the years 1850 and 1851, 44° 52'. Mean temperature for the months of June, July, and August, for the year 1850, 79° 66'. Mean temperature for the corresponding months, for the year 1851, 80° 26'. There were 47 days during the summer of 1850, when the mercury rose to 90° and upwards; 51 days during the summer of 1851, when the mercury rose to 90° and upwards. The greatest elevation of the mercury, 1850, was the 24th August, when it rose to 99°. The greatest elevation for 1851, was the 16th August, when it rose to 99½°. The lowest depression of the mercury during the year 1850, was 8°, the 8th of December. The lowest depression during the year 1851, was 12°, the 19th January. From the 1st of March, 1850, until the 30th of November, 1851, inclusive, there fell in rain and snow 79.66 inches of water, making an average of about 3.79 inches per month, and 45.52 inches in 12 months. The greatest amount of rain during one month, was April, 1850, when there fell 7.93 inches of water; the least that fell in any one month was September, 1851, when there fell .02 of an inch."

Soil and Productions.—There is a great variety in the soil of Arkansas; along the river intervals, it is of the richest black mould, (yielding from 50 to 80 bushels of Indian corn to the acre,) but much of it unfit for cultivation for want of a system of drainage. On the White and St. Francis rivers there is some land of especial excellence; while in the country back from the rivers there are some sterile ridges. Grand prairie, between White and Arkansas rivers, about 90 miles long and 30 broad, is badly supplied with water, but most of the other prairie lands are well watered. The region north of the Ozark mountains, including about two tiers of counties, is well adapted to grazing; it produces also abundance of excellent wheat, and, perhaps, the finest apples in the world. This section of the country is elevated, hilly, or rolling, interspersed with prairies, and abounds with fine springs of excellent water. Grain and stock are the staples. The tops of the hills and mountains are often flat or rolling, and covered with a good soil and a heavy growth of timber. The staple products of Arkansas are Indian corn, cotton, and live stock, and considerable quantities of wheat, oats, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, fruits, garden vegetables, butter, hay, rice, beeswax, and honey, with some rye, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, grass-seeds, hops, hemp, flax, silk, and maple sugar. There were in Arkansas in 1850, 17,758 farms, occupying 781,531 acres of improved land, and producing live stock worth \$6,847,969; 199,639

bushels of wheat; 8,893,939 of Indian corn; 656,183 of oats; 285,738 of peas and beans; 193,832 of Irish potatoes; 788,149 of sweet potatoes; 63,179 pounds of rice; 218,936 of tobacco; 23,038,400 of cotton; 182,595 of wool; 1,854,239 of butter; 3977 tons of hay; 192,338 pounds of beeswax and honey; and orchard products valued at \$40,041; and market vegetables at \$17,150.

Forest-Trees.—In Arkansas the bottomlands are generally covered with a heavy growth of cotton-wood, ash, cypress, and gum. The mountains or hilly portions have hickory and the different kinds of oak. Pine is found in considerable abundance on the Arkansas river, near the centre of the state, and from this southward to Red river. Beech is said to be found in great abundance on the St. Francis river. Immense quantities of these different kinds of timber are sent down the Mississippi river to New Orleans. From the letter referred to on the preceding page, we extract the following passage:—"The principal forest-trees are the oak, (white,) found in remarkable abundance and of good quality; the other oaks are also abundant and very fine. White oaks, 5 feet in diameter and 60 or 80 feet without a limb, are common. Hickory, ash, black walnut, gum, cherry, pine, red cedar, dogwood, cypress, maple, beech, cotton-wood, poplar, sugar-maple in the north parts; bois d'arc, (pronounced *bo dark*,) sassafras, and black locust; all these are found in abundance, and are very valuable. The pecan is included in *hickory*, and is also very abundant."

Animals.—Arkansas is still the home of many wild animals, and the bear, buffalo, (a few of which are still found in the Mississippi swamp in Crittenden county,) deer, wolf, catamount, wildcat, beaver, otter, raccoon, and gopher yet infest its forests, prairies, and savannas. The gopher is a little animal found chiefly, it is said, west of the Mississippi. It is rather larger than a rat, and has pouches on each side of its head and neck, in which it carries out the dirt it makes while excavating its burrow. It is very destructive to trees by gnawing their roots. Of birds, there are found wild geese, turkeys, and quails. The streams abound in fish, particularly trout.

Manufactures.—This state is not extensively engaged in manufactures. According to the census of 1850, there were only 271 manufactories producing each \$500 and upwards, annually. Of these 3 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing \$16,500 capital, and 13 male and 18 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$8975, and producing 81,250 pounds of yarn, valued at \$16,637; but no wooden or iron manufactories or distilleries reported. There were also fabricated in 1850, home-made manufactures valued at \$646,938, and 51 tanneries, employing \$42,100 capital, consuming raw ma-

terial worth \$85,230, and producing leather valued at \$78,734.

Internal Improvements.—This young state has as yet made little advance in this respect, having full occupation in the preliminary steps of clearing and settling the country. Some plank-roads are in course of construction. But Arkansas is so well supplied with river navigation, she will scarcely feel the want of other means of communication till her back country is more settled.

Commerce.—This state has no foreign commerce, though it has considerable boating trade with New Orleans, engaged in the export of its productions. The rivers of Arkansas afford an interior navigation of more than 1000 miles, bringing a large portion of the state within the reach of navigable water. According to De Bow the White river is more easily navigated than the Ohio; in addition to this the Arkansas is navigable the entire breadth of the state, the St. Francis for 300, and the Big Black river for 100 miles. The S. and S. W. portion of the state may be approached by steamboats through the Red river, the Washita, and their branches. Lumber, cotton, slaughtered animals, and Indian corn are the great articles of export.

Education.—This state has no colleges, nor has she yet organized a system of public schools.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 185 churches in Arkansas, the different sects of Baptists owned 73; the Episcopalians 2; the Free Church 1; the Methodists 73; the Presbyterians 25; the Roman Catholics 6; and the Union Church 7.

Public Institutions.—As yet Arkansas has no institutions for the insane, or for the deaf and dumb, or blind. There is at Little Rock one state penitentiary, which has been once or twice burned down by the convicts.

Government—Finances, &c.—The governor is elected by the people for 4 years, and receives a salary of \$1800 per annum and the use of a house. The senate consists of 25 members, elected for 5 years, and a house of representatives of 75 members, elected for 2 years, both by the people. The members of both these bodies receive \$3 per diem during the session, and \$3 for every 20 miles travel.

The Judiciary. Consists, 1st, of a supreme court, composed of a chief justice and two associates, elected by the legislature for 8 years, and receiving a salary of \$1800 each per annum; and, 2d, of six circuit courts, held twice a year in each circuit. The circuit judges are elected by the people for 4 years, and the prosecuting attorney for two years. The circuit judges receive \$1250 per annum. Arkansas sends two members to the national house of representatives, and is entitled to four electoral votes for president of the United States. The national debt in 1852 was \$1,506,562; school fund, none; an-

nual expenditures, inclusive of debt and schools, \$35,000. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1850 was \$36,428,675. There were no banks in Arkansas in January, 1852.

History.—Arkansas was settled by the French at Arkansas Post as early as 1685, and formed a part of the great tract purchased from France in 1803, under the name of Louisiana. It made little progress until after its formation into a territory of the United States in 1819. It became a member of the American Union in 1836.

ARKANSAS, a county in the E. S. E. part of Arkansas, contains 1206 square miles. It is intersected by the river of its own name, and the White river flows along its E. border. The surface is generally level, and about one-third of it is occupied by Grand prairie, the largest in the state. The soil of this part is fertile and adapted to corn and cotton. The rivers are navigable by steamboats nearly the whole year. In 1850 this county produced 116,535 bushels of Indian corn; 4204 of peas and beans; 10,712 of sweet potatoes, and 3769 bales of cotton. There were 95 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Arkansas Post. Population, 3245, of whom 1707 were free, and 1538 slaves.

ARKANSAS POST, a post-village, capital of the above county, is situated on the left bank of Arkansas river, about 50 miles from its mouth, and 117 miles S. E. from Little Rock. It has a landing for steamboats and contains several stores. It was settled by the French in 1685, and was for many years the depository for all the peltries of this region.

ARKPORT, a post-village of Steuben county, New York, on the Canisteo river, 246 miles W. by S. from Albany.

ARKVILLE, a post-office of Delaware county, New York.

ARKWRIGHT, a post-township of Chautauque county, New York, 18 miles N. E. from Maysville. Population, 1283.

ARLINGTON, a post-township of Bennington county, Vermont, 106 miles S. W. from Montpelier, is well watered by several streams which afford valuable motive-power. This township contains an abundance of white, gray, and clouded marble, a medicinal spring, and a large cave. Population, 1084.

ARLINGTON, a post-office of Hancock county, Ohio.

ARLINGTON, a post-office of Van Buren county, Michigan.

ARLINGTON, a post-office of Bureau county, Illinois.

ARLINGTON, a post-office of Columbia county, Wisconsin.

ARMACOLOLA creek, Georgia, enters the Etowah from the right, near the S. W. corner of Lumpkin county.

ARMADA, a post-township in the N. part of Macomb county, Michigan, about 35 miles N. by E. from Detroit. Population, 1146.

ARMAGH, a post-borough of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Blairsville to Ebensburg, 52 miles in direct line E. from Pittsburg. Population, 152.

ARMAGH, a township in the N. E. part of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1742.

ARMENIA, a township in the W. part of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Population, 310.

ARMENIA, a post-village of Scriven county, Georgia, on the Central railroad, 46 miles N. W. from Savannah.

ARMIESBURGH, a post-office of Parke county, Indiana.

ARMINGTON, a small post-village of Tazewell county, Illinois, 45 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

ARMSTRONG, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is intersected by Alleghany river; the Kiskimineta river forms its S. W. boundary; the Red Bank creek washes its northern border; and it is also drained by Mahoning, Cowanshannock, and Crooked creeks. The surface is generally hilly or rolling; the soil is mostly fertile, especially on the river bottoms; nearly one-fourth of the county is unfit for cultivation. Grain, cattle, lumber, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 197,697 bushels of wheat; 195,501 of Indian corn; 470,742 of oats; 16,047 tons of hay, and 489,103 pounds of butter. There were 21 flour and grist mills, 12 salt-boiling establishments, 5 carpentering and building establishments, 13 saw mills, 9 manufactories of brick, and 3 of tin and sheet-iron ware, 2 woollen factories, 1 nail factory, 2 iron foundries, 2 forges, 1 furnace, and 8 tanneries. It contained in that year 65 churches, and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 6477 pupils attending public schools, and 135 attending academies or other schools. Iron, salt, and stone coal are the principal mineral products of the county; limestone is also abundant. The Pennsylvania canal extends along the southern border, and the turnpike from Indiana to Butler passes through the county. Organized in 1800, and named in honor of General Armstrong. Capital, Kittaning. Population, 29,560.

ARMSTRONG, a township in the W. part of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, about 40 miles N. E. by E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1185.

ARMSTRONG, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, S. of Williamsport, from which it is separated by the Susquehanna river. Population, 428.

ARMSTRONG, a small post-village of Wabash county, Illinois, on the Wabash river, 9 miles N. N. E. from Mount Carmel.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

ARMSTRONG MILLS, a post-office of Belmont county, Ohio.

ARMUCHEE, a post-office of Floyd county, Georgia.

ARNETTOWN, a post-village in Hanover township, Burlington county, New Jersey, about 15 miles S. E. from Trenton. It contains a large Friends' meeting-house.

ARNHEIM, a post-village of Brown county, Ohio, 100 miles S. S. W. from Columbus, has 61 inhabitants.

ARNOLDTON, a post-office of Ulster county, New York.

ARNOLDTON, a small village in the S. W. part of Campbell county, Virginia, about 110 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

ARNOLD'S CREEK of Indiana, flows into the Ohio 2 miles below Rising Sun.

ARNON, a small post-village of Will county, Illinois.

AROMA, a post-village of Will county, Illinois.

AROOSTOOK river rises in Piscataquis county, in the N. part of Maine, and flowing in a general north-easterly course through Penobscot and Aroostook counties, falls into the St. John's river in New Brunswick. Length, about 120 miles.

AROOSTOOK, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 4956 square miles. The St. John's river forms its northern boundary, and it is drained by the Aroostook, Mattawamkeag, and other smaller streams. A great part of this county is still a thickly wooded wilderness, the southern districts only being settled. The surface is undulating, with a few mountain peaks, the principal of which are Chase's Mount and Mars Hill. The soil in the cultivated portions is fertile, and it is said to be also of excellent quality in the northern part, especially along the banks of the Aroostook and other streams. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 10,675 bushels of wheat; 201,637 of oats; 191,541 of potatoes; 17,314 tons of hay, and 186,691 pounds of butter. There were 18 lumber establishments, 5 grist mills, 8 saw and planing mills, 13 shingle mills and 2 tanneries. It contained in that year 8 churches, 2021 pupils attending public schools, and 129 attending academies or other schools. The St. John's river is navigable along the border of this county, and from thence to its mouth, (two short carrying-places excepted,) for vessels of fifty tons burden. Organized in 1839, having been formed out of portions of Penobscot and Washington counties. Capital, Houlton. Population, 12,529.

AROOSTOOK, post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

ARRINGTON, post-office of Williamson county, Tennessee.

ARROO ISLANDS, a group on the N. W. coast of Washington Ter., E. of Vancouver's Island.

ARROWOOD, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

ARROW ROCK, a small post-village of Saline county, Missouri, on the Missouri river, 72 miles by water N. W. from Jefferson city. It stands on a high bluff, and has a good landing and a ferry.

ARROWSIC, a township in Lincoln county, Maine, occupying an island at the mouth of Kennebeck river. Population, 311.

ARROWSMITHS, a post-office of Defiance county, Ohio.

ARSENAL, a post-office of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.

ARTHURSBURGH, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

ARTIC, a post-office of De Kalb county, Indiana.

ARTON, a township in Penobscot county, Maine. Population, 252.

ASBURY, a post-village in Mansfield township, Warren county, New Jersey, about 40 miles N. N. W. from Trenton.

ASBURY, a post-office of Troup county, Georgia.

ASBURY, a post-office of Fayette county, Alabama.

ASBURY, a post-office of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

ASBURY, a post-office of Perry county, Ohio.

ASBURY, a post-office of La Salle county, Illinois.

ASCENSION, a parish, situated towards the S. E. part of Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, contains about 420 square miles. The surface is an alluvial plain, the highest parts of which are the banks of the river, and a portion of the land is subject to inundation. The soil near the river is fertile, and is occupied by plantations of sugar-cane and maize. In 1850, this parish produced 13,438 hogsheads of sugar; 554,975 gallons of molasses, and 368,500 bushels of Indian corn. It contained in that year 3 churches and one newspaper establishment. There were 300 pupils attending public schools, and 43 attending an academy. Bayou La Fourche, a navigable outlet of the Mississippi, commences at Donaldsonville, which is the seat of justice. Population, 10,752; of whom 3486 were free, and 7266 slaves.

ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN, a huge mass of granite in Windsor county, Vermont. From the summit there is a fine view of the Connecticut river.

ASCUTNEYVILLE, a post-office of Windsor county, Vermont.

ASH, a township in the N. E. part of Monroe county, Michigan, about 27 miles S. W. by S. from Detroit. Population, 1229.

ASHAPOO FERRY, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

ASHAWAY, a post-office of Washington county, Rhode Island.

ASHBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Randolph county, North Carolina, is situated on the plank-road from Fayetteville to Salem,

78 miles N. W. from the former. One newspaper is issued here. The Deep river, 5 miles distant, affords fine water-power, which is employed in several cotton factories.

ASHBURNHAM, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 50 miles N. W. from Boston, is intersected by the Cheshire railroad, and has a number of valuable mill seats; with manufactures of cotton goods, boots, cabinet ware, &c. Population, 1875.

ASHBURNHAM DEPÔT, a post-office of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

ASHBY, a post-township, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 40 miles N. W. of Boston; contains some manufactories of boots, hats, &c. Population, 1218.

ASHBY, a small village of Coles county, Illinois.

ASHBYSBURG, a post-village of Hopkins county, Kentucky, on Green river, about 200 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort, is a shipping point for a portion of the county.

ASH CREEK, a post-office of Oktibbeha county, Mississippi.

ASHE, a county forming the N. W. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia and Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Watauga and New rivers rise in it. This county consists of a mountainous region, situated between the Blue Ridge on the S. E. and the Stone Mountain on the W. The soil in many parts is fertile, and produces good pasture. Indian corn and oats are cultivated. In 1850 this county yielded 210,533 bushels of corn; 6164 of wheat; 161,487 of oats; 4904 pounds of tobacco; 107,757 of butter, and 9702 tons of hay. It contained 28 churches. Organized about 1800. Capital, Jefferson. Population, 8777, of whom 8182 were free, and 595 slaves. The name was given in honor of Samuel Ashe, former governor of the state.

ASHEPOO or **ASHAPOO**, a small river of Colleton district, South Carolina, which flows into the sea through an estuary called Coosaw river.

ASHERY, a post-office of Hancock county, Ohio.

ASHE'S CREEK, a post-office of Spencer county, Kentucky.

ASHEVILLE, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

ASHEVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Buncombe county, North Carolina, is situated on the Buncombe turnpike, 1½ miles E. from the French Broad river, and 25½ miles W. from Raleigh. It is on the route of the Western turnpike, which is now in process of construction, from the S. W. extremity of the state to Salisbury. It contains a bank, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and several churches. Population, about 1000. The site of Asheville is ascertained to be 2200 feet above the level of the sea.

ASHEVILLE, a small post-village, capital of St. Clair county, Alabama, 120 miles N.

from Montgomery, has a few stores, and about 250 inhabitants. The county contains extensive beds of bituminous coal, which will probably be worked when the railroad is finished from Selma to the Tennessee river.

ASHVILLE, a post-office of Harrison county, Texas.

ASHVILLE, a post-office of Pickaway county, Ohio.

ASHFIELD, a post-township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, about 105 miles W. by N. of Boston, between the Westfield and Deerfield rivers. Population, 1394.

ASHFORD, a post-township of Windham county, Connecticut, 30 miles E. by N. of Hartford; the soil is rough and rocky, but well adapted to grazing. Population, 1296.

ASHFORD, a post-township in the N. part of Cattaraugus county, New York, about 40 miles S. S. E. from Buffalo. Population, 1658.

ASHFORD, a post-office of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

ASH GROVE, a post-office of Iroquois county, Illinois.

ASH GROVE, a post-office of Green county, Missouri.

ASHLAND, a county in Ohio, situated in the N. E. central part of the state, and contains about 390 square miles. It is watered by the Black fork and Lake fork, which, shortly after crossing the S. line of the county, unite and form the Mohican or Walhonding river. The surface in the south is hilly, and the remainder rolling. The soil is not surpassed in fertility by any in the state, and it is particularly well adapted to wheat, grass, or fruit. In 1850, this county yielded 446,818 bushels of corn; 338,718 of wheat; 273,610 of oats; 64,976 of potatoes; 22,826 tons of hay; 205,566 pounds of wool, and 368,988 of butter. It contained 44 churches, 2 newspaper establishments, 4295 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies and other schools. The Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad passes through the county. The streams above named afford extensive water-power. Formed in 1846. Capital, Ashland. Population, 23,811.

ASHLAND, a post-township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester railroad, 24 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1304.

ASHLAND, a post-township in the N. W. part of Greene county, New York, 38 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 1290.

ASHLAND, a village of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the road from Pottsville to Catawissa, 12 miles N. W. from Pottsville. It owes its rapid growth to the coal business. Population, 224.

ASHLAND, a village of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Honesdale and Delaware plank-road, 170 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It is halfway between Honesdale and the Erie railroad.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Cabell county, Virginia.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Bertie county, North Carolina.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Forsythe county, Georgia.

ASHLAND, a post-office of De Soto county, Louisiana.

ASHLAND, a small post-village of Wayne county, Tennessee.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Union county, Kentucky.

ASHLAND, a handsome town of Montgomery township, and capital of Ashland county, Ohio, 85 miles N. N. E. from Columbus, and 55 miles by direct line S. W. from Cleveland. It is situated in a fine farming country, and is the centre of an active trade. There is a large woollen factory in operation here. The town contains an academy, 5 or 6 churches, and many elegant residences. A railroad is projected from this town to the Cleveland and Columbus railroad at New London. Population, 1344.

ASHLAND, a thriving post-village of Fayette county, Indiana, on the White Water river and canal, 7 miles below Connersville, the county town, and 65 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis. It is a place of active business, and has valuable water-power.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Henry county, Indiana.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Wapello county, Iowa, 72 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

ASHLAND, a post-office of Butte county, California.

ASHLAND FURNACE, a post-office of Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

ASHLEY, a small river of South Carolina, which rises in Colleton district, and flowing south-eastward, unites with Cooper river at Charleston, to form Charleston harbour.

ASHLEY, a county in the S. E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana, contains 865 square miles. It is intersected by Bartholomew bayou, (navigable by steamboats,) and bounded on the W. by Saline and Washita rivers. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and is occupied by several small prairies. The chief productions are cotton, Indian corn, and tobacco. In 1850 there were raised 65,787 bushels of corn; 14,979 of sweet potatoes; 659 bales of cotton, and 42,130 pounds of tobacco, the greatest quantity of that article produced in any one county of the state. It contained 10 churches, and 150 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Fountain Hill. Population, 2058, of whom 1414 were free, and 644 slaves.

ASILEY, a small village of Carroll county, Arkansas.

ASHLEY, or OXFORD, a flourishing village of Oxford township, Delaware county, Ohio, on the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus, 104 miles S. W. from the former, and 31

miles W. from the latter. It is an important depôt on the railroad, and is a place of active business. Laid out in 1850. Population, near 500.

ASHLEY CITY, or NEW BALTIMORE, a small village of Macomb county, Michigan, on Lake St. Clair, 7 miles N. from the mouth of Clinton river, and a few miles N. E. from Mount Clemens. The harbor is accessible for large steamboats. The village was laid out in 1851, and is improving rapidly.

ASHLEY, a post-office of Pike county, Missouri.

ASHLEY, a lake in Iron county, Utah Territory, in lat. about 38° 25' N., lon. 114° 10' W. Length about 25 miles; greatest breadth 10 miles. It has no known outlet.

ASHLEY FALLS, a post-office of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

ASHLEY'S FORK, a tributary of the Green river of the Colorado, in Salt Lake and Utah counties, Utah Territory, it enters the left bank of the river from W. N. W., about 50 miles below Brown's Hole.

ASHLEYVILLE, a post-office of Hamden county, Massachusetts.

ASHLEYVILLE, a small village of Sheffield township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

ASHLEYVILLE, a post-office of Macomb county, Michigan.

ASH PARK, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

ASHPETUCK river, a small stream of Fairfield county, in the S. W. part of Connecticut, flows into Saugatuck river.

ASHPORT, a small village in the W. part of Lauderdale county, Tennessee, on the E. bank of the Mississippi river, about 170 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

ASH RIDGE, a post-office of Brown county, Ohio.

ASH RIDGE, a post-office of Pulaski county, Illinois.

ASH RUN, a post-office of Pendleton county, Kentucky.

ASH SPRING, a post-office of Harrison county, Texas.

ASHTABULA creek of Ohio enters Lake Erie in the county of its own name.

ASHTABULA, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania and Lake Erie. It is drained by Grand and Conneaut rivers. The surface is level; the soil contains a large portion of clay, and is adapted to grazing. In 1850 the county produced 56,618 tons of hay; 704,291 pounds of butter; 135,203 of wool; 267,209 bushels of corn, and 189,478 of oats. It contained 55 churches and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 4688 pupils attending public schools, and 230 attending academies and other schools. Hay, Indian corn, oats, butter, cheese, wool, and cattle are the staples. It is intersected by a railroad leading from Cleveland to Erie. The county was first settled in 1796 by natives of New

England. Capital, Jefferson. Population, 28,766.

ASHTABULA, a post-township in the N. part of Ashtabula county, Ohio, on Lake Erie, about 12 miles N. of Jefferson. Population, 2177.

ASHTABULA, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the river of same name, about 3 miles from Lake Erie, 213 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 60 miles E. N. E. from Cleveland. It is pleasantly situated, and many of the houses are neatly built, and is a place of considerable business. The harbor at the mouth of the river is visited by the lake steamers. A railroad connects Ashtabula with Cleveland, and Erie, Pennsylvania. The village contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and 1 bank. This place was settled by descendants of the Puritan stock. Population, 821.

ASHTON, a mining village of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles W. from Mauch Chunk, 1½ mile from Summit Hill coal mines, and 115 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the coal business.

ASHTON, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

ASHTON, a post-office of Clark county, Missouri.

ASHTON, a post-office of Dane county, Wisconsin.

ASHTON'S, a post-office of Shelby county, Texas.

ASHTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Frederick county, Virginia.

ASHUELOT river, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut river, about 3 miles from the S. boundary of the State.

ASHVILLE, North Carolina and Alabama. See ASHEVILLE.

ASHVILLE, a post-office of Harrison county, Texas.

ASHVILLE, a post-office of Pickaway county, Ohio.

ASHWOOD, a post-office of Tensas parish, Louisiana.

ASHWOOD, a post-office of Maury county, Tennessee.

ASPALAGA, a small village in the N. E. part of Gasden county, Florida, about 45 miles N. W. from Tallahassee.

ASPENGROVE, a post-office of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

ASPENGROVE, a post-office of Calhoun county, Florida.

ASPENWALL, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va. ASPINWALL. See CHAGRES.

ASSABET river, a small stream near the centre of Massachusetts, rises in Worcester county, and running a north-easterly course, unites with Sudbury river, to form the Concord river at Concord.

ASSABET, a post-office of Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

ASSAMOONICK, a post-office of Southampton county, Virginia.

ASSHUPUN, a post-office of Dodge county, Wisconsin.

ASSISCUNK creek, Burlington county, New Jersey, falls into the Delaware river just above Burlington.

ASSUMPTION, a parish in the S. E. part of Louisiana, contains 320 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Grand river, and intersected by Bayou La Fourche, derived from the Mississippi river. The surface is nearly level, the soil is alluvial and fertile. Molasses, sugar, maize, oranges, and cattle are the chief productions. In 1850 there were raised 930,185 gallons of molasses; 17,160 hogsheads of sugar, and 564,302 bushels of Indian corn. The above quantity of molasses was greater than was produced by any other county in the United States except Iberville parish, Louisiana, and that of corn greater than of any other parish in the state. It contained in that year 3 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 693 pupils attending public schools, and 10 attending an academy. Lake Verret, which is situated in this parish, is about 10 miles long and 3 miles wide. Bayou La Fourche is navigated by steamboats. Capital, Assumption Court House. Population, 10,538, of whom 5197 were free, and 5347, slaves.

ASSUMPTION, a small post-village in the central part of Assumption parish, on the W. side of Bayou La Fourche, about 38 miles S. by E. from Baton Rouge.

ASSUNPINK, or **ASSANPINK** creek, of New Jersey, rises in the W. part of Monmouth county, and flowing first north-westerly and then south-westerly, falls into the Delaware at Trenton.

ASSYRIA, a post-office of Barry county, Michigan.

ASTON, a township in the S. part of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S. W. by W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1558.

ASTONVILLE, a small village of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on Lycoming creek, about 18 miles N. from Williamsport. It has mines of coal and iron in the vicinity, and an iron furnace in operation.

ASTOR, a village of Brown county, Wisconsin, at the S. W. end of Green bay.

ASTORIA, a post-village of Queen's county, New York, on Hallett's cove, just below Hurl Gare, about 6 miles from New York city. It contains several churches and about 500 inhabitants.

ASTORIA, a post-village of Fulton county, Illinois, about 18 miles S. W. from Lewistown, the county seat, contains a few stores, &c. The adjacent land is highly productive, forming part of the valley of Illinois river.

ASTORIA, a small post-village of Wright county, Missouri, 96 miles S. from Jefferson City.

ASTORIA, a small post-village in the N. W. part of Clatsop county, Oregon, on the S. side of Columbia river, about ten miles from its mouth. It was formerly an important depôt of the fur trade, and was named in honor of its founder, John J. Astor, of New York.

ASYLUM, a post-township in the S. E. part of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the S. side of Susqueanna river, about 38 miles N. W. by N. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 820.

ASYLUM, a post-office of Granville county, North Carolina.

ATASCOSA creek, Texas, rises in Bexar county, and flowing south-easterly enters Rio Frio a few miles from its mouth.

ATCHAFALAYA (ă-chafă-lă) BAYOU, Louisiana, an outlet of Red river, commences a few miles from the mouth of the river, at the N. extremity of Pointe Coupée parish. It flows nearly southward through Chetimaches lake, and enters Atchafalaya bay, on the Gulf of Mexico. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles. The channel is obstructed by driftwood, but in high water, steamboats navigate it from the gulf to its head. Its name in the Indian dialect signifies "lost water." There are strong reasons for believing that this bayou was formerly the main channel of Red river.

ATCHISON, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Iowa and the Missouri river, has an area of 695 square miles. The Missouri separates it from Nebraska on the W., the Nodaway forms its boundary on the E., and it is intersected by the Tarkeo and Nishnabotona rivers. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 149,387 bushels of corn; 15,577 of wheat, and 9773 of oats. There were 175 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Linden. Population, 1678, of whom 1648 were free, and 30, slaves.

ATHENS, a county in Ohio, situated in the S. E. part of the state on the Ohio river, contains about 430 square miles. It is watered by the Hockhocking river. The surface is hilly, with intervals of rich bottom lands, and the hills are covered with fertile soil and a heavy growth of trees. Wheat, corn, oats, butter, and wool are the staples. In 1850 it produced 443,546 bushels of corn; 72,146 of wheat; 12,188 tons of hay; 257,302 pounds of butter, and 92,990 of wool. It contained 24 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 3936 pupils attending public schools, and 105 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore is found in many places, coal is abundant, and salt is manufactured extensively in the county. The Hocking canal extends from the centre of the county to the Ohio canal. Capital, Athens. Population, 18,215.

ATHENS, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, 45 miles N. of Augusta, in-

tersected by a branch of the Kennebec river. Population, 1460.

ATHENS, a post-township of Windham county, Vermont, about 100 miles S. of Montpelier; soil well adapted to grazing. Population, 359.

ATHENS, a post-borough of Greene county, New York, on the W. bank of Hudson river, 29 miles below Albany, and opposite the city of Hudson. It contains 5 or 6 churches and numerous stores. Incorporated in 1805. Estimated population in 1852, 1400. A steam ferry-boat plies between Athens and Hudson. Population of the township, 2986.

ATHENS, a thriving post-borough of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the N. branch of Susquehanna river, 15 miles N. from Towanda. The Tioga or Chemung river flows along the W. side of the borough and enters the Susquehanna 2 miles below. The confluence of these streams forms an elliptical peninsula, the lower extremity of which is known as Tioga Point, which was formerly a noted station of Indian traders. Athens is delightfully situated in the narrowest part of the peninsula. It contains several mills and factories, and carries on an active trade by means of the North Branch canal. Incorporated in 1831. Population in 1853, from 1200 to 1500. Population of the township in 1850, 2127.

ATHENS, a township in the E. part of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. N. E. from Meadville. Population, 928.

ATHENS, a post-office of Caroline county, Virginia.

ATHENS, a flourishing town of Clarke county, Georgia, is situated on the Oconee river, at the terminus of the Athens Branch railroad, 92 miles W. N. W. from Augusta, and 71 miles N. from Milledgeville. The situation is healthy and the climate delightful. Since the construction of the railroad the town has increased rapidly, and has become the market for an extensive cotton-growing region. Among the public buildings are 5 churches, a town-hall, a bank, and several large hotels. There is a cotton manufactory in this town and 3 others within a few miles. The Franklin College of this place is a flourishing institution. Four or five newspapers are issued in Athens.

ATHENS, a post-village, capital of Limestone county, Alabama, 154 miles N. N. E. from Tuscaloosa, and 25 miles W. by N. from Huntsville. It contains a court house, 1 printing-office, and several stores.

ATHENS, a post-village of Monroe county, Mississippi, 5 miles E. from Aberdeen, the county seat, and 170 miles N. E. from Jackson. It is surrounded by a tract of highly productive land, which has been settled rapidly in the last ten years.

ATHENS, a small post-village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, on the road from Homer, the seat of justice, to Sparta.

ATHENS, a post-village, capital of Henderson county, Texas, 20 miles E. from the Trinity river, and 220 miles N. E. from Austin city. It is situated in a beautiful undulating country, which is supplied with good water, and is well adapted to the cultivation of cotton and maize. Laid out in 1851. In 1852 it had 3 stores and several dwellings.

ATHENS, a small village in Izard county, Arkansas, on the N. bank of White river, at the mouth of Pine Bayou, about 6 miles N. by E. from Mount Olive.

ATHENS, a post-village, capital of McMinn county, Tennessee, on the E. Tennessee and Georgia railroad, 55 miles N. E. from Dalton, and 154 miles E. S. E. from Nashville. It contains a court house, 3 churches, several seminaries, 1 printing office, 2 banks, and numerous stores.

ATHENS, a handsome post-village of Fayette county, Kentucky, on the turnpike from Lexington to Richmond, 11 miles S. E. from the former, is surrounded by rich, well-cultivated farms and a prosperous community. It has 2 churches, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

ATHENS, a post-township in the central part of Athens county, Ohio, about 35 miles W. S. W. from Marietta. Population, 2360.

ATHENS a post-village, capital of Athens county, Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the Hocking river, 72 miles S. E. from Columbus. It is the seat of the Ohio University, the oldest college in the state, having been founded in 1804. The Hocking canal connects this village with the Ohio canal. Here is a branch of the state bank. Pop., near 1000.

ATHENS, a township in the S. part of Harrison county, Ohio, about 28 miles S. W. from Steubenville. Population, 1416.

ATHENS, a post-township on the S. W. part of Calhoun county, Michigan, about 20 miles S. W. from Marshall. Population, 532.

ATHENS, a small post-village of Menard county, Illinois, 12 miles N. N. W. from Springfield.

ATHENS, a small village of St. Clair county, Illinois, on the Kaskaskia river, 33 miles S. E. of St. Louis. The river is navigable for small boats to this point.

ATHENS, a small post-village of Clarke county, Missouri, on the Des Moines river, 25 miles from its mouth, has 3 stores and a flouring mill.

ATHENS, a post-office of Dodge county, Wisconsin.

ATHENSVILLE, a small village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 8 miles W. from Philadelphia.

ATHENSVILLE, a small post-village of Greene county, Illinois.

ATHOL, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, about 60 miles W. N. W. from Boston, intersected by Miller's river, which affords abundant water-power, and by the Vermont and Mass. railroad. It is noted

for its manufactures of leather, machinery, &c. Population, 2033.

ATHOL, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Warren county, N. Y., about 58 miles N. N. W. from Albany. Population, 1590.

ATHOL, a village in Athol township, Warren county, New York, situated on the S. bank of a small tributary of the Hudson.

ATHOL DEPÔT, a post-office of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

ATKINSON, a post-township of Piscataquis county, Maine, about 80 miles N. E. from Augusta, has an academy which may claim its origin from John Adams. Population, 895.

ATKINSON, a post-township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about 35 miles S. S. E. from Concord. Population, 600.

ATKINSON, a post-office of Christian county, Kentucky.

ATKINSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA, a flourishing city of De Kalb county, Georgia, is situated about 7 miles S. E. from the Chattahoochee river, and on the line of railroads leading from Savannah to Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee, 101 miles N. W. from Macon, 171 W. from Augusta, and 291 miles from Nashville. The situation is elevated and remarkably healthy. Four of the principal railroads of the state terminate at this town, and render it a place of great activity in business, and a depôt for the cotton and grain of several adjoining counties. The Georgia railroad extends from Atlanta to Augusta; the Macon and Western railroad to the city of Macon; the Atlantic and Western railroad, which was opened in 1850, leads to Chattanooga, Tennessee; and the La Grange railroad, which was finished in 1852, connects Atlanta with West Point, 72 miles distant. Atlanta was laid out in 1845, since which it has increased with great rapidity, and become one of the most populous and important towns in the northern part of the state. In 1847 it was incorporated as a city. It has 5 or 6 churches, 6 schools, 2 newspaper offices, and a bank. The surrounding country contains gold, iron, and other valuable minerals. Population in 1850, 2572; in 1853, about 4000.

ATLANTIC, a county in the S. S. E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Little Egg Harbor river, on the S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, and partly on the S. by Tuckahoe creek, and intersected by Great Egg Harbor river, which falls into a bay of the same name. It is indented by Great bay, Absecum bay, Grassy bay, and Lakes bay, which contain beds of oysters and other shell-fish. The surface is level, the soil near the sea-coast marshy, but in the interior light and sandy. Indian corn, hay, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced

68,868 bushels of corn; 16,592 of potatoes; 8350 of rye, and 9569 tons of hay. There were 1 cotton mill, 7 flour mills, 2 glass works, 1 iron furnace, 1 forge, and 2 foundries. It contains 18 churches, and 840 pupils attending public schools. Great and Little Egg Harbor rivers are navigable for some distance. The railroad from Camden to Absecum passes through this county. Organized in 1837, having been formed from the eastern portion of Gloucester county, and named from the ocean on which it borders. Capital, May's Landing. Population, 8961.

ATLANTIC, a post-township of Monmouth county, New Jersey. Population, 1493.

ATLANTIC CITY, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, the S. E. terminus of the new railroad connecting Camden with Absecum Beach. It contains as yet only 5 or 6 houses.

ATLAS, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Lapeer county, Michigan.

ATLAS, a post-village in Pike county, Illinois, about 12 miles S. W. from Pittsfield.

ATRIS'CO, a village of Bernalillo county, New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, about a mile below Albuquerque.

ATSENA OTIE, a post-office of Levy county, Florida.

ATSION, a river of New Jersey, forming a part of the boundary between Atlantic and Burlington counties, unites with the Little Egg Harbor river.

ATSION, a post-village in Galloway township, Burlington county, New Jersey, about 27 miles S. E. from Camden.

ATTALA, a county in the central part of Mississippi, contains about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Big Black river, and intersected by the Yukamokluna. The surface is undulating or nearly level, the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and sugar are the staples. In 1850 it produced 5631 bales of cotton; 522,503 bushels of corn; 112,153 of sweet potatoes, and 120 hogsheads of sugar. It contained in that year 15 churches and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 440 pupils attending public schools, and 150 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Kosciusko. Population, 10,991, of whom 7579 were free, and 3412, slaves.

ATTALAVILLE, a post-office of Attala county, Mississippi.

ATTAPULGUS, a post-office of Decatur county, Georgia.

ATTICA, a post-township of Wyoming county, New York, about 35 miles E. from Buffalo. Population, 2363.

ATTICA, or ATTICA CENTRE, a post-village in the above township, on Tonawanda Creek and the Buffalo and New York City railroad, about 34 miles E. from Buffalo. It contains 1 large flour mill, 1 saw mill, 3 churches, 1 carriage manufactory, and 5 or 6 stores.

ATTICA, a post-village of Venice township, Seneca county, Ohio, 90 miles N. from Co-

lumbus, and 27 miles in a direct line from Lake Erie. It has an active trade, supported by a populous and well-improved country.

ATTICA, a township of Lapeer county, Michigan, about 50 miles N. from Detroit. Population, 462.

ATTICA, a post-office of Lenawee county, Michigan.

ATTICA, a flourishing post-village of Fountain county, Indiana, is finely situated on the Wabash river and canal, 14 miles above Covington, the county seat, and 75 miles N. W. from Indianapolis. The surrounding country is diversified by majestic forests and beautiful prairies, and possesses a soil of extreme fertility. Since the canal was completed to this point, (1846.) Attica has rapidly increased in trade and population, and a large amount of grain, pork, &c. is received here annually. There is a valuable water-power in the vicinity. Population in 1852, about 1500.

ATTICA, a post-office of Green county, Wisconsin, about 25 miles S. from Madison.

ATTICA CENTRE, New York. See **ATTICA**.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a post-township of Bristol co. Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence railroad, 31 miles S. S. E. from Boston, and 11 miles N. N. E. from Providence. It is intersected by Mill river, which affords fine water privileges. The manufacture of cotton goods and other articles of utility is extensively carried on. From this place a branch railroad, 4 miles long, extends to the Providence and Worcester railroad, at Valley Falls. It contains a bank. Pop. 4200.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 120 miles E. from Harrisburg, and 8 miles N. W. from the Delaware at Bristol. Population, about 1000.

ATTLEBURY, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

ATTOYAC, a small river of Texas, rises in Rusk county, and flowing southward, enters Angelina river at the S. E. extremity of Nacogdoches county.

ATWATER, a post-township in the S. part of Portage county, Ohio, about 12 miles S. by E. from Ravenna, and intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Population, 1119.

ATTWOOD, a post-office of De Kalb county, Alabama.

AUBREENAUBEE, post-office of Fulton co. Ind.

AUBURN, a post-township of Cumberland co. Me., on the Androscoggin river and the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad. Pop. 2840.

AUBURN, a post-township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population, 810.

AUBURN, a post-township of Worcester co., Mass., about 5 miles W. by S. of Worcester, intersected by the Western railroad and Norwich and Worcester railroads. Pop., 879.

AUBURN, a beautiful city, capital of Cayuga county, New York, on the line of railroad connecting Albany and Buffalo, 174 miles W.

from the former, and 152 miles E. from the latter. It is 2½ miles N. by W. from Owasco lake, the outlet of which flows through the town. Lat. 42° 53' N., lon. 76° 40' W. The site of this town is somewhat uneven, and the streets present some deviations from a rectangular plan. They are generally wide, well shaded, and furnished with good sidewalks. The city on the whole is very handsomely built, and adorned with beautiful gardens, as well as with ornamental shrubs and trees. The principal public buildings and mercantile houses are on Genesee street. They are mostly built of brick or stone, and have 3 or 4 stories. Auburn is the seat of a theological seminary, founded in 1821, under the direction of the Presbyterians, with a library of 6000 volumes. The whole number educated in this institution is 580. It contains 8 churches, viz. 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 1 Second Advent, and 1 Roman Catholic, the Auburn Academy, 3 banks, and 6 or 7 newspaper offices. The Auburn State Prison has acquired much celebrity for its peculiar system of prison discipline. The building is a large and costly stone structure, enclosed by a wall, which measures 500 feet on each side, and about 30 feet in height. The number of convicts sometimes amounts to more than 600. They are employed in a variety of manufactures, the annual proceeds of which are generally sufficient, it is said, to defray the expenses of the establishment. The Auburn Academy has from 75 to 100 students, and is furnished with good apparatus and cabinets of natural history. There are 5 public free-schools, all in a flourishing condition. The principal hotels are the American, the Auburn House, and the Western Exchange. The Owasco outlet furnishes extensive water-power, which is employed in the town or its immediate vicinity, in manufactories of cotton, wool, carpets, iron, and paper, and in mills of various kinds. A railroad is in course of construction from Auburn to Ithaca, a distance of 40 miles. Population, in 1850, 9548 1853, about 10,500.

AUBURN, a small village of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, 83 miles N. W. from Philadelphia, and 9 miles S. E. from Pottsville. Population, 100.

AUBURN, a post-office of Fauquier county, Virginia.

AUBURN, a post-office of Wake county, North Carolina.

AUBURN, a post-office of Gwinnett county, Georgia, 42 miles N. E. from Atlanta.

AUBURN, a thriving post-village of Macon county, Alabama, on the railroad between Montgomery and West Point, Georgia, 60 miles N. E. from the former. It has a healthy situation, and is a place of some importance, on account of its institutions for

learning. A fire occurred here in the winter of 1851-2, by which a number of houses were consumed.

AUBURN, a post-office of Hinds county, Mississippi.

AUBURN, a post-office of Cannon county, Tennessee.

AUBURN, a township of Crawford county, Ohio. Population, 951.

AUBURN, a township of Fairfield county, Ohio. Population, 626.

AUBURN, a post-township in the S. part of Geauga county, Ohio, about 27 miles S. E. by E. from Cleveland. Population, 1184.

AUBURN, a post-village of Oakland county, Michigan, on Clinton river, and the canal between Clinton river and Lake Michigan, 75 miles E. by S. from Lansing, and 4 miles E. from Pontiac, the county seat. It contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, several stores and mills.

AUBURN, a small post-village, capital of De Kalb county, Indiana, on Cedar creek, 134 miles N. E. from Indianapolis, and 22 miles N. from Fort Wayne. It was first settled in 1836.

AUBURN, a post-village, capital of Moultrie county, Illinois, 2 or 3 miles N. from the Kaskaskia, and 65 miles in a direct line E. by S. from Springfield.

AUBURN, a post-village of Sangamon county, Illinois, 17 miles S. S. W. from Springfield, is situated in a rich farming district, which is rapidly increasing in population.

AUBURN, a small village in the N. central part of Lincoln county, Missouri, about 56 miles N. W. from St. Louis.

AUBURN, a small post-village of Mahaska county, Iowa, on the N. bank of Des Moines river, about 73 miles S. W. by W. from Iowa City.

AUBURN, a post-township of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. Population, 248.

AUBURN, a post-village in the above township, about 50 miles N. W. from Milwaukee.

AUBURN, a town of Placer county, towards the N. part of California, is situated on the main road from Sacramento to Nevada, near the junction of the N. and S. forks of American river, and 97 miles N. E. of San Francisco. Pop. 1853, about 1400.

AUBURN CENTRE, a post-office of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

AUBURN FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

AUCHEEHACHEE, or AUCHENEHATCHEE, a small river of Georgia, is sometimes called Little Ocmulgee, (which see.)

AUCILLA, a post-office of Jefferson county, Florida.

AUDRAIN, a county in the N. E. central part of Missouri, has an area of 680 square miles. It is drained by the South Fork and Long Branch of Salt river, and by the sources of Rivière au Cuivre. The surface is level

or undulating, the soil fertile. A large portion of the county consists of prairies, which are well adapted to the pasturage of cattle. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 285,186 bushels of corn; 11,448 of wheat; 76,022 of oats; 1092 tons of hay; 144,380 pounds of tobacco, and 61,044 of butter. It contained 13 churches; 400 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. Capital, Mexico. Population, 3506, of whom 3049 were free, and 457, slaves.

AUDUBON, a new county towards the S. W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is traversed by the Nishnabotona river, an affluent of the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and has few if any inhabitants. Named in honor of John J. Audubon, the distinguished ornithologist.

AUDUBON, a post-office of Hardeman county, Tennessee.

AUDUBON, a small post-village of Montgomery county, Illinois.

AUGLAIZE river of Ohio, rises in the N. W. central part of the state, and flows into the Maumee river at Defiance. It is navigable for keel-boats to Wapakonetta. The largest affluents of this river are Blanchard's fork and Ottawa river.

AUGLAIZE, a river in the W. central part of Missouri, formed by the union of two branches, termed the Wet and Dry Auglaize, falls into the Osage a few miles below Erie in Camden county. The main stream is also termed the Grand Auglaize, and the Grand Glaze.

Branches.—The Dry Auglaize, named from the circumstance that a part of its sources are in the tract called the "Dry Glaze," in La Clede county, after intersecting Camden county, joins the other branch to form the Grand Auglaize. The Wet Auglaize is chiefly comprised in Camden county, and derives its name from the tract called the "Wet Glaze," through which it flows.

AUGLAIZE, a county in the W. part of Ohio, contains 399 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Auglaize and St. Mary's rivers, from the former of which the name is derived. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of hard timber; the soil is good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 289,544 bushels of corn; 77,501 of wheat, and 8669 tons of hay. It contained 11 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 580 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Miami and Erie canal. Near the W. border is a reservoir, 9 miles in length, formed to supply the canal, and occupying the summit level between the Ohio river and Lake Erie. Auglaize county was formed a few years ago by a division of

Allen and Mercer counties. Capital, Wapakonetta. Population, 11,338.

AUGLAIZE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Allen county, Ohio, about 28 miles N. N. W. from Bellefontaine. Population, 1344.

AUGLAIZE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Paulding county, Ohio, about 8 miles S. by W. from Defiance, intersected by the Miami canal. Population, 304.

AUGLAIZE, a post-office of Van Wert county, Ohio.

AUGUSTA, a county in the central part of Virginia, forming part of the Great Valley which extends along the N. W. base of the Blue Ridge. The area is about 900 square miles. The Shenandoah and Calf Pasture rivers rise in the county. The S. E. boundary is formed by the Blue Ridge; the surface of the valley is elevated and hilly; the soil is calcareous, and very productive of grain and grass. In 1850 there were raised 419,006 bushels of wheat; 505,800 of Indian corn; 250,026 of oats; 15,285 tons of hay, and 275,483 pounds of butter. The quantity of hay was greater than was produced in any other county of the state, except Rockingham county; and that of butter greater than in any except Loudon county. There were 41 flour and grist mills, 20 saw mills, 2 iron furnaces, 2 iron forges, and 13 tanneries. It contained 41 churches; 745 pupils attending public schools, and 226 attending academies or other schools. Fine limestone underlies a great part of the valley, and extensive beds of anthracite coal have been opened. A description of the celebrated Weyer's cave of this county will be found under the head of VIRGINIA. The Central railroad of Virginia (lately commenced) will pass through this county and connect it with Richmond. Augusta county was formed from Orange in 1738. Capital, Staunton. Population, 24,610, of whom 10,557 were free, and 5053 slaves.

AUGUSTA, a city, seat of justice of Kennebec county, Maine, and capital of the state, at the head of sloop navigation, on the Kennebec river, 43 miles from its mouth by railroad. It is 60 miles N. N. E. from Portland, 65 miles S. W. from Bangor, and 105 N. N. E. from Boston. Lat. 44° 19' N., lon. 69° 50' W. The city is situated principally on the right bank of the Kennebec river, which is here crossed by a bridge 520 feet long. A short distance westward from the river the ground suddenly rises to a considerable elevation, after which the ascent is very gradual. On this elevation are most of the residences and hotels. The business portion of the city is principally along the bank of the river under the hill. The state house, a noble structure of whitish granite, about half a mile south from the city, occupies an eminence commanding a wide and varied prospect. Immediately in front is a

spacious park, handsomely adorned with walks and shade-trees. On the east side of the river is the United States Arsenal, surrounded with extensive grounds, tastefully laid out and enclosed by a neat iron fence. The arsenal contains about 2000 stand of arms, besides cannon and other munitions of war. The hospital for the insane, on the same side of the river, occupies an elevated position, overlooking a landscape of almost unrivalled beauty. Four or five newspapers are published in Augusta. The city contains a flourishing female academy, several manufactories, a number of hotels, 3 banks, and 9 or 10 churches of various denominations. A dam, 584 feet in length, has been constructed across the Kennebec, about half a mile N. of the city, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river above. A vast hydraulic power has thus been created, which is extensively employed for manufacturing purposes. A steamboat plies daily on the river above the dam, between Waterville and this city. The railroad connecting Portland with Bangor passes through Augusta. It was settled in 1771, and incorporated as a town in 1797. Population in 1830, 3980; 1840, 5314; 1850, 8231; in 1853, about 9500.

AUGUSTA, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Oneida county, New York, 100 miles W. N. W. from Albany. Population, 2271.

AUGUSTA, a post-village in the above township, on Skanandoa creek, about 100 miles W. by N. from Albany. It has 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and several stores.

AUGUSTA, a small post-village in the central part of Sussex county, New Jersey, about 65 miles N. of Trenton.

AUGUSTA, a former township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, since divided into Upper and Lower Augusta, (which see.)

AUGUSTA, a thriving village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, on Kettle creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. The township is said to be connected by water (not navigable) with the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and Chesapeake bay. Pine timber abounds in the vicinity and forms the chief article of export.

AUGUSTA, a handsome city of Georgia, and capital of Richmond county, on the Savannah river, 231 miles from its mouth, 120 miles N. N. W. from Savannah, and 136 miles N. W. from Charleston. Lat. 33° 28' N., lon. 81° 54' W. It is the second city of the state in population and importance. The Georgia railroad, of which Augusta is the eastern terminus, extends to Atlanta, and the South Carolina railroad connects it with Charleston. The following extract from a letter received from a highly intelligent gentleman of this place, will be interesting, as explaining the causes of its former and present prosperity:—"Situated at the head of navigation on Savannah river, it was for

many years the chief and indeed only inland town of the state of any commercial importance, and so continued until that spirit of internal improvement was aroused in the people of Georgia which has acquired for our state the enviable fame of the empire state of the South. For some years after the construction of the Georgia railroad Augusta visibly declined, as was manifested by the tenantless houses, empty streets, and decrease in population. This decline was owing to the fact that the peculiar kind of trade (the *wagon* trade) on which the prosperity of the city had depended, was entirely taken away from her. This blight, however, was not of long duration. The character of our business has altogether changed. The upper country of Georgia has been densely settled, the advance in improvement and civilization has created new wants where none before existed; villages have sprung mushroom-like into life, and the merchants of these country villages have become to those of Augusta what the merchants of Augusta were to those of Charleston, New York, and Philadelphia. In a word, our merchants have established a wholesale business, and now sell tens of thousands where before they sold but thousands. Another cause of prosperity is the Augusta canal, which was constructed in 1845. It is nine miles in length, and brings the waters of the Savannah river some 35 or 40 feet above the level of the city. By the water-power thus furnished, factories, machine shops, and other such establishments have been erected and are now in successful operation. Now there are no houses tenantless, and none to be procured at any rent. New buildings are going up every day for the accommodation of our increased population. Augusta has increased in population wonderfully in the last 5 or 6 years, and we now number, by a recent city census, over 12,000." The streets are wide, straight, and lighted with gas. Among the remarkable public buildings are the city hall, which cost \$100,000, the Richmond Academy, a Masonic hall, and a Medical college. Augusta also contains about 14 churches, a hospital, arsenal, 6 banks, (including a branch of the state bank,) and 4 or 5 newspaper offices. A line of steamboats communicates with Savannah. A bridge crossing the river connects the city with Hamburg in South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, a post-office of Benton co., Fla.

AUGUSTA, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Mississippi, on the Leaf river, a branch of the Pascagoula, 173 miles S. E. from Jackson.

AUGUSTA, a village of De Soto parish, Louisiana, 11 miles N. E. from Mansfield.

AUGUSTA, a flourishing post-village of Jackson co., Arkansas, on White river, and on the route of the projected railroad from Little Rock to St. Louis.

AUGUSTA, a post-village of Bracken coun-

ty, Kentucky, is beautifully situated on the Ohio river, 45 miles above Cincinnati, 74 miles N. E. from Frankfort. It has a good landing, and is the most important town in the county, on account of trade and manufactures. It contains a town hall, 3 brick churches, several tobacco warehouses, large steam flouring mills, and a tannery. This place is the seat of Augusta college, which was founded in 1825. Population, about 1000.

AUGUSTA, a post-village of Carroll county, Ohio, 135 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

AUGUSTA, a post-village of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, on the Kalamazoo river, and on the Central railroad, 130 miles W. from Detroit, and 12 miles E. by N. from Kalamazoo village.

AUGUSTA, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Washtenaw county, Michigan. Population, 808.

AUGUSTA, a post-village of Marion county, Indiana, on the Michigan road, 9 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis.

AUGUSTA, a village of Noble county, Indiana, about 125 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis, was formerly the county seat, and still contains the jail and recorder's office.

AUGUSTA, a small post-village of Hancock county, Illinois, about 95 miles N. W. from Springfield, is situated in a rich prairie, and has some trade.

AUGUSTA, a post-office of St. Charles county, Missouri.

AUGUSTA, or NORTH AUGUSTA, a post-village of Des Moines county, Iowa, on the left bank of Skunk river, about 11 miles W. S. W. from Burlington, and opposite the village of South Augusta in Lee county.

AUGUSTA, called also SOUTH AUGUSTA, a small post-village of Lee county, Iowa, on Skunk river, about 10 miles N. N. E. from Fort Madison, the county seat. The river affords water-power for a few mills. Population, about 200.

AUGUSTA SPRINGS, Augusta county, Virginia, 12 miles N. W. from Staunton, the county seat. The situation of this medicinal fountain is highly picturesque and delightful, and the accommodations for visitors are ample.

AUMACKSTOWN village, New Jersey. See CEDAR CREEK.

AUMAN'S HILL, a post-office of Montgomery county, North Carolina.

AURARIA, a small post-village of Lumpkin county, Georgia, 135 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville, is surrounded by a hilly region containing valuable gold mines.

AURELIUS, a post-township of Cayuga county, New York, about 160 miles W. by N. from Albany, is situated at the N. end of Cayuga lake. Population, 2831.

AURELIUS, a post-township in the N. part of Washington county, Ohio, about 15 miles N. of Marietta. Population, 1251.

AURELIUS, a township of the S. W. part of

Ingham county, Michigan, about 80 miles N. W. by W. from Detroit. Population, 500.

AURIESVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery county, New York.

AURORA, a post-township, Hancock county, Maine, about 100 miles E. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 217.

AURORA, a post-village of Ledyard township, Cayuga county, New York, on the east shore of Cayuga lake, 170 miles W. from Albany. It is delightfully situated and has many elegant residences and gardens, overlooking a broad and beautiful expanse of water. The village contains the Cayuga County Academy, with about 70 pupils; 1 Presbyterian church, 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, and 1 Catholic, and several stores. It has an active business in shipping produce. A steamboat regularly stops here in its passage from Ithaca to Cayuga, and on its return. Population, about 600.

AURORA, a township of Erie county, New York, 15 miles S. E. from Buffalo. Pop., 3435.

AURORA, a thriving village in the above township, on Cazenove creek, contains 5 or 6 churches, and 6 stores. Pop., near 2000.

AURORA, a post-office of Marshall co., Ky.

AURORA, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Portage county, Ohio, about 25 miles S. E. from Cleveland. Population, 823.

AURORA, a beautiful town of Dearborn county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, 26 miles below Cincinnati, and 86 miles S. E. from Indianapolis, is surrounded by a rich farming region, which has been settled partly by immigrants from Germany. It is a place of considerable business, and communicates daily with Cincinnati by steamboat. It contains 3 or 4 churches and near 20 stores. Incorporated as a city in 1848. Population, 2500.

AURORA, a thriving post-village of Kane county, Illinois, on Fox river, and on the Chicago and Aurora railroad, 43 miles W. by S. from Chicago, is rapidly increasing in business and population. The river affords a fine water-power, which is extensively employed.

AURORA, a post-office of Washington county, Wisconsin.

AU SABLE river of Essex county, New York, falls into Lake Champlain, about 15 miles S. of Plattsburg, after forming part of the boundary between Clinton and Essex counties.

AU SABLE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Clinton county, New York, on the N. side of the above river, about 15 miles S. S. W. from Plattsburg. Population, 4492.

AU SABLE, a post-office of Kendall county, Illinois, 50 miles S. W. from Chicago.

AU SABLE FORKS, a small manufacturing post-village in Jay township, Essex county, New York, on Au Sable river, about 128 miles N. of Albany.

AUSTERLITZ, a post-township of Columbia county, New York, 30 miles S. S. E. from Albany. Population, 1873.

AUSTERLITZ, a small post-village in the above township, 31 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

AUSTERLITZ, a post-office of Kent county, Michigan, 178 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

AUSTIN county, in the S. E. central part of Texas, contains 950 square miles. It is drained by the Brazos river. The soil in the N. is fertile; the S. part is sandy and inferior. Its principal products are Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, butter, and sugar. In 1850 this county produced 149,220 bushels of corn; 37,322 of sweet potatoes; 3205 bales of cotton; 9663 pounds of tobacco; 97,020 of butter; 2317 of wool, and 60 hogsheads of sugar. It contained 4 churches, and 142 pupils attending public schools. The larger streams are bordered by strips of woodland, in which the live oak and red cedar are found. The Brazos is navigated by steamboats through this county when the water is high. Capital, Bellville. Population, 3841, of whom 2292 were free, and 1549, slaves.

AUSTIN, a small post-village, capital of Tunica county, Mississippi.

AUSTIN, capital of Texas, and seat of justice of Travis county, on the left or N. bank of the Colorado river, about 200 miles by land from its mouth, and 230 miles W. N. W. from Galveston. Lat. 30° 15' N., lon. 97° 47' W. The scenery around Austin is highly picturesque, and the view from the president's house remarkably fine. The Colorado is navigable by steamboats to this point during high water, that is in the winter. Austin contains, besides the state and county buildings, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, and numerous stores. A fine state house is now in course of erection. The supreme court is held here once in the year. The seat of government was established at Austin about the year 1844. Population in 1853, estimated at 3000.

AUSTIN, a post-office of Ross co., Ohio.

AUSTIN, a small village of Atchison co., Mo.

AUSTIN, a small post-village in the S. part of Fremont county, Iowa, about 8 miles E. of the Missouri river.

AUSTINBURG, a pleasant and thriving post-village of Ashtabula county, Ohio, 50 miles E. N. E. from Cleveland, and 10 miles from Ashtabula harbor on Lake Erie. It is surrounded by a community of prosperous farmers, who are mostly employed in the dairy business, and is a place of active trade. The village contains 3 churches, and the Grand River Institute, a flourishing seminary, which has about 150 pupils of both sexes. First settled in 1799.

AUSTIN'S LAKE, a post-office of Kalamazoo county, Michigan.

AUSTINTOWN, a township in the N. part of

Mahoning county, Ohio, about 12 miles S. by E. from Warren. Population, 1174.

AUSTINVILLE, a post-office of Wythe county, Virginia.

AUSTINVILLE, a post-village of Livingston county, Missouri, 140 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

AUTAUGA creek, Alabama, enters Alabama river from the N. about 12 miles W. from Montgomery.

AUTAUGA, a county in the central part of Alabama, has an area of 1100 square miles. The Alabama and Coosa rivers form the entire boundaries of the county on the S. and E. respectively. It is also drained by the Autauga and Mulberry creeks, from the former of which the name is derived. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile, and finely adapted to the production of grain or pasture. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 12,016 bales of cotton; 492,881 bushels of corn; 131,650 of sweet potatoes, and 75,647 pounds of rice. There were 2 machine shops, 1 cotton factory, and 1 grist and saw mill. It contained in that year 41 churches, and 710 pupils attending public schools. The Alabama river is navigable by large steamboats through its whole course. The county is intersected by a plank-road from Montgomery to Tuscaloosa, and by the route of the railroad lately commenced from Selma towards the Tennessee river. Capital, Kingston. Population, 15,023, of whom 6293 were free, and 8730, slaves.

AUTAUGAVILLE, a post-office of Autauga county, Alabama.

AVA, a post-township in the N. part of Oneida county, New York, about 50 miles N. E. from Syracuse. Population, 1037.

AVA, a small village in the above township.

AVA, a post-office of Lowndes county, Georgia.

AVA, a post-office of Winnebago county, Illinois, 18 miles W. N. W. from Rockford.

AVERILL, a township of Essex county, Vermont, about 30 miles N. by E. from Guildhall, near the Canada line, intersected by a branch of Nulhegan river: soil indifferent. Population, 7.

AVERY, a post-office of Jo Daviess county, Illinois.

AVERY, a small post-village of Monroe county, Iowa, about 100 miles W. N. W. from Keokuk.

AVERYBOROUGH, a small village of Cumberland county, North Carolina, on Cape Fear river, about 40 miles S. from Raleigh.

AVERY'S CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe county, North Carolina.

AVERY'S GORES—A number of tracts of land in Vermont, granted to Samuel Avery in 1791, have received the name of Avery's Gores. Most of these have been annexed to townships in the vicinity. Among them may

be mentioned Avery's Gore, in Addison county, situated nearly on the summit of the Green Mountain; the greater part of which has been annexed to Granville; and Avery's Gore, a township in the E. part of Franklin county, Vermont, about 45 miles N. by W. from Montpelier. Population, about 50.

AVILLA, a post-office of Noble county, Indiana.

AVISTON, a small post-village in the W. part of Clinton county, Illinois, about 80 miles S. of Springfield.

AVO, a post-office of Patrick county, Virginia.

AVO'CA, a post-township in the N. central part of Steuben county, New York. Population, 1574.

AVOCA, a post-village in the above township, on the Conhocton creek, and on the Buffalo and Corning railroad, 225 miles W. by S. from Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several stores and mills.

AVOCA, a post-office of Lawrence county, Alabama.

AVOCA, a small post-village of Livingston county, Illinois, on the S. fork of Vermilion river, 98 miles N. E. from Springfield.

AVOCA, a post-village in the S. part of Jefferson county, Missouri, about 14 miles W. S. W. from the Mississippi river.

AVOCA, a post-village of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, 80 miles N. E. from Madison.

AVON, a post-township of Franklin county, Maine, on the S. side of Sandy river, about 40 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 778.

AVON, a post-township in Hartford county, Connecticut, 9 miles W. by N. from Hartford, intersected by the New Haven and Northampton railroad. Population, 995.

AVON, a post-township of Livingston county, New York, intersected by the Genesee River, 19 miles S. by W. from Rochester, and 25 miles W. from Canandaigua. Population, 2809.

AVON, a post-village in the above township, delightfully situated on the right bank of the Genesee river, on an elevated terrace 100 feet above the water, commanding a beautiful and varied prospect. In the immediate vicinity are two celebrated mineral springs, which are a great resort for invalids during the summer season. The waters contain sulphur and various salts, and are esteemed particularly efficacious in cutaneous affections, rheumatism, and indigestion. The village has 3 or 4 churches, several fine hotels, and a number of factories.

AVON, a post-township in the N. E. part of Lorain county, Ohio, about 20 miles E. by S. from Cleveland. Population, 1782.

AVON, a post-office of Ionia county, Michigan.

AVON, a township in the E. part of Oak

land county, Michigan, about 28 miles N. by W. from Detroit. Population, 1456.

AVON, a post-office of Fulton county, Illinois.

AVON, a small village in Kane county, Illinois, about 48 miles W. from Chicago.

AVON, a post-village of St. Genevieve county, Missouri, about 15 miles S. W. of the Mississippi river.

AVON, a post-township, forming the S. W. extremity of Rock county, Wisconsin, 38 miles S. from Madison. Population, 579.

AVONDALE, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 70 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

AVON LAKE, a post-office of Lorain county, Ohio.

AVOUELLES, a parish of Louisiana, situated at the mouth of Red river, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Red river, which also forms part of its eastern boundary; the Atchafalaya flows along the eastern, and Saline bayou along the north-eastern border. The surface is nearly level, and the eastern part is subject to periodical overflow. The western portion consists mostly of prairies, which are moderately fertile. Sugar-cane, cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. It produced in 1850, 3538 bales of cotton; 310,985 bushels of corn; 4481 hogsheads of sugar, and 248,720 gallons of molasses. It contained 3 saw and planing mills, and 1 tannery. Number of churches, 3; of newspaper establishments, 2. There were 566 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies and other schools. Red river is navigable by steamboats through the parish. Capital, Marksville. Population, 9326, of whom 4165 were free, and 5161, slaves.

AYERSVILLE, a post-office of Stokes county, North Carolina, 122 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

AYERSVILLE, a post-office of Defiance county, Ohio.

AYISH bayou, a small stream of San Augustin county, Texas, intersects the county from N. to S., and empties itself into Angelina river.

AYR, a township in the E. part of Fulton county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1055.

AYLETTS, a post-office of King William county, Virginia, 28 miles N. E. from Richmond.

AYSVILLE, a post-office of Davis county, Indiana.

AZALIA, a post-village of Bartholomew county, Indiana, on the E. fork of White river, 51 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis, is situated in a rich farming district. Population, 250.

AZTALAN, a post-township in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, about 50 miles W. from Milwaukee. Population, 597.

AZTALAN, a post-village in the above town-

ship, on the W. branch of Rock river, 50 miles W. from Milwaukee.

B

BABCOCK HILL, a post-office of Oneida county, New York.

BABCOCK'S GROVE, a post-office of Du Page county, Illinois.

BABYLON, a post-village of Suffolk county, New York, near South bay, 185 miles S. by E. from Albany. It has a church and several stores.

BACHELOR'S GROVE, a post-office of Rock county, Wisconsin.

BACHELOR'S HALL, a post-office of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

BACHELOR'S RETREAT, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

BACHMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll county, Maryland.

BACK CREEK, in the N. E. part of Virginia, rises in Frederick county, flows north-eastward through Berkeley, and enters the Potomac about 10 miles N. from Martinsburg.

BACK CREEK, of Indiana, flows into Gulchies' creek, in Lawrence county.

BACK CREEK VALLEY, a post-office of Frederick county, Virginia.

BACK RIVER, a small stream of Stafford county, in the S. E. part of New Hampshire, unites its waters with the Piscataqua.

BACON'S CASTLE, a post-office of Surry county, Virginia.

BAD AXE, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on the Mississippi river, contains 772 square miles. It is drained by the Bad Axe and Kickapoo rivers, from the former of which the name is derived. The surface is uneven. This county is not included in the census, as it was not organized in 1850. Capital, Springville.

BAD AXE, a post-office of Crawford county, Wisconsin.

BAD AXE RIVER, a small stream of Wisconsin, enters the Mississippi in the county of its own name.

BADEN, a small post-village of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 21 miles N. W. from Pittsburg.

BAD RIVER, of Saginaw county, Michigan, falls into the Shiawassee.

BAGDAD, a post-office of Smith county, Tennessee, 64 miles E. N. E. from Nashville.

BAGDAD, a post-office of Lafayette county, Missouri.

BAHALA creek, of Mississippi, enters Pearl river in Lawrence county.

BAHAMA CHANNEL, on the Gulf of Florida, the narrow sea between the Florida coast and the Bahama islands, near 140 miles long, and about 45 wide. The currents here are violent, caused by a curve in the gulf stream,

running among the islands at a rate of from 2 to 5 miles an hour; many vessels have been wrecked in this strait.

BAILEY CREEK, a post-office of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

BAILEYSBURG, a post-office of Perry county, Pennsylvania.

BAILEYSBURG, a small post-village near the S. extremity of Surry county, Virginia, about 50 miles S. S. E. from Richmond.

BAILEY'S CREEK, a post-office of Osage county, Missouri.

BAILEY'S FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Greene county, New York.

BAILEYTOWN, a village of Porter county, Indiana, 14 miles N. by W. from Valparaiso.

BAILEYVILLE, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, about 80 miles E. N. E. from Bangor, on the western bank of the St. Croix river, watered on the north by the outlet of Schoodic lakes. Population, 431.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-township of Chenango county, New York, about 100 miles W. by S. from Albany, is intersected by the Susquehanna river. Population, 3338.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-village of Chenango county, New York, on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, 104 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It contains a bank and several stores.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-village in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 20 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 503.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-village, capital of DeCATUR county, Georgia, on the left bank of the Flint river, 188 miles S. W. from Milledgeville, contains a court house and a few dwellings.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-office of Christian county, Kentucky.

BAINBRIDGE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Geauga county, Ohio, about 25 miles S. S. E. from Cleveland. Population, 1014.

BAINBRIDGE, a thriving post-village of Paxton township, Ross county, Ohio, on Paint creek, 19 miles S. W. from Chilicothe, and 54 miles E. from Cincinnati. The adjacent country is highly productive, and finely diversified in scenery, and the village has an active trade. It is on the route of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, which is in process of construction. The village contains 2 or more churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 iron forge, and 750 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1805.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-township in the N. E. part of Berrien county, Michigan, about 15 miles N. by E. from Berrien, with a village of its own name.

BAINBRIDGE, a township in Du Bois county, Indiana. Population, 1491.

BAINBRIDGE, a small post-village of Putnam county, Indiana, 36 miles W. from Indianapolis.

BAINBRIDGE, a post-office of Williamson county, Illinois, about 175 miles S. by E. from Springfield.

BAINBRIDGE, a small village in the E. part of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, about 14 miles E. by N. from Jackson.

BARDSTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, on the Athens Branch of Georgia railroad, 83 miles W. from Augusta. It is surrounded by rich cotton plantations, and is one of the principal places in the county. There is an extensive carriage factory here.

BARDSTOWN, Kentucky. See **BARDSTOWN**.

BATING HOLLOW, a small post-village of Suffolk county, New York, 221 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

BAKER, a county in the S. W. part of Georgia, has an area of 1400 square miles. It is traversed by the Flint river, (navigable by steamboats,) and also drained by Ichawnohay creek. The surface is level, the soil excellent. Cotton, Indian corn, sugar, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 8820 bales of cotton; 284,595 bushels of corn; 80,170 of sweet potatoes, and 669 hogsheads of sugar; the quantity of sugar was the greatest made in any county of the state. There were 4 saw mills, 1 manufactory of cabinet ware, and 1 of guns. It contained in that year 20 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 250 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies and other schools. The creek above named furnishes valuable water-power. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of Colonel John Baker, an officer in the War of the Revolution. Capital, Newton. Population, 8120, of whom 4355 were free, and 3765 slaves.

BAKER, or **BAKER'S**, a post-village of Champaign county, Ohio, 56 miles W. from Columbus.

BAKER, a township of Martin county, Indiana. Population, 670.

BAKER, a township of Morgan county, Indiana. Population, 335.

BAKER'S, a post-office of Washington county, Kentucky.

BAKER'S BRIDGE, a village of Alleghany county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 15 miles E. by S. from Angelica.

BAKER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Walworth county, Wisconsin.

BAKER'S FALLS, of the Hudson river, are situated on the border of Sandy Hill township, Washington county, in the E. part of New York. The river here descends 70 feet in about 100 rods.

BAKERSFIELD, a post-township in Franklin county, Vermont, about 40 miles N. N. W. from Montpelier, intersected by branches of the Missisquoi river. Population, 1523.

BAKER'S GAP, a post-office of Johnson county, Tennessee.

BAKER'S RIVER, of Grafton county, near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Pemigewasset river a few miles above Plymouth.

BAKER'S RUN, a post-office of Hardy county, Virginia.

BAKERSTOWN, a small post-village in West Deer township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, about 16 miles N. by E. from Pittsburg.

BAKERSVILLE, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

BAKERSVILLE, a village of Clinton county, New York, on Saranac river.

BAKERSVILLE, a post-office of Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

BAKERSVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Maryland.

BAKERSVILLE, a small post-village in Yancey county, North Carolina, about 200 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

BAKERSVILLE, a post-office of Coshocton county, Ohio.

BALCONY FALLS, a post-office of Rockbridge county, Virginia, on James river, 153 miles W. from Richmond.

BALD CREEK, a post-office in Yancey county, North Carolina.

BALD EAGLE, a township of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, a few miles W. from Lock Haven, borders on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and is drained by Bald Eagle creek. Population, 683.

BALD EAGLE, a post-office of York county, Pennsylvania.

BALD EAGLE CREEK rises near the centre of Pennsylvania, and empties itself into the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Lock Haven.

BALD EAGLE MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, situated S. E. from Bald Eagle creek, extends from Huntingdon north-eastward through the middle of Centre county, and through Clinton into Lycoming county.

BALD HEAD, in North Carolina, a point of Smith's Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river.

BALD HEAD CAPE, in Well's bay, Maine, about 30 miles S. by W. from Portland.

BALD HILL, a post-office of Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

BALD HILL, a post-office of Muscogee county, Georgia.

BALD MOUNT, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

BALD MOUNTAIN, an isolated peak of Somerset county, Maine.

BALD MOUNTAIN RIDGE, in the N. W. part of Somerset county, Maine.

BALD SPRING, a post-office of Franklin county, Georgia.

BALDWIN, a county near the centre of Georgia, has an area of 257 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee, bounded on the N. by Little river, and also drained by Black Camp and Fishing creeks. The sur-

face is generally hilly excepting the southern part: the dividing line between the primary and tertiary formations passes through the county in a N. E. and S. W. direction. The soil in the vicinity of the river is fertile, and in some other parts much worn. Indian corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, cotton, peaches, and grapes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 255,910 bushels of corn; 20,962 of oats; 47,127 of sweet potatoes, and 4443 bales of cotton. It contained in that year 1 cotton factory, 1 tannery, and several mills. There were 6 churches, and 5 newspaper establishments; 218 pupils attending academies or other schools. A branch of the Central railroad passes through the county. Milledgeville is the county seat, and capital of the state. Named in honor of Abraham Baldwin, United States senator from Georgia. Population, 8148, of whom 3566 were free, and 4602, slaves.

BALDWIN, a county, Alabama, situated in the S. part of the state, at the mouth of Mobile river, bordering on Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1900 square miles. The Mobile river forms its boundary on the W., the Alabama on the N. W., and the Perdido on the E. The surface is level and undulating; the soil sandy and unproductive. Pine timber is abundant. Cotton, Indian corn, and rice are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 628 bales of cotton; 74,301 bushels of corn; 23,071 of sweet potatoes, and 52,075 pounds of rice. There were 28 saw mills, 2 flour and grist mills, and 2 potteries. The county contained 5 churches: 88 pupils attending public schools, and 11 attending an academy or other schools. A railroad is projected through this county from Mobile bay to Girard. Capital, Blakely. Population, 4414, of whom 2196 were free, and 2218, slaves.

BALDWIN, a township of Cumberland county, Maine, about 20 miles W. N. W. from Portland. Population, 1100.

BALDWIN, a post-office of Chemung county, New York.

BALDWIN, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, about 3 miles above Pittsburg. Population, 1610.

BALDWIN, a small post-village of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

BALDWIN, a small village in Hinds county, Mississippi, on Big Black river, about 35 miles from Jackson.

BALDWIN, a small village of St. Louis county, Missouri, 20 miles W. from St. Louis.

BALDWINSVILLE, a small post-village in Templeton township, Worcester county, Massachusetts, about 55 miles W. N. W. from Boston.

BALDWINSVILLE, a post-village of Lysander township, Onondaga county, New York, on the Seneca river, where it is crossed by the Oswego and Syracuse railroad, 12 miles N. by W. from Syracuse, and 21 miles S. by

E. from Oswego. The Seneca river affords good water-power, which is improved for manufacturing purposes. It contains 10 or 12 stores, several mills and factories, and a flourishing academy. Canal-boats are conducted to the village through the Seneca river from the Oswego canal. Population, about 1200.

BALDWINSVILLE, a post-office of Edgar county, Illinois.

BALDWINSVILLE, a small village in Mississippi county, Missouri, on the bank of the Mississippi river, 3 or 4 miles above Wolf Island.

BALLARD, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Missouri and Illinois, from which it is separated by the Ohio river. It is traversed by Mayfield's creek. The surface is undulating, and well timbered; the soil of the S. part is fertile, and of the N. part poor. Tobacco, hemp, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 272,550 bushels of corn; 9141 of wheat; 25,280 of oats; 152,700 pounds of tobacco; 3680 of wool, and 7351 of flax. It contained 10 churches, and 480 pupils attending public schools. The county was formed out of parts of McCracken and Hickman counties, in 1842, and was named in honor of Captain Bland Ballard, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Blandville. Population, 5496, of whom 4654 were free, and 842, slaves.

BALLARD'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Chowan county, North Carolina.

BALLARDSVILLE, a small post-village in the N. part of Boone county, Virginia, about 250 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

BALLARDSVILLE, a small post-village of Oldham county, Kentucky, about 30 miles E. by N. from Louisville, has 1 church and 2 stores.

BALLARD VALE, a post-office of Essex county, Massachusetts.

BALL CAMP, a post-office of Knox county, Tennessee.

BALLEW'S FERRY, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

BALL GROUND, a post-office of Cherokee county, Georgia.

BALL MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Oakland county, Michigan.

BALL PLAY, a post-office of Monroe county, Tennessee.

BALL'S POND, a post-office of Fairfield county, Connecticut.

BALLSTON, a post-township of Saratoga county, New York, 25 miles N. from Albany, is intersected by the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad. Population, 2269.

BALLSTON CENTRE, a post-village of Saratoga county, New York, 25 miles N. from Albany.

BALLSTON SPA, a post-village, capital of Saratoga county, New York, on the Saratoga and Schenectady railroad, 30 miles N. from Albany, and 7 miles S. W. from Saratoga Springs. The mineral springs at this place

have considerable celebrity. The village contains a court house, several churches, a bank, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and the Sans Souci hotel, which is 160 feet long, with wings extending back 153 feet. Population, in 1852, about 2000.

BALLSTOWN, a post-office of Ripley county, Indiana.

BALLSVILLE, a post-office of Powhattan county, Virginia.

BALLSVILLE, a village of Sandusky county, Ohio, on the Sandusky river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Fremont. The falls of the river afford valuable water-power, which is employed in 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, and several mills.

BALLVILLE, a village of Orange county, New York, 23 miles W. by N. from Newburg.

BALLVILLE, a township in the S. part of Sandusky county, Ohio, about 28 miles S. W. from Sandusky City. Population, 1556.

BALTIMORE, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, and on the Chesapeake bay, has an area of about 700 square miles. The Patapsco river forms its boundary on the South and West, and it is intersected by Gunpowder river. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hills, some of which rise about 800 feet above the tide-water. The ledge of primitive rock which limits the ascent of the tide, traverses the south-eastern part of the county. The land in many parts is rocky, but in general productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, beef, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced more oats than any other county in the state. There were raised in that year 755,224 bushels of corn; 294,187 of wheat; 280,288 of oats, and 21,810 tons of hay. It contained 22 cotton factories, 4 woollen factories, 13 paper mills, 2 glass works, 13 iron foundries, 10 brass foundries, 26 coach factories, 8 potteries, 10 manufactories of agricultural implements, 111 of cabinet-ware, 46 flour and grist mills, 2 powder mills, 4 nail factories, 4 iron furnaces, and 5 manufactories of chemicals. Capital invested in manufactures, \$9,929,232. Value of annual productions, \$24,540,014. There were 162 churches, and 22 newspaper establishments; 10,308 pupils attending public schools, and 5191 attending academies or other schools. Granite, gneiss, hornblende, limestone, and soapstone are the principal rocks of the county, which also contains mines of copper, iron, and chrome, and beds of red and yellow ochre and magnesia. The Baltimore and Ohio, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroads all terminate in this county, which is by far the most populous and important in the state. Capital, Baltimore. Population, 210,646.

BALTIMORE, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, about 65 miles S. of Montpelier. Population, 124.

BALTIMORE, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Baltimore county, Maryland, is situated on a small bay or estuary which extends about two miles and a half inland from the N. side of Patapsco river, about 12 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay. The city, by ship channel, is about 200 miles from the ocean. It is 38 miles by railroad N. E. from Washington, and 98 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 17' N., lon. 76° 37' W. Baltimore is admirably situated both for foreign and internal commerce. The bay around which it is built affords a secure and spacious harbor, and it has communication by railway not only with Philadelphia and Washington, but with Winchester, Annapolis, Cumberland, Frederick City, York, Lancaster, and Harrisburg. The limits of the city comprise about 10,000 acres of land, extending about four miles and a half from east to west, and three and a half from north to south. It consisted originally of more than fifty elevations or hills, separated by abrupt valleys, or ravines, and in a few instances by formidable marshes, while, nearly in the centre, it is divided by a rapid stream of water known as "Jones' Falls." This stream has several times overflowed its banks, causing loss of life as well as occasioning a great damage to property. The city authorities have in consequence been at great pains to remove all obstructions from its bed, and have taken care that the numerous bridges by which the stream is crossed should be constructed with a single arch, and of such a height as to remove all further danger from this source. The city east of Jones' Falls is divided into two parts, Fell's Point and the Old Town. The Point is the most easterly portion of Baltimore, and has the advantage of greater depth of water at the wharves than the upper harbor contains. It is the resort of seamen and immigrants, and the place where the greater part of the ship-building and manufactures of the city are carried on. Old Town lies north and west of this, and is principally inhabited by mechanics and laborers. The portion west of "the Falls" is likewise divided into two parts, the City Proper and Spring Garden section. The former is the centre of trade, and contains most of the residences of the more wealthy citizens. Spring Garden section is the extreme south-western quarter, and is inhabited chiefly by mechanics and laborers. From the number and prominence of its monuments, Baltimore has been designated the Monumental city. The most remarkable of these is the Washington monument, which stands on an eminence at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets, about 150 feet above high-water mark. Its base, 20 feet high and 50 feet square, supports a Doric column 167 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of Washington 13 feet high. The shaft, 20 feet square at the base

and 14 at the top, is ascended by means of a winding stairway within. The whole is composed of white marble, and cost \$200,000. Its summit commands a beautiful and varied prospect. Battle monument, at the corner of Calvert and Fayette streets, was erected in 1815, to the memory of those who fell while defending the city from the attack of the British, September 12, 1814. The base is square and 20 feet in height, with an Egyptian door on each front. The column, 18 feet high, is in the form of the Roman fasces, and encircled by bands having the names of those who fell in the battle inscribed on them in letters of gold. On its summit stands a beautiful statue of a female, emblematical of the city of Baltimore, making the entire height of the monument 52 feet. The Armistead monument, a beautiful specimen of sculpture, near the city fountain, was erected to the memory of Colonel George Armistead, the commander of Fort McHenry, when bombarded by a British fleet in September, 1814. Among the public edifices of Baltimore may be named the city hall, on Holiday street, occupied by the city council and public offices; it is a plain building three stories high, with a portico supported by four massive pillars. The court house, a commodious edifice at the corner of Washington and Lexington streets, contains the rooms of the city and county courts. It is 145 feet long, 65 feet wide, and two stories high, surmounted by a dome. Being elevated considerably from the ground, the approach to it from the front and rear is by flights of steps, above which is a colonnade of marble pilasters, of the Ionic order, supporting a plain entablature at the top. The state penitentiary, at the corner of Madison and Forrest streets, consists of three separate buildings besides the workshops. The whole occupies about four acres of ground, which is surrounded by a stone wall 20 feet high. A short distance from the penitentiary stands the county prison, a handsome building, surmounted by a cupola, and ornamented with a tower at each end in the form of an octagon. The exchange, in Gay street near Water, is a spacious structure 225 feet in front, 141 in depth, and three stories high above the basement. It is surmounted by a dome, the top of which is 115 feet from the ground. On the east and west sides is a colonnade of six Ionic pillars, each a single block of beautifully wrought Italian marble. The merchants' room, which is the principal one in the building, is 50 feet square. The south wing, fronting on Lombard street and entered from Water street, is occupied as a custom house. Among the first objects that strike the attention of one approaching the city are the shot towers, one of which, the Merchants' Shot Tower, is the highest in the world, having an elevation of 250 feet. The most imposing church edifice in Balti-

more is the Roman Catholic cathedral, on Mulberry street, between Charles and Cathedral streets. It is a massive granite structure, 190 feet long, 177 broad, and 127 feet from the ground to the top of the cross surmounting the dome. At the west end of the building are two towers crowned with Saracenic cupolas, resembling the minarets of a Mohammedan mosque. The original design was to place an Ionic portico between these towers. The cathedral contains one of the largest organs in the United States, having 600 pipes and 36 stops; and two beautiful paintings, one, "The Descent from the Cross," presented by Louis XVI. of France; the other, "St. Louis burying his officers and soldiers slain before Tunis," presented by Charles X. The Catholics have a number of other churches besides the cathedral, the principal of which are St. Mary's chapel, on Pennsylvania avenue, and St. Peter's, in Saratoga near Charles street, the oldest Catholic church in the city. The Unitarian church, at the corner of Franklin and Charles streets, is much admired for its architecture. It is 108 feet long and 78 wide, with a dome 55 feet in diameter, supported by 4 arches, each 33 feet span. It is 80 feet from the ground to the summit of the cupola. In front is a colonnade formed by four Tuscan columns and two pilasters. The interior of the building is a square, the entrance to which is by five bronze doors, in imitation of the Vatican at Rome. St. Paul's, an Episcopal church on the corner of Saratoga and Charles streets, the First Presbyterian church, corner of North and Fayette streets, the First Baptist church, at the corner of Lombard and Sharp streets, and the German Reformed church in Second, between Gay and Belvidere streets, are all distinguished either for elegance or their style of architecture. At the last census, Baltimore contained 99 churches of the various denominations. Hunt's Magazine (article on BALTIMORE, vol. xxiii. p. 34) gives 104 churches, as follows:—Methodist, 43; Protestant Episcopal, 12; Presbyterian, 11; Roman Catholic, 11; Lutheran, 8; Baptist, 5; Disciples, 2; German Reformed, 3; Evangelical Association, 2; Friends, (Quakers,) 3; United Brethren, 1; Universalist, 1; Unitarian, 1; Winnebrannians, 1; besides 2 Jewish synagogues.

Institutions.—The educational, literary, and benevolent institutions of Baltimore are numerous. St. Mary's College, founded in 1805, and situated at the corner of Franklin and Green streets, is a well-conducted and flourishing institution, under the direction of the Catholics. The medical school of the University of Maryland was founded in 1807. In 1852 it had 909 graduates, 100 students, and 6 professors. Washington Medical College was founded in 1827, and has 25 students, and 6 professors. The University of Maryland, founded in 1812, is situated on Lom-

bard street, between Green and Paca streets: connected with it is the Baltimore Eye and Ear Infirmary, where students have an opportunity of attending lectures and witnessing operations. The Maryland Institute occupies a suite of rooms in the Athenæum, at the corner of Lexington and St. Paul streets. Its object is, the diffusion of useful knowledge and the promotion of the mechanic arts. It possesses an extensive chemical laboratory, and a very complete philosophical apparatus. The building is a noble brick edifice, 112 feet by 50, and 66 in height. It was completed in 1848, at a cost of over \$28,000. The various apartments besides those appropriated to the use of the Institute are occupied by the Mercantile Association, who have a well-selected library of 8000 volumes, and an ample supply of the choicest magazines and papers of the day; the Baltimore Library company possessing a valuable library of 14,000 volumes and the Maryland Historical Society, whose library numbers about 15,000 volumes, consisting for the most part of statistical and historical works. The City Library, designed for the use of the stockholders, the Apprentices' Library, and the Exchange Reading-room, are all important institutions. The Exchange Reading-room is supported by subscription. Strangers and masters of vessels, however, have access to the periodicals and newspapers, free of expense. The Baltimore Hospital, in the north-western suburb of the city, consists of a centre building, four stories high, flanked with wings that connect with two other buildings which form the ends of the vast pile. The entire structure cost \$150,000. It occupies a commanding elevation, overlooking the city, the bay, and a wide extent of country. The interior arrangements are upon the most approved plan. The Almshouse is on the Franklin road, about 2 miles N. W. from the city: the building consisting of a centre and two wings, has 375 feet front, and is surrounded with spacious grounds. The Baltimore Manual-Labor School for Indigent Boys has connected with it a tract of land, on which, between the hours of study, the pupils are occupied in labor, thus combining useful employment with healthful exercise. The Baltimore Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is under the direction of those whose duty it is to visit and inquire into the circumstances and character of the persons relieved, with a view to discourage indiscriminate and injudicious alms-giving. The other prominent benevolent institutions are the City Dispensary, corner of Holliday street and Orange Alley, the Eastern Dispensary, corner of Market street and Hartford Run avenue, two Orphan asylums, and the Indigent Sick Society, composed of ladies, who visit the poor and minister to their comforts in sickness.

Education.—The system of public instruc-

tion in Baltimore has, within a few years past, been much improved, and is now rapidly increasing in public favor. December 31st, 1852, there were in the city 3 high schools, 21 grammar, and 26 primary schools, being an increase from 36 to 50 schools during the year. For these there were 173 teachers, 35 males and 138 females: increase over the former year, 35. The whole number of scholars in all the schools at this date was 9081; 482 of whom were in the high schools; 2477 in the male, and 2321 in the female grammar schools, and 3783 in the primary schools. Increase of pupils over the previous year 1070. Salaries of the principals in the high schools \$1000, except in the Central High School, which is \$1200. Salaries of the principals in the male grammar schools, \$850; of the male assistants, \$450; female assistants, \$150. Salaries of the principals in the female grammar schools, \$450; in the primary schools, \$250. Salaries of music teachers, \$600. Whole amount expended for school purposes during the year ending December 31st, 1852, was \$75,308 89. Attached to the high schools are normal classes, instituted with a particular view to qualify pupils to become thorough and competent teachers.

Commerce, Finances, &c.—In commercial importance, Baltimore ranks among the first cities in the United States. Its position is such as to render it a great center of trade. Situated near the head of Chesapeake bay, it enjoys superior advantages for foreign commerce, while the numerous lines of railways that here have their termination, invite to it the agricultural and mineral wealth of a vast interior. The recent completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Wheeling is a most important event, and destined to exert an immense influence on the commercial activity of this great emporium. In the eloquent language of one of her citizens, "We have reached the threshold and stepping-stone of our true commercial greatness, and there is nothing now that can turn us back. The wide and far West has opened her ample arms to receive us, and bids us God-speed in our efforts to secure the prize which nature has so long and so patiently held out to us." The arrivals at the port of Baltimore, exclusive of the bay craft, during the year ending December 31st, 1852, were 128 ships, 292 barques, 401 brigs, and 1068 schooners; total, 1889 vessels. Of these, 39 ships, 53 barques, 97 brigs, and 29 schooners were from foreign ports. During the same year the number of vessels engaged in foreign trade, clearing at this port, was 583, with an aggregate burthen of 147,570 tons: 227 of these, the aggregate burthen of which was 58,772 tons, were owned in foreign countries. In the same period 72 vessels, of 14,598 tons burthen, were admeasured. There were received at Baltimore in 1852, 256,000 tons of

Cumberland, and 125,000 of anthracite coal, (an increase from former years;) 33,594 bales of cotton; coffee from South America, 253,692 bags; hides, do., 173,987, (a decrease from former years;) Peruvian guano, 25,500 tons; sugar, 25,772 hogsheads, and 2960 barrels; West India molasses, 7027 hogsheads, 2064 tierces, and 80 barrels—coastwise, 838 hogsheads, 153 tierces, and 14,794 barrels; wool, about 925,000 pounds, of which some 325,000 pounds were of foreign raising; 3,415,150 bushels of wheat; 3,745,900 bushels of Indian corn: the total of all kinds of grain and pulse, 8,177,050 bushels; about 115,000 barrels of whisky; 76,402,129 feet of lumber, and 66,572 hogsheads of tobacco. There were also inspected at Baltimore the same year, wheat flour, 1,307,165 barrels; rye flour, 6449 barrels; corn meal, 447 hogsheads, and 52,658 barrels; mackerel, 22,337 barrels; herring, 29,000 barrels, and shad 4565 barrels. The provision trade of Baltimore is estimated at \$8,000,000 annually. Imports of Baltimore in 1850, \$6,417,113; 1851, \$7,243,963. Exports in 1850, \$8,530,970; 1851, \$6,466,165; 1852, \$7,549,766. There were, January 3, 1853, 12 banks in Baltimore, with an aggregate capital of \$7,291,415, and a circulation of \$2,074,587; 2 other banks have since been chartered; 1 health and 10 fire and marine insurance companies, besides many insurance agencies. The total assessed value of the real and personal property of the city of Baltimore in 1850, amounted to \$80,237,960. It is contemplated to establish a line of steamers between Baltimore and Savannah. The steamer Palmetto, sailing to Charleston, is to have a consort of 1300 tons, (the largest steamship ever built at Baltimore,) which is already in an advanced stage of construction.

Baltimore enjoys superior advantages for manufactures. Jones's Falls and Patapsco river afford immense water-power, which is extensively employed for flouring mills, of which there are over 60 within 20 miles of the city. Numerous cotton and other manufactories are also in operation. Mr. ROSS Winans has here one of the largest engine establishments in the United States, where near 100 locomotives, worth each about \$10,000, are made annually.

This city has an abundant supply of pure water, both from springs and from Jones's Falls. These springs, or fountains, are in different parts of the city, and enclosed with circular iron railings. Over them are small open temples, consisting of a dome supported by pillars. The water from Jones's Falls is brought by means of an aqueduct, about half a mile long, to a reservoir in Calvert street, and from thence is conducted through distributing pipes to the various parts of the city. The more elevated portions, however, are supplied from a reservoir

replenished by forcing-pumps on an eminence in Charles street, near Washington Monument. On Federal Hill is an observatory, which serves, in connection with another at Bodkin Point, to announce the approach of vessels. In this way a marine telegraph is established, by which information is conveyed in a few minutes from the mouth of the Patapsco to an observatory in the exchange.

Among the numerous hotels which Baltimore contains, may be mentioned the City Hotel, (formerly Barnum's,) in Calvert street, near the Battle Monument; McIntosh Howard House, in Howard street; the Eutaw House, corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets; the Fountain Hotel, in Light street; and the United States Hotel. About 25 newspapers are issued in Baltimore, of which 6 or 7 are dailies.

History.—The present site of the city of Baltimore was first fixed upon for a town in 1729; the name Baltimore was given to it in 1745. In 1768 it became the shire town of the county. Its first newspaper, "The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser," a weekly, was issued on the 20th of August in 1773. It became a port of entry, a custom house was opened, and a naval officer appointed in 1780. None of the streets were paved till 1782, when a beginning was made on Baltimore street, which has always been regarded as the main street of the city. In the same year the first regular communication with Philadelphia—a line of stage coaches—was commenced; watchmen were employed in 1784; an act of incorporation was obtained on the last day of the year 1796, and the city government was organized in 1797. A census was taken in 1775, when the town was found to contain 564 houses and 5934 persons. In 1790, there were in Baltimore 12,530 inhabitants; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 46,455; in 1820, 62,738; in 1830, 80,620; in 1840, 102,513; in 1850, 169,054; in 1853, about 195,000.

BALTIMORE, a flourishing post-village of Liberty township, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal, 24 miles in a direct line S. E. from Columbus. It is one of the principal business places in the county. Population, 492.

BALTIMORE, a post-office of Barry county, Michigan.

BALTIMORE, a post-office of Warren county, Indiana, on the Wabash river, 78 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

BALTIMORE, a post-village of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, 10 miles E. N. E. of Galena.

BALTIMORE, a small town near the boundary between Tuolumne and Mariposa counties, California, on the left bank of the Merced river, about 1 mile from its junction with the San Joaquin.

BALTIMORE hundred, Sussex county, Delaware. Population, 2910.

BANCROFT, a new county in the N. N. W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 450 square miles. It is principally drained by Manketo river and its tributaries. Several small lakes are situated in and near the N. border of this county. It is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

BANCROFT, a township in Aroostook county, Maine. Population, 157.

BANCROFT, a post-office of Hampshire county, Massachusetts.

BANCROFT, a small village of Franklin county, Georgia, 110 miles N. W. from Augusta.

BANELA, a post-village of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, on the Yallobusha river, at the head of keel-boat navigation, 132 miles N. by E. from Jackson. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton, and has an active trade.

BANGALL, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

BANGOR, a township in Elk Hart county, Indiana. Population, 587.

BANGOR, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Penobscot county, Maine, on the right bank of Penobscot river, about 60 miles from its mouth. It is 66 miles E. N. E. from Augusta, 116 W. from Eastport, 126 N. E. from Portland, 231 N. E. from Boston, and 661 miles N. E. from Washington. Lat. 44° 47' 50" N., lon. 68° 47' W. It is situated on both sides of the Kenduskeag river, which here enters the Penobscot. This stream, about 190 yards wide, is crossed by several bridges, uniting the two parts of the city. A fall in the Kenduskeag, about a mile from its mouth, affords extensive water-power. A short distance above the city, a bridge 1320 feet long extends across the Penobscot, connecting Bangor with Orringford. The harbor, which is at and below the mouth of the Kenduskeag, is nearly 500 yards wide, and at high tide (the tide rises here 17 feet) is of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest size. Bangor is one of the greatest lumber depôts in the world. The great extent of country drained by the Penobscot and its tributaries is heavily timbered with pine, the cutting and hauling of which to the numerous saw mills that everywhere line the banks of the rivers, afford one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The vast amount of lumber which these mills yearly produce is all brought to Bangor for exportation; this port being at the head of navigation on the Penobscot. Nearly 2000 vessels are annually employed in this trade during the season of navigation, which usually continues eight or nine months in the year. Bangor is also extensively engaged in foreign commerce, in the coast trade and in ship-building. The city has a pleasant location, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The buildings are generally neat and well constructed, while some exhibit a style of superior elegance. It contains a theologi-

cal seminary and a number of other educational institutions, several fine churches and hotels, a custom house, 11 banks, besides the county buildings. The Bangor Theological Seminary is situated in the more elevated portion of the town, commanding a fine view of the Penobscot river. It was originally established at Hampden, 6 miles S. of Bangor. Four newspapers are published in the city. Steamboats make regular trips from this place to Boston, Portland, and places along the river about two-thirds of the year. Bangor is connected by railroad with Old Town, 12 miles distant. It is also in the line of the Eastern railroad. The lumber surveyed at this port in 1852, amounted to 199,889,422 feet. The aggregate burden of the shipping, June 30th, 1852, of the same year, amounted to 12,570 tons registered, and 19,660 tons, enrolled and licensed: total, 32,230 tons. During the year, 29 vessels, (7 of them ships,) with an aggregate of 4615 tons, were admeasured. Population in 1820, 1221; 1830, 2868; 1840, 8627; 1850, 14,432.

BANGOR, a post-township of Franklin county, New York, about 160 miles N. by W. from Albany, is intersected by the Northern railroad. Population, 2159.

BANK LICK, a post-office of Kempton county, Kentucky.

BANKS, a township forming the western extremity of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. W. from Mauch Chunk. It contains the Beaver Meadow coal mines. Population, 1745.

BANKSTON, a post-office of Choctaw county, Mississippi.

BANKTON, a small post-village of Saline county, Illinois, about 10 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

BANKSVILLE, a post-office of Fairfield county, Connecticut.

BAN/NACKS, (incorrectly written **BOONACKS**,) a tribe of Indians in the S. E. part of Oregon.

BANISTER, a river in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Pittsylvania county, and flowing in a south-easterly course, enters the Dan river in Halifax county, about 10 miles below the village of Banister. It is navigable by batteaus from its mouth to Meadsville.

BANISTER, or **HALIFAX COURT HOUSE**, a flourishing post-village, capital of Halifax county, Virginia, on Banister river, 10 miles above its entrance into the Dan river, and on the Richmond and Danville railroad, 120 miles S. W. from Richmond. The situation is elevated and pleasant. Banister has a very active mercantile business, in which a capital of \$200,000 is invested. It is the terminus of three lines of stages. The Banister river is navigable for batteaus from its mouth to Meadsville, about 10 miles above the court house. A rich mine of plumbago has recently been opened, 6 miles from this place. Population in 1853, about 1600.

BANNERMAN, a post-office of New Hanover county, North Carolina.

BANNERSVILLE, a post-village of Bartholomew county, Indiana.

BANTAM, a post-office of Clermont county, Ohio.

BANTAM FALLS, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

BAPTIST MISSION, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Arkansas.

BAPTISTTOWN, a small post-town of Ringwood township in the W. part Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 8 miles in a straight line W. by N. from Flemington.

BAPTIST VALLEY, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

BAR, a township in Daviess county, Indiana. Population, 1802.

BARABOO. See **BARRABOO**.

BARATARIA bay, situated in the S. E. part of Louisiana, extends northward from the Gulf of Mexico, between the parishes of Jefferson and Plaquemine. It is about 15 miles long, and 6 miles wide.

BARBER, a post-office of Washington county, Ohio.

BARBERRY MILLS, a small village of Choctaw county, Alabama.

BARBER'S, a post-office of Columbia county, Florida.

BARBER'S CORNERS, a small post-village of Will county, Illinois, 15 miles N. from Joliet.

BARBER'S CREEK, a post-office of Jackson county, Georgia, about 12 miles W. from Athens.

BARBER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Isle of Wight county, Virginia.

BARBERSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson county, Indiana.

BARBOUR, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 330 square miles. It is intersected by Tygart's Valley river, a branch of the Monongahela, and also drained by Buchanan river and Elk creek. The western part is hilly and the eastern mountainous: a ridge called Laurel Mount forms the E. boundary. The soil in many parts is good, and particularly adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 209,673 bushels of corn; 38,110 of wheat, 9916 tons of hay, and 147,649 pounds of butter. It contained 19 churches, and 546 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal and iron are abundant. It was formed in 1843, from Harrison, Lewis, and Randolph, and derived its name from a distinguished family of Virginia. Capital, Philippi. Population, 9005, of whom 8892 were free, and 113, slaves.

BARBOUR, a county in the E. S. E. part of Alabama, has an area of 825 square miles. The Chattahoochee river forms the entire E. boundary, and it is also drained by Pea river. The surface is undulating; the soil of the river bottoms is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 it

produced 21,573 bales of cotton; 742,132 bushels of corn; 81,164 of oats, and 5290 hogsheds of sugar, a greater quantity than was raised in any other county of the state. There were 3 tanneries, 10 grist and saw mills, and 5 wheelwright establishments. It contained 35 churches, and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 435 pupils attending public schools, and 240 attending academies and other schools. The county is partly covered by forests of pine. The Chatahoochee river is navigable for steamboats. Capital, Clayton. Population, 23,632, of whom 12,852 were free, and 10,780, slaves.

BARBOUR, a post-office of Choctaw county, Alabama.

BARBOUR'S MILLS, a post-office of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

BARBOURSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Cabell county, Virginia, on the Guyandotte river, 7 miles from its entrance into the Ohio, and 352 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. The main road leading from the Virginia Springs to the Ohio river passes through this village. Population, about 250.

BARBOURSVILLE, a small post-village of Greene county, Virginia, 76 miles N. W. from Richmond, has a pleasant situation, and contains several stores and mechanic shops.

BARBOURSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Knox county, Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, 122 miles S. S. E. from Frankfort. The road from Frankfort to Tennessee, by the Cumberland Gap, passes through it. Coal and iron ore are abundant in the vicinity. The village has 3 churches, several stores, and nearly 200 inhabitants.

BARBOURSVILLE, a village of Jefferson county, Indiana, 13 miles N. N. E. from Madison.

BARBOURVILLE, a post-village of Delaware county, New York, about 30 miles E. from Binghamton.

BARBOURVILLE, a post-office of Orange county, Virginia.

BARCELONA, a post-village of Westfield township, Chautauque county, New York, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Chautauque creek, 57 miles S. W. from Buffalo. The Buffalo and State Line railroad passes through it. It has a steamboat landing and considerable business in shipping produce. The exports and imports in 1851 were valued at \$339,183.

BARCLAY, a post-office of Whitesides county, Illinois.

BARCLAY'S FORK, a post-office of San Miguel county, New Mexico.

BARCLAYSVILLE, a post-office of Cumberland county, North Carolina.

BARDSTOWN, also written **BAIRDSTOWN**, a flourishing town of Nelson county, Kentucky, on the turnpike from Louisville to Nashville, 40 miles S. E. from the former, and 50 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It is handsomely situated on an elevated plain, three-

fourths of a mile north from the Beech fork of Salt river, and is a place of some importance for its manufactures and educational advantages. It contains St. Joseph's College, (Roman Catholic,) several churches, and 3 academies, which are in a flourishing condition. It has also 1 cotton, 1 woollen, and 1 bagging factory, and 2 newspaper offices. The railroad from Louisville to Nashville, when finished, will probably pass through this town. Population, near 2000.

BARE MOUNTAIN, a peak in the W. part of the Highlands in Orange county, New York.

BARESVILLE, a post-office of Monroe county, Ohio.

BAREVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BARGAIN TOWN, a small post-village and port of entry in the S. E. part of Atlantic county, New Jersey, about 55 miles S. S. E. from Camden.

BARIAMSVILLE, a post-office of New Kent county, Virginia.

BAR HARBOR, a post-office of Hancock county, Maine.

BARING, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, on the south side of the St. Croix river, about 150 miles N. E. by E. from Augusta. Population, 380.

BARKER, a township of Broome county, New York, 12 miles N. from Binghamton. Population, 1456.

BARKER'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Barbour county, Virginia.

BARKERSVILLE, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

BARKERSVILLE, a post-office of Marion county, Iowa.

BARKERVILLE, a manufacturing village of Pittsfield township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

BARKHAMPSTEAD, a post-township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 20 miles N. W. from Hartford, contains some very fine water privileges. Population, 1525.

BARK RIVER of Wisconsin, rises in Washington county, and enters Rock river in Jefferson county.

BARK RIVER, a post-office of Jefferson county, Wisconsin.

BARKSDALE, a post-village of Halifax county, Virginia, 132 miles S. W. from Richmond.

BARKTON, a village of Saline county, Illinois, 8 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

BARLOW, a post-township in the W. central part of Washington county, Ohio, about 12 miles W. from Marietta. Population, 1062.

BARNARD, a township of Piscataquis county, Maine, about 85 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 181.

BARNARD, a post-township of Windsor county, Vermont, about 35 miles S. of Montpelier, watered by several tributaries of White river. Population, 1647.

BARNARDSVILLE, a small post-village in

Roane county, Tennessee, about 130 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

BARNEGAT, a small village of Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson river, 4 miles below Poughkeepsie.

BARNEGAT, a post-town of Union township, in the S. part of Ocean county, New Jersey, is situated on Double creek, nearly opposite the inlet of that name, 1 mile from Barnegat bay, and about 14 miles S. from Tom's river. It has 2 places of worship, an academy, a temperance hall, and 3 stores. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation and the coasting trade, and about three-fourths of the capital owned here is invested in vessels trading from New York and Jersey City to the South. This place is much frequented by gunners in quest of wild fowl, which abound in the bay, and the boarding-house on the beach opposite the village is resorted to for bathing. Lines of stages connect this place with New York, Philadelphia, and Tuckerton. Population, about 650.

BARNEGAT BAY, on the E. border of Ocean county, New Jersey, extends N. from Barnegat inlet to the mouth of Metetecunk river, about 23 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide. It is separated from the ocean by Squam Beach and Island Beach, narrow strips of land from a quarter of a mile to a mile wide. It receives the waters of Metetecunk river, Kettle creek, Tom's river, Cedar creek, and Forked river. The inlet from the ocean is over a mile in width.

BARNEVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

BARNES, a post-office of Richland county, Ohio.

BARNESBOROUGH, a small post-village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 7 miles S. by W. from Woodbury.

BARNES'S CORNERS, a post-office of Lewis county, New York.

BARNES'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Dale county, Alabama.

BARNESVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery county, Maryland, 38 miles N. W. from Washington, and 4 miles E. from the Potomac river.

BARNESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pike county, Georgia, on the Macon and Western railroad, 40 miles N. W. from Macon, and 18 miles from Griffin. The village has an active business in cotton, &c., and contains a church, and 5 stores.

BARNESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Belmont county, Ohio, 18 miles S. W. from St. Clairsville. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and several stores. Population, 823.

BARNESVIEW, a small village in Clark county, Missouri, about 2 miles E. of Wyconda river.

BARNET, a post-township of Caledonia county, Vermont, about 25 miles E. by N.

from Montpelier, watered by Passumpsic and Stevens rivers, which afford valuable water-power to a number of mills. Population, 2521.

BARNET, a township of Forest county, Pennsylvania, in the W. S. W. part of the county, intersected by Clarion river. Population, 579.

BARNETT'S MILLS, a small post-village of Fauquier county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock river, 93 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

BARNEY'S, a post-office of Phillips county, Arkansas.

BARNHART'S MILLS, a small post-village of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

BARNSTABLE, the most eastern county of Massachusetts, has an area of about 295 square miles. It consists of a peninsula and a number of islands, and includes Cape Cod, which extends in a northerly direction for about 65 miles. The soil is generally light and sandy. Large quantities of salt are manufactured here from the sea-water. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 52,639 bushels of corn; 34,756 of potatoes; 9142 tons of hay, and 108,128 pounds of butter. There were 2 nail manufactories, 2 woollen factories, 1 iron foundry, 1 glass works, 15 sail-making, 4 ship-building, and 51 carpentering establishments, 6 salt manufactories, and 2 saw mills. It contained in that year 72 churches and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 7682 pupils attending public schools, and 1082 attending academies and other schools. The N. W. part of the co. is crossed by the Cape Cod Branch railroad. Organized in 1685, and probably named from Barnstable, a seaport town of England. Capital, Barnstable. Pop., 35,276.

BARNSTABLE, a port of entry, and seat of justice of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the south side of Barnstable Bay, which opens into Cape Cod Bay. The Old Colony railroad is intended to extend to this place, 65 miles S. E. from Boston, and 28 miles S. E. from Plymouth. The township reaches entirely across the cape, including several villages within its limits. At the mouth of the bay is a bar, having on it from 6 to 7 feet of water. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the coast trade and the fisheries. One weekly newspaper is published in Barnstable. The aggregate burthen of the shipping, June 30th, 1852, was 8828 tons registered, and 67,568 tons enrolled and licensed: total, 76,394. During the year, 11 schooners, with an aggregate burden of 1085 tons, were admeasured. Packets and steamboats are constantly plying between this port and Boston. Population, 4901.

BARNSTEAD, a post-township of Belknap county, New Hampshire, about 15 miles N. E. of Concord. Population, 1848.

BARNWELL, a district in the S. W. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Savannah

river, which separates it from Georgia, has an area of 1550 square miles. It is bounded by South Edisto river, and drained by the sources of the Salkehatchie, which flow south-eastward. The surface is hilly, the soil moderately fertile, especially near the rivers. The pine is one of the most common forest-trees. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 10,138 bales of cotton; 839,629 bushels of corn, and 168,664 of sweet potatoes. There were 15 timber and hewing, and 1 wheelwright establishment, and 65 saw and planing mills. It contained 56 churches, and 450 pupils attending public schools. The Savannah river is navigable for steamboats on the border of the district, which is also intersected by the South Carolina railroad, extending to Charleston. Capital, Barnwell Court House. Population, 26,608, of whom 12,600 were free, and 14,008, slaves.

BARNWELL, a post-village, capital of Barnwell district, South Carolina, near Salkehatchie river, 55 miles in a direct line S. S. W. from Columbia. It is situated in a fertile cotton district, and has some trade. It contains a court house and several churches.

BARRABOO or **BARABOO** river of Wisconsin, rises near the N. W. corner of Sauk county, and falls into the Wisconsin river, about 3 miles above Dekorra.

BARABOO, a post-township in Sauk county, Wisconsin, about 30 miles N. W. from Prairie du Sac. Population, 707.

BARRABOO, or **BARABOO**, a small post-village in Sauk county, Wisconsin, on the Arraboo river. Population, 255.

BARRACKSVILLE, a village of Marion county, Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

BARRALLVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany county, Maryland.

BARRE, *bar're*, a post-township of Washington county, Vermont, 6 miles S. by E. from Montpelier, is well watered by two branches of the Onion river, which affords good mill privileges. The soil is perhaps the best in the state. The township contains a quarry of superior granite, from which the stone used in building the state house was taken. Population, 1835.

BARRE, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, about 55 miles W. from Boston, well watered by the Ware river, which affords many valuable mill-seats. It is noted for its extensive manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, shoes, &c. Population, 2976.

BARRE, a township of Orleans county, New York, 44 miles N. E. from Buffalo. The Erie canal and the Rochester and Lockport railroad pass through it. Population, 4186.

BARRE, a small village in the above township, 2 or 3 miles S. from the Rochester and Lockport railroad.

BARRÉ, a township in the N. E. part of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. N. E. from Huntingdon. Population, 1271.

BARRÉ CENTRE, a post-village of Barre township, Orleans county, New York, 254 miles W. by N. from Albany, has 1 or 2 churches and several stores.

BARRÉ FORGE, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

BARREN or **BIG BARREN** river rises in Smith and Jackson counties, near the N. border of Tennessee. Passing into Kentucky it flows westward and north-westward until it enters Greene river at the N. W. extremity of Warren county, after a course of about 100 miles. Steamboats of medium size ascend about 80 miles to Bowling Greene, in all stages of water.

BARREN, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by Little Barren river, and by Beaver and Skeggs creeks. The surface is generally rolling, and in some parts hilly; the soil is more fertile than the name would imply, though not of the first quality. The origin of the name may be traced to the thinly timbered tracts which are called "Barrens" in this part of the West. Tobacco, Indian corn, oats, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2,155,551 pounds of tobacco; 40,626 of wool; 1,007,560 bushels of corn, and 208,393 of oats. It contained 49 churches, and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 1067 pupils attending public schools, and 225 attending academies and other schools. The rock which underlies the surface is a cavernous limestone. Sulphurous and saline springs are found in the county, and several furnaces have been established for the preparation of salt. Organized in 1798. Capital, Glasgow. Population, 20,234, of whom 15,650 were free, and 4584, slaves.

BARREN, a post-office of Williamson county, Tennessee.

BARREN, a post-office of Harrison county, Indiana.

BARREN CREEK SPRINGS, a post-office of Somerset county, Maryland.

BARREN GROVE, a small post-village of Bureau county, Illinois, 20 miles W. by S. from Princeton.

BARREN HILL, a post-office of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

BARREN HILL, a post-office of Henry county, Tennessee.

BARREN PLAIN, a post-office of Robertson county, Tennessee, 32 miles from Nashville.

BARREN RIDGE, a post-office of Vanzant county, Texas.

BARRE PLAINS, a post-office of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

BARRET, a township in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. Population, 579.

BARRETSVILLE, a small post-village in

Lumpkin county, Georgia, about 110 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

BARRET'S, a district in Lumpkin county, Georgia. Population, 492.

BARRET'S, a small village of Ohio county, Kentucky.

BARREVILLE, a post-village of McHenry county, Illinois, 46 miles N. W. from Chicago.

BARRINGTON, a post-township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, 30 miles E. of Concord, has many streams affording excellent water-power. Population, 1754.

BARRINGTON, a post-township of Bristol county, Rhode Island, about 8 miles S. E. of Providence, intersected by Palmer's river. Population, 795.

BARRINGTON, a post-township of Yates county, New York, on Crooked lake, about 54 miles S. E. from Rochester. Population, 1550.

BARRINGTON, a post-township in Cook county, Illinois, about 35 miles N. W. from Chicago. Population, 676.

BARRINGTON, a post-village in the above township, 36 miles N. W. from Chicago.

BARROWDALE, a small village in Fairfield district, South Carolina, about 25 miles N. of Columbia.

BARR'S STORE, a post-office of Macoupin county, Illinois.

BARRY, a county in the S. W. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Thornapple river, and also drained by Fall and Muddy creeks. The surface is undulating, and is diversified by numerous small lakes, prairies, and forests of heavy timber, among which the sugar-maple, ash, beech, and tulip-tree are found. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, potatoes, and wool are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 79,999 bushels of wheat; 108,242 of corn; 41,819 of oats; 53,612 of potatoes, and 6541 tons of hay. It contained 1189 pupils attending public schools. The Thornapple river furnishes water-power. Capital, Hastings. Population, 5072. Named in honor of William T. Barry, postmaster-general under President Jackson.

BARRY, a county in the S. S. W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 703 square miles. It is traversed by White river, of Arkansas, and also drained by King's river and Flat creek. The surface is hilly and diversified by prairies and forests: the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 194,525 bushels of corn; 13,166 of wheat; 23,324 of oats, and 28,109 pounds of butter. It contained 3 churches, and 148 pupils attending public schools. Limestone is one of the principal rocks. The county contains mines of lead, which have not been explored to much extent. It is liberally supplied with water-power. Capital, Cassville. Popula-

tion, 3567, of whom 3317 were free, and 150 slaves.

BARRY, a post-township of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. W. from Pottsville, intersected by the Pottsville and Danville railroad. Population, 689.

BARRY, a post-office of Frederick county, Maryland.

BARRY, a post-village of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, 15 miles E. S. E. from Cleveland.

BARRY, a post-village of Jackson county, Michigan, on Sandstone creek, and on the Central railroad, 82 miles W. from Detroit. It has some trade, and contains 1 or 2 mills. There is a sandstone quarry in the vicinity.

BARRY, a township in Barry county, Michigan, about 10 miles S. S. E. from Hastings. Population, 478.

BARRY, a pleasant post-village of Pike county, Illinois, 83 miles W. from Springfield, and about 10 miles from the Mississippi river. It is situated in an undulating and fertile prairie, which is mostly under cultivation. The village has several stores, and is improving. Population, about 400.

BARRY, a post-village of Clay county, Missouri, 17 miles N. W. from Independence.

BARRY'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Lunenburg county, Virginia.

BARRYTON, a post-village of Choctaw county, Alabama, 133 miles S. by W. from Tuscaloosa, and 5 or 6 miles W. from the Tombigbee river. It was formerly the capital of Washington county.

BARRYTOWN, a small post-village and railroad station of Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson River railroad, about 50 miles S. from Albany.

BARRYVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan county, New York, on the Hudson and Delaware canal, 117 miles from New York city. The railroad station, formerly called Shohola, is on the opposite bank of the Delaware river, in Pike county, Pennsylvania.

BARRYVILLE, a post-village of Stark county, Ohio, 130 miles N. E. from Columbus.

BART, a post-township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles S. E. from Lancaster. Population, 2337.

BARTER BROOK, a post-office of Augusta county, Virginia.

BARTERSVILLE, a post-office of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.

BARTHOLMEW bayou, of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in Jefferson county of the former state, and flowing nearly southward into Louisiana, enters the Washita at Washita City, near the S. W. extremity of Morehouse parish. It is navigable by steamboats 250 miles.

BARTHOLMEW, a county in the S. E. central part of Indiana, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the Driftwood fork of White river, and by Flat Rock and Clifty creeks. The surface in the W. is hilly, and in the other parts mostly level. The soil is

fertile. Wheat, corn, oats, pork, cattle, and horses are the principal exports. In 1850 this county produced 1,178,902 bushels of corn; 102,531 of wheat; 59,850 of oats, and 2558 tons of hay. It contained 20 churches, and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 2558 pupils attending public schools, and 95 attending academies or other schools. The county is largely supplied with water-power. The Madison and Indianapolis railroad passes through it. The county was named in honor of General Joseph Bartholomew, a senator of the state. Capital, Columbus. Population, 12,428.

BARTHOLOMEW, a post-office of Chicot county, Arkansas.

BARTHOLOMEW, a township in Jefferson county, Arkansas. Population, 147.

BARTLETT, a post-township of Coos county, New Hampshire, 80 miles N. E. of Concord, intersected by the Saco river. Population, 761.

BARTLETT, a post-village of Washington county, Ohio, 20 miles W. by S. from Marietta.

BARTLETT'S ISLAND, of La Pointe county, Wisconsin, in Lake Superior, is about 7 miles in length, and 3 in its greatest breadth. Latitude 47° N., lon. 90° 30' W.

BARTON, a post-township of Orleans county, Vermont, about 40 miles N. E. from Montpelier, is drained by Barton river, and has fine water-power. Population, 987.

BARTON, a post-township of Tioga county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 259 miles from New York city, with a village of its own name. Population, 3522.

BARTON, a post-office of Lowndes county, Mississippi.

BARTON, a township in Gibson county, Indiana. Population, 491.

BARTON, a post-office of Washington county, Wisconsin.

BARTON HILL, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

BARTONIA, a small post-village of Randolph county, Indiana, 8 miles S. E. from Winchester, the county town.

BARTON RIVER, a small stream of Orleans county, in the N. part of Vermont, falls into Memphremagog lake.

BARTON'S CREEK, of Tennessee, flows into Cumberland river from the left, in the S. part of Montgomery county.

BARTON'S CREEK, a post-office of Dickson county, Tennessee.

BARTON'S LANDING, a small post-village of Orleans county, Vermont.

BARTON VILLAGE, a small village of Orleans county, Vermont, contains a model school house.

BARTONVILLE, a post-office of Windham county, Vermont.

BARTONVILLE, a post-office of Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

BASCABEL, a post-village of Jackson coun-

ty, Georgia, 80 miles N. from Milledgeville.

BASCONA, a post-office of Seneca county, Ohio.

BASE LAKE, a post-office of Washtenaw county, Michigan.

BASHAM'S GAP, a post-office of Morgan county, Alabama.

BASHAM'S MILLS, a post-office of Johnson county, Arkansas.

BASHAN, a post-office of Meigs county, Ohio.

BASHI, a post-office of Clark county, Alabama.

BASIL, a small village in Liberty township, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the Ohio canal, about 12 miles N. by W. from Lancaster. Population, 200.

BASIN HARBOR, a village and port of Addison county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 20 miles S. from Burlington.

BASIN KNOB, a small post-village of Johnson county, Missouri, near a hill of its own name, 115 miles W. by N. from Jefferson City.

BASKAHEGAN river, Maine, rises in a lake of its own name, and empties itself into the Matawankeag.

BASKINGRIDGE, a small post-village in the N. E. part of Somerset county, New Jersey, about 40 miles N. N. E. from Trenton. It contains a Presbyterian church, a classical academy, and several stores.

BASNETTVILLE, a post-office of Marion county, Virginia.

BASON SPRINGS, a post-office of Grayson county, Texas.

BASS RIVER HOTEL, a post-office of Burlington county, New Jersey.

BASSETT'S creek of Alabama flows south-westward through Clarke county, into Tombigbee river.

BASSORA, a small village of Franklin county, Missouri, on the Missouri river, 50 miles W. from St. Louis.

BASTROP county, Texas, in the central part of the state, contains 890 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado river. The surface is undulating; the soil is generally very fertile. The staple products are cotton, maize, rice, and indigo; the latter grows in abundance without cultivation. In 1850 this county yielded 148,360 bushels of corn; 6572 of oats; 18,552 of sweet potatoes; 1478 bales of cotton; 91,536 pounds of butter, and 1626 of wool. It contained 7 churches. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Steamboats navigate the Colorado through this county during six months or more of the year. Named in honor of Baron De Bastrop, a Mexican. Capital, Bastrop. Population, 3099, of whom 2180 were free, and 919, slaves.

BASTROP, a small post-village, capital of Morehouse parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Bartholomew, an affluent of Washita river, about

300 miles N. by W. from Baton Rouge. It is situated in a fertile district, and it has some trade. The navigation of the bayou has been opened for steamboats to this place.

BASTROP, a thriving post-village, capital of Bastrop county, Texas, on the left bank of the Colorado river, 35 miles E. S. E. from Austin City, and 141 miles N. W. from Matagorda. The river flows through an undulating and fertile cotton-planting district, and is navigable by steamboats.

BATAVIA, a post-township of Genesee county, New York, about 240 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population, 4461.

BATAVIA, a handsome post-village in the above township, capital of Genesee county, on Tonawanda creek, and on the Buffalo and Rochester railroad, 36 miles E. by N. from Buffalo, and 32 miles W. S. W. from Rochester. It contains churches for Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Catholics; 2 banks, over 40 stores, and the office of the Holland Land Company. The streets are wide and well shaded, and the houses neatly built. Batavia is the terminus of the Batavia and Attica railroad, and of another line leading to Corning. Incorporated in 1823. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

BATAVIA, a small post-village of Batavia township, capital of Clermont county, Ohio, on the E. fork of Little Miami river, 21 miles E. from Cincinnati, and 100 miles S. W. from Columbus. It was laid out about 1820.

BATAVIA, a township in the E. part of Geauga county, Ohio, about 35 miles E. by S. from Cleveland.

BATAVIA, a post-township in the central part of Branch county, Michigan, about 5 miles E. of Branch. Population, 724.

BATAVIA, a post-township of Kane county, Illinois. Population, 892.

BATAVIA, a thriving post-village of Kane county, Illinois, on the Fox river, 35 miles W. from Chicago, has an active trade, and has advantages for manufacturing by water-power. It is connected by railroad with Chicago and Galena.

BATAVIA KILL, a post-office of Delaware county, New York.

BATEMAN, or **BATEMAN'S STORE**; a post-village of Houston county, Georgia, 21 miles S. W. from Macon.

BATES, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of 1380 square miles. It is traversed by the Marais des Cygnes, or Osage river, and also drained by the Little Osage and Marmiton rivers, which unite and enter the first-named river within the county. The surface is undulating, and consists mostly of prairie. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay. In 1850 there were raised in the county 120,340 bushels of corn; 8614 of wheat; 49,035 of oats, and

859 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, and 285 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of Frederick Bates, former governor of Missouri. Capital, Papinsville. Population, 3669, of whom 3528 were free, and 141, slaves.

BATESVILLE, a post-village of Habersham county, Georgia, 145 miles N. from Milledgeville.

BATESVILLE, a thriving town, capital of Independence county, Arkansas, on White river, about 400 miles from its mouth, 90 miles N. N. E. from Little Rock, and 115 miles from Memphis, Tennessee. Small steamers can ascend the river to this point at nearly all seasons. A great influx of emigration is directed to this section of the state, which offers strong inducements in soil and climate. Pine timber and water-power are abundant in the county. Batesville is the most important town in the N. E. part of the state, and has an active trade. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1852, about 1600.

BATESVILLE, a post-village in Guernsey county, Ohio, about 90 miles E. of Columbus.

BATESVILLE, a small village of Bates county, Missouri.

BATH, a county in the central part of Virginia, contains 725 square miles. It is intersected by the Cowpasture and Jackson's rivers, branches of James river. The surface is traversed by valleys and mountain ridges of the Alleghany chain, and displays a profusion of magnificent scenery. The highlands produce valuable timber and excellent pasture. The productions are corn, wheat, oats, hay, fruits, wool, butter, &c. Cattle and horses are exported. In 1850 there were raised 73,671 bushels of Indian corn; 17,502 of wheat; 42,676 of oats; 3853 tons of hay; 12,271 pounds of wool, and 36,120 of butter. There were 9 saw mills, 8 grist mills, 4 wool-carding mills, 2 agricultural implement manufactories, and 2 tanneries. It contained 6 churches; 70 pupils attending public schools, and 85 attending academies or other schools. Limestone and iron ore are abundant. Bath county derives its name from the numerous medicinal springs which occur in it. Capital, Warm Springs. The county was organized in 1791. Population, 3426, of whom 2479 were free, and 947 slaves.

BATH, a county in the N. E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 290 square miles. The Licking river forms the entire boundary on the N. E., and it is also drained by Slate creek. The surface is diversified, being in some parts level, in others undulating, or hilly. The N. W. portion of the county is based on limestone and is very fertile; the soil of the other portion is inferior. Indian corn, cattle, mules, and swine are the

staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,033,990 bushels of corn; 22,043 of wheat; 91,774 of oats, and 142 tons of hemp. It contained 22 churches; 898 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies or other schools. Stone coal and iron are abundant in the S. E. part. The county derives its name from the numerous medicinal springs found within it, among which are the "celebrated Olympian or Mud Lick Springs!" Capital, Owingsville. Population, 12,385, of whom 9850 were free, and 2535, slaves.

BATH, a city and port of entry of Lincoln county, Maine, on the right bank of Kennebec river, 16 miles from its mouth. By railroad it is 34 miles N. E. from Portland, 30 miles S. from Augusta, 111 miles N. E. from Boston. The city extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the bank of the river, and nearly one mile back. The surface is rather uneven, sloping gradually towards the east. The streets are regular and generally intersect each other at right angles. With the exception of one or two localities, the place is not very compactly built. Many of the buildings are at considerable distances from each other, and are surrounded with spacious yards, ornamented with shade-trees and shrubbery. In the business of ship-building, Bath is surpassed only by New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Forty-eight vessels, with an aggregate burden of $24,339\frac{2}{3}$ tons, were admeasured in the district during the year ending June 30th, 1852. Of these, 40 were ships, 5 brigs, and 3 schooners. This port also ranks the seventh in the United States in the importance of its shipping, which amounted, at the above-named date, to $84,695\frac{3}{8}$ tons registered, and $26,545\frac{3}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed, making the total burden $111,241\frac{2}{5}$ tons. It enjoys superior advantages for navigation, as the river here is seldom frozen in winter. Bath contains several churches, 3 banks, and 4 newspaper offices. Steamboats ply regularly between this place, Portland, and Boston. A branch railroad connects it with the Portland and Augusta railroad. Settled in 1756, and incorporated 1780. Population in 1820, 3026; 1830, 3773; 1840, 5141; 1850, 8020.

BATH, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut river, about 80 miles N. E. of Concord, watered by the Amonoosuck river, which affords many fine mill-seats and abundant water-power. Population, 1574.

BATH, a village of Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson river, opposite Albany.

BATH, a thriving post-village of Bath township, capital of Steuben county, New York, on the left bank of Conhocton creek, and on the Buffalo, Corning, and New York railroad, 219 miles W. by S. from Albany, and 20 miles N. W. from Corning. It contains, be-

sides the county buildings, about 6 churches, 1 bank, and several newspaper offices. There are a number of mills and factories in the vicinity. Bath is surrounded by a rich and populous country, and has considerable business. Incorporated in 1836. Population of the township, 6185. Population of the village in 1853, about 3000.

BATH, a small post-village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 100 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg, and 12 miles W. from Easton.

BATH, a small post-village of Beaufort county, North Carolina, 143 miles E. by S. from Raleigh.

BATH, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

BATH, a small village in Jefferson county, Georgia, about 60 miles E. N. E. from Milledgeville.

BATH, a post-village of Richmond county, Georgia, is delightfully situated about 20 miles S. W. from Augusta, and is a place of resort for planters during the summer.

BATH, a township in Allen county, Ohio, about 38 miles N. N. W. from Bellefontaine. Population, 2266.

BATH, a township in Greene county, Ohio, about 12 miles N. W. from Xenia. Population, 1647.

BATH, a post-township in Summit county, Ohio, about 22 miles W. from Ravenna. Population, 1400.

BATH, a township of Clinton county, Michigan. Population, 222.

BATH, a township in Franklin county, Indiana. Population, 797.

BATH, a village of Union county, Indiana, about 50 miles E. from Shelbyville.

BATH, a small post-village of Mason county, Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois river, 50 miles below Peoria. It is situated in a fertile country and has some trade: it was formerly the county seat.

BATH COURT HOUSE, Bath county, Virginia. See WARM SPRINGS.

BATH, or BERKLEY SPRINGS, capital of Morgan county, Virginia, is situated about 3 miles from the Potomac river and Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and 186 miles N. N. W. from Richmond. The Berkley springs, which rise in the midst of this town, are esteemed very efficacious in dyspepsia, neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, &c., and are frequented by large numbers of invalids. The temperature is 74° . The accommodations are elegant, and sufficiently extensive for 700 persons.

BATH ALUM, a post-office of Bath county, Virginia.

BATH ALUM SPRINGS, a fashionable watering-place of Bath county, Virginia, situated at the eastern base of the "Warm Springs Mountain," 164 miles W. N. W. from Richmond, and 6 miles S. E. from the Warm Springs. The proprietor has expended above

thirty thousand dollars in the erection of buildings and other improvements.

BATH SPRING, a post-office of Decatur county, Tennessee.

BATON ROUGE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

BATON ROUGE, a city, capital of the state of Louisiana, and seat of justice of the parish of East Baton Rouge, is situated on the left or E. bank of the Mississippi, 129 miles above New Orleans. Lat. 30° 28' N., lon. 85° 11' W. It stands on the first bluff or high bank which occurs in ascending the river. This bank is elevated about 25 or 30 feet above the highest overflowings. Baton Rouge has the reputation of being one of the healthiest towns in the southern portion of the Mississippi valley. The esplanade in front of the town presents a delightful view of the majestic Mississippi and the rich tracts of cultivation which line its banks. Below Baton Rouge the broad and deep river sweeps through a plain which is occupied by luxuriant plantations of sugar-cane, and adorned by splendid villas and gardens and groves of tropical fruit trees. To protect these from inundation, a levee or embankment of earth has been raised to the height of 6 or 8 feet. The seat of government was established here in 1847. Since that period the business of the place has become more active, and the value of property has been greatly enhanced. It contains an elegant state house, situated immediately on the bank of the river, Baton Rouge College, 4 churches, an arsenal and barracks of the United States, 2 newspaper offices, and a penitentiary. Population, in 1853, about 4500.

BATSTO river, of Burlington county, New Jersey, falls into Little Egg Harbor.

BATSTO, a post-village of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the above river, about 40 miles S. E. from Camden.

BATAHATCHEE RIVER, Alabama. See **BUTTAHATCHEE**.

BATTEN KILL river rises in Vermont, and flowing westwardly, falls into the Hudson river in Washington county, in the E. part of New York.

BATTENVILLE, a post-village of Washington county, New York, 38 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has several stores and mills.

BATTLEBOROUGH, a small post-village in Edgecombe county, North Carolina, about 60 miles E. from Raleigh.

BATTLE CREEK, of Michigan, the largest tributary of the Kalamazoo, rises in Eaton county, and enters the river at the village of Battle Creek. It furnishes extensive water-power. The Indian name of this creek is Wapikisko.

BATTLE CREEK, a post-office of Marion county, Tennessee, 110 miles S. E. from Nashville.

BATTLE CREEK, a flourishing post-village of Battle Creek township, Calhoun county, Michigan, on the Michigan Central railroad, at the junction of the Kalamazoo river and Battle creek, 122 miles W. from Detroit, and 13 miles W. from Marshall. It is liberally supplied with water-power, and is surrounded by a very productive country. The village has an active trade and contains 1 academy, 2 woollen factories, 4 flouring mills, and several saw mills and machine shops. Population, about 1800. There are quarries of fine sandstone in the vicinity.

BATTLEFIELD, a post-village of Lauderdale county, Mississippi.

BATTLE GROUND, a village of Cherokee county, Georgia, 130 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

BATTLE GROUND, a post-office of Emanuel county, Georgia.

BATTLE GROUND, a post-office of Tippecanoe, Indiana.

BATTLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Hinds county, Mississippi.

BATTSVILLE, a post-office of Barbour county, Alabama.

BAUBAGO CREEK, of Indiana, flows into St. Joseph's river, a few miles above Mishawaka.

BAUGHMAN, a post-township in Wayne county, Ohio, about 15 miles E. N. E. from Worster. Population, 1727.

BAUMSTOWN, a small post-village in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

BAVINGTON, a small post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

BAY, a township in Ottawa county, Ohio, about 20 miles W. by N. from Sandusky City. Population, 359.

BAY, a post-office of Pope county, Illinois.

BAYARD, a post-office of Columbiana county, Ohio.

BAY CREEK, a post-office of Laurens county, Georgia.

BAY HUNDRED, a post-office of Talbot county, Maryland.

BAY MOUNT, a post-office of Greene county, Tennessee.

BAYOU, bī'oo, or, more usually, bī'o, a term confined chiefly to the states of Louisiana and Arkansas, signifying properly any stream which is derived from some other stream, or from a lake; in other words, any stream which is not fed by fountains. The word is supposed to be a corruption of the French *boyau*, a "gut" or "channel," a derivation which is rendered more probable by the prevalent pronunciation, bī'o.

BAYOU BARTARY, a post-office of Livingston parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU BŒUF, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU CHICOT, a small village in Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, about 75 miles N. W. from Baton Rouge.

BAYOU CHICOT, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU CHITTO, Louisiana and Mississippi. See **CHITTO BAYOU**.

BAYOU GOULA, a post-office of Iberville parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU PIERRE, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU RAMOIS, a post-office of St. Mary's, Louisiana.

BAYOU ROUGE, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

BAYOU SARA, a thriving post-village of W. Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi river, 165 miles above New Orleans, and at the S. terminus of a railroad leading to Woodville, Mississippi. It is a shipping point for the cotton and corn produced in the vicinity. The bayou of the same name enters the river at this place.

BAY PLACE, a small village of Poinsett county, Arkansas.

BAY RIVER, a post-office of Craven county, North Carolina.

BAY'S BOTTOM, a post-office of Gallia county, Ohio.

BAY SPRINGS, a post-office of Tishemings county, Mississippi.

BAY VIEW, a post-office of Northampton county, Virginia.

BAYVILLE, a village in the S. part of Pike county, Illinois, 5 miles N. E. from the Mississippi river.

BAZETTA, a post-township in Trumbull county, Ohio, about 6 miles N. E. from Warren. Population, 1302.

BEACH BRANCH, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

BEACH CREEK, a township of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, about 100 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg, drained by a creek of the same name. Population, 683.

BEACH GROVE, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

BEACH GROVE, a post-office of Darke county, Ohio.

BEACH HAVEN, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

BEACON HILL, or **OLD BEACON**, a mountain in Dutchess county, New York, near Fishkill, is one of the highest summits of the Highlands, having an elevation of about 1470 feet.

BEALE, a township in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S. W. from Mifflintown.

BEALE'S MILLS, a post-office of Juniata county, Pennsylvania.

BEALETON, a post-office of Fauquier county, Virginia.

BEALSVILLE, a small post-village in Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 28 miles S. from Pittsburg.

BEALSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe county, Ohio, 428 miles E. from Columbus. It contains 3 churches, and near 300 inhabitants.

BEALVILLE, a small village of Desha county, Arkansas.

BEAMSVILLE, a small post-village of Darke county, Ohio, 98 miles W. from Columbus.

BEAN BLOSSOM, a township in Monroe county, Indiana. Population, 996.

BEAN BLOSSOM, a post-office of Brown county, Indiana.

BEAN BLOSSOM CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Brown county, and flowing nearly westward enters the W. fork of White river, in Monroe county. It is navigable in high water about 20 miles.

BEAN CREEK, Ohio. See **TIFFIN'S RIVER**.

BEAN'S STATION, a post-village of Grainger county, Tennessee, 226 miles E. from Nashville, and 2 miles from the Gap of Clinch mountain. It is proposed to lay a plankroad from the E. Tennessee and Virginia railroad through this village to some point near Cumberland Gap. Mineral springs and metallic ores abound here.

BEANTOWN, a post-office of Charles county, Maryland.

BEAR BONE, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.

BEAR BRANCH, a post-office of Duplin county, North Carolina.

BEAR BRANCH, a post-office of Ohio county, Indiana.

BEAR CAMP RIVER, a small stream in Carroll county, in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee lake.

BEAR CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Alleghany river in Armstrong county.

BEAR CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Franklin county, and enters the Tennessee near the N. W. extremity of the state, and on the line between Alabama and Mississippi.

BEAR CREEK, in the W. central part of Kentucky, rises in Grayson county, flows S. W. and enters Greene river at the E. extremity of Butler county.

BEAR CREEK, of Lenawee county, Michigan, flows into the Raisin river.

BEAR CREEK, Iowa, falls into the Makoqueta river in Jackson county.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Henry county, Georgia.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Pickens county, Alabama.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Sabine county, Texas.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of La Fayette county, Arkansas.

BEAR CREEK, a post-township in Jay county, Indiana. Population, 737.

BEAR CREEK, a township in Gallatin county, Illinois. Population, 462.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Montgomery county, Illinois.

BEAR CREEK, a small village of Cedar county, Missouri.

BEAR CREEK, a post-office of Poweshiek county, Iowa.

BEARDEN, a post-office of Lavacca county, Texas.

BEARDEN, a village of Gentry county, Missouri, about 80 miles N. by E. from Independence.

BEARD'S CREEK, of Georgia, rises in Tattnall county, and flows southward through Liberty county, into the Altamaha.

BEARD'S BLUFF, a small post-village of Marshall county, Alabama.

BEARDSTOWN, a small post-village of Perry county, Tennessee, on Buffalo river, 98 miles S. W. from Nashville.

BEARDSTOWN, a thriving town, capital of Cass county, Illinois, on the left bank of Illinois river, 50 miles W. N. W. from Springfield. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and one newspaper office.

BEARFIELD, a township in Perry county, Ohio, about 20 miles S. by W. from Zanesville. Population, 1580.

BEAR GAP, a post-office of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

BEARMONT, a post-office of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

BEAR MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated near the N. E. extremity of Dauphin county. At its foot flows Bear creek, on which is the Bear Valley coal basin, containing beds of coal from 7 to 24 feet thick. The mountains enclosing Bear Valley rise about 750 feet above the level of the creek.

BEAR OF UTAH RIVER, of Utah Territory, rises near 41° N. lat. and 111° W. lon., and flowing at first N., then N. W., and at last nearly S. S. W. in its general direction, it falls into the Great Salt lake. Although it begins and terminates in Utah, nearly one-half of its course (the middle portion) is included within the limits of Oregon territory. The entire length is about 400 miles.

BEAR RIVER, towards the N. part of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and after forming the boundary between Yuba and Placer counties, for its whole length, empties itself into Feather river, 31 miles below Marysville.

BEARSVILLE, a post-office of Ulster county, Kentucky.

BEARSVILLE, a small village of Ohio township, Monroe county, Ohio, in the E. part of the county, has 100 inhabitants.

BEARTOWN, a post-office of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BEAR VALLEY. See **BEAR MOUNTAIN**.

BEAR WALLOW, a post-office of Barren county, Kentucky.

BEASELEY, a post-office of Jefferson county, Florida.

BEATTIE'S BLUFF, a post-office of Madison county, Mississippi.

BEATTIE'S FORD, a post-office of Lincoln county, North Carolina.

BEATTIE'S PRAIRIE, a small village of Benton county, Missouri.

BEATTY'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Bladen county, North Carolina.

BEATTIESTOWN, a small post-village in Warren county, New Jersey, about 45 miles N. by W. from Trenton.

BEATY'S MILLS, a post-office of Marion county, Virginia.

BEAUCOUP, a small bayou of Caldwell parish, Louisiana, flows south-eastward into Bayou Castor.

BEAUCOUP, a small village of Washington county, Illinois.

BEAUFORT, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Pamlico Sound, at the mouth of Pamlico river, by which it is intersected. The surface is level; the soil sandy, and in some places marshy. The chief productions are cotton, maize, turpentine, and tar. In 1850 this county produced 198,542 bushels of corn; 121,941 of sweet potatoes, and 28,409 pounds of butter. There were 21 saw mills, 5 shingle mills, 47 tar and turpentine manufactories, 2 turpentine distilleries. It contained 14 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. The Pamlico river is navigated through the county by vessels drawing 8 feet of water. Capital, Washington. Formed in 1741, and named in honor of the Duke of Beaufort, one of the proprietors of the soil. Population, 14,811, of whom 8567 were free, and 5244, slaves.

BEAUFORT, a district forming the southern extremity of South Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic, and on the Savannah river, which separates it from Georgia. It is about 60 miles long, and has an area of 1540 square miles. The Combahee river forms its boundary on the N. E., and it is intersected by the Coosawhatchie, which enters the sea by two main channels, Broad and Coosaw rivers. The surface is a level plain, but little elevated above the sea: the soil alluvial and sandy. Cotton, rice, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 47,230,082 pounds of rice, (more than any county in the United States;) 12,672 bales of cotton; 492,671 bushels of corn; 485,077 of sweet potatoes, (more than any other district in the state, except Charleston,) and 29,267 of oats. There were 2 grist mills, 1 rice mill, and 10 saw and planing mills. It contained 55 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 598 pupils attending public schools, and 302 attending academies or other schools. The Savannah river is navigable for steamboats along the border, and the other streams for smaller craft. Beaufort is among the most populous districts of the state. Capital, Coosawhatchie. Population, 38,805, of whom 6526 were free, and 32,279, slaves.

BEAUFORT, a port of entry, capital of Car-

teret county, North Carolina, at the mouth of Newport river, a few miles from the sea, 168 miles E. S. E. from Raleigh, and 11 miles N. W. from Cape Lookout. The harbor is the best in the state, and is accessible by steamboats from Albemarle Sound. The town has a considerable trade, particularly in turpentine, resin, and other products of the pine. A light-house has been erected on Cape Lookout, and the entrance of the harbor is defended by Fort Macon. Beaufort contains, besides the county buildings, several seminaries, and 1 or 2 churches. Population in 1853, about 2000.

BEAUFORT, a post-town and port of entry, of Beaufort district, South Carolina, on a small arm of the sea, called Port Royal river, about 50 miles in a direct line W. S. W. from Charleston, and 16 miles from the sea. It has a good harbor, with about 11 feet of water over the bar at Port Royal entrance. The census of 1850 states the white population at 879; the number of slaves is not given.

BEAUFORT, a post-office of Franklin county, Missouri.

BEAUMONT, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

BEAUMONT, a post-office of Chatham county, North Carolina.

BEAUMONT, a post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Texas, on the Neches river, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 300 miles E. from Austin City. Small vessels ply regularly between Galveston and this place. The county consists of a level plain, which is sparsely inhabited. The chief business of the people is the raising of cattle and horses, immense herds of which range over the vast prairies, and feed on the natural grasses.

BEAVER, a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, contains 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Ohio and Beaver rivers. The surface is undulating, and the soil highly productive, especially on the river bottoms. The staple productions are wheat, corn, oats, wool, pork, &c. In 1850 there were raised 244,112 bushels of wheat; 226,253 of Indian corn; 329,481 of oats; 17,915 tons of hay, and 498,772 pounds of butter. There were 25 flour and grist mills, 3 paper mills, 13 saw mills, 5 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 1 boat yard, 4 manufactories of agricultural implements, 1 of edge tools, and 1 of wooden ware, 5 breweries, 4 iron foundries, 1 wool-carding mill, and 18 tanneries. It contained 60 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 5279 pupils attending public schools, and 367 attending academies or other schools. Extensive beds of bituminous coal and strata of limestone occur in nearly every part of the county, and the forests afford an abundance of timber. The county is liberally supplied with water-

power. It is intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad. Capital, Beaver. Population, 26,689.

BEAVER, a post-borough, capital of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Ohio, a little below the mouth of Beaver river, 28 miles N. W. from Pittsburg, and 230 miles W. from Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated on a plain, and contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, 3 or 4 churches, and numerous stores. Beaver river furnishes extensive water-power, which is employed in factories of various kinds. Laid out in 1791. Population, 2054.

BEAVER, a township of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, on the Clarion river, about 6 miles W. from the county seat. Population, 2804.

BEAVER, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. W. from Meadville. Population, 672.

BEAVER, a township in the S. E. part of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles N. from Pottsville, is drained by Catawissa creek. Population, 672.

BEAVER, a township in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. Population, 662.

BEAVER, a post-township of Union county, Pennsylvania, 40 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 1659.

BEAVER, a post-office of Anderson county, Texas.

BEAVER, a township in Columbiana county, Ohio.

BEAVER, a township in Mahoning county, Ohio, about 8 miles S. S. E. from Canfield. Population, 2144.

BEAVER, a township of Noble county, Ohio, 36 miles N. by E. from Marietta. Population, 1991.

BEAVER, a post-township in Pike county, Ohio, about 25 miles S. S. E. from Chillicothe. Population, 520.

BEAVER, a township in Jasper county, Indiana. Population, 224.

BEAVER, a township in Pulaski county, Indiana, about 18 miles N. from Monticello. Population, 168.

BEAVER, a post-office of Boone county, Illinois.

BEAVER BROOK, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

BEAVER CREEK of South Carolina enters Congaree river from the right at the S. E. extremity of Lexington district.

BEAVER CREEK of Marengo county, Alabama, flows into Tombigbee river.

BEAVER CREEK of Alabama enters the Alabama from the W. in Wilcox county.

BEAVER CREEK of Missouri flows into White river from the left in Taney county, a few miles below Forsyth. Little Beaver enters the above creek in the same county.

BEAVER CREEK of Ohio, enters the Maumee in Wood county.

BEAVER CREEK of Lorain county, Ohio, flows into Lake Erie.

BEAVER CREEK of Indiana, enters the White river in Martin county.

BEAVER CREEK of Lenawee county, Michigan, flows into Raisin river near Adrian.

BEAVER CREEK of Iowa, rises in Boone county, and enters the Des Moines in Polk county.

BEAVER CREEK of Iowa, an affluent of Iowa river, enters the latter near Marengo, Iowa county.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Washington county, Maryland.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Campbell county, Virginia.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Dale county, Alabama.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Columbia county, Mississippi.

BEAVER CREEK, a township in Greene county, Ohio, about 10 miles W. N. W. from Xenia. Population, 7055.

BEAVER CREEK, a post-office of Bond county, Illinois, 80 miles S. from Springfield.

BEAVER DALE, a post-office of Fayette county, Alabama.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Goochland county, Virginia.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Union county, North Carolina.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Middleburg District, South Carolina.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Clark county, Mississippi.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Ohio county, Kentucky.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Allen county, Ohio.

BEAVER DAM, a post-office of Kosciusko county, Indiana.

BEAVER DAM, a thriving post-village of Beaver Dam township, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on a creek of the same name, about 45 miles N. E. from Madison, and 9 miles N. W. from Juneau. It is the largest place in the county, and is important, on account of its valuable water-power, which gives motion to a large flouring mill, 3 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, and other machinery. Settled about 1840. Population in 1852, nearly 1000.

BEAVERDAM CREEK of Georgia, rises in Burke county, and enters Briar creek near Jacksonborough.

BEAVERDAM CREEK of Elbert county, Georgia, flows S. E. into the Savannah, about 20 miles E. from Ellerton.

BEAVERDAM CREEK of Michigan, flows into the Shiawassee in Saginaw county.

BEAVERDAM RIVER of Dodge county, Wisconsin, rises in Fox lake, and flows southward into Rock river.

BEAVER DAM DEPÔT, a post-office of Hanover county, Virginia.

BEAVER DAM FORKS, a post-office of Tipton county, Tennessee.

BEAVER DAMS, a post-office of Chemung county, New York.

BEAVER DAMS, a small village of Queen Anne county, Maryland.

BEAVER DAM SPRINGS, a post-office of Hickman county, Tennessee.

BEAVER FURNACE, a small village of Union county, Pennsylvania.

BEAVER ISLAND, a post-office of Michilimackinac county, Michigan.

BEAVER ISLANDS, a group near the northern extremity of Lake Michigan, between 45° 30' and 45° 50' N. lat., and near 85° 30' W. lon. The principal one, Big Beaver, has an area of about 40 square miles.

BEAVER KILL, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

BEAVER LAKE of Indiana, situated in Jasper county, the largest lake within the borders of the state, having an area of 16,000 acres.

BEAVER MEADOW, a post-village of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles N. W. from Mauch Chunk, and about 100 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia. A railroad extends from the coal mines of this place to the Lehigh river, near Mauch Chunk, by which a large quantity of coal is transported.

BEAVER RIVER rises in Rockingham county, in the S. E. part of New Hampshire, and falls into the Merrimack near Lowell. It forms part of the boundary between Rockingham and Hillsborough counties.

BEAVER RIVER of New York, rises in Herkimer county, in the N. E. central part of the state, and falls into Black river, in Lewis county.

BEAVER RIVER, formed by the union of the Mahoning and Shenango, in the W. part of Pennsylvania. It flows in a southerly direction, and joins the Ohio river at the town of Beaver.

BEAVER PONDS, a post-office of Montgomery county, Kentucky.

BEAVER RIDGE, a post-office of Knox county, Tennessee.

BEAVER RUIN, a post-office of Union county, Arkansas.

BEAVER SPRINGS, a post-office of Union county, Pennsylvania.

BEAVERTON, a post-office of Marion county, Alabama.

BEAVERTOWN, a post-village of Union county, Pennsylvania, about 14 miles S. W. from New Berlin, the county seat.

BECCARIA, a township of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. from Clearfield. Population, 687.

BECHTELSVILLE, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

BECKAMSVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

BECKERSVILLE, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

BECKET, a post-township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, 135 miles W. by S. of Boston. Population, 1223.

BECKETSVILLE, a small post-village of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

BECKETT'S STORE, a post-office of Pickaway county, Ohio.

BECKLEY, a post-village, capital of Raleigh county, Virginia, 210 miles in a direct line W. from Richmond. The county has a mountainous surface, and is very thinly inhabited.

BECK'S CREEK, a post-office of Shelby county, Illinois.

BECKVILLE, a post-office of Carroll county, Mississippi.

BEDDINGTON, a township of Washington county, Maine, about 38 miles E. by N. from Bangor. Population, 147.

BEDFORD, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is traversed by Raystown branch of the Juniata river, and also drained by Dunning's, Aughwick, and Wills creeks. The surface is very mountainous, being traversed by numerous ridges of the Alleghany range, the principal of which are named Warrior ridge, Tussey's mountain, Dunning's mountain, and Broad Top mountain. The main Alleghany extends along the W. border of the county. Many of the valleys are of the richest limestone; the slate, shale, and sandstone lands, where sufficiently level, are susceptible of much improvement; but one-half of the county is rocky mountain, unfit for cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 248,802 bushels of wheat; 206,344 of corn; 240,803 of oats; 18,094 tons of hay, and 346,587 pounds of butter. There were 55 flour and grist mills, 7 saw mills, 3 manufactories of cabinet-ware, 3 of coaches, 1 of edge tools, 1 of stoves and ranges, and 2 of agricultural implements, 1 lusseid-oil mill, 1 tobacco factory, 6 woolen factories, 1 iron foundry, 2 furnaces, and 20 tanneries. It contained in that year 52 churches, and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 5229 pupils attending public schools, and 52 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore is abundant, and rich mines of stone coal have been opened on Broad Top mountain, in the N. part of the county. The streams furnish extensive water-power. A turnpike leading from Pittsburg to Philadelphia passes through the county. Bedford county was formed in 1771, and named from a county in England. Capital, Bedford. Population, 23,052.

BEDFORD, a county in the S. central part of Virginia, has an area of 504 square miles. The James river forms its N. E., the Staunton its S. W. boundary, and Otter creek flows through the middle. The county has an ele-

vated surface, and the scenery is delightful, the N. W. boundary passing along the summit of the Blue Ridge, which here attains in the Peaks of Otter the height of 5307 feet above the sea. The soil is highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and butter are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 602,862 bushels of corn; 178,990 of wheat; 294,852 of oats, the greatest quantity produced in any one county of the state, except Halifax county; 1,955,436 pounds of tobacco, and 238,233 of butter. There were 5 tanneries, 14 flour, grist and saw mills, and 4 tobacco factories. It contained 40 churches; 638 pupils attending public schools, and 72 attending academies or other schools. The James River canal passes along the border, and the Virginia and Tennessee railroad passes through the county. Bedford county was formed from Lunenburg in 1763. Capital, Liberty. Population, 24,080, of whom 14,019 are free, and 10,061, slaves.

BEDFORD, a county in the S. central part of Tennessee, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected by Duck river. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile, and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,521,867 bushels of Indian corn; 270,132 of oats, the greatest quantity raised in any one county of the state; 145,432 pounds of butter, and 36,872 of wool. It contained 49 churches, 1 newspaper establishment, 2056 pupils attending public schools, and 210 attending academies and other schools. The county is intersected by a turnpike leading to Nashville, and by the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, lately opened. The streams furnish a considerable water-power. Capital, Shelbyville. Population, free, 16,010; slaves, 5502; total, 21,512.

BEDFORD, a post-township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, about 20 miles S. by E. from Concord, watered by the Merrimack and Piscataquoag rivers. Population, 1905.

BEDFORD, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 15 miles N. W. from Boston, bordering on Concord river. Population, 975.

BEDFORD, a village and railroad station of King's county, New York, on the Long Island railroad, 5 miles S. E. from New York.

BEDFORD, a small village in Saranac township, Clinton county, New York, on the Saranac river, about 140 miles N. from Albany. It contains 1 glass manufactory. Population, about 300.

BEDFORD, a post-village and semi-capital of Westchester county, New York, 125 miles S. by E. from Albany. It contains, besides the county buildings, several stores and 2 or 3 churches.

BEDFORD, a post-township of Bedford

county, Pennsylvania, drained by Dunning's creek, contains the borough of its own name. Population, 1831.

BEDFORD, a post-borough, capital of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the Raystown branch of the Juniata, 104 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg. It is beautifully situated on elevated ground, and enclosed on two sides with high ridges, one of which rises about 1200 feet above the valley. The houses are mostly built of brick and stone. About a mile from the town are the Bedford Springs, which are much resorted to by invalids and others in summer. They contain carbonic acid, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and muriate of soda. Population, 1203.

BEDFORD, a post-village, capital of Trimble county, Kentucky, about 40 miles N. W. from Frankfort, and 6 miles from the Ohio river, contains the usual public buildings; 3 churches, and about 300 inhabitants.

BEDFORD, a post-township in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about 10 miles S. S. E. from Cleveland. Population, 1853.

BEDFORD, a post-village in the above township, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, 14 miles S. E. from Cleveland, contains several churches, stores, and mills.

BEDFORD, a township in Coshocton county, Ohio, about 10 miles W. from Coshocton. Population, 1221.

BEDFORD, a township in Meigs county, Ohio, about 35 miles S. W. from Marietta. Population, 907.

BEDFORD, a post-township in Calhoun county, Michigan. Population, 747.

BEDFORD, a township in Monroe county, Michigan, about 47 miles S. W. by S. from Detroit. Population, 888.

BEDFORD, a thriving post-village, capital of Lawrence county, Indiana, is pleasantly situated on high ground, 3 miles from the E. Fork of White river, and 75 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis. It contains a fine court house, 3 churches, a county seminary, a newspaper office, &c. It is connected with New Albany by a railroad, which is to be extended towards Chicago.

BEDFORD, a village in the S. part of Henderson county, Illinois.

BEDFORD, a small village of Livingston county, Missouri.

BEDFORD STATION, a post-office of Westchester county, New York.

BEDI, a post-office of Grimes county, Texas.

BEDMINSTER, a township of Somerset county, New Jersey, 8 miles N. W. from Somerville. Population, 1841.

BEDMINSTER, a post-township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 35 miles N. from Philadelphia, drained by Tobickon creek. Population, 1911.

BEE BRANCH, a post-office of Pettis county, Missouri.

BEECH BLUFF, a post-office of Madison county, Tennessee.

BEECH BLUFF, a post-office of Dallas county, Arkansas.

BEECH CREEK, a post-office of Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

BEECH CREEK, a post-office of Clark county, Arkansas.

BEECHER'S ISLAND, a small village of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

BEECH FORK, a post-office of Washington county, Kentucky.

BEECH GROVE, a post-office of Phillips county, Arkansas.

BEECH GROVE, a post-office of Coffee county, Tennessee.

BEECH GROVE, a post-office of Rush county, Indiana, about 35 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis.

BEECH ISLAND, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

BEECH LAND, a post-office of Washington county, Kentucky.

BEECH LAND, a post-office of Licking county, Ohio.

BEECH LEVEL, a post-office of Union county, Arkansas.

BEECH POINT, a post-office of Gibson county, Tennessee.

BEECH WOOD, a post-office of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin.

BEECH WOODS, a post-office of Warren county, Pennsylvania.

BEECHY MINE, a post-village of Union county, Indiana, near the Ohio line.

BEE CREEK, a small village of Platte county, Missouri, 35 miles N. W. from Independence.

BEE HIVE, a post-village of Clinton county, Missouri, 40 miles N. by E. from Independence.

BEEKMAN, a post-township of Dutchess county, New York, 14 miles S. E. from Poughkeepsie, is drained by Fishkill creek. Population, 1386.

BEEKMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Somerset county, New Jersey.

BEEKMANTOWN, or **BECKMAN**, a post-township of Clinton county, New York, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, a few miles N. from Plattsburg. Population, 3384.

BEEKMANTOWN, a small post-village in the above township, about 160 miles N. of Albany.

BEELEK'S STATION, a post-office of Marshall county, Virginia.

BEEEMERVILLE, a post-village of Sussex county, New Jersey, about 12 miles N. by E. from Newton, has 2 churches, and several stores and mills.

BEER CREEK, of Jay county, Indiana, flows into the Wabash.

BEE RIDGE, a post-office of Knox county, Missouri.

BEERSVILLE, a village of Knox county, Indiana, on the W. Fork of White river.

BEESELY'S POINT, a post-office of Cape May county, New Jersey.

BEE TOWN, a township of Grant county, Wisconsin.

BEE TOWN, a post-village in the above township, 24 miles S. S. E. from Prairie du Chien.

BEE TREE, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

BEGLEYS, a post-office of Perry county, Kentucky.

BEL AIR, a post-village, capital of Harford county, Maryland, 22 miles N. E. from Baltimore, and 60 miles N. by E. from Annapolis. It has recently been improved by the paving of the streets and the making of a turnpike to Baltimore. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches and an academy.

BELAIR, a small post-village in Lancaster district, South Carolina, 90 miles N. by E. from Columbia.

BELAIR, a small post-village of Richmond county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 10 miles W. from Augusta.

BELL AIR, a small village of Clarke county, Illinois.

BELAIR, or **BELL AIR**, a small post-village of Crawford county, Illinois, 123 miles S. E. from Springfield.

BELCHER, a post-office of Washington county, New York.

BELCHERTOWN, a post-township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 70 miles W. by S. of Boston. Population, 2680.

BELDEN, a post-office of McHenry county, Illinois, 76 miles N. W. from Chicago.

BELFAST, a seaport, port of entry, and seat of justice of Waldo county, Maine, at the head of Penobscot bay. It is 30 miles from the ocean, 30 miles S. from Bangor, 109 miles E. N. E. from Portland, and 125 miles W. S. W. from Eastport. On the opposite side of the bay, 9 miles distant, is Castine. It is irregularly built, but has a pleasant situation on the side of a hill. The Paasagassawakeag river, a small stream, passes nearly through its centre, dividing it into two parts. It is extensively engaged in foreign commerce, in the coast trade, and in the fisheries. The harbor, which is rarely obstructed with ice, is spacious, well protected, and of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class. During the winter season it is the centre of a large portion of the trade of the Penobscot valley, the river above being frozen. Lumber and fish are the principal exports. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Thirty vessels, (7 of them ships,) with an aggregate burden of 5803 tons, were admeasured during the year ending June 30th, 1852. The shipping of the port at this date amounted to 15,315 tons registered, and 36,729 tons enrolled and licensed, making the total burden 52,044 tons. A court house has recently been built in the place, and a jail is now in process of erection. Belfast also

contains a number of churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several tanneries. Population of the township, 1830, 3077; 1840, 4186; 1850, 5051.

BELFAST, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, about 60 miles S. E. from Buffalo, is intersected by the Genesee river and canal. Population, 1679.

BELFAST, a township of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, about 75 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 764.

BELFAST, a post-office of Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

BELFAST, a post-office of Marshall county, Tennessee.

BELFAST, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

BELFAST, a small village of Highland county, Ohio, 72 miles S. by W. from Columbus.

BELFAST, a village of Lee county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, 18 miles W. S. W. from Fort Madison.

BELFORD, a small post-village in Nash county, North Carolina.

BELGIUM, a township in Washington county, Wisconsin, about 35 miles N. from Milwaukee. Population, 1154.

BELGRADE, a post-township of Kennebec co., Me., on the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad, 67 miles N. N. E. of Portland. Pop., 1722.

BELGRADE, a small village of Newton county, Texas, on the W. bank of Sabine river, about 55 miles N. by E. from Sabine city.

BELGRADE MILLS, a small post-village in Kennebeck county, Maine, about 16 miles N. W. from Augusta.

BELKNAP, a county in the S. E. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 387 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pemigewasset, and on the S. by the Winnipiseogee river, the two principal branches of the Merrimack, and Winnipiseogee lake forming the greater part of its N. E. boundary. It contains numerous lakes and ponds, and many fine mill streams. The surface is rough and sometimes rocky, but the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, potatoes and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 14,028 bushels of wheat; 118,007 of corn; 335,092 of potatoes; 33,445 tons of hay, and 471,143 pounds of butter. There were 4 cotton and 6 woollen factories, 1 car manufactory, 1 iron foundry, 6 flour mills, 1 grist mill, and 18 saw mills. It contained 39 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 4930 pupils attending public schools, and 290 attending academies or other schools. The railroad connecting Concord and Warren passes through the W. end of this county, and it is partly intersected by that connecting Dover with Alton. Capital, Gilford. Population, 17,721.

BELL, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 850 square miles. It is traversed by the Leon river and Lampasas creek, which unite near the county seat to form the Little river. The surface is uneven.

The land is adapted to pasturage. Bell county was formed since the census of 1850 was taken. Capital, Belton.

BELL, a township of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. W. from Clearfield, drained by the Susquehanna river. Population, 489.

BELL, a post-office of Highland county, Ohio.

BELL AIR, Illinois. See **BELAIR**.

BELL AIR, a small post-village in Richmond county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, about 12 miles W. by S. from Augusta.

BELL AIR, a post-village of Cooper county, Missouri, about 40 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

BELLAIRE, or **BELL AIR**, a small post-village of Belmont county, Ohio, near the Ohio river, about 60 miles N. E. from Marietta.

BELLBROOK, a post-village of Greene county, Ohio, 70 miles W. S. W. from Columbus, contains several churches and stores. Population, near 350.

BELLBUCKLE, a post-office of Bedford county, Tennessee.

BELLE RIVER, a small stream of Michigan, rises in Lapeer county, and enters the St. Clair river at Newport.

BELLE AIR, a post-village of Clay county, Indiana.

BELLE CENTRE, a post-village of Logan county, Ohio, on the Mad river and Lake Erie railroad, about 60 miles N. W. from Columbus.

BELLEFONTAINE, a post-office of Choctaw county, Mississippi.

BELLEFONTAINE, bel 'fon-tain', (*i. e.* "fine fountain,") a flourishing post-village of Lake township, and capital of Logan county, Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Sandusky railroad, at its junction with the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad, 116 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati, and 55 miles N. W. from Columbus. It is surrounded by a rich, thickly settled country, has an extensive produce trade, and is rapidly increasing. In 1851, fifty new buildings were erected, and it then contained, besides several churches, 2 steam mills, 1 bellows foundry, 4 large warehouses, &c. The name is derived from the fine springs in the vicinity. Two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1820. Population in 1853, estimated at 2000.

BELLEFONTAINE, a village of Jay county, Indiana, 7 miles E. from Portland.

BELLEFONTAINE, a small village in St. Louis county, Missouri, about 15 miles N. from St. Louis.

BELLEFONTAINE, a thriving post-village of Mahaska county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, 11 miles W. from Oskaloosa, and 80 miles W. S. W. from Iowa city.

BELLEFONTE, a post-borough of Spring township, and capital of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on Spring creek, 86 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, and 177 from Washington. It has a beautiful situation, near

the foot of the Bald Eagle mountain, and is surrounded by hills. The name is derived from a large spring, from which water is distributed in pipes through all parts of the town. Spring creek, a rapid and permanent stream, affords abundant water-power, which is employed in a variety of manufactures. Large quantities of iron and grain are exported from Bellefonte by means of a canal which extends to the Susquehanna river. The town contains 2 large axe factories, and 2 iron foundries. Three newspapers are published here. Population in 1850, 1179.

BELLEFONTE, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Alabama, near the W. bank of Tennessee river, 166 miles N. E. from Tuscarora. It contains several churches and stores.

BELLEFONTE, a post-village of Pulaski county, Missouri, about 60 miles S. by W. from Jefferson city.

BELLE FOUNT, a small village of Washington county, Missouri.

BELLEFOUNTAIN, a post-office of Columbia county, Wisconsin.

BELLE HAVEN, a post-office of Accomac county, Virginia.

BELLE ISLE, a small post-village of Onondaga county, New York, 137 miles W. by N. from Albany.

BELLEMONT, a small post-village of Fayette county, Tennessee, about 40 miles N. E. from Memphis, has 1 or 2 stores.

BELLEMONT, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BELLEMONT, a post-office of St. Louis county, Missouri.

BELLE OMBRE, a post-office of Ballard county, Kentucky.

BELLE PLAIN, a small village of Clarke county, Missouri, about 20 miles W. S. W. from Keokuk.

BELLE POINT, a post-village of Delaware county, Ohio, on the Scioto river, about 24 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

BELLEPOINT, a post-office of Boone county, Iowa.

BELLE PORT, a small post-village of Suffolk county, Long Island, New York, near Fireplace Bay, 210 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

BELLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Hamilton county, Illinois.

BELLE RIVER, a post-office of St. Clair county, Michigan.

BELLEVALE. See **BELVALE**.

BELLE VERNON, a small post-village of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Monongahela river, about 28 miles S. by E. from Pittsburg.

BELLE VERNON, a post-village of Wyandott county, Ohio, about 50 miles S. W. from Sandusky City.

BELLEVIEW, a small village of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles S. from Brookville, the county seat, contains 2 stores and a few dwellings.

BELLEVUE, a small village of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, about 28 miles E. N. E. of Harrisburg, has about 30 houses.

BELLEVUE, a post-village of Talbot county, Georgia, 60 miles W. from Macon.

BELLEVUE, a post-village, capital of Bossier parish, Louisiana, is situated about 20 miles N. E. from Shreveport, and 1 mile S. E. from Lake Bodcau.

BELLEVUE, a post-office of Rush county, Texas.

BELLEVUE, a small post-village of Christian county, Kentucky, 10 miles from Hopkinsville, the county seat, has 1 church and 1 or 2 stores.

BELLEVUE, a post-village of Calhoun county, Illinois, about 2 miles E. from the Mississippi river.

BELLEVUE, a township in Washington county, Missouri. Population, 1838.

BELLEVUE, a post-village of Jefferson county, New York, on the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg railroad, 170 miles N. W. from Albany, has an academy, several stores and mills.

BELLEVILLE, a post-township of Essex county, New Jersey, on the W. side of Passaic river, 3 miles above Newark. Population, 3514.

BELLEVILLE, a thriving post-village of the above township, on the right bank of the Passaic river, 3 miles above Newark, and 10 miles W. by N. from New York. It contains churches for the Episcopalians, Methodists, Reformed Dutch, and Catholics. It has several manufactories, and is a place of active business. Population in 1853, estimated at 1800.

BELLEVILLE, a small post-village of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, about 8 miles W. by N. from Lewistown.

BELLEVILLE, a post-office of Wood county, Virginia.

BELLEVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton county, Florida, on the Withlacoochee river, 90 miles E. from Tallahassee, has 3 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

BELLEVILLE, a post-village of Conecuh county, Alabama, 10 miles N. W. from Sparta, the county seat, contains 2 churches, 1 school, and 1 or 2 stores.

BELLEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Austin county, Texas, about 110 miles E. S. E. from Austin City, and 100 miles in a direct line N. W. from Galveston.

BELLEVILLE, a small village in Desha county, Arkansas, on the S. side of Arkansas river, about 8 miles S. E. from Arkansas Post.

BELLEVILLE, a small village of Dickson county, Tennessee, on the left bank of Cumberland river, at the mouth of Harpeth river, about 28 miles N. W. from Nashville.

BELLEVILLE, a post-office of Roane county, Tennessee.

BELLEVILLE, a thriving post-village of

Richland county, Ohio, on the railroad between Mansfield and Newark, 10 miles S. from the former, and 58 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. A fork of Mohican river flows through the place. Population, above 500.

BELLEVILLE, a post-office of Wayne county, Michigan.

BELLEVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Hendricks county, Indiana, on the national road, 19 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad passes near it. Population, 294.

BELLEVILLE, a flourishing city, capital of St. Clair county, Illinois, is pleasantly situated on high ground, 110 miles S. from Springfield, and 16 miles S. E. from St. Louis. It is a place of much activity in trade and manufactures, and is rapidly increasing in population. The surrounding country is very productive, and comparatively populous. The town is supplied with excellent water, and has beds of stone coal, which are said to extend 30 feet below the surface. Belleville contains a handsome court house, several churches and seminaries, 1 bank, 2 steam flouring mills, 2 breweries, 2 distilleries, 1 woollen factory, and 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1850, 2941; in 1853, it is estimated at 5000.

BELLEVILLE, a post-office of Dane county, Wisconsin.

BELLEVUE, a flourishing post-village of Lyme township, Huron county, Ohio, on the Mad River railroad, at its junction with the railroad which connects Cleveland with Toledo, 96 miles N. from Columbus, and 15 from Lake Erie. It is one of the largest villages in the county, and has a considerable trade.

BELLEVUE, a post-township of Eaton county, Michigan. Population, 769.

BELLEVUE, a post-village in the above township, on Battle creek, 120 miles W. from Detroit, and 16 miles N. from Marshall, was formerly the county seat. It contains several mills, propelled by water-power, and has a valuable quarry of limestone in the vicinity.

BELLEVUE, a thriving post-village, capital of Jackson county, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, 24 miles below Dubuque, and 13 miles S. from Galena. It is situated at the end of a beautiful valley, on a bank elevated 30 feet above high-water mark, and has one of the finest landings on the river, formed by a gravelly beach, with sufficient depth of water. A fine farming district lies back of this place, the produce of which is shipped here by steamboats.

BELFAIR MILLS, a post-office of Stafford county, Virginia.

BELLFONT, a small village of Columbiana county, Ohio, 15 miles E. by S. from New Lisbon.

BELLINGHAM, a post-township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 30 miles S. W. of

Boston, intersected by branches of Charles river, affording good water-power. Pop., 1281.

BELL MONT, a post-office of Somerset co., Md.

BELLINGHAM BAY, at the N. W. extremity of Washington Ter. E. of the Arroo Islands. Here is a flourishing settlement with a good harbor.

BELLONA, a village of Yates county, New York, near the W. shore of Seneca Lake, about 185 miles W. by S. from Albany, contains 1 church, 8 stores, and 250 inhabitants. The Canandaigua and Elmira railroad passes through it.

BELLOWS FALLS, a post-village of Windham county, Vermont, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 80 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. In the river, nearly opposite this place, are numerous falls, having a descent of 44 feet in the course of half a mile. Around these falls, a canal with nine locks has been cut through the solid rock. A bridge, erected in 1785, of above 350 feet in length, crosses the river at this place. The village is situated at the intersection of the railroads connecting Boston with Montreal, and New Haven with St. Johnsbury. It is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, and for containing a celebrated medicinal spring. There is a bank in the village.

BELL PLAIN, a post-office of Marshall co., Ill.

BELL POINT, a post-office of Giles county, Virginia.

BELL PRAIRIE, a post-office of Benton county, Minnesota Territory.

BELL ROI, a post-office of Gloucester county, Virginia.

BELLSBOROUGH, a village of Ohio county, Kentucky.

BELLSBURGH, a post-office of Dickson county, Tennessee.

BELL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Louisa county, Virginia.

BELL'S LANDING, a small post-village in Monroe county, Alabama.

BELL'S MINES, a post-office of Crittendon county, Kentucky.

BELL'S RIDGE, a post-office of Madison county, Iowa.

BELL'S STORE, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

BELL'S VALLEY, a post-office of Rockbridge county, Virginia, 147 miles W. from Richmond.

BELLTOWN, a post-office of Monroe county, Tennessee.

BELVALE, a post-village of Orange county, New York, 26 miles S. W. from Newbury.

BELVILLE, a post-office of Hamilton county, Florida.

BELVILLE, or BELLEVILLE, a post-village, capital of of Austin county, Texas.

BELMONT, a county in the E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Virginia, contains 520 square miles. It is drained by Indian, Wheeling, Captina, and McMahon creeks, which flow nearly

eastward. The surface is finely diversified by hills, which are capable of cultivation to the summit. The soil is excellent. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, tobacco, butter, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 854,771 bushels of corn; 359,399 of wheat; 360,040 of oats; 16,397 tons of hay; 1,652,598 pounds of tobacco, and 612,238 of butter. It contained 74 churches and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 4008 pupils attending public schools, and 200 attending academies or other schools. The county contains an abundance of stone coal. It is intersected by the Central railroad of Ohio. Capital, St. Clairsville. Population, 34,600.

BELMONT, a post-township of Waldo county, Maine, about 35 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1486.

BELMONT, a post-township of Franklin county, New York, 35 miles W. from Plattsburg, is drained by the Chateaugay river. Population, 660.

BELMONT, a post-office of Loudon county, Virginia.

BELMONT, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

BELMONT, a post-office of Sumpter county, Alabama.

BELMONT, Mississippi. See BELMONTE.

BELMONT, a post-office of Sabine county, Louisiana.

BELMONT, a post-office of Gonzales county, Texas.

BELMONT, a post-office of Crawford county, Arkansas.

BELMONT, a post-office of Fayette county, Tennessee.

BELMONT, a small village of Campbell county, Kentucky.

BELMONT, a small post-village of Belmont county, Ohio, about 22 miles W. by S. from Wheeling, has 150 inhabitants.

BELMONT, a post-office of Pike county Illinois, 70 miles W. from Springfield.

BELMONTE, a small post-village of Panola county, Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie river, 7 miles above Panola, the county seat, and 167 miles N. from Jackson.

BELMONTE, a village of La Porte county, Indiana, 11 miles S. by W. from La Porte.

BELMONTE, or BELMONT, a small village of La Fayette county, Wisconsin, about 60 miles W. S. W. from Madison, was formerly the seat of territorial government. Three mounds rise from the prairie in this vicinity to the height of about 100 feet, one of which is called the Belmont mound.

BELMORE, or BELLEMORE, a small village of Parke county, Indiana, 54 miles W. from Indianapolis, with which it is connected by a plank-road, has about 50 inhabitants.

BELOIT, a post-township in Rock county, Wisconsin, about 12 miles S. by W. from Jamesville. Population, 2730.

BELOIT, a flourishing post-village of Beloit

township, Rock county, Wisconsin, on the left bank of Rock river, at the mouth of Turtle creek, 50 miles S. S. E. from Madison, 78 miles S. W. from Milwaukie, and very near the S. line of the state. It is situated on a beautiful plain, from which the ground rises abruptly 50 or 60 feet, affording desirable sites for residences. The part of the county E. from Rock river is occupied by a fertile prairie, the largest in the state. The village has an active trade, and is amply supplied with water-power, which has been increased by a dam across Rock river, and gives motion to mills and factories of various kinds. Beloit is noted for its fine churches, and handsome, spacious streets. It has several flourishing seminaries, and is the seat of Beloit College, founded in 1846. The Congregational church, built of gray limestone is described as one of the most beautiful in the state. Beloit contains 6 churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, more than 40 stores, 3 hotels, 3 flouring mills, 1 iron foundry with machine shop, 1 manufactory of woollen goods, 1 of reapers and fanning mills, 2 of carriages, and 1 of scales. A branch railroad 18 miles long connects it with the Galena and Chicago railroad, another is in course of construction to Madison, and a third projected to Milwaukee. Settled about 1837, and incorporated in 1845. Pop. of township in 1850, 2782; of village in 1853, about 3300.

BELPRE, a post-village in Washington co., Ohio, on the N. bank of Ohio river, about 15 miles S. W. from Marietta. Two railroads terminate here, viz. the Cincinnati and Belpre and the Columbus and Hocking Valley, (unfinished.) Pop. of the township, 1522.

BELSANO, a post-office of Cambria co., Pa.

BELTON, a post-office of Anderson dis., S. C.

BELTON, a post-village, capital of Bell co., Texas, 70 miles N. N. E. from Austin.

BELTSTOWN, a post-office of Prince George's county, Maryland.

BELVIDERE, a township of Lamoille county, Vermont, 30 miles N. by E. from Montpelier, watered by branches of the Lamoille river. Population, 256.

BELVIDERE, a post-village of Amity township, Alleghany county, New York, on the S. side of the Genesee river, near the point where it is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 379 miles from New York city.

BELVIDERE, a post-town of Oxford township, Warren county, New Jersey, is situated on both sides the Pequest river, at its junction with the Delaware, 13 miles above Easton, and 65 miles W. from New York city. The Belvidere and Delaware railroad extends from this place to Trenton. It contains a court house, 2 banks, a new academy, 4 churches, 2 printing offices, and 12 stores. There is a bridge across the Delaware, and one across the Pequest river. The latter stream falls nearly 50 feet in the last mile of its course, affording abundant water-

power. Belvidere has 1 iron foundry, 1 large new cotton factory, 1 grist and 3 saw mills. Population, about 1000.

BELVIDERE, a post-village, capital of Boone county, Illinois, on the Kishwaukee river, and on the Chicago and Galena railroad, 78 miles W. N. W. from Chicago, and 15 miles E. from Rockford. It is situated in a fertile and undulating country, and has an active trade. Population, in 1850, estimated at 2000.

BELLEVUE, a village of Putnam county, Georgia, 18 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

BELZORA, a post-office of Smith county, Texas.

BEM, a post-office of Green county, Wisconsin.

BEMAN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sampson county, North Carolina.

BEMIS'S CREEK, a post-office of Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

BEMUS'S HEIGHTS, a post-village of Saratoga county, New York, on the Champlain canal, 24 miles N. by E. from Albany.

BENBROOK'S MILLS, a post-office of Izard county, Arkansas.

BENDERSVILLE, a post-village of Adams county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. from Gettysburg, has 200 inhabitants.

BENDY'S LANDING, a post-office of Tyler county, Texas.

BENEDICT, a small post-village in Charles county, Maryland, on the W. side of Patuxent river, about 38 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

BENEDICTA, a township in Aroostook county, Maine. Population, 325.

BENELA. See BANELA.

BENEVOLA, a post-office of Washington county, Maryland.

BENEVOLA, a post-office of Pickens county, Alabama.

BENEZET, a township of Elk county, Pennsylvania, about 140 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 240.

BENFORD'S STORE, a post-office of Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

BENGAL, a post-township in Clinton county, Michigan, about 40 miles N. E. from Hastings. Population, 143.

BENHADEN, a post-office of Wakulla county, Florida.

BENICIA, be-nish'e-ñ, the present capital of the state of California, is situated in Solano county, on the N. side of the strait of Karquenias, connecting San Pablo and Suisun bays. The strait is from one to two miles wide and several miles long. The site of the town is excellent, the land gently rolling for about a mile from the extreme water or S. front, and a little over that distance E. and W. Beyond these limits in the rear, the hills gently rise, and beyond them again, are a succession of hills and valleys, the latter of which are capable of cultivation. There is

little or no cultivation in or around the town, and not a tree to be seen, though the extent of vision is necessarily contracted by the proximity of the surrounding hills. The houses are mostly of wood, but being comparatively new, present a neat and respectable appearance. There are several large hotels in full operation, and now that the legislature holds its sessions here, a great impetus has been given to business; and to answer the increased demand of trade, various buildings are in the course of erection, while others are removed from their old locations to more desirable ones. The capitol is a fine large brick edifice, and stands on the brow of a slope a half a mile from the water front of the city. It is two stories in height, with numerous windows, and adorned in front by two large Corinthian columns. The caps of the latter, as well as the foundation blocks, door-sills, and window-pieces, are of stone, quarried a short distance below the town. These quarries are inexhaustible. The stone is of a light brownish colour, very soft, and easily wrought: it is said, however, to harden with exposure and age. Ships of the largest size can lie in the harbor close to the town. There is at this place an arsenal and navy station. At the eastern end of the town are the works of the Pacific Mail-Steamship Company, where there are all the necessary machinery and apparatus for working in iron, as well as extensive carpenter shops, &c. Two large brick foundries have been erected by the company in the rear of their present building, which will compare favorably with any similar buildings in Philadelphia or New York. Several steamboat lines, running between San Francisco and Sacramento, touch at Benicia. This town is a port of entry. Population in 1853, estimated at 2000.

BENLAK, a post-office of Benton county, Iowa.

BENNERSVILLE, a small village of Centre county, Pennsylvania, situated in Half Moon valley, 12 miles S. W. from Bellefonte, and 98 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. The name of the post-office is Half Moon.

BENNETTSBURGH, a post-office of Tompkins county, New York.

BENNETT'S CORNERS, a post-office of Madison county, New York.

BENNETT'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jackson county, Michigan.

BENNETT'S CREEK, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

BENNETT'S CREEK, of Frederick county, Maryland, flows westward in the Monocacy river.

BENNETT'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into the Chowan river from the north at the S. part of Gates county.

BENNETT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sampson county, North Carolina.

BENNETT'S FERRY, a post-office of Jackson county, Tennessee.

BENNETT'S MILLS, a post-office of Lewis county, Virginia.

BENNETT'S RIVER, a post-office of Fulton county, Arkansas.

BENNETTSVILLE, a post-office of Chenango county, New York.

BENNETTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Marlborough district, South Carolina, about 8 miles E. from Great Pedee river, and 100 miles E. N. E. from Columbia. It has several churches and stores.

BENNETTSVILLE, a post-office of St. Clair county, Alabama.

BENNETTSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke county, Indiana, on the railroad from New Albany to Salem, 10 miles N. from the former.

BENNETTSVILLE, a small village of Scott county, Indiana, on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus.

BENNINGTON, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Vermont, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of Battenkill, Hoosick, and Deerfield rivers, and other small streams, which furnish abundant water-power. Although some good land is found within the limits of this county, a greater part of the surface is mountainous and unfitted for cultivation. The attention of the inhabitants is in great measure turned to manufactures of cotton and wool. Great quantities of spruce and other lumber are found in all parts of this county. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 150,920 bushels of corn; 200,013 of potatoes; 54,600 tons of hay; 502,786 pounds of butter, and 558,494 of cheese. There were 3 cotton and 4 woollen factories, 4 foundries, 3 grist mills, 2 paper mills, 1 planing mill, 2 powder mills, and 40 saw mills. It contained 29 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 6177 pupils attending public schools, and 205 attending academies or other schools. This county contains quarries of white, gray, and clouded marble, which are extensively worked, and beds of yellow ochre and iron ore; lead is also sometimes found. The railroad connecting Troy with Rutland crosses the N. W. part of the county, and that extending from Rutland to Bennington partly intersects it. Seats of justice, Bennington and Manchester. Population, 18,589.

BENNINGTON, a post-township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population, 541.

BENNINGTON, a post-township of Bennington county, Vermont, 117 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. The battle of Bennington, in which a detachment of the army under General Burgoyne was defeated, was fought here, August 16th, 1777. Population, 3923.

BENNINGTON, a post-township of Wyoming county, New York, 25 miles S. E. from Buf-

falo, is drained by Cayuga creek. Population, 2406.

BENNINGTON, a small village of Blair county, Pennsylvania. It has recently sprung up at the coal mines on Alleghany mountain.

BENNINGTON, a township in Licking county, Ohio, about 30 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, 1145.

BENNINGTON, a post-township in Morrow county, Ohio, about 32 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. Population, 1265.

BENNINGTON, a small village of Putnam county, Ohio, about 100 miles W. S. W. from Sandusky City.

BENNINGTON, a post-township in Shiawassee county, Michigan, about 80 miles N. W. from Detroit. Population, 601.

BENNINGTON, a thriving post-village of Switzerland county, Indiana, 8 miles from the Ohio river at Vevay.

BENNINGTON, a small post-village of Marion county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, about 25 miles S. E. from Fort Des Moines.

BENNINGTON CENTRE, or OLD VILLAGE OF BENNINGTON, a post-village, semi-capital of Bennington county, Vermont, in Bennington township, 117 miles S. by W. from Montpelier, contains the county buildings and a bank. Population, between 400 and 500.

BENNINGTON EAST VILLAGE, a manufacturing village of Bennington township, Bennington county, Vermont, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from the old village. It contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, and 1 or 2 printing offices. Besides the several factories, foundries, and tanneries in the place, there is an establishment for making a peculiar kind of fire-brick. These bricks are used in glass ovens and furnaces where a high heat is required, and are generally preferred to any imported. They are composed chiefly of quartz and kaolin, a species of feldspar—minerals found in great abundance in the eastern part of the township. Population, about 800.

BENNINGTON IRON WORKS, situated about 3 miles E. from Bennington Centre, consisting of several large furnaces, which give employment to about 200 hands, and produce from 2000 to 3000 tons of pig iron annually.

BENSALEM, a township forming the southern extremity of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the Delaware river, 16 miles N. E. from Philadelphia. Population, 2289.

BENSBOROUGH, a small village in the N. part of La Clede county, Missouri, on an affluent of the Anglaize river.

BENSON, a post-township of Rutland county, Vermont, about 60 miles S. W. of Montpelier. Population, 1305.

BENSON, a post-village of Hamilton co. N. York, about 50 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

BENSON'S LANDING, a post-office of Rutland county, Vermont.

BENT CREEK, a neat post-village of Appo-

mattox county, Virginia, on James river, at the mouth of Bent creek, 112 miles W. from Richmond. A plank-road extends from this place to Clover Hill, the county town. It has several stores, and a large flouring mill.

BENTVOGLIO, a post-office of Albemarle county, Virginia.

BENTLEY'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson county, New York.

BENTLEYVILLE, a small post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

BENTLEYVILLE, a post-village of Halifax county, Virginia, on Staunton river, 115 miles S. W. from Richmond.

BENTLEY CREEK, a post-office of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

BENTON, a county in the W. part of the Peninsula of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of perhaps 1000 square miles. The Withlacoochee river forms its northern boundary. The surface has but little elevation, and is mostly occupied by pine woods and swamps; the soil is sandy, and produces sugar-cane, Indian corn, and rice. In 1850 the county produced 23,515 bushels of corn; 86 hogsheads of sugar; 3910 gallons of molasses, and 5150 pounds of rice. It contained 7 churches, and 60 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri. Capital, Melendez. Population, 926, of whom 604 were free, and 322, slaves.

BENTON, a county in the E. N. E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 1170 square miles. The Coosa river washes its N. W. border; the Tallapoosa flows through the S. E. part; and it is also drained by Tallasahatchee and Chococoloco creeks. The county is traversed by mountain ridges. The soil of the valleys is exceedingly fertile, and much improved. Cotton, wheat, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 5995 bales of cotton; 580,356 bushels of corn; 92,360 of sweet potatoes, and 69,452 of oats. There were 9 grist and saw mills, 1 carding and fulling mill, and 1 iron furnace. It contained 25 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 1633 pupils attending public schools, and 206 attending academies or other schools. The mountains are rich in minerals; gold and lead have been found. Iron ore, fine marble, and limestone are abundant. Chalybeate and other mineral springs occur in several places. The long-leaved pine is one of the most numerous trees in the forests. The railroad lately commenced between Selma and Tennessee river passes through the county. Capital, Jacksonville. Population, 17,163, of whom 13,400 were free, and 3763, slaves.

BENTON, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Arkansas, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Illinois river and Flag creek. The surface is mostly level, and the soil very productive. Indian

corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 144,385 bushels of corn; 12,405 of wheat; 26,240 of oats, and 34,101 pounds of butter. There were 1 cotton factory, 1 carding and fulling mill, 1 flour and grist mill, and 1 tannery. It contained 2 churches; 146 pupils attending public schools, and 55 attending academies or other schools. The streams afford excellent water-power. A strong current of emigration is moving toward this section of the state. Capital, Bentonville. Population, 3710, of whom 3509 were free, and 201, slaves.

BENTON, a county in the N. N. W. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Tennessee river (navigable by steam) forms its entire boundary on the E., and the Big Sandy washes its N. W. border. The soil is said to be fertile. Indian corn, oats, pork, and tobacco are the staples. The county is well timbered. In 1850 it produced 305,490 bushels of Indian corn; 144,508 pounds of tobacco, and 48,802 of butter. It contained 37 churches, 600 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. Capital, Camden. Population, 305, of whom 5942 were free, and 363, slaves.

BENTON county, in the W. N. W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 414 square miles. It is drained by Pine and Sugar creeks. More than half of the surface is an undulating prairie, the soil of which is highly productive; and about one-fifth is covered with forests of oak, ash, sugar-maple, walnut, &c. The chief productions are wheat, maize, oats, pork, and cattle. In 1850 this county produced 160,400 bushels of corn; 2612 of wheat; 14,308 of oats, and 948 tons of hay. It contained 180 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1840. Capital, Oxford. Population, 1144.

BENTON, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage river, which flows eastward, and in its passage receives the Pomme de Terre and Grand rivers. The county is also drained by Tebo, Beaver, and Cole Camp creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and consists partly of prairies; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 154,965 bushels of corn; 11,072 of wheat, and 39,415 of oats. It contained 4 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. The Osage river is navigable during high water. Lead is found in the county. Capital, Warsaw. Population, 5015, of whom 4555 were free, and 460, slaves.

BENTON, a new county in the E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is traversed by Cedar river and by Prairie creek, and the Iowa river touches its S. W. extremity. The prairies of this county are said to be more extensive than

the woodlands; the soil is fertile, and the climate healthy. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 19,370 bushels of Indian corn; 8013 of wheat; 2483 of oats; 638 of potatoes; 1068 pounds of wool, and 678 tons of hay. Capital, Vinton. Population, 672.

BENTON, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, containing an area of 1450 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its boundary on the W., and Rum river flows along the eastern border. It is also drained by Flat river, Nokay and Elk rivers. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine and other timber. Lumber, Indian corn, potatoes, and hay are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 3650 bushels of potatoes; 160 of corn, and 1121 tons of hay. Capital, Sauk Rapids. Population, 418.

BENTON, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette river, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, and is drained by a small stream flowing into the above-mentioned river. Mount Snelling, near its centre, is the principal elevation. Cape Foulweather is situated on the N. W. coast. Wheat, wool, and butter are the principal products. In 1850 there were raised 14,913 bushels of wheat; 40 of corn; 193 of oats; 1402 of potatoes; 1856 pounds of wool, and 41,065 of butter. Capital, Maysville. Population, 814.

BENTON, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

BENTON, a post-township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. Population, 478.

BENTON, a post-township of Yates county, New York, on the west shore of Seneca lake, about 180 miles W. from Albany. It is intersected by the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad. Population, 3456.

BENTON, a small post-village in the above township, 7 miles N. by E. from Pen Yan.

BENTON, a post-office of Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

BENTON, a township in the north part of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 30 miles N. N. E. from Wilkesbarre, intersected by the Lackawanna and Western railroad. Population, 849.

BENTON, a post-village of Lowndes county, Alabama, on the Alabama river, about 35 miles W. from Montgomery. It owes its importance to the navigation of the river, and does a large business in proportion to its size. The land in the vicinity produces good crops of cotton. Population, 400 or 500.

BENTON, a post-village of Yazoo county, Mississippi, about 40 miles N. from Jackson, and 11 miles E. from Yazoo City, was formerly the county seat. It contains 1 church, 1 academy, and several stores.

BENTON, a small post-village, capital or Saline county, Arkansas, 25 miles S. W. from

Little Rock, and 2 miles N. E. from Saline river, which affords water-power. It has a court house, jail, and a few shops. Fine marble, soapstone, and silver are found in the vicinity.

BENTON, or BENTONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Polk county, Tennessee, 4 miles S. from Hiawasse river, and 75 miles S. S. W. from Knoxville. It has a court house, jail, academy, 2 or 3 churches, and several hundred inhabitants.

BENTON, a small post-village, capital of Marshall county, Kentucky, on Clark's river, about 270 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

BENTON, a small village of Mercer county, Kentucky, on Chaplin river.

BENTON, a small village of Brown county, Ohio, about 40 miles E. from Cincinnati, has 37 inhabitants.

BENTON, a thriving post-village of Hancock county, Ohio, about 84 miles in a direct line N. N. W. from Columbus. The post-office is called Benton Ridge.

BENTON, a small post-village of Holmes county, Ohio, 92 miles N. E. from Columbus.

BENTON, a township in Ottawa county, Ohio. Population, 54.

BENTON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Paulding county, Ohio. Population, 61.

BENTON, a township in Pike county, Ohio, about 30 miles N. by W. from Portsmouth. Population, 639.

BENTON, a small village near the S. E. extremity of Portage county, Ohio.

BENTON, a township in the N. W. part of Berrien county, Michigan. The N. W. corner touches Lake Michigan.

BENTON, a township in Eaton county, Michigan, about 28 miles S. S. E. from Lyons. Population, 344.

BENTON, a post-township in Elkhart county, Indiana, about 10 miles S. S. E. from Goshen. Population, 1128.

BENTON, a village in the above township, on the Elkhart river, 7 miles S. E. from Goshen, the county seat, has 2 churches, a large flouring mill, 2 tanneries, and several stores. Population, about 200.

BENTON, a township in Monroe county, Indiana. Population, 622.

BENTON, a post-office of Washtenaw county, Michigan.

BENTON, a township in Adam's county, Illinois. Population, 1226.

BENTON, a post-village, capital of Franklin county, Illinois, is situated on a prairie near Big Muddy river, 152 miles S. by E. from Springfield.

BENTON, a village in the N. part of Henderson county, Illinois, 2 miles E. from the Mississippi river.

BENTON, a township in Lake county, Illinois. Population, 730.

BENTON, a small post-village, capital of

Scott county, Missouri, 240 miles E. S. E. from Jefferson City, has a court house, jail, and a few stores.

BENTON, a thriving post-village of La Fayette county, Wisconsin, is half a mile W. from Fever river, 13 miles N. from Galena, Illinois, and 85 miles S. W. from Madison. It is surrounded by rich lead mines, in which many persons are employed, and is a place of active business. The village contains 2 churches, 5 stores, 1 smelting furnace, and about 300 inhabitants.

BENTON CENTRE, a post-village of Benton township, Yates county, New York, 189 miles W. from Albany.

BENTON RIDGE, a post-office of Hancock county, Ohio.

BENTONSPORT, a small post-village of Van Buren county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, about 6 miles E. from Keosauque.

BENTONSVILLE, a post-office of Johnson county, North Carolina.

BENTONVILLE, a post-office of Warren county, Virginia.

BENTONVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Benton county, Arkansas, 225 miles N. W. from Little Rock, and about 25 miles from the N. W. extremity of the state. The county has a large portion of good arable land, and is liberally supplied with water-power. The population of this section is increasing rapidly by immigration. Population, about 500.

BENTONVILLE, Tennessee. See BENTON.

BENTONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Adams county, Ohio, 12 miles from the Ohio river, and 108 S. S. W. from Columbus. It is connected by a plank-road with the Ohio river at Manchester. Population, 378.

BENTONVILLE, a post-village of Fayette county, Indiana, 11 miles N. W. from Connersville, the county town.

BENVENUE, a post-office of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

BENZINGER, a post-township of Elk county, Pennsylvania, about 160 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 1268.

BEREA, a post-office of Granville county, North Carolina.

BEREA, a manufacturing post-village of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, 12 miles S. W. from Cleveland.

BERGEN, a county in the N. E. part of New Jersey, bordering on New York, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Hudson river, and is intersected by Ramapo, Hackensack, and Saddle rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The famous palisades of the Hudson are situated on the E. border of this county. The surface is generally uneven, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil is fertile, particularly along the valleys of the streams. Indian corn, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 150,709

bushels of corn; 57,686 of oats; 166,368 of potatoes; 16,582 tons of hay, and 328,759 pounds of butter. It contained 4 cotton and 1 woollen mill, 1 calico print works, 15 flour, 3 paper, and 15 saw mills. There were 21 churches, and 2725 pupils attending public schools. Magnetic iron ore and limestone are found. The railroad connecting Jersey City with Binghamton, in New York, traverses the western part of this county. Organized in 1710, but the area has since been considerably diminished by the formation of Passaic and Hudson counties. Capital, Hackensack. Population, 14,725, of whom 41 were slaves.

BERGEN, a post-township of Genesee county, New York, about 235 miles W. by N. from Albany. It is intersected by the Rochester and Batavia railroad. Population, 1897.

BERGEN, a post-village in the above township, on the Rochester and Batavia railroad, about 235 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population, about 250.

BERGEN, a post-township of Hudson county, New Jersey, lying between New York bay on the E., and Newark bay on the W., 4 miles W. from New York. Population, 2758.

BERGEN, a post-village of the above township, on the top of Bergen Ridge, 3 miles W. from New York city. It has an elegant church, a bank, and 30 or 40 dwellings. Settled about the year 1616.

BERGEN IRON WORKS, a post-village of Brick township, Ocean county, New Jersey.

BERGEN POINT, a post-office of Hudson county, New Jersey.

BERGEN'S STORE, a post-office of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

BERGHOLTZ, or **NEW BERGHOLTZ**, a post-village in Wheatfield township, Niagara county, New York, about 15 miles N. of Buffalo. The village and immediate vicinity contain 1 church, and 2 school-houses with 3 teachers and 200 scholars. This place was settled in 1843, by Lutheran emigrants from Bergholtz, Prussia. Population, about 2000, including that of two other villages in the immediate neighbourhood, which may be regarded as suburbs.

BERK, a post-office of Dane county, Wisconsin.

BERKELEY, a county in the N. E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac river, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by Opequan creek, and intersected by Back creek. It occupies the most northern part of the Valley of Virginia. The surface is hilly and mountainous, the soil of the valleys and river bottoms is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 356,234 bushels of wheat; 171,686 of corn; 50,531 of oats; 6667 tons of hay, and 157,850 pounds of butter. There were

24 flour mills, 11 grist mills, 14 saw mills, 1 paper mill, 1 railroad machine shop, and 4 tanneries. It contained 30 churches, 550 pupils attending public schools, and 102 attending academies or other schools. Limestone underlies a large part of the county; anthracite coal and iron are abundant. The streams furnish considerable water-power. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Organized in 1772, and named probably from Sir William Berkeley, formerly governor of Virginia. Capital, Martinsburg. Population, 11,771, of whom 9815 were free, and 1956, slaves.

BERKLEY, a post-township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, 35 miles S. of Boston, on the E. side of Taunton river. Population, 908.

BERKLEY, a post-office of Madison county, Alabama.

BERKLEY, a township in Jasper county, Indiana. Population, 597.

BERKLEY SPRINGS, Virginia. See **BATH**.

BERKS, a county in the S. E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 920 square miles. Schuylkill river flows through the county in a S. E. direction, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and it is drained also by Tulpehocken, Maiden, Manataway, and Little Swatara creeks. The surface is finely diversified. The Kittatinny or Blue mountain forms its N. W. boundary, the S. E. central part is traversed by a ridge which is here called South mountain, and in Virginia the Blue Ridge. Between these is the Kittatinny valley, in which a large part of the county is comprised. The soil of this valley is of limestone formation, highly productive, and well cultivated; the slate and shale lands of the declivities are also susceptible of profitable cultivation. Grain of various kinds, potatoes, cattle, horses, and pork are the chief products of the farm. In 1850 there were raised 811,947 bushels of Indian corn; 577,668 of wheat; 880,769 of oats; 246,358 of potatoes; 83,257 tons of hay, and 1,873,294 pounds of butter. There were 168 flour and grist mills, 76 saw mills, 69 carpentering and building establishments, 35 lime-burning establishments, 12 manufactories of agricultural implements, 19 of tin and sheet iron ware, and 2 of piano-fortes, 3 rolling mills, 10 iron foundries, 11 furnaces, 17 forges, 1 comb factory, 4 breweries, 4 paper mills, 1 powder mill, 4 linseed-oil mills, 7 potteries, 8 distilleries, and 59 tanneries. It contained 102 churches and 9 newspaper establishments. There were 14,156 pupils attending public schools, and 1275 attending academies and other schools. The iron mines of this county are rich and extensively worked; copper is found in small quantities, in connection with the iron. The Schuylkill canal passes through the county, and the Union canal extends from Reading to the Susquehanna river. It is intersected by the Phila-

delphia and Reading railroad, and by several turnpikes. Berks was first settled by Germans about 1734, and organized in 1752. Capital, Reading. The name is derived from Berks county, England. Population, 77,129.

BERKSHIRE, a county forming the W. extremity of Massachusetts, extending across the entire breadth of the state, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is drained by the Housatonic, Deerfield, Farmington, and Hoosick rivers, and other smaller streams which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is uneven or hilly, and in some parts mountainous. Saddle mountain, in the N. part, is the highest elevation in Massachusetts. Berkshire is remarkable for its varied and picturesque scenery. The soil is generally fertile and well adapted to grazing. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 240,899 bushels of corn; 369,642 of potatoes; 92,460 tons of hay; 1,060,807 pounds of butter, and 2,575,145 of cheese. There were 21 cotton and 14 woolen factories, 6 iron furnaces, 5 iron foundries, 1 glass works, 1 India-rubber manufactory, 7 machine shops, 15 grist, 18 paper, 1 powder, and 75 saw and planing mills, 1 calico-printing and 18 lime-burning establishments, 2 distilleries, 5 coach manufactories, 12 charcoal-burning establishments, and 22 tanneries. It contained 87 churches and 5 newspaper establishments. There were 10,213 pupils attending public schools, and 880 attending academies and other schools. Marble, iron ore, and limestone are abundant. The railroads connecting Boston with Albany, and Bridgeport with Albany, traverse this county, and two branch railroads are included within it. Organized in 1770, and named from Berkshire, a county in England. Capital, Lenox. Population, 49,591.

BERKSHIRE, a post-township of Franklin county, Vermont, about 50 miles N. by E. from Montpelier, on the N. side of Missisquoi river, has very great water privileges. Population, 1955.

BERKSHIRE, a post-township of Tioga county, New York, 15 miles N. N. E. from Owego. Population, 1049.

BERKSHIRE, a post-office of Gwinnett county, Georgia.

BERKSHIRE, a thriving post-village of Delaware county, Ohio, about 24 miles N. N. E. from Columbus, has several stores.

BERKSHIRE, a post-village of Kane county, Illinois, 50 miles W. by N. from Chicago.

BERKSHIRE VALLEY, a small post-village of Morris county, New Jersey, 12 miles N. W. from Morristown, has one Presbyterian church. A branch of Rockaway river, flowing through the place, gives motion to several forges.

BERLIN, a township of Franklin county, Maine, 45 miles N. W. of Augusta.

BERLIN, a post-township of Coos county,

New Hampshire, about 125 miles N. of Concord, well-watered by the Androscoggin and Amonoosuck rivers. Population, 173.

BERLIN, a township of Washington county, Vermont, 5 miles S. by W. from Montpelier, intersected by the Vermont Central railroad. Population, 1507.

BERLIN, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 30 miles W. of Boston, enjoys good water privileges. Population, 866.

BERLIN, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the Hartford and New Haven railroad, 11 miles S. by W. from Hartford, and 25 miles N. by E. from New Haven. The manufacture of tin was early introduced here and is still carried on. Population, 1869.

BERLIN, a post-township of Rensselaer county, New York, about 22 miles E. from Albany. Population, 2005.

BERLIN, a post-village in the above township, 26 miles E. from Albany, has several stores and mills.

BERLIN, a post-borough of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 78 miles S. E. from Pittsburgh, and 143 W. from Harrisburg, is near the western base of the Alleghany mountain. It is one of the largest towns in the county, and has an active trade. The plank-road from Cumberland, Maryland, to the Youghiogheny river, passes through this place. Beds of excellent coal, 5 feet in thickness, have been opened very near the town. Population, 665.

BERLIN, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, a few miles E. from Honesdale. Population, 803.

BERLIN, a flourishing post-village of Worcester county, Maryland, 7 miles from the Atlantic, and 123 miles S. E. from Annapolis. It has considerable trade. Population, about 800.

BERLIN, a post-office of Southampton county, Virginia.

BERLIN, a small post-village in Sumter county, Alabama.

BERLIN, a thriving post-village of Hardeeman county, Tennessee, on the State Line road from Memphis to Tusculumbia, about 50 miles E. from the former. It is situated in a wealthy neighbourhood, and has an active business. The route of the Memphis and Charleston railroad passes very near the village. Population in 1851, about 300.

BERLIN, a township in Delaware county, Ohio, about 20 miles N. from Columbus. Population, 1151.

BERLIN, a township in Erie county, Ohio, about 15 miles S. E. from Sandusky City. Population, 1582.

BERLIN, a post-township in Holmes county, Ohio, about 8 miles E. from Millersburg. Population, 1452.

BERLIN, a post-village of Holmes county, Ohio, 94 miles N. E. from Columbus. It

contains 2 churches, 1 foundry and machine shop, and several stores.

BERLIN, a small post-village of Jackson county, Ohio, near the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad, 81 miles S. S. E. from Columbus, has about 75 inhabitants. The post-office is Berlin Cross Roads.

BERLIN, a township in Knox county, Ohio, about 10 miles N. by W. from Mount Vernon. Population, 1156.

BERLIN, a township in Mahoning county, Ohio, about 12 miles W. from Canfield. Population, 1376.

BERLIN, a village of Shelby county, Ohio, on the Miami and Erie canal, 88 miles W. by N. from Columbus, contains about 150 inhabitants.

BERLIN, a township in Ionia county, Michigan, about 14 miles S. W. from Lyons. Population, 391.

BERLIN, a post-office of Ottawa county, Michigan.

BERLIN, a post-township in St. Clair county, Michigan, about 75 miles N. N. E. from Detroit. Population, 533.

BERLIN, a small post-village of Clinton county, Indiana, about 40 miles N. from Indianapolis, was laid out in 1847. It has 2 stores and about 75 inhabitants.

BERLIN, a small village of Mercer county, Illinois, on the road from Knoxville to Rock Island, 150 miles N. W. from Springfield.

BERLIN, a post-village of Sangamon county, Illinois, on the railroad between Springfield and Jacksonville, 15 miles W. by S. from the former.

BERLIN, a small post-village in Scott county, Iowa, on the W. side of Mississippi river, about 25 miles S. E. from Dewitt.

BERLIN, a flourishing post-village of Marquette county, Wisconsin, on the Neenah river, about 75 miles N. N. E. from Madison. It has a good landing for steamboats, and is the principal shipping point of the county. Population estimated at 1000.

BERLIN CENTRE, a small village in Berlin township, Rensselaer county, New York, 20 miles E. from Albany.

BERLIN CENTRE, a post-office of Mahoning county, Ohio.

BERLIN CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Jackson county, Ohio.

BERLIN FALLS, a post-office of Coos county, New Hampshire.

BERLINVILLE, a small post-village of Erie county, Ohio, 108 miles N. from Columbus.

BERMING. See **BIRMING**.

BERMUDIAN, a small post-village of Adams county, Pennsylvania, 19 miles S. by W. from Harrisburg.

BERNADOTTE, a post-township in Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 787.

BERNADOTTE, a small post-village in the above township, on Spoon river, an affluent of the Illinois, 65 miles N. W. from Springfield.

BERNALILLO, a county in the E. central part of New Mexico, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Rio de San Jose, and is drained by the Rio Grande and the Rio Puerco, which intersect it. The surface in the E. part is rough and mountainous. Wheat, Indian corn, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 17,701 bushels of wheat; 39,303 of corn; 2300 of peas and beans; 8500 pounds of wool; and 390 gallons of wine. The quantity of wool was the greatest produced in any county of the territory with the exception of Rio Arriba county, and that of wine greater than in any except Santa Fe county. It contained 10 churches. Population, 7751.

BERNARDS, a township of Somerset county, New Jersey, 7 miles N. E. from Somerville, drained by the North Branch of the Raritan. Population, 2263.

BERNARDSTOWN, a post-township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River railroad, 100 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Population, 937.

BERNARDSVILLE, a small village of Mercer county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 8 miles above Trenton, has a lattice bridge across the river.

BERNE, a post-township of Albany county, New York, 22 miles W. from Albany. Population, 3441.

BERNE, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, 2 or 3 miles above Reading, intersected by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. Population, 1734.

BERNE, a township in Athens county, Ohio, about 14 miles N. E. from Athens. Population, 819.

BERNE, a township in Fairfield county, Ohio, about 5 miles S. E. from Lancaster. Population, 2656.

BERNE, a post-office of Monroe county, Ohio.

BERNHARD'S BAY, a post-office of Oswego county, New York.

BERNON, a small village in Woonsocket township, Providence county, Rhode Island, about 12 miles N. of Providence.

BERNVILLE, a small post-village of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on Tulpehocken creek, 12 miles N. W. from Reading.

BERRIE, a township in Athens county, Ohio. Population, 819.

BERRIEN, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan and Indiana, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by St. Joseph's, Pawpaw, and Galien rivers. The surface is rolling; the soil of various qualities. The valley of the St. Joseph's has a deep black sandy loam, extremely fertile, and is covered with dense forests of hard timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this coun-

ty produced 224,306 bushels of corn; 88,239 of wheat; 73,600 of oats; 59,158 of potatoes, and 6165 tons of hay. It contained 15 churches and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 4032 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. The St. Joseph's river is navigable for keel-boats through this county. The latter is amply supplied with water-power, and contains several quarries of sandstone. It is intersected by the Central railroad. Capital, Berrien. Population, 11,417.

BERRIEN, a post-office of Cherokee county, Georgia.

BERRIEN, a small village of Heard county, Georgia, 8 miles W. S. W. from Franklin.

BERRIEN, or **BERRIEN SPRINGS**, a post-village, capital of Berrien county, Michigan, in a township of its own name, on the St. Joseph's river, 15 miles in a direct line from its entrance into Lake Michigan, and 160 miles W. S. W. from Lansing. The river is navigable for keel-boats about 130 miles from its mouth, and flows through a rich farming country. Population, 300.

BERRY, a post-township in Dane county, Wisconsin. Population, 234.

BERRYBURG, a post-village of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in Lykens valley, 39 miles N. from Harrisburg. The high ridges which bound the valley contain abundance of coal.

BERRY'S FERRY, a post-office of Livingston county, Kentucky.

BERRY'S LICK, a post-village of Butler county, Kentucky.

BERRY'S MILL, a post-village of Union county, Kentucky.

BERRYVILLE, a post-township in Knox county, Indiana, about 16 miles E. by S. from Vincennes.

BERRYTOWN, a post-village of Kent county, Delaware, 14 miles S. by W. from Dover.

BERRYTOWN, a small post-village of Cass county, Illinois, about 30 miles W. N. W. from Springfield.

BERRYVILLE, a small town, capital of Clarke county, Virginia, on Opequan creek, and on the turnpike from Winchester to Washington, 12 miles E. from the former, and 158 miles N. by W. from Richmond. It has some trade, and contains an academy and 1 or 2 churches.

BERRYVILLE, a post-village in Scott county, Mississippi, about 40 miles E. by N. from Jackson.

BERRYVILLE, a post-office of Carroll county, Arkansas.

BERRYVILLE, a small village of Highland county, Ohio, 6 miles S. E. from Hillsborough, contained, in 1850, near 100 inhabitants.

BERSHEBA, a post-office of Henry county, Georgia.

BERSHEBA SPRINGS, a post-office of Grundy county, Tennessee.

BERTIE, a county in the N. E. part of North Carolina, at the western end of Albemarle

sound, contains about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Chowan, and on the S. by the Roanoke river, and drained by Cashie river. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Indian corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, and hay are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 762,563 bushels of corn; 94,836 of sweet potatoes; 1310 bales of cotton, and 3566 tons of hay. There were 6 corn and flour mills, 4 saw mills, 7 tar and turpentine distilleries. It contained 16 churches. Capital, Windsor. Population, 12,851, of whom 5657 were free, and 7194, slaves.

BERTRAND, a post-township in the S. E. part of Berrien county, Michigan.

BERTRAND, a post-village in the above township, on St. Joseph's river, 14 miles S. S. E. from Berrien.

BERWICK, a township of York county, Maine, 80 miles S. W. by S. from Augusta. Population, 2121.

BERWICK, a township in the E. part of Adams county, Pennsylvania, 28 miles S. by W. from Harrisburg. Population, 811.

BERWICK, a village in Adams county, Pennsylvania. See **ABBOTTSTOWN**.

BERWICK, a post-borough of Briar Creek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, 95 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg. The North Branch canal passes through the place, and a bridge, 1260 feet long, connects it with Nescopeek, a village of Luzerne county. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant in this neighbourhood. Berwick has 1 or 2 churches and several stores. Population, about 600.

BERWICK, a post-office of Seneca county, Ohio.

BERWICK, a post-village of Warren county, Illinois, 95 miles N. W. from Springfield.

BERZELIA, a post-village of Columbia county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 20 miles W. from Augusta.

BESTLAND, a post-office of Essex county, Virginia.

BETHABARA, a Moravian village in Forsyth county, North Carolina.

BETHANIA, a small post-village in Forsyth county, North Carolina.

BETHANY, a post-township of New Haven county, Connecticut, 8 miles N. by W. from New Haven. Population, 914.

BETHANY, a post-township of Genesee county, New York, about 240 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population, 1904.

BETHANY, or **BETHANY CENTRE**, a post-village in the above township, about 35 miles S. W. from Rochester.

BETHANY, a post-borough of Dyberry township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, 3 miles N. from Honesdale, and 1 mile W. from Dyberry creek. It was the county seat until 1842. The borough contains 1 church, an academy, and about 350 inhabitants.

BETHANY, a post-village of Brooke county, Virginia, on Buffalo creek, 7 miles from the Ohio river, and 16 miles N. E. from Wheeling. The surrounding country is fertile and beautiful. The village is the seat of Bethany College, which was established in 1841, by Alexander Campbell, a Baptist minister.

BETHANY, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BETHANY, a small village of Greene county, Georgia, 35 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

BETHANY, a post-office of Panola county, Texas.

BETHANY, a post-village of Butler county, Ohio, 20 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati.

BETHANY, a small village of Bartholomew county, Indiana, 8 miles W. from Columbus.

BETHANY, a little village of Christian county, Illinois, 20 miles S. E. from Springfield.

BETHANY, a small village of Clay county, Missouri, 15 miles N. N. E. from Liberty.

BETHANY, a small post-village, capital of Harrison county, Missouri.

BETHANY CHURCH, a post-office of Iredell county, North Carolina.

BETH EDEN, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

BETHEL, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, 45 miles W. by N. from Augusta. Population, 2253.

BETHEL, a post-township of Windsor county, Vermont, on the Vermont Central railroad, 38 miles S. from Montpelier, and 39 miles N. from Windsor. In the place is an inexhaustible quarry of soapstone, which is exported in considerable quantities. Population, 1730. The village contains a bank.

BETHEL, a post-village in the above township, contains several stores, a number of mills, and 3 or 4 tanneries.

BETHEL, a flourishing post-village in Danbury township, Fairfield county, Connecticut, about 25 miles N. W. by W. from New Haven. The principal articles of manufacture are hats and combs. It contains 1 bank.

BETHEL, a post-township of Sullivan county, New York, 60 miles W. by N. from Newburg. Population, 2087.

BETHEL, a post-village in the above township, 120 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

BETHEL, a post-township forming the W. extremity of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 35 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1871.

BETHEL, a township in the S. W. part of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the state of Delaware. Population, 426.

BETHEL, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, about 85 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 1137.

BETHEL, a township of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, 28 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1394.

BETHEL, a post-office of Mercer county, Virginia.

BETHEL, a small village in Hertford county, North Carolina.

BETHEL, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BETHEL, a post-village of Glynn county, Georgia, on Turtle river, about 70 miles in a direct line S. S. W. from Savannah.

BETHEL, a post-office of Wilcox county, Alabama.

BETHEL, a post-office of Giles county, Tennessee.

BETHEL, a small post-village of Bath county, Kentucky.

BETHEL, a township in Clark county, Ohio, about 10 miles W. from Springfield. Population, 2646.

BETHEL, a post-village of Tate township, Clermont county, Ohio, 33 miles S. E. from Cincinnati, is one of the oldest villages of the county. It contains several stores and shops. Population, estimated at 400.

BETHEL, a township in Miami county, Ohio. Population, 1656.

BETHEL, a township in Monroe county, Ohio, about 22 miles N. E. from Marietta. Population, 1028.

BETHEL, a township in the S. W. central part of Branch county, Michigan. Population, 679.

BETHEL, a township in St. Clair county, Michigan.

BETHEL, a township in Posey county, Indiana. Population, 382.

BETHEL, a post-office of Wayne county, Indiana.

BETHEL, a small post-village of Morgan county, Illinois, near the Sangamon and Morgan railroad, 48 miles W. from Springfield.

BETHEL, a thriving post-village of Shelby county, Missouri, on the N. fork of North river, 98 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City. It was settled about 1842 by a company of Germans from Pennsylvania. The title of their property is vested in one person, and held for the benefit of the community. They have 4000 acres of fertile land, and carry on farming and mechanic arts with success. The German language is taught in their schools exclusively, and commonly used among themselves. They have a large and elegant place of worship. The village contains a glove factory and mills of various kinds. Population, about 800.

BETHESDA, a post-office of Williamson county, Tennessee.

BETHLEHEM, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, 75 miles N. by E. from Concord. Population, 950.

BETHLEHEM, or **BETHLEN**, a post-township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 30 miles N. W. from New Haven. Population, 815.

BETHLEHEM, a post-township of Albany county, New York, on the Hudson river, 5 miles S. from Albany. Population, 4102.

BETHLEHEM, a post-township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 13 miles N. W. from Flemington. Population, 2745.

BETHLEHEM, a post-township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, 7 miles W. by S. from Easton. Population, including the borough of same name, 3620.

BETHLEHEM, a post-borough in the above township, on the left bank of the Lehigh river, 11 miles above Easton, and 51 miles N. from Philadelphia. It has a pleasant and commanding situation, and is an agreeable place of resort in summer. This town was founded in 1741 by the Moravians, who have a large stone church in the Gothic style, 142 feet long; and a female seminary which enjoys a high reputation, besides other schools and benevolent institutions. There is a bridge 400 feet long across the Lehigh at this place. The town contains several flouring and saw mills. Population, 2104.

BETHLEHEM, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BETHLEHEM, a post-office of Chambers county, Alabama.

BETHLEHEM, a post-office of Marshall county, Mississippi.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Coshocton county, Ohio, about 10 miles N. W. from Coshocton. Population, 822.

BETHLEHEM, a township in the S. part of Starke county, Ohio.

BETHLEHEM, a village in the above township, on the Ohio canal, 60 miles S. by E. from Cleveland.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Cass county, Indiana. Population, 664.

BETHLEHEM, a post-township in Clarke county, Indiana. Population, 872.

BETHLEHEM, a post-village in the above township, on the Ohio river, 18 miles below Madison, has 1 church and about 300 inhabitants.

BETHLEHEM, a small village of Hamilton county, Indiana, about 15 miles N. from Indianapolis.

BETHLEHEM, a post-office of Wayne county, Iowa.

BETHLEHEM CENTRE, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

BETHMONT, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

BETHPAGE, a small village of Harrison county, Missouri, on Big creek.

BETTSVILLE, a post-village in Liberty township, Seneca county, Ohio, 40 miles W. S. W. from Sandusky City.

BEULAH, a post-office of Johnson county, North Carolina.

BEVANS, a post-office of Sussex county, New Jersey.

BEVERLY, a post-village, in a township of the same name, of Essex county, Massachusetts, 2 miles N. of Salem, and 16 miles N. E. from Boston, with which it is connected

by railroad. Another railroad branching off from the Eastern Railroad, connects it with Gloucester. The principal industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce and the fisheries; it is also noted for its manufactures of shoes, tin-ware, &c. It contains 5 or 6 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office. Population of the township, 5376.

BEVERLY, a post-borough of Burlington county, New Jersey, is pleasantly situated on the Delaware river, and on the Camden and Amboy railroad, 15 miles above Philadelphia. It has been built since 1848, and contains 3 or 4 churches, a town hall, 2 hotels, and about 130 dwellings. Steamboats touch at this place several times every day in their passage between Philadelphia and Burlington. Population, in 1853, about 1000.

BEVERLY, a post-village, capital of Randolph county, Virginia, on the Tygart's Valley river, 210 miles N. W. from Richmond, is pleasantly situated in a valley among the Alleghany mountains. It has a few stores and shops.

BEVERLY, a post-office of Anson county, North Carolina.

BEVERLY, a thriving post-village of Washington county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Muskingum river, 20 miles above Marietta, and 60 below Zanesville. The river has been made navigable for steamboats by a series of dams, and one of these produces fine water-power here, which is partly improved.

BEVERLY, a post-village of Adams county, Illinois, about 30 miles E. S. E. from Quincy, is situated in a rich farming district, and contains several stores.

BEVERLY, a post-township, forming the S. E. extremity of Adams county, Illinois. Population, 914.

BEVERLY FARMS, a post-office of Essex county, Massachusetts.

BEVILPORT, a post-village of Jasper county, Texas, on the Angelina river, just above its entrance into the Neches river, 6 or 8 miles W. from Jasper, the county seat. The Neches is navigable in high stages of water. The village has 1 warehouse and 1 store.

BEVIS'S TAVERN, a post-office of Hamilton county, Ohio.

BEWLEYSVILLE, a post-office of Breckenridge county, Kentucky.

BEXAR, a large county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 8960 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Nueces river, on the N. E. by the Cibolo, and intersected by the Medina, San Antonio, Rio Frio, and San Miguel rivers. The county contains extensive prairies; the soil is generally sandy, and some parts are fertile. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cattle and horses are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 82,975 bushels of corn; 2365 of oats; 1968 of potatoes; 18,761 pounds of

butter, and 5225 of wool. It contained 2 churches, 2 newspapers, 16 pupils attending public schools, and 98 attending academies or other schools. Capital, San Antonio. Population, 6052, of whom 5663 were free, and 389, slaves.

BEXAR, a post-village of Coweta county, Georgia, 120 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

BEXAR, a post-office of Marion county, Alabama.

BIBB, a county near the centre of Georgia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Ocmulgee river, bounded on the S. W. by Echaconnee creek, and also drained by the Tobesofka and other creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally poor, except in the vicinity of the Ocmulgee river. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 3394 bales of cotton; 255,275 bushels of corn; 30,312 of oats, and 80,240 of sweet potatoes. There were 1 woollen factory, 1 foundry, 1 machine shop, 10 flour mills, and 14 saw mills. It contained 15 churches and 5 newspaper establishments. There were 653 pupils attending academies and other schools. Macon county is partly intersected by three extensive lines of railway, which connect at Macon, the county seat. Named in honor of Dr. William Wyatt Bibb, a former member of Congress from Georgia. Population, 12,699, of whom 7062 were free, and 5637, slaves.

BIBB, a county near the centre of Alabama, has an area of 1030 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba river, which, in passing through it, receives the Little Cahawba. The surface is hilly, the soil in some parts fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4643 bales of cotton; 343,455 bushels of corn, and 80,547 of sweet potatoes. There were 4 grist and saw mills, 1 cotton factory, and 1 iron forge. It contained 33 churches, and 400 pupils attending public schools. Extensive beds of iron ore and stone coal are found in the county. Capital, Centreville. Population, 9969, of whom 7108 were free, and 2861, slaves.

BICKLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Russel county, Virginia.

BICKWITHS, a small village of Mississippi county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 15 miles below the mouth of the Ohio.

BIDAIS CREEK of Walker county, Texas, flows into Trinity river.

BIDDEFORD, a post-township of York county, Maine, on the S. side of Saco river, about 20 miles S. W. by S. from Portland. (For a description of the town of Biddeford, see SACO.) Population, 6095.

BIDWILL'S BAR, a post-office of Butte county, California.

BIENVILLE parish, towards the N. W. part of Louisiana, contains 681 square miles. It

is bounded on the W. by Lake Bistineau, and intersected by Black Lake and Saline bayous. The surface is mostly occupied by forests and by plantations of cotton and maize. In 1850 this parish produced 1648 bales of cotton, and 122,530 bushels of Indian corn. It contained 2 grist mills and 12 churches; 756 pupils attending public schools, and 85 attending academies or other schools. Lake Bistineau, the outlet of which enters Red river near the S. W. corner of the parish, is navigable by steamboats for about 60 miles. Bienville was formed since 1846, from part of Claiborne parish. Capital, Sparta. Population, 5539, of whom 3644 were free, and 1895, slaves.

BIENVILLE, a post-office of Yazoo county, Mississippi.

BIERY TOWN, a post-village in Fayette township, Seneca county, New York, about 8 miles S. E. by S. from Waterloo. It is finely situated on elevated ground in the midst of a fertile country. It contains 2 churches, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and 1 steam mill. Population, about 150.

BIG BAR, a post-office of Trinity county, California.

BIG BARREN, a post-office of Claiborne county, Tennessee.

BIG BAY CREEK, near the S. E. extremity of Illinois, falls into the Ohio river.

BIG BEAVER, a township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the river of same name, 36 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 922.

BIG BEAVER, a post-office of Oakland county, Michigan.

BIG BEND, a small post-village of Venango county, Pennsylvania.

BIG BEND, a post-office of Gilmer county, Virginia.

BIG BEND, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

BIG BEND, a post-village of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on Fox river, and on the plank-road from Milwaukee to East Troy, about 20 miles S. W. from the former.

BIG BLACK RIVER of Mississippi, rises in Choctaw county, and flowing south-westward, empties itself into the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. The length is estimated at about 200 miles. It flows through fertile plains, mostly occupied by plantations of cotton.

BIG BLUE, a small village of Jackson county, Missouri, 8 miles W. from Independence.

BIG BLUE RIVER of Jackson county, Missouri, flows northward into Missouri river. Little Blue river flows through the same county, and enters the Missouri farther down.

BIG BROOK, a post-office of Oneida county, New York.

BIGBY FORK, a post-office of Monroe county, Mississippi.

BIGBYVILLE, a post-office of Maury county, Tennessee.

BIG CANE, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

BIG CEDAR, a post-village of Jackson county, Missouri, 14 miles S. from Independence.

BIG CEDAR CREEK, of South Carolina, enters the Broad river from the left, near the N. W. part of Richland district.

BIG CEDAR CREEK, Iowa, flows into Skunk river, in Henry county.

BIG CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Green Brier county, Virginia.

BIG CEDAR GROVE, a creek of Indiana, which enters the White Water, 6 miles below Brookville.

BIG COLE, a post-office of Boone county, Virginia.

BIG CREEK, a post-village of Forsyth county, Georgia, 10 miles S. W. from Cumming.

BIG CREEK of Greene county, Alabama, flows into Black Warrior river.

BIG CREEK, a township in Crawford county, Arkansas. Population, 395.

BIG CREEK, a post-township in Phillips county, Arkansas. Population, 677.

BIG CREEK, Arkansas, rises in the E. part of the state, and flowing southward, enters the White river in Desha county.

BIG CREEK of Indiana, rises in Ripley county, and falls into Graham's Fork of White river, in Jefferson county, after a course of 40 miles.

BIG CREEK, in the W. part of Missouri, flows S. E., and enters Grand river in Henry county, a few miles W. from the county seat.

BIG CREEK, in the N. W. part of Missouri, flows southward through Harrison county, and enters Grand river in Daviess county.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Stokes county, North Carolina.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Dale county, Alabama.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Yallobusha county, Mississippi.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Rapides parish, Louisiana.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Fort Bend county, Texas.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Shelby county, Tennessee.

BIG CREEK, a post-office of Edgar county, Illinois.

BIG CREEK, a post-village of Johnson county, Missouri, on a stream of its own name, 40 miles S. E. by S. from Independence.

BIG CREEK, a township in Henry county, Missouri.

BIG CYPRESS BAYOU, of Texas, rises in

Wood and Hopkins counties, and flows into Caddo or Soda lake, a few miles below Jefferson, in Cass county. The lake extends across the E. boundary into Louisiana and flows into Red river. Steamboats ascend from Red river to Jefferson during more than half of the year.

BIG DOLLAR, a post-office of Wood county, Texas.

BIG DRY WOOD CREEK, of Missouri, flows into Marmion river from the right, in Bates county.

BIGELOW'S MILLS, a post-office of La Porte county, Indiana, 15 miles S. W. from La Porte.

BIG FISHING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Bald Eagle creek in Clinton county, 3 or 4 miles W. from Lock Haven.

BIG FALLS, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

BIG FLATS, a post-township of Chemung county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 293 miles from New York city. Population, 1079.

BIG FOOT PRAIRIE, a post-office of Walworth county, Wisconsin.

BIGGER, a township of Jennings county, Indiana. Population, 714.

BIG GLADES, a post-office of Russell county, Virginia.

BIG HATCHIE RIVER, Tennessee. See **HATCHIE RIVER**.

BIG HILL, a post-office of Madison county, Kentucky.

BIG HOLLOW, a post-office of Greene county, New York.

BIG HORN RIVER, of Missouri Territory, the largest affluent of the Yellow Stone river, rises near Fremont's Peak, in lat. above 42° 20' N., lon. 110° W., flowing at first easterly, and then northerly, it falls into the Yellow Stone in about 46° N. lat., and 106° 30' W. lon. Entire length about 400 miles.

BIG INDIAN CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Floyd county, and flowing south-westward passes Corydon and enters the Ohio about 9 miles above Leavenworth. It is about 50 miles long.

BIG ISLAND, a post-office of Bedford county, Virginia.

BIG ISLAND, a post-office of Marion county, Ohio.

BIG LAUREL, a post-office of Madison county, North Carolina.

BIGBYVILLE, a small village of Maury county, Tennessee, 50 miles S. by W. from Nashville.

BIG LICK, or **GAINSBORO**, a small post-village of Roanoke county, Virginia, 170 miles W. by S. from Richmond. The Virginia and Tennessee railroad passes through it.

BIG LICK, a post-township in Hancock county, Ohio, about 40 miles N. N. W. from Marion. Population, 1008.

BIG MEADOW, a post-office of Grayson county, Virginia.

BIG METO, a small stream of Arkansas, rises near Little Rock, and flowing S. E. enters the Arkansas river in Arkansas county.

BIG MILL CREEK, of Elk county, Pennsylvania, falls into the Clarion river.

BIG MILLS, a post-office of Dorchester county, Maryland.

BIG MOUND, a post-office of Lee county, Iowa.

BIG NECK, a post-office of Adams county, Illinois.

BIG NORTH FORK, of White river. See **WHITE RIVER**, of Arkansas.

BIG OAK, a post-office of Kemper county, Mississippi.

BIG OAK FLAT, a post-office of Tuolumne county, California.

BIG OTTER, a post-office of Braxton county, Virginia.

BIG PIGEON RIVER, of North Carolina and Tennessee, rising on the N. W. declivity of the Blue Ridge, in the W. part of the former state, it flows north-westward and westward into Tennessee, and enters French Broad river a little below Newport.

BIG PINE CREEK, of Texas, enters Neches river from the W. at the E. extremity of Trinity county.

BIG PINE CREEK, Indiana. See **PINE CREEK**.

BIG PINE TREE CREEK, of Kershaw district, South Carolina, flows into the Wateree, near Camden.

BIG PINEY FORK of Gasconade river. See **GASCONADE**.

BIG PLAIN, a post-office of Madison county, Ohio.

BIG PLOVER RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises towards the N. E. part of the state, and flows into the Wisconsin at Portage court house.

BIG POND, a post-office of Fayette county, Alabama.

BIG POND FURNACE, a small village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

BIG PRAIRIE, a post-office of Wayne county, Ohio.

BIG PRAIRIE, a post-office of Newago county, Michigan.

BIG PRAIRIE, a post-office of Logan county, Illinois.

BIG RACCOON CREEK, of Indiana. See **RACCOON**.

BIG READY, a post-office of Edmonson county, Kentucky.

BIG RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Washington county, and flows N. through Jefferson county into Maramec river.

BIG RIVER MILLS, a post-office of St. Francois county, Missouri.

BIG ROCK, a small village of Morgan county, Ohio, on the Muskingum river, 85 miles S. E. from Columbus.

BIG ROCK, a post-township of Kane county, Illinois. Population, 496.

BIG SANDY CREEK, Texas. See **ALABAMA CREEK**.

BIG SANDY CREEK, of Indiana, falls into the Ohio in Spencer county.

BIG SANDY CREEK, a river in the W. part of Tennessee, rises in Henderson county and falls into the Tennessee river at the N. extremity of Benton county. Its course is nearly N. by E., and its whole length perhaps 80 miles.

BIG SEWICKLY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the Youghiogheny river.

BIG SKIN CREEK, a post-office of Lewis county, Virginia.

BIG SNIBAR CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Missouri river from the right in Lafayette county, about 5 miles above Lexington.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Haywood county, North Carolina.

BIG SPRING, a small post-village of Marshall county, Alabama.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Wilson county, Tennessee.

BIG SPRING, a post-village of Breckenridge county, Kentucky, about 44 miles S. W. from Louisville, is situated partly in Meade and Hardin counties. A large spring rises near the middle of the village and flows several hundred feet, then sinks into the ground and disappears. The village has one church and several stores.

BIG SPRING, a township in Seneca county, Ohio, about 45 miles S. W. from Sandusky City. Population, 1932.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Ottoway county, Michigan.

BIG SPRING, a small village of Crawford county, Indiana, 14 miles N. from Leavenworth.

BIG SPRING, a post-office of Shelby county, Illinois.

BIG SPRING, a small post-village of Montgomery county, Missouri.

BIG SPRING POINT, a post-village of Yates county, New York, 190 miles W. from Albany.

BIG SPRINGS, a post-office of Pocahontas county, Virginia.

BIG SPRINGS, a post-office of La Porte county, Indiana.

BIG SWAMP, a post-office of Columbus county, North Carolina.

BIG TIMBER CREEK, in the S. W. part of New Jersey, forms the boundary between Camden and Gloucester counties until it enters the Delaware, 5 miles below Camden.

BIG TREE CORNERS, a post-office of Erie county, New York.

BIG VERMILION RIVER, of Indiana. See **VERMILION**.

BIG WALNUT CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the N. central part of the state, and enters the Scioto about 12 miles S. from Columbus.

BIG WAUHOOD, a post-office of Hall county, Georgia.

BIG WOODS, a post-office of Du Page co., Ill.
BILLERICA, a beautiful post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., 18 miles N. by W. from Boston. It contains 4 churches, a new town house, and the Howe School, opened in 1852, with a fund of \$30,000. Pop. of township, 1646.

BILLING'S GROVE, a post-office of Livingston county, Illinois.

BILLINGSPOET, a small village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 12 miles below Camden.

BILLINGSVILLE, a small post-village of Union county, Indiana, 76 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

BILLS CREEK, Iowa, one of the head branches of Otter creek, which it enters between Warren and Lucas counties.

BILLUMS CREEK, a post-office of Tyler county, Texas.

BILOXI, be-lox'e, a post-village of Harrison county, Mississippi, on Biloxi bay, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, about 90 miles E. N. E. from New Orleans. It is a place of summer resort for the citizens of New Orleans.

BINGHAM, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebec river, about 60 miles N. of Augusta. Population, 752.

BINGHAM, a post-township of Potter county, Pennsylvania, bordering on New York state, 18 miles N. E. from Coudersport, is drained by the Genesee river. Population, 584.

BINGHAM, a post-township in Clinton county, Michigan, about 22 miles E. from Lyons. Population, 185.

BINGHAMPTON, a post-village in Chenango township, and capital of Broome county, New York, at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, where the former is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 225 miles from New York city. It is handsomely laid out, and contains 3 or 4 newspaper offices, 7 or 8 churches, about 50 stores and warehouses, 9 or 10 manufactories, 2 banks, and several schools. The flour and lumber trade are extensively carried on. Excellent water-power is furnished by the Chenango river. Wooden bridges connect the main village with the opposite sides of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers. The Chenango canal unites Binghampton with Utica. The place was settled in 1787 by Mr. Bingham, from whom it received its name, and was incorporated in 1818. Population of the township, 8734; of the village of Binghampton, about 5000.

BINGHAMTON, a small post-village of Lee county, Illinois, about 100 miles W. from Chicago.

BINKLEY'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BIRCHARDVILLE, a post-office of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

BIRCHETTSVILLE, a post-office of Cleveland county, North Carolina.

BIRCH POND, a post-office of Crawford county, Missouri.

BIRCH POND, a small village of Dent county, Missouri.

BIRCH RIVER, a post-office of Nicholas county, Virginia, 284 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

BIRCHTON, a post-office of Braxton county, Virginia.

BIRCHVILLE, a township of St. Clair county, Michigan, on Lake Huron. Population, 731.

BIRD, a post-office of Hillsdale county, Michigan.

BIRD IN HAND, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the railroad, 7 miles E. from Lancaster.

BIRDSALL, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, about 60 miles S. by W. from Rochester. Population, 597.

BIRDSBOROUGH, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

BIRDSONG CREEK, in the W. part of Tennessee, enters the Tennessee river from the left, in Benton county.

BIRD'S RUN, a post-office of Guernsey county, Ohio.

BIRDSVILLE, a small village in Burke county, Georgia, about 70 miles E. S. E. from Milledgeville.

BIRDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tarrant county, Texas, on the W. fork of the Trinity river, about 250 miles N. by E. from Austin City. It is situated in a fine and fertile prairie, which is as yet, however, thinly settled. Commenced in 1851.

BIRD WOODS, a post-office of Campbell county, Kentucky.

BIRMING, or **BERMING**, a post-village of Buchanan county, Missouri, 45 miles N. W. by N. from Independence.

BIRMINGHAM, a flourishing manufacturing village of Derby township, New Haven county, Connecticut, at the intersection of the Naugatuck with the Housatonic river, 40 miles N. N. E. from Bridgeport, and 11 miles N. by W. from New Haven. The Naugatuck railroad passes through Derby on the opposite side of the Naugatuck river. A substantial bridge connects the two places. A steamboat also plies daily between Derby and New York. The village is principally situated on a hill, and commands a fine view of the Housatonic and Naugatuck valley. It is handsomely laid out, having a public square in the centre, around which stand the churches and schools. The street leading to the river is occupied, the upper part of it with stores, and the lower with large manufactories, extensive warehouses, lumber and coal yards. Few villages in Connecticut have increased more rapidly than this. It is scarcely 10 years since the first house was erected, and now (1853) it ranks among the first manufacturing towns in the state. It contains a bank, and about 1800 inhabitants.

BIRMINGHAM, a small manufacturing village

in Au Sable township, Clinton county, New York, on Au Sable river, about 100 miles N. of Albany.

BIRMINGHAM, a small village of Mercer county, New Jersey, 5 miles N. N. W. from Trenton.

BIRMINGHAM, a small village of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the N. branch of Rancocas creek, 4 miles E. from Mount Holly, has several mills.

BIRMINGHAM, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the Brandywine creek, 5 miles S. from West Chester. Population, 328.

BIRMINGHAM, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, bordering on Brandywine creek, 28 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 566.

BIRMINGHAM, a flourishing borough of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Monongahela river, 2 miles from its confluence with the Alleghany. A fine bridge, 1500 feet long, connects it with Pittsburg. The manufacture of glass and iron constitutes the principal business of the place. See **PITTSBURG**. Population, 3742. The name of the post-office is Buchanan.

BIRMINGHAM, a thriving post-borough of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on Little Juniata river, and on the central railroad, 105 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. It is a place of active trade, and has extensive iron works in the vicinity. Population, 266.

BIRMINGHAM, a post-office of Jackson county, Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, a post-office of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.

BIRMINGHAM, a post-office of Marshall county, Kentucky.

BIRMINGHAM, a thriving post-village of Erie county, Ohio, on Vermilion river, 115 miles N. by E. from Columbus. It possesses excellent water-power, and is improving rapidly.

BIRMINGHAM, a small village of Mahoning county, Ohio, about 12 miles W. S. W. from Canfield.

BIRMINGHAM, a thriving post-village of Bloomfield township, Oakland county, Michigan, on the railroad from Detroit to Pontiac, 18 miles N. W. from the former. The N. branch of Rouge river passes through the place, affording water-power. The village has 2 stores, 1 flour mill, and 1 foundry.

BIRMINGHAM, a small post-village of Schuyler county, Illinois, on Crooked creek, an affluent of Illinois river, about 80 miles W. N. W. from Springfield, and on the border of an extensive and fertile prairie. It has a saw mill and grist mill.

BIRMINGHAM, a small village of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on the Mississippi, about 14 miles N. E. from Jackson.

BIRMINGHAM, a small village of Perry county, Missouri.

BIRMINGHAM, a post-village of Van Buren county, Iowa, 12 miles N. from Keosauque.

BISHOP HILL, a post-office of Henry county, Illinois.

BISHOPVILLE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BISSELL, a small post-village of Calhoun county, Illinois.

BISSEL'S, a post-office of Geauga county, Ohio.

BISTINEAU LAKE, situated near the N. W. extremity of Louisiana, forms the boundary between Bossier and Bienville parishes, and extends N. and S. about 30 miles, following the bendings, with a mean breadth of about 2 miles. The Dauchite river enters the Lake at the N. extremity, and a short outlet connects it with Red river on the S. Steamboats navigate its whole extent.

BISTINEAU, or **BISTENEAU**, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

BIVINGSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

BLACK, a township in Perry county, Indiana. Population, 2376.

BLACK BAYOU, a small stream of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, communicates through Atchafalaya bayou with the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable by small steamers from the gulf to Tigerville.

BLACKBERRY, a post-township in Kane county, Illinois. Population, 725.

BLACKBIRD, a post-office of New Castle county, Delaware.

BLACK BROOK, a post-township of Clinton county, New York, 20 miles S. W. from Plattsburg; is intersected by the Saranac river. Population, 2525.

BLACK CREEK, a small stream of Alleghany county, New York, flows north-eastward and enters the Genesee river 4 or 5 miles W. by N. from Angelica. The Genesee Valley canal follows the course of this creek for about 10 miles.

BLACK CREEK, of Johnson county, North Carolina, flows into the Neuse, a few miles below Smithfield.

BLACK CREEK, of Mississippi, rises in Marion county, and flowing S. E. enters the Pascagoula near the centre of Jackson county.

BLACK CREEK, of South Carolina, flows south-eastward through Darlington district, and enters the Great Pedee at the S. extremity of Marlborough district.

BLACK CREEK, a post-village of Alleghany county, New York, 275 miles W. by S. from Albany.

BLACK CREEK, a post-township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Population, 425.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office of Wayne county, North Carolina.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office of Scriven county, Georgia, about 58 miles N. W. from Savannah.

BLACK CREEK, a township in Mercer coun-

ty, Ohio, about 60 miles N. W. by W. from Bellefontaine. Population, 490.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office of Holmes county, Ohio.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office of Sullivan county, Indiana.

BLACK CREEK, a post-office of Marquette county, Wisconsin.

BLACK EARTH, a post-village of Dane county, Wisconsin, about 15 miles W. from Madison, contains a good flouring mill, and near 100 inhabitants.

BLACK FACE, a post-office of Nottaway county, Virginia.

BLACK FERRY, a post-office of Randolph county, Arkansas.

BLACKFEET INDIANS, (Fr. *Pièds Noirs*, pe-à' nwar,) a powerful and warlike tribe in the N. and W. portions of Missouri Territory.

BLACKFISH, a small river of Arkansas, flows through Crittenden county into St. Francis river.

BLACKFORD, a county in the E. N. E. part of Indiana, contains 180 square miles. It is drained by the Salamonie river. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and the soil productive. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, pork, cattle, and horses are the staple productions. In 1850 this county produced 67,060 bushels of corn; 18,262 of wheat; 9384 of oats, and 1254 tons of hay. It contained in that year 5 churches, and 20 pupils attending public schools. The Salamonie river is a fine mill-stream. Blackford was organized in 1837. Capital, Hartford. Population, 2860.

BLACKFORD, a post-office of Hancock county, Kentucky.

BLACKFORD, Indiana. See **HARTFORD**.

BLACK FORK, of Richland county, Ohio, flows into the Mohican river.

BLACK HALL, a district in De Kalb county, Georgia. Population, 1078.

BLACK HAWK, a new county in the N. E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar river, which flows in a S. E. direction, dividing it into nearly equal parts. The prairies of this county are estimated to be more extensive than the timbered land. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. In 1850 there were raised 2150 bushels of Indian corn; 160 of wheat, and 235 tons of hay. This county is not yet fully organized. Population, 135.

BLACK HAWK, a small post-village of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

BLACK HAWK, a small post-village of Carroll county, Mississippi, 80 miles N. from Jackson.

BLACK HAWK, a village of Clark county, Missouri, on the right bank of the Des Moines river.

BLACK HAWK, a post-office of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

BLACK HAWK CREEK, Iowa, enters the Red Cedar river in Black Hawk county.

BLACK HETH, a post-office of Chesterfield county, Virginia.

BLACK HILL, a post-office of Kaufman county, Texas.

BLACK HILLS, the name of a mountain range in Missouri Territory: commencing near the Missouri river in about 47° N. lat. and 103° W. lon., it extends nearly along this meridian to about 43° N. lat., and then suddenly changes its direction, running nearly due west, till it is lost among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains. It divides the tributaries of the Yellowstone from those of the Missouri on the east, and from those of the Platte river on the south. Laramie Peak, the highest known summit of this range, has an elevation of about 8000 feet above the sea. Recent explorations have shown that the portion running north and south is much nearer to the Missouri river than was formerly supposed; in consequence of which, several affluents of that river are considerably shorter than they are usually represented on the maps.

BLACK HOLE, a post-office of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

BLACK HORSE, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

BLACK JACK, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

BLACK JACK, a post-office of Scott county, Arkansas.

BLACK JACK, a post-office of Robertson county, Tennessee.

BLACK JACK, a post-office of Lawrence county, Illinois.

BLACK JACK GROVE, a small village of Hopkins county, Texas.

BLACK JACK VALLEY, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

BLACK LAKE, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

BLACK LAKE, of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, is formed by a bayou of its own name, and discharges its waters through Saline bayou.

BLACK LAKE BAYOU, of Louisiana, commences in Claiborne parish, and flowing southward enters Black Lake in Natchitoches parish.

BLACK LAND, a post-office of Tishemingo county, Mississippi.

BLACKLEYVILLE, a post-village in Wayne county, Ohio, about 8 miles S. W. from Wooster.

BLACK LICK, a post-township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the Conemaugh river, 12 miles S. by W. from Indiana. Population, 2043.

BLACK LICK CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conemaugh in Indiana county.

BLACK LOG MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Juniata river south-westward, along the S. E. boundary of Mifflin, separating it from Juniata county.

BLACKLEYSVILLE, a post-office of Wayne county, Ohio.

BLACK MINGO, a post-office of Williamsburgh district, South Carolina.

BLACK MOUNTAIN. See **MOUNT MITCHELL**.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, a post-office of McDowell county, North Carolina.

BLACK OAK, a post-office of Charleston district, South Carolina.

BLACK OAK GROVE, a post-office of Hardeman county, Tennessee.

BLACK OAK POINT, a post-office of Hickory county, Missouri.

BLACK RIVER, of Windsor county, Vermont, falls into the Connecticut river a little below Springfield.

BLACK RIVER, of Orleans county, in the N. part of Vermont, falls into Memphremagog lake.

BLACK RIVER, of New York, rises in Herkimer county, and flows north-westward through Oneida and Lewis counties to the Great Bend. Below this it pursues a westerly course, and passing by Watertown, flows through Black River bay into Lake Ontario. The whole length is about 125 miles, and the breadth at Watertown (6 miles from its mouth) is 60 yards. There is a fall of 63 feet near Turin, Lewis county, below which the river is navigable about 40 miles to Carthage. From the latter place to Watertown the navigation is obstructed by extensive rapids. A canal has been opened from the upper falls to the Erie canal at Rome.

BLACK RIVER, of New Jersey. See **LAMINGTON RIVER**.

BLACK RIVER, of South Carolina, rises near the N. W. border of Sumter district, and flowing in a south-easterly course, falls into the Pedee river near its mouth, and a few miles above Georgetown.

BLACK RIVER, of Louisiana. See **WASHITA**.

BLACK RIVER, or **BIG BLACK RIVER**, of Missouri and Arkansas, the largest affluent of White river, rises in the S. E. part of the former state, and flowing in a general southerly course, enters the White river about 40 miles below Batesville, in Arkansas. It is navigable by steamboats during 9 months of the year, for about 100 miles from its mouth. Its whole length is perhaps 400 miles. It abounds with trout and other excellent fish.

BLACK RIVER, formed by two branches which rise in the N. part of Ashland county, Ohio, flows in a general northerly direction, and after traversing Lorain county, empties itself into Lake Erie.

BLACK RIVER, or **NORTH BLACK RIVER**, of Michigan, a small stream which rises in the W. part of the state and enters Lake Michigan on the line between Allegan and Ottawa counties.

BLACK RIVER, or **DULUDE**, of Michigan, rises in Sanilac county, and flowing nearly southward, enters St. Clair river at Port Huron, 2 miles S. from Lake Huron. The whole length is, perhaps, 80 miles. Small vessels can ascend 20 miles from its mouth.

BLACK RIVER, or **SOUTH BLACK RIVER**, of Michigan, a small stream which enters Lake Michigan at South Haven, in Van Buren county.

BLACK RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Johnson county, and flowing north-eastward, falls into Lamine river in Cooper county, about 20 miles from its mouth.

Branches.—The Clear fork enters the river from the right, in Johnson county. Dan's fork flows into it from the left, in Saline county. The Salt Fork flows through Saline county and enters the river from the left. These are more properly affluents than branches.

BLACK RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Marathon county, in the N. central part of the state, and flows in a south-westerly course through La Crosse county into the Mississippi. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and maintains that width for about 50 miles to the falls, which are at the head of navigation for small boats. The Indian name is Sappah.

BLACK RIVER, of Missouri Territory, falls into the N. fork of Platte river about 150 miles below Fort Laramie.

BLACK RIVER, a post-office of Jefferson county, New York.

BLACK RIVER, a township in Independence county, Arkansas. Population, 742.

BLACK RIVER, a township in Lawrence county, Arkansas. Population, 663.

BLACK RIVER, a post-township in Lorain county, Ohio. Population, 659.

BLACK RIVER, a post-village in the above county, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Black river, 124 miles N. N. E. from Columbus, and 8 miles N. from Elyria. It is the principal port of the county, having a beacon and several warehouses.

BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, a post-office of New Hanover county, North Carolina.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, a post-office of La Crosse county, Wisconsin.

BLACK ROCK, a post-town of Erie county, New York, at the commencement of Niagara river, about 2 miles below Buffalo. It may properly be regarded as a part of Buffalo, with which it is soon to be incorporated. It has 5 or 6 stores, and 3 churches, viz. 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist. It possesses abundant water-power, furnished by the Niagara river: there are numerous flour mills, and other establishments. Population, about 2000.

BLACK ROCK, a post-office of Baltimore county, Maryland.

BLACK ROCK, a post-office of Rappahannock county, Virginia.

BLACKS AND WHITES, a post-office of Notaway county, Virginia.

BLACK'S BLUFF, a post-office of Wilcox county, Alabama.

BLACKSBURG, a post-village of Montgomery county, Virginia, about 200 miles W. by S from Richmond. Population, about 250.

BLACKSHIRE'S, a post-office of Marion county, Virginia.

BLACK SPRING, a small village of Baldwin county, Georgia, about 158 miles N. W. from Savannah.

BLACKSTOCKS, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

BLACKSTONE, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 35 miles N. W. from Boston. It contains a bank. Population, 4391.

BLACKSTONE RIVER, Mass., rises in Worcester co., and running in a S. E. course, meets the tide-waters in Providence river. The Blackstone canal follows this river from Worcester to within about 8 miles of its mouth. It affords valuable water-power.

BLACKSVILLE, a post-village of Monongalia county, Virginia, 20 miles N. W. from Morgantown. The line between Virginia and Pennsylvania passes through the village. It has a few stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

BLACK SWAMP, a post-office of Sandusky county, Ohio.

BLACKVILLE, a small village of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

BLACKVILLE, a small post-village of Barnwell district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina railroad, 90 miles W. N. W. from Charleston.

BLACK WALNUT, a small post-village of Halifax county, Virginia, 138 miles S. W. from Richmond.

BLACK WARRIOR RIVER, Alabama, is formed by the Mulberry fork and Locust fork, which unite near the S. extremity of Walker county. The river then flows south-westerly, and passing by Tuscaloosa and Eutaw, falls into the Tombigbee, a little above Demopolis. It is navigable for steamboats 150 miles from its mouth, which is nearly the whole extent of the main stream. Large steamboats make regular passages from Mobile to Tuscaloosa, a distance of 305 miles. Stone coal, iron, and other valuable minerals are found along its banks. This river is sometimes called Tuscaloosa, which was the Indian name.

BLACK WATER, a post-office of Sussex county, Delaware.

BLACK WATER, a post-office of Sussex county, Virginia.

BLACK WATER, a post-office of Kemper county, Mississippi.

BLACK WATER, a post-office of Morgan county, Kentucky.

BLACKWATER CREEK of Walker county, Alabama, enters the Mulberry fork of Black Warrior river.

BLACKWATER RIVER, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, falls into the Contoocook river, about 8 miles N. W. of Concord.

BLACKWATER RIVER, in the S. part of Virginia, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge, and flows eastward through Franklin county into the Staunton river.

BLACKWATER RIVER, in the S. E. part of

Virginia, rises in Prince George county, and flowing in a general S. E. course, falls into Nottaway river, near the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina, after forming the boundary between Southampton on the right, and Isle of Wight and Nansemond on the left.

BLACKWELL, a post-office of Caswell county, North Carolina.

BLACKWELL'S, a small village of Somerset county, New Jersey, on Millstone river, 6½ miles S. from Somerville.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, in the East River, opposite New York, is the seat of the city penitentiary.

BLACK WOLF, a small post-village of Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

BLACKWOODTOWN, a thriving post-village of Camden county, New Jersey, on Big Timber creek, 12 miles S. S. E. from Camden. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several stores and mills.

BLADEN, a county in the S. E. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Cape Fear river, and bounded on the N. E. by South river. The surface is generally level, and is diversified by a number of small and beautiful lakes, which abound with trout and other fish: some of these lakes are 3 or 4 miles in diameter. The soil of the county is sandy, and rests on extensive beds of marl. The chief products are Indian corn, potatoes, and rice. In 1850 this county produced 217,415 bushels of corn; 100,523 of sweet potatoes, and 73,530 pounds of rice. There were 6 saw mills, 6 turpentine distilleries, and 41 tar and turpentine manufactories. It contained 26 churches. Tar, turpentine, and other products are procured from the pine forests. Cape Fear river is navigated by steamboats through this county. Capital, Elizabeth. The county was formed in 1734, and named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

BLADENSBURG, a post-village of Prince George county, Maryland, on the East Branch of the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Washington railroad, 6 miles N. E. from Washington. Population, about 500.

BLADENSBURG, a post-village of Knox county, Ohio, 43 miles in a direct line N. E. from Columbus. The land around it is fertile and well cultivated.

BLADON'S LANDING, a village of Choctaw county, Alabama, on the Tombigbee river, 4 miles above Coffeeville.

BLADON'S SPRINGS, a post-village and fashionable watering-place of Choctaw county, Alabama.

BLAIN, a post-office of Perry county, Pennsylvania.

BLAINE, a post-office of Lawrence county, Kentucky.

BLAIN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of

Grainger county, Tennessee, 202 miles from Nashville.

BLAINSVILLE, a post-village of Posey county, Indiana, on the plank-road from Evansville to New Harmony, 13 miles N. W. from the former.

BLAIR, a county in the S. S. W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 650 square miles. The Little Juniata rises in the N. part, and the Frankstown branch of Juniata flows through the county in a northeasterly direction: it is also drained by Clover creek. The surface is very mountainous, the Alleghany mountain forming the boundary on the W., and Tussey's mountain on the E. The interior is also traversed by Dunning's and Brush mountain. The soil of the limestone valleys is very fertile, and well cultivated, but nearly half of the county is too rugged and sterile for tillage. Grain, cattle, pork, and iron are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 267,349 bushels of wheat; 145,851 of corn; 173,017 of oats; 13,637 tons of hay, and 203,088 pounds of butter. There were 30 flour and grist mills, 12 saw mills, 3 iron-mining establishments, 11 forges, 9 furnaces, 2 foundries, 2 nail factories, 2 manufactories of cabinet ware, 3 of agricultural implements, 3 of stoves and ranges, and 1 of coaches, 4 woollen factories, 1 rolling mill, 1 distillery, and 16 tanneries. It contained 39 churches and 4 newspaper establishments. There were 6249 pupils attending public schools, and 190 attending academies or other schools. The iron mines of this county are rich, and extensively worked; bituminous coal is found in the mountain on the W. border. The Central railroad passes through the county. The Pennsylvania canal and Portage railroad terminate at the county seat. Blair county was formed in 1845-6 out of parts of Bedford and Huntingdon, and named in honor of John Blair, one of the early settlers of this region. Capital, Hollidaysburg. Population, 21,777.

BLAIR, a township of Blair county, Pennsylvania, on the Frankstown branch of Juniata river, 120 miles W. from Harrisburg, is intersected by the Pennsylvania railroad and canal. Population, including Hollidaysburg, 3421.

BLAIRSTOWN, a post-township of Warren county, New Jersey, on Paulinskill creek. Population, 1405.

BLAIRSTOWN, formerly GRAVEL HILL, a post-village in the above township, on Paulinskill creek, 85 miles N. by W. from Trenton. It contains 2 churches, a classical academy, a large grist mill, and about 30 dwellings.

BLAIRSVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh river, and on the Pennsylvania canal, 75 miles by canal E. from Pittsburg, 171 miles W. from Harrisburg, and about 3 miles N. from the Central railroad. It is a place

of active trade, and the most populous town of the county. The greater part of the grain, pork, lumber, and coal which are exported from the county, are shipped at this place. The river is crossed here by a handsome bridge, with a single arch of 295 feet. Blairsville contains 5 or 6 churches and a number of substantial buildings of brick and stone. Two papers are issued here. Pop. 1135.

BLAIRSVILLE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BLAIRSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Union county, Georgia, 165 miles N. by W. from Milledgeville. It is surrounded by the magnificent mountain scenery of the Blue Ridge, and by a region which is remarkably rich in minerals. Among these are gold, iron, and marble. The village contains a court house, 2 hotels, 1 school, and 6 stores.

BLAIRSVILLE, a small post-village in Posey county, Indiana.

BLAIRSVILLE, a small village of Williamson county, Illinois, on Big Muddy river, 40 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, was laid out in 1847.

BLAKELY, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 25 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre, is drained by Lackawanna river, and contains large mines of anthracite coal. Population, 1703.

BLAKELY, a post-office of Stokes county, North Carolina.

BLAKELY, a small post-village, capital of Early county, Georgia, 170 miles S. W. from Milledgeville, contains 1 church, 1 school, and several stores. It was made the county seat in 1826.

BLAKELY, a post-village, capital of Baldwin county, Alabama, on the Tensaw river, at its entrance into Mobile bay, about 12 miles E. by N. from Mobile. It has a harbour accessible to steamboats, and contains a court house and numerous stores.

BLAKESBURG, a village of Putnam county, Indiana, 11 miles N. from Greencastle, the county town.

BLAKESBURG, a post-office of Wapello county, Iowa.

BLAKESVILLE, a small village of Harrison county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, about 20 miles S. S. E. from Corydon.

BLANC, a post-office of Fulton county, Ohio.

BLANCHARD, a post-township of Piscataquis county, Maine, about 120 miles N. of Augusta, intersected by the Piscataquis river. Population, 192.

BLANCHARD, a township in the N. W. part of Hancock county, Ohio. Population, 1051.

BLANCHARD, a township in the N. part of Hardin county, Ohio. Population, 252.

BLANCHARD, a township in the E. part of Putnam county, Ohio. Population, 1395.

BLANCHARD'S BRIDGE, a small post-village in Hancock county, Ohio.

BLANCHARD'S FORK rises in the N. W. cen-

tral part of Ohio, and joins the Auglaize river in Putnam county.

BLANCHE, a post-office of Lafayette county, Missouri.

BLANCHE FURNACE, a small village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

BLANCHESTER, a small post-village of Clinton county, Ohio, 15 miles S. S. W. from Wilmington.

BLANDENVILLE, or BLANDENSBURG, a small post-village of McDonough county, Illinois, 100 miles N. W. from Springfield.

BLANDVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Ballard county, Kentucky, on Mayfield creek, about 7 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi river. It has 2 churches and several stores. Population, near 500.

BLANFORD, a post-township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, 15 miles W. by N. of Springfield, is intersected by branches of Westfield river, and has excellent water-power. Population, 1418.

BLANKET HILL, a post-office of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

BLAUVELTVILLE, a post-village of Rockland county, New York, on the Erie railroad, 29 miles N. from New York city.

BLAWENBURG, a post-village of Somerset county, New Jersey, 15 miles N. by E. from Trenton, has 1 church and 1 store.

BLED SOE, a county in the S. E. central part of Tennessee, has an area of 480 square miles. It is drained by Sequatchy river. The surface is elevated and rather mountainous. The soil produces Indian corn, oats, and grass. In 1850 there were raised 407,025 bushels of corn; 83,670 of oats, and 42,427 pounds of butter. Stone coal is found in the county. It contained 23 churches: 600 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending academies and other schools. Capital, Pikeville. Population, 5959, of whom 5132 were free, and 827, slaves.

BLED SOE, a post-office of Hickory county, Missouri.

BLED SOE'S LANDING, a post-office of Crittenden county, Arkansas.

BLEEKER, a post-township of Fulton county, New York, about 50 miles N. W. from Albany. Population, 510.

BLENDON, a post-township in the N. part of Franklin county, Ohio. Population, 1303.

BLENDON INSTITUTE, a small village in Franklin county, Ohio.

BLENHHEIM, a post-township of Schoharie county, New York, 42 miles W. S. W. from Albany. Population, 1314.

BLENHHEIM, a post-village in the S. part of Schoharie county, New York, 45 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

BLINK BONNY, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

BLISH'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin county, Missouri.

BLISSFIELD, a township in the E. part of

Lenawee county, Michigan. Population, 924.

BLISSFIELD, a post-village in the above township, on the Raisin river, and on the railroad from Toledo to Adrian, 22 miles N. W. from the former, and 10 miles from Adrian. It contains several stores and mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

BLISSVILLE, a post-office of Oneida county, New York.

BLISSVILLE, a post-office of Marshall county, Indiana.

BLISSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson county, Illinois.

BLIVEN'S MILLS, a post-office of McHenry county, Illinois, 23 miles W. N. W. from Waukegan.

BLOCKER'S, a post-office of Cumberland county, North Carolina.

BLOCK HOUSE, a post-office of Scott county, Virginia.

BLOCK ISLAND, belonging to Rhode Island, is situated in the Atlantic ocean, about midway between Point Judith and Montauk point, the eastern extremity of Long Island. It is 8 miles in length, and from 2 to 5 miles in breadth, and constitutes the township of New Shoreham. On the N. W. part are 2 fixed lights, 58 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 13' N., lon. 71° 35' W.

BLOCKLEY, a post-township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, opposite Philadelphia, intersected by the Columbia railroad. Population, 5916.

BLOCKVILLE, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

BLODGETT'S MILLS, a post-office of Cortlandt county, New York.

BLOOD'S POINT, a post-office, situated in the N. part of De Kalb county, Illinois.

BLOODY RUN, a post-village of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the Raystown branch of the Juniata, 8 miles E. from Bedford. It has a church and several stores.

BLOOM, a township of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the Susquehanna river, immediately above the mouth of Fishing creek. It contains Bloomfield, the county seat. Population, 3122.

BLOOM, a township in the W. part of Fairfield county, Ohio. Population, 2289.

BLOOM, a township in Morgan county, Ohio, about 35 miles N. W. from Marietta. Population, 1346.

BLOOM, a township in the E. part of Scioto county, Ohio. Population, 1648.

BLOOM, a township in the S. part of Seneca county, Ohio. Population, 1742.

BLOOM, a township in Wood county, Ohio, about 26 miles S. from Maumee City.

BLOOM, a post-office of Rush county, Indiana.

BLOOM, a post-township in Cook county, Illinois, about 27 miles S. from Chicago.

BLOOM CENTRE, a post-office of Logan county, Ohio.

BLOOMER, a post-office of Sebastian county, Arkansas.

BLOOMERY, a post-office of Hampshire county, Virginia.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, 32 miles N. from Augusta.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village in the above township, on the S. side of Kennebeck river, opposite Skowhegan, with which it is connected by a bridge, about 30 miles N. by E. from Augusta. The principal portion of the inhabitants are engaged in the lumber business. It contains 2 churches, an academy, 1 paper mill, 1 bank with a capital of \$75,000, and several shoe manufactories.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township of Essex county, Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 60 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 244.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, 7 miles N. W. from Hartford, intersected by Wood river. Population, 1412.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township of Essex county, New Jersey, 3 or 4 miles N. from Newark, intersected by the Morris canal. Population, 3385.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of the above township, 3½ miles N. N. W. from Newark, and 54 miles N. E. from Trenton. It is built principally on one street, 2 or 3 miles in length, and contains 4 or 5 churches and several seminaries. In the vicinity are manufactories of cotton, wool, paper, &c. Population, estimated at 2000.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. E. from Meadville, drained by Oil creek. Population, 838.

BLOOMFIELD, a small post-village in the above township, about 240 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

BLOOMFIELD, a small post-borough of Centre township, and capital of Perry county, Pennsylvania, 24 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, and 5 miles from the Central railroad. It has a court house, several churches, an academy, and over 600 inhabitants.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Loudon county, Virginia, 168 miles N. by W. from Richmond, has a church and a few stores.

BLOOMFIELD, a handsome post-village of Nelson county, Kentucky, 39 miles S. W. from Frankfort, is situated in a rich farming district, and is one of the largest places in the county. It contains one church, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in the E. part of Jackson county, Ohio. Population, 1402.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Jefferson county, Ohio, 12 miles W. by S. from Steubenville.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in the W. part of Logan county, Ohio. Population, 671.

BLOOMFIELD, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Morrow county, Ohio.

BLOOMFIELD, a small post-village in the

above township, about 31 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Pickaway county, Ohio, 10 miles N. by W. from Circleville.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Scioto county, Ohio, on the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad, 18 miles from Portsmouth, and about 100 miles S. from Columbus. Population, 150.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in the N. W. part of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population, 789.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in the S. E. central part of Oakland county, Michigan. Population, 1693.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Jay county, Indiana, 7 miles N. from Portland.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in La Grange county, Indiana, about 20 miles N. by E. from Albion. Population, 93.

BLOOMFIELD, a flourishing post-village, capital of Greene county, Indiana, near the W. Fork of White river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 80 miles S. W. from Indianapolis. It is situated on high ground, one mile E. from the river. The fertility of the surrounding land, and the navigation of the canal, render this a place of active business.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Adams county, Illinois, 6 miles E. from the Mississippi river.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Edgar county, Illinois, about 125 miles E. from Springfield.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of McDonough county, Illinois, 3½ miles S. E. from Macomb.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-village, capital of Stoddard county, Missouri, on Lick creek, a tributary of Lake Stoddard, 280 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

BLOOMFIELD, the capital of Davis county, Iowa, 95 miles S. W. from Iowa City, is situated on a fine rolling prairie, and is the principal town in the county. It is surrounded with land of great fertility, which is rapidly filling up with settlers.

BLOOMFIELD, a small post-village of Des Moines county, Iowa.

BLOOMFIELD, a post-township in Walworth county, Wisconsin, about 45 miles S. S. W. from Milwaukee. Population, 879.

BLOOMFIELD CENTRE, a village in Bloomfield township, Oakland county, Michigan, on the Detroit and Pontiac railroad, 20 miles N. N. W. from Detroit.

BLOOMINGBURG, a post-village of Sullivan county, New York, 100 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

BLOOMINGBURG, a post-village of Fayette county, Ohio, on the E. Fork of Paint creek, 32 miles S. W. from Columbus. It is one of the principal villages of the county, containing 3 churches and several stores.

BLOOMINGDALE, a small post-village of Passaic county, New Jersey, on Pequannock creek, 25 miles N. W. from Newark.

BLOOMINGDALE, a post-office of Jefferson county, Ohio, 124 miles E. from Columbus.

BLOOMINGDALE, a township in Van Buren county, Michigan, about 20 miles W. N. W. from Kalamazoo. Population, 160.

BLOOMINGDALE, a post-township in Du Page county, Illinois, about 25 miles W. by N. from Chicago.

BLOOMINGDALE, a village of Logan county, Illinois, 35 miles S. S. E. from Peoria.

BLOOMINGDALE, a township in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Population, 909.

BLOOMINGDALE, a small village of Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

BLOOMING GROVE, a post-township near the centre of Orange county, New York. Population, 2184.

BLOOMING GROVE, a township in Richland county, Ohio, about 15 miles N. from Mansfield. Population, 1430.

BLOOMING GROVE, a small village of Richland county, Ohio.

BLOOMING GROVE, a village of Berrien county, Michigan, on the Lake shore, 5 miles S. by W. from St. Joseph.

BLOOMING GROVE, a post-township in Franklin county, Indiana, about 5 miles N. from Brookville. Population, 1276.

BLOOMING GROVE, a small village in the above township.

BLOOMING GROVE, a village in Bloomington township, in the N. part of Du Page county, Illinois.

BLOOMINGPORT, a small village of Randolph county, Indiana, 12 miles S. from Winchester.

BLOOMINGSBURG, a post-village of Fulton county, Indiana, 35 miles N. N. E. from Logansport.

BLOOMINGTON, a decayed post-village of Tipton county, Tennessee, is nearly deserted.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-office of Morgan county, Kentucky.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-office of Clinton county, Ohio.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-township in Monroe county, Indiana, about 50 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis. Population, 2532.

BLOOMINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Monroe county, Indiana, 51 miles S. W. from Indianapolis, and 80 miles N. W. from Louisville, Kentucky. It is pleasantly situated on the dividing ridge between the E. and W. forks of White river. The place was first settled in 1819. About half of the houses are built of brick, and the remainder of wood. The State University at this place is a flourishing institution. It was organized in 1829, and had in 1852, 175 students, with a library of 4200 volumes. The village contains one female academy, several churches, and 3 printing offices. The railroad which is extending from New Albany towards Chicago will pass through Bloomington. About 70 miles of the road were in operation in 1852. Population, estimated at 2000.

BLOOMINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of McLean county, Illinois, on the Galena Branch of the Central railroad, 65 miles N. E. from Springfield. It is pleasantly situated, and contains several churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Population, 1594.

BLOOMINGTON, a township in Buchanan county, Missouri. Population, 1295.

BLOOMINGTON, a thriving post-village of Buchanan county, Missouri, on the road from St. Joseph to Weston, 12 miles from each. The land around is fertile and well cultivated. The name of the post-office is De Kalb. The village has 4 dry-goods stores.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-village, capital of Macon county, Missouri, 106 miles N. by W. from Jefferson City, and 2 miles W. from the E. Fork of Chariton river, had, in 1850, 194 inhabitants.

BLOOMINGTON, Iowa. See MUSCATINE.

BLOOMINGTON, a township of Dane county, Wisconsin. Population, 291.

BLOOMINGTON, a post-office of Polk county, Oregon.

BLOOMING VALLEY, a small post-village of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the State road, 6 miles N. E. from Meadville, has about 100 inhabitants.

BLOOMINGVILLE, a post-village of Erie county, Ohio, 6 miles S. from Sandusky City.

BLOOMSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Bloom township, capital of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, is situated on Fishing creek, 1 mile N. from the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, 78 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated and well-built, and contains a new court house, 4 churches, 2 iron furnaces, and 1 foundry. The surrounding country contains abundance of iron ore and limestone. Two newspapers are published in the borough. Bloomsburg has considerable trade, for which the N. Branch canal affords facilities. The seat of justice was removed from Danville to this town by a vote of the people in 1845. Population of the township, 3122.

BLOOMSBURG, a post-village in Halifax county, Virginia, about 116 miles W. S. W. from Norfolk.

BLOOMSBURY, a thriving post-village of Warren and Hunterdon counties, New Jersey, on the Musconetcong river, and on the New Jersey Central railroad, about 40 miles N. W. from Trenton, and 7 miles E. S. E. from Easton. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and on the boundary between Hunterdon and Warren counties. It contains a cotton factory, a large merchant mill, and several stores.

BLOOMSBURY, of Mercer county, New Jersey. See TRENTON.

BLOOMVILLE, a post-village of Delaware county, New York, on the Coquago river, 74 miles S. W. from Albany. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

BLOOMVILLE, a post-village in Bloom township, Seneca county, Ohio, 36 miles S. W. from Sandusky City.

BLOOMVILLE, a post-village of Will county, Illinois, 50 miles S. S. W. from Chicago.

BLOSS, a township of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, 133 miles N. from Harrisburg, is intersected by the Corning and Blossburg railroad. Population, 850.

BLOSSBURG, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Tioga river, at the S. terminus of the Corning and Blossburg railroad, 133 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg. It owes its growth and importance to the valuable mines of bituminous coal which are worked in the vicinity. Iron ore is also found, in connection with the coal, and there is a furnace in operation at this place.

BLOSSMILL, a post-office of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

BLOSSOM PRAIRIE, a post-office of Lamar county, Texas.

BLOUNT, a county towards the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 955 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Locust Fork, and Mulberry Fork, of Black Warrior river. The county is partly occupied by small mountains, connected with the Blue Ridge, which extends near the N. border. The highlands affords fine timber and pasture; cotton and Indian corn are raised in the valleys. In 1850, Blount county produced 267,025 bushels of corn; 28,420 of sweet potatoes; 21,204 of oats, and 248 bales of cotton. There were 2 grist and saw mills, 2 tanneries, and 1 cabinet-ware manufactory. It contained 13 churches, and 435 pupils attending public schools. Blount's Springs are in this county. Capital, Blountsville. Population, 7367, of whom 6941 were free, and 426, slaves.

BLOUNT, a county in the E. S. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Holston river, navigable by steamboats, forms its boundary on the N. W., the Tennessee on the W.; the county is also intersected by Little river and numerous creeks. The surface is elevated and beautifully diversified by mountain ridges, the highest of which are called Iron or Smoky mountain, and Chilhowee mountain. The soil of the valleys is very fertile, and much improved. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 621,981 bushels of corn; 36,107 of wheat; 175,314 of oats, and 71,651 pounds of butter. It contained 15 churches, and 1283 pupils attending public schools. The streams of this county are rapid, and furnish immense motive-power. The E. Tennessee and Georgia railroad passes near the W. border. Extensive beds of marble, limestone, and iron ore are found. Capital, Marysville. This county, which is one of the oldest in the state, was named in honor of Willie Blount, the first governor of

Tennessee. Population, 12,382, of whom 11,298 were free, and 1084, slaves.

BLOUNT'S CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort county, North Carolina.

BLOUNT'S FERRY, a post-office of Columbia county, Florida.

BLOUNT'S or **BLUNT'S SPRING**, a fashionable watering place of Blount county, Alabama, on the Mulberry fork of Black Warrior river, about 80 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa. Chalybeate springs, with nearly every variety of sulphur springs, are found here.

BLOUNTSTOWN, a small post-village of Calhoun county, Florida.

BLOUNTSTVILLE, a village of Jones county, Georgia, 16 miles W. from Milledgeville.

BLOUNTSTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Blount county, Alabama, on the Locust fork of Black Warrior river, about 100 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa. It contains a court house, 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

BLOUNTSTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Sullivan county, Tennessee, a few miles N. W. from the Holston river, and about 100 miles N. E. from Knoxville.

BLOUNTSTVILLE, a small post-village of Delaware county, Indiana, 24 miles N. W. from Centreville.

BLOWING CAVE, a post-office of Decatur county, Georgia.

BLUE BALL, a small village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 3 or 4 miles S. from Freehold, has 2 churches, and about 25 dwellings.

BLUE BALL, a small post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BLUE BALL, a post-office of Cecil county, Maryland.

BLUE BALL, a post-office of Butler county, Ohio.

BLUE BAYOU, of Louisiana, flows S. E. on the boundary between Terre Bonne and La Fourche, interior parishes, and enters the Gulf of Mexico. It traverses a flat, swampy district, in which there is but little arable land.

BLUE BELL, a post-office of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

BLUE CREEK of Ohio, enters the Anglaize river in Paulding county.

BLUE CREEK, a post-office of Habersham county, Georgia.

BLUE CREEK, a post-office of Pike county, Alabama.

BLUE CREEK, a post-office of Adams county, Ohio.

BLUE CREEK, a post-office of Franklin county, Indiana, 6 miles S. by W. from Brookville.

BLUE CREEK, a township in Adams county, Indiana, about 10 miles S. S. E. from Decatur. Population, 425.

BLUE EARTH, a large county in the S. W. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, bounded on the N. E. by the Minnesota river, and on the W. by the Missouri. It is intersected by the

Rivière à Jacques, the Sioux, and the Mankato or Blue Earth rivers, from the last of which its name is derived. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Mankato.

BLUE EYE, a post-office of Benton co., Ala.

BLUE GRASS, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

BLUE GRASS, a post-village of Scott county, Iowa, 45 miles E. by S. from Iowa City.

BLUE HILL, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine, about 80 miles E. from Augusta. Population, 1939.

BLUE HILL, a post-office of Williamson county, Texas.

BLUE HILL FALLS, a post-office of Hancock county, Maine.

BLUE HILLS, a ridge in New Hampshire, of which Saddleback mountain is the principal peak.

BLUE HOUSE, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

BLUE LICK, a post-office of Franklin county, Alabama.

BLUE LICK, a post-office of Clark county, Indiana, 9 miles W. N. W. from Charleston.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS, a post-office of Nicholas co., Ky. See KENTUCKY. p. 561.

BLUE MOUND, a post-township in Dane county, Wisconsin, about 22 miles S. W. from Madison. Population, 334.

BLUE MOUND, a small village of Iowa county, Wisconsin.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, a township in Izard county, Arkansas. Population, 334.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, of Pennsylvania. See KITTATINNY.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, of Oregon, a range extending from about 46° N. lat., southward to the limits of Utah Territory. It is about 200 miles E. from the Coast Range, with which it is nearly parallel.

BLUE PLUM, a post-office of Washington county, Tennessee.

BLUE POND, a post-office of Cherokee county, Alabama.

BLUE RIDGE, the most easterly ridge of the Alleghany mountains, extending in an almost continuous chain from West point, in New York, through Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, to the N. part of Alabama. This range, after passing through the north-western counties of New Jersey, is traversed by the Delaware, immediately below the influx of the Lehigh, and again by the Schuylkill at Reading. It runs in a south-westerly course, nearly parallel to the Blue mountains of Pennsylvania, between Lancaster and Lebanon, York and Cumberland, Franklin and Adams counties, to the Maryland line. In Pennsylvania it is termed the South mountain. Crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, it first takes the name of Blue Ridge. It forms the dividing line between Eastern and Western Virginia. A large portion of the streams of Eastern Virginia have their sources on the

south-eastern slope of this range. The Roanoke and James river alone take their rise considerably farther inland, breaking through the Blue Ridge, in order to convey their waters to the distant sea. This mountain range advancing south, passes near the western limit of North Carolina, grazes the N. W. extremity of S. Carolina, intersects the N. W. part of Georgia, and is finally lost in Alabama. Mount Mitchell, 6476 feet high, in North Carolina, is the most elevated summit of this range, and of the whole Appalachian system. The Otter peaks, in Bedford county, Virginia, the next highest portion of the Blue Ridge, have an elevation of about 4200 feet above the sea.

BLUE RIDGE, a post-office of Botetourt county, Virginia.

BLUE RIDGE, a post-office of Yancey county, North Carolina.

BLUE RIDGE, a post-office of Gilmer county, Georgia.

BLUE RIDGE, a post-office of Shelby county, Indiana.

BLUE RIVER of Indiana, rises in Henry county, in the E. part of the state, and flows in a S. W. direction to the mouth of Sugar creek, in Johnson county; after which it takes the name of Driftwood fork, or East fork of White river. It is from 30 to 60 yards wide above Sugar creek, and affords excellent water-power. The chief towns on its banks are Newcastle and Shelbyville.

BLUE RIVER, in the S. part of Indiana, is a fine mill stream, which rises in Washington county, and flowing south-westerly, falls into the Ohio at Leavenworth.

BLUE RIVER, a small stream of Whitley county, Indiana, flows into Eel river, 2 miles below Columbia.

BLUE RIVER, a small stream of Grant county, Wisconsin, flows into the Wisconsin river.

BLUE RIVER, a township in Harrison county, Indiana.

BLUE RIVER, a township in Johnson county, Indiana. Population, 964.

BLUE RIVER, a small village of Iowa county, Wisconsin.

BLUE ROCK, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

BLUE ROCK, a post-township in Muskingum county, Ohio, about 15 miles S. S. E. from Zanesville. Population, 1476.

BLUE'S POINT, a post-office of Crittenden county, Arkansas.

BLUE SPRING, a post-office of Smythe county, Virginia.

BLUE SPRING, a post-office of Morgan county, Alabama.

BLUE SPRING, a village of Baker county, Georgia, 20 miles N. E. from Newton.

BLUE SPRING, a post-office of Stewart county, Tennessee.

BLUE SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Barren county, Kentucky.

BLUE SPRINGS, a post-village of Jackson county, Missouri, 9 miles S. E. from Independence.

BLUESTONE, a small river in the S. W. part of Virginia, rises in Tazewell county, flows north-eastward through Mercer county, and falls into the New river, 5 miles above the mouth of the Greenbrier.

BLUE STONE, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Greenbrier county, Virginia.

BLUE WING, a post-office of Granville county, North Carolina.

BLUFF, a village of Holt county, Missouri, about 90 miles N. W. from Independence.

BLUFFE, a post-office of Sauk county, Wisconsin.

BLUFFDALE, a post-village of Greene county, Illinois, 65 miles W. S. W. from Springfield.

BLUFFDALE, a small post-village of Des Moines county, Iowa.

BLUFF POINT, a post-office of Yates county, New York.

BLUFF PORT, a post-office of Sumter county, Alabama.

BLUFFPORT, a village of Howard county, Missouri, on the left bank of the Missouri river.

BLUFF SPRING, a post-village of Talbot county, Georgia, about 30 miles N. E. from Columbus City.

BLUFF SPRING, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

BLUFF SPRING, a post-village of Attala county, Mississippi.

BLUFF SPRING, a post-office of Johnson county, Missouri.

BLUFF SPRINGS, a post-office of Gibson county, Tennessee.

BLUFF SPRINGS, a small village of Jackson county, Tennessee.

BLUFFTON, a post-office of Beaufort county, South Carolina.

BLUFFTON, a post-village, capital of Wells county, Indiana, on the Wabash river, 101 miles N. E. from Indianapolis, 25 miles S. from Fort Wayne, was first settled in 1838. It contains a good court house, 4 or 5 churches, and 477 inhabitants.

BLUFFTON, a small post-village of Marquette county, Wisconsin, 60 miles N. by E. from Madison.

BLUFFVILLE, a post-office of Carroll county, Illinois, 3 miles E. from the Mississippi river.

BLUNDERVILLE, a village of Ballard county, Kentucky.

BLYTHE, a township of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Schuylkill river, 5 miles N. E. from Pottsville, is intersected by the Schuylkill Valley railroad. Population, 3778.

BLYTHE, a township in Marion county, Arkansas. Population, 273.

BLYTHEVILLE, a post-village in the S. part of Jasper county, Missouri.

BOALSBERG, a post-village of Harris township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated in Penn valley, near the source of Spring creek, 85 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, and 10 miles S. from Bellefonte. Population, near 400.

BOARDMAN, a post-township in Mahoning county, Ohio, about 6 miles E. from Canfield. Population, 1026.

BOARDTREE, a post-office of Cherokee county, Georgia.

BOARDVILLE, a small village of Passaic county, New Jersey, on Ringwood river, 21 miles N. W. from Hackensack.

BOBTOWN, a small manufacturing village in Pittsfield township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 30 miles W. N. W. from Northampton. The principal articles of manufacture are woollen goods.

BODCAU LAKE, of Bossier parish, in the N. W. part of Louisiana. Bodcau bayou or river enters the N. E. extremity, and also forms the outlet by which the water is discharged from the other end into Red river. Length, about 20 miles; greatest breadth, 3 or 4 miles.

BODCAU BAYOU or RIVER, of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in the S. W. part of the former state, and flowing southward into Louisiana, enters Red river in Bossier parish, after passing through Bodcau lake.

BODEGA, a small village of Sonoma county, in the N. W. part of California, is situated near the seacoast, 62 miles in a straight line N. W. by N. from San Francisco.

BODENHAM, a post-village in Giles county, Tennessee, about 70 miles S. S. W. from Nashville.

BODY CAMP, a post-office of Bedford county, Virginia.

BOETIA, a post-office of Mercer county, Ohio.

BOEUF (bêf) BAYOU, in Louisiana, communicates with Red river and the Atchafalaya.

BOEUF BAYOU, of Arkansas and Louisiana, commences in Chicot county of the former state, a few miles W. from the Mississippi, from which it derives supplies in times of floods. After passing into Louisiana, it flows south-westward to the E. border of Caldwell parish, and turning toward the S. E., unites with Washita river, about 10 miles above Harrisonburg. In high-water, steamboats can ascend from the Washita about 150 miles.

BOEUFF PRAIRIE, a post-office of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

BOGARDS, a post-village of Carroll county, Missouri, about 100 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

BOGANSVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

BOGARD, a post-township in Daviess county, Indiana. Population, 598.

BOG GROVE, a township in Kendall county, Illinois. Population, 1343.

Boggs, a township of Centre county, Pennsylvania, about 90 miles N. W. from Harris-

burg, drained by Bald Eagle creek. Population, 1923.

BOGGS, a township of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, 115 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, drained by Clearfield creek. Population, 464.

BOGHT, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

BOGUE HOMO CREEK, of Mississippi, falls into Leaf river from the N. in Perry county, a few miles below Augusta.

BOGUS RUN, a post-office of Stark county, Indiana.

BOHEMIA CREEK, Maryland, flows into Elk river.

BOILING SPRING, a post-office of Fentress county, Tennessee, 133 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

BOILING SPRINGS, a small post-village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

BOILING SPRINGS, a post-office of Benton county, Alabama.

BOILSTON, a post-office of Henderson county, North Carolina.

BOIS BLANC ISLAND, in Lake Huron, about 10 miles S. E. from Mackinaw, is 10 miles long and 3 broad.

BOIS D'ARC, a township in Hempstead county, Arkansas. Population, 351.

BOIS D'ARC, a village of Green county, Missouri, about 130 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

BOIS D'ARC (bo'dark') RIVER of Texas, also called **EAST FORK** of the Trinity, rises in the N. part of the state, and flowing southward, enters Trinity river in Kaufman county.

BOIS D'ARC CREEK, Ellis county, Texas, flows eastward into Trinity river.

BOKE'S CREEK, a township in Logan county, Ohio. Population, 583.

BOKE'S CREEK, a post-office of Union county, Ohio.

BOLAND'S, a post-office of Itawamba county, Mississippi.

BOLIGEE, a post-office of Greene county, Alabama.

BOLINGREEN, a post-office of Holmes county, Mississippi.

BOLINGTON, a post-office of Loudon county, Virginia.

BOLIVAR, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its W. boundary, separating it from Arkansas. The surface is a level and alluvial plain, usually called "swamp land," part of which is frequently overflowed by the river. The soil is extremely fertile, but a large part of it remains uncultivated, being considered less healthy than the uplands of the interior. Cotton is the chief product. In 1850 this county produced 4723 bales of cotton; 107,075 bushels of corn, and 29,066 of sweet potatoes. It contained 3 churches. Capital, Bolivia. Population, 2577, of whom 397 were free, and 2180, slaves.

BOLIVAR, a post-township of Allegheny county, New York, 285 miles W. S. W. from Albany. Population, 708.

BOLIVAR, a post-village in the above township, 285 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

BOLIVAR, a village of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the Central railroad and Pennsylvania canal, 24 miles E. N. E. from Greensburg. A plank-road connects this point with Indiana court house.

BOLIVAR, a post-office of Frederick county, Maryland.

BOLIVAR, a post-office of Jackson county, Alabama.

BOLIVAR, Galveston county, Texas. See **POINT BOLIVAR**.

BOLIVAR, a township in Jefferson county, Arkansas. Population, 686.

BOLIVAR, a post-village, capital of Poinsett county, Arkansas, 147 miles N. E. from Little Rock. It is situated in a level and fertile region, which produces cotton and maize.

BOLIVAR, a handsome and thriving town, capital of Hardeman county, Tennessee, is situated 1 mile S. from the Hatchee river, and 170 miles S. W. from Nashville. The river is navigable for steamboats from six to nine months in the year. Bolivar is surrounded by rich land and wealthy planters, and has an active, increasing trade. It contains 3 or more churches, 2 academies, and (in 1853) about 1200 inhabitants.

BOLIVAR, a thriving post-village of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, at the junction of the Sandy and Beaver canal with the Ohio canal, 111 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, about 500.

BOLIVAR, a post-village, capital of Polk county, Missouri, about 110 miles S. W. from Jefferson City. It contains a court house and 1 or 2 churches. Population in 1852, about 500.

BOLIVIA, a post-village, capital of Bolivar county, Mississippi, on the Mississippi river, about 150 miles above Vicksburg, has a landing for steamboats, and a few houses.

BOLIVIA, a village of St. Genevieve county, Missouri, about 20 miles S. W. from the Mississippi river.

BOLSTEN'S MILLS, a post-office of Cumberland county, Maine.

BOLTON, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont, about 20 miles N. W. from Montpelier, intersected by the Vermont Central railroad. Population, 602.

BOLTON, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 27 miles W. by N. of Boston. Population, 1263.

BOLTON, a post-township of Tolland co., Conn., on the Providence, Hartford, and Fish-kill railroad, about 15 miles E. from Hartford. This township contains an extensive quarry of a superior quality of stone. Pop., 600.

BOLTON, a post-township of Warren county, New York, on Schroon river and Lake George, about 68 miles N. from Albany. Population, 1147.

BOLTON, a post-village near the S. E. extremity of Williamson county, Illinois.

BOLTON'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Hinds county, Mississippi.

BOLTONVILLE, a post-office of Cobb county, Georgia.

BOLT'S FORK, a post-office of Lawrence county, Kentucky.

BOMBAY, a post-township of Franklin county, New York, on Little Salmon river, about 20 miles N. W. from Malone. Population, 1963.

BON AIR, a small village of White county, Tennessee.

BON AIR SPRINGS, a post-office of White county, Tennessee.

BONAPARTE, a post-village of Du Page county, Illinois, 25 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

BONAPARTE, a thriving post-village of Van Buren county, Iowa, on the river Des Moines, about 35 miles N. W. from Keokuk. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has several stores and a large mill.

BON AQUA, a post-office of Hickman county, Tennessee.

BONBROOK, a post-office of Franklin county, Virginia.

BOND, a county, in the S. W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Shoal creek and its branches, the East and West Forks, which flow southward; the Kaskaskia river touches the S. E. extremity. The surface is undulating, and presents an alternation of beautiful prairies and tracts of timber in nearly equal proportions. The soil is highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 460,985 bushels of Indian corn; 7655 of wheat; 84,771 of oats, and 114,970 pounds of butter. It contained 16 churches and 4 newspaper establishments. There were 1500 pupils attending public schools, and 310 attending academies or other schools. Stone coal is found near Shoal creek. The National road and the projected railway from Terre Haute to St. Louis pass through the county. Named in honor of Shadrach Bond, first governor of Illinois. Capital, Greenville. Population, 6144.

BOND'S POINT, a post-office of Christian county, Illinois.

BOND'S VILLAGE, a post-office of Hampden county, Massachusetts.

BONDVILLE, a post-office of Bennington county, Vermont.

BONE CREEK, a post-office of Ritchie county, Virginia.

BONESECOUR BAY. See **BONESECOURS BAY**.

BONE YARD, a post-office of Tishomingo county, Mississippi.

BONHAM, a thriving post-village, capital of Fannin county, Texas, about 12 miles S. from Red river, and 270 miles N. by E. from Austin City. It is situated on Bois d'Arc creek,

and in a large and fertile prairie, which produces cotton, wheat, &c. Steamboats navigate Red river on the border of Fannin county.

BONHAMTOWN, a small village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, 5 miles N. E. from New Brunswick.

BON HARBOUR, a small village of Daviess county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 158 miles below Louisville, and 3 miles below Owensboro, the county seat. There is a rich coal mine worked in the vicinity. The village has a good harbor and a large manufactory of cotton and wool.

BON HOMME, a post-township in St. Charles county, Missouri.

BONN, a post-village of Washington county, Ohio, 10 miles N. by E. from Marietta.

BONNE FEMME CREEK, of Missouri, flows through the middle of Howard county, and passing the county seat, falls into the Missouri river about 6 miles below Boonville.

BONNER'S MINE, a village in the S. part of Carroll county, Georgia, near the Tallapoosa river.

BONNET CARRÉ, a post-village, capital of St. John Baptist parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi, 45 miles above New Orleans.

BONNY DOON, a post-office of Jefferson county, Georgia.

BONO, a post-township in Lawrence county, Indiana, about 15 miles S. S. E. from Bedford. Population, 1001.

BONO, a small post-village in the above township, on White river, 15 miles S. E. from Bedford. It stands on a high bluff. Population, 200.

BON PAS, a post-office of Richland county, Illinois.

BONPLAND LAKE, of El Dorado county, towards the N. part of California, is about 14 miles long by 6 miles wide. Named in honor of M. Bonpland, the travelling companion of Baron Humboldt.

BONESECOURS, or **BONESECOUR** (bone'se'koo'r) BAY, Alabama, a triangular projection or arm on the E. side of Mobile bay.

BONUS, a post-township in Boone county, Illinois, about 8 miles N. E. from Belvidere.

BONUS PRAIRIE, a post-village of Boone county, Illinois, about 6 miles N. E. from Belvidere.

BOOKEERSVILLE, a village of Wilkes county, Georgia, 45 miles W. N. W. from Augusta.

BOONE, a new county in the W. S. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 525 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Coal river, an affluent of the Kanawha, and also drained by Little Coal river and Laurel creek. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and ginseng are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 134,040 bushels of corn; 3215 of wheat; 19,185 of oats, and 33,996

pounds of butter. There were 2 saw mills, and 1 coal-mining establishment. It contained 6 churches, and 171 pupils attending public schools. Boone county was formed out of portions of Logan and Kanawha counties, and named in honor of Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer of the West. Capital, Boone Court House. Population, 3237, of whom 3054 were free, and 183, slaves.

BOONE, a county forming the N. extremity of Kentucky, contains about 300 square miles. The Ohio river bounds it on the N. and W. for a distance of about 40 miles, forming the "Great North Bend," and separating it from Ohio and Indiana. The surface is generally hilly; the soil is based on limestone, and is productive. The staple productions are Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, fruit, and pork. In 1850 this county produced 1,056,650 bushels of corn; 71,749 of wheat; 62,719 of oats; 298,152 pounds of tobacco; 35,027 of wool, and 19,074 of flax. It contained 28 churches, 1 newspaper establishment, 650 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies or other schools. The rock found next to the surface is the blue or Trenton limestone. Boone county was formed in 1798. Capital, Burlington. Population, 11,185, of whom 9081 were free, and 2104, slaves.

BOONE, a county situated a little N. W. from the centre of Indiana, contains 408 square miles. It is drained by the Eagle and Sugar creeks. The surface varies from level to undulating; the soil is several feet deep, and well adapted to grain or grass. Wheat, corn, oats, beef, pork, and horses are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 583,045 bushels of corn; 76,289 of wheat; 46,187 of oats, and 4,259½ tons of hay. It contained 29 churches, 2708 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending an academy. This county was originally covered with a dense forest of the oak, ash, beech, sugar-maple, and walnut. Great improvement has been made within the last 10 years. It is intersected by the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Population, 11,631.

BOONE, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 270 square miles. It is intersected by the Kishwaukee river, an affluent of Rock river; it is also drained by the Piskasaw and other creeks. The surface is undulating, and is divided by prairies and woodlands; the soil is excellent. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850, Boone county produced 248,107 bushels of wheat; 159,114 of corn; 141,825 of oats; 12,676 tons of hay, and 173,966 pounds of butter. It contained 6 churches, 1843 pupils attending public schools, and 90 attending other schools. The Chicago and Galena railroad passes through the county. Capital, Belvidere. Population, 7626.

BOONE, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of 648 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Missouri river, and on the E. by Cedar creek, and traversed by Roche Perceé and Petite Bonne Femme rivers, which flow nearly southward into the Missouri. The surface is moderately diversified, and consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land: the soil is uniformly and highly productive, and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hemp, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,001,983 bushels of corn; 70,163 of wheat; 80,543 of oats; 584,949 pounds of tobacco, and 51 tons of hemp. It contained 51 churches, and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 2460 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal and limestone are found in the county. Boone county is one of the most populous in the state. Capital, Columbia. Population, 14,979, of whom 11,313 were free, and 3666, slaves.

BOONE, a county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines river, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The county has a fertile soil, is well timbered, and contains stone coal. The population is increasing rapidly. Capital, Booneville.

BOONE, a post-village, capital of Watauga county, North Carolina, about 200 miles W. by N. from Raleigh. It is situated in a mountainous district. Daniel Boone, from whom the name is derived, once resided in the vicinity. The seat of justice was established here at the formation of the county in 1849.

BOONE, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Cass county, Indiana, about 14 miles N. W. from Logansport. Population, 594.

BOONE, a township in Crawford county, Indiana. Population, 406.

BOONE, a township in Madison county, Indiana. Population, 299.

BOONE, a township in Porter county, Indiana, about 12 miles S. by W. from Valparaiso. Population, 541.

BOONE, a township in Warrick county, Indiana. Population, 2207.

BOONE, a small post-village in the above township. Population, about 200.

BOONE, a post-township in Boone county, Illinois, about 10 miles N. E. from Belvidere.

BOONE, a post-township in Franklin county, Missouri.

BOONE, a post-office of Dallas county, Iowa.

BOONE COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Boone county, Virginia, on the Little Coal river, 245 miles in a direct line W. from Richmond. The surrounding country is very thinly settled.

BOONE RIVER, Iowa, rises in the N. part

of the state, and flowing southward, enters Des Moines river on the E. border of Yell county.

BOONESBOROUGH, a post-office of Washington county, Arkansas.

BOONESBOROUGH, a small and decayed village of Madison county, Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, about 18 miles S. E. from Lexington. This place is memorable as the site of a fort which was built in 1775 by Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, and was the first erected in the state. Here also convened, more than 75 years ago, the first legislative assembly of the Western States.

BOONESBOROUGH, a post-office of Boone county, Iowa.

BOONESBOROUGH, a small post-village of Boone county, Missouri, 30 miles N. from Jefferson City.

BOONE VALLEY, a post-office of Letcher county, Kentucky.

BOONEVILLE, a post-village of Oneida county, New York, on the Black River canal, 31 miles N. from Utica, contains several churches, a bank, and numerous stores and mills. Population, estimated at 700.

BOONEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Brazos county, Texas, 110 miles E. by N. from Austin, and about 10 miles E. from Brazos river.

BOONEVILLE, a small post-village of Scott county, Arkansas, about 36 miles S. E. from Van Buren.

BOONEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Owsley county, Kentucky, on the S. fork of the Kentucky river, about 100 miles S. E. from Frankfort, containing 1 church, 1 school, and several stores.

BOONEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Warwick county, Indiana, is situated on elevated ground, 11 miles from the Ohio river, and 170 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis. It was settled in 1817.

BOONEVILLE, a flourishing town, capital of Cooper county, Missouri, is situated on the right (S.) bank of the Missouri river, 48 miles N. W. from Jefferson City. It owes its prosperity and importance to its advantages as a commercial point, which have drawn to it the principal trade of S. W. Missouri, of a portion of Arkansas, and the Cherokee nation. For health, it is unsurpassed by any city of the Union, both town and country having entirely escaped the ravages of the cholera during the epidemic of 1849 and '50. Three or four newspapers are published here. It is surrounded by a rich farming region. The grape is extensively cultivated here, and will soon be an important article of export. Iron, lead, stone coal, marble, and hydraulic limestone are abundant in the vicinity. This place was settled by Daniel Boone, the celebrated pioneer of Kentucky. Population, 2336.

BOONEVILLE, a village of Boone county, Iowa, 140 miles W. by N. from Iowa City.

BOON GROVE, a post-office of Porter county, Indiana.

BOONHILL, a post-office of Johnson county, North Carolina.

BOONSBOROUGH, a post-village of Washington county, Maryland, 10 miles S. by E. from Hagerstown, and 91 miles from Annapolis. Population, 944.

BOONSBOROUGH, a village of Ogle county, Illinois, 110 miles N. from Peoria.

BOONSBOROUGH, a small village of Howard county, Missouri, 2 or 3 miles E. from Missouri river, and about 14 miles W. from Fayette, the county seat.

BOON'S CREEK, a post-office of Washington county, Tennessee.

BOON'S GROVE, a post-office of Washington county, Arkansas.

BOON'S HILL, a post-office of Lincoln county, Tennessee.

BOON'S LOCK, a post-office of Howard county, Missouri.

BOON'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin county, Virginia, 184 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

BOON'S STATION, a post-office of Alamance county, North Carolina.

BOONTON, an important post-town of Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey, is situated on the Rockaway river, and on the Morris canal, 8 miles N. E. from Morristown. This town has an extensive iron manufactory, consisting of a blast furnace, a large rolling mill, and a nail factory, the whole forming one of the most complete and extensive establishments in the country.

BOONTON, a small village in the W. part of Boone county, Missouri.

BOONVILLE, a village in the S. W. part of Adams county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

BOOTHBAY, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, about 40 miles S. S. E. from Augusta. Population, 2504.

BOOTHSVILLE, a village of Marion county, Virginia, with about 150 inhabitants.

BOOTON'S TAN-YARD, a post-office of Madison county, Virginia.

Boque's creek of Ohio, enters the Scioto river in Delaware county.

BOQUET river of Essex county, New York, falls into Lake Champlain.

BORDEAUX, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

BORDENTOWN, a post-borough of Chesterfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the Camden and Amboy railroad, 30 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, 57 miles S. W. from New York City, and 6 miles S. E. from Trenton. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain on the left bank of the Delaware river, about 65 feet above the level of the water. The railroad passes under the principal streets by means of a viaduct. There are 25 or 30 buildings now in process

of construction, among which is a large public school house, calculated to accommodate 400 pupils. The place contains 9 public schools, several private schools, and a bank. The value of the lumber brought to this depôt the present season exceeds \$600,000. The mansion formerly occupied by Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, in the vicinity, is an object of much interest to visitors. Bordentown is the terminus of the Delaware and Raritan canal. A railroad also connects it with Trenton. Steamboats from Philadelphia touch at this place, causing it to be much frequented in the summer season. Incorporated in 1825. Population, about 3000.

BORDLEY, a village of Union county, Kentucky.

BORNE, a lake, or rather bay, situated in the S. E. part of Louisiana, 12 miles E. from New Orleans, communicates with the Gulf of Mexico on the E., and is connected with Lake Pontchartrain on the W. by means of the Rigolets pass, about 10 miles long. Length, about 60 miles; greatest breadth, 26 miles.

BORLAND, a post-office of Newton county, Arkansas.

BORODINO, a post-village of Onondaga county, New York, 18 miles S. W. from Syracuse.

BORODINO, a post-office of Wayne county, Michigan.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE, a village in Cambridge township, Lamoille county, Vermont, contains 1 church, 2 taverns, and 2 stores.

BOSCAWEN, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, 10 miles N. by W. from Concord, on the W. side of Merrimack river, intersected by the Northern railroad. Population, 2063.

BOSSARDSVILLE, a post-office of Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

BOSSERMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Perry county, Pennsylvania.

BOSSIER, a parish in the N. W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, contains 1066 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Red river, and on the E. by Dauchite bayou and Lake Bistineau. The chief productions are cotton and maize. In 1850 there were raised 4181 bales of cotton, and 225,122 bushels of Indian corn. It contained 5 churches and 460 pupils attending public schools. Red river is navigated by steamboats to the "Raft," which is situated on the border of this parish. Bossier was formed out of the W. part of Claiborne parish. Capital, Belleview. Population, 6962, of whom 2507 were free, and 4455, slaves.

BOSSIER POINT, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

BOSTICK'S MILLS, a post-office of Richmond county, North Carolina.

BOSTON, a city and seaport, seat of justice

of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, and capital of the state, is situated at the western extremity of Massachusetts bay. By railroad, it is 464 miles N. E. from Washington; 236 miles N. E. from New York; 200 miles E. by S. from Albany; 111 miles S. S. W. from Portland; 43 miles N. N. E. from Providence; 76 miles S. S. E. from Concord; and 124 miles N. E. from Hartford. Lat. of the state house, 42° 21' 22" N., lon. 71° 4' 9" W. The city consists of three parts, Boston Proper, East Boston, and South Boston. Boston Proper, or Old Boston, occupies a peninsula embracing about 700 acres; the surface is very uneven, and in three places rises into hills of considerable elevation, the highest being 138 feet above the level of the sea. A narrow isthmus, or "Neck," as it is called, a little more than a mile in length, joins the peninsula to the mainland of Roxbury on the south. This Neck, once overflowed by the tides, was the only passage to the city till the year 1786, and by fortifying it in the early part of the revolution, the British were enabled to cut off all intercourse between Boston and the surrounding country. It has since been raised, and made much wider, so that at present there are four broad avenues leading over it from Roxbury to Boston. Besides these thoroughfares, seven bridges connect Boston Proper with East Boston, South Boston, and the mainland. The first one built was the Charles River bridge, 1503 feet long, leading to Charlestown. It was opened for travel on the eleventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17th, 1786. The Old Cambridge bridge, 2758 feet in length, with a causeway of 3432 feet extending across Charles River to Cambridge road, was completed in 1793. The South Boston bridge, 1550 feet long, leading from the Neck to South Boston, was opened in 1805. Canal Bridge, 2796 feet in length, connecting Boston with Lechmere Point, was finished in 1809. From the centre of this bridge another bridge, 1820 feet in length, extends to Prison Point, in Charlestown. Boston Free bridge, about 500 feet in length, leading to South Boston, and Warren bridge, 1390 feet long, leading to Charlestown, were finished in 1828. In addition to these, the Western avenue, about 1½ miles long, and from 60 to 100 feet wide, extends from the foot of Beacon street to Sewell's Point in Brookline. It is built upon a substantial dam, which is constructed across the bay, enclosing an area of about 600 acres. By means of a cross-dam, this enclosure is divided into two large basins, which, by the aid of tide-gates, are filled at flood tides, thereby creating a vast hydraulic power, at all times available. The partition dam also forms the basis of a branch avenue leading from the main one to Roxbury. The entire work was completed in 1821,

at a cost of over \$600,000. With the exception of Western avenue, all the others leading from the city, either are or will become, at a given time, the property of the state, and free for public use. The various railroads conducting into the city proper have bridges constructed expressly for their accommodation. Places in the vicinity, not reached by any of these thoroughfares, communicate with Boston by means of steam-ferris.

South Boston, set off from Dorchester in 1804, extends about two miles along the south side of the harbor, between Boston Proper and Fort Independence. It embraces about 600 acres of varied surface, and is handsomely laid out; many of the streets intersect each other at right angles, and form squares. Near the centre, and about two miles from the state house, are the famous "Dorchester Heights," by the fortification of which, in the revolutionary war, the Americans succeeded in expelling the enemy from Boston. These "Heights," nearly 130 feet above the level of the ocean, afford a magnificent view of the city, bay, and surrounding country. One of them contains a capacious reservoir of the Boston Water-works.

East Boston occupies the western part of what was formerly known as Noddle's Island. Samuel Maverick lived on this island as his homestead in 1630, the same time that John Blackstone owned and improved the peninsula. It embraces about 660 acres of arable land, together with a large body of flats. The surface is quite uneven, portions of it rising into considerable elevations, which afford fine sites for dwellings. The island is situated at nearly the same distance (about 650 yards) from Boston Proper as from Charlestown. It was purchased and laid out into streets in 1832, since which time it has increased rapidly in population. It has already become a place of extensive business, particularly in ship-building and the various branches of manufactures, among the more important of which may be mentioned an immense sugar refinery, and a large steam flouring mill. A wharf, 1000 feet in length, is devoted to the use of the Cunard line of Liverpool steamships. East Boston is the terminus of the Grand Junction railroad. The several parts of the city, together with the town of Chelsea, constitute the county of Suffolk.

The streets of Boston were originally laid out upon no systematic plan, and being accommodated to the unevenness of the surface, many of them are crooked and narrow; but these defects have of late been remedied to a considerable extent, so that now the principal thoroughfares are convenient and spacious. Washington and Tremont streets are the fashionable promenades. Although Boston Proper is circumscribed in its limits, it

contains one of the finest public parks, the Common, that is to be found in any city of America. Known to the earliest settlers by the name of "Tower Fields," and occupied afterwards as a town cow-pasture, Boston Common has since been set apart, ornamented, and carefully preserved for the common benefit of the citizens in all coming time. Nearly 50 acres are included within its boundaries, embracing almost every variety of surface, from the level plat to the gentle slope and abrupt ascent. Towering elms, some of which are a hundred years old, enclose the borders, while within, graded walks, beautifully shaded, intersect each other in every direction. Near the centre is a small pond where a fountain of Cochituate sends up its crystal stream whirling and sparkling 60 or 70 feet into the air. The entire grounds are surrounded by a costly iron fence, 1977 yards in length. The northern portion of the common, occupying the southern declivity of Beacon Hill, affords a fine view of Charles river, and the country in that direction. The space towards the west, between the common and Charles river, is occupied by a botanic garden, covering about 25 acres. Other public grounds have been laid out in the newer portions of the city, some of which are beautifully ornamented, and have fountains in the centre.

Boston harbor opens to the sea between two points nearly 4 miles distant from each other—Point Alderton on Nantasket, and Point Shirley in Chelsea. It is sheltered from the ocean by the peninsulas of which these two points are the extremities, and a large number of islands, between which are three entrances. The main passage, which is about 3 miles S. E. from the navy-yard, and so narrow as scarcely to admit two vessels to pass abreast, lies between Castle and Governor's islands, and is defended by Fort Independence and Fort Warren. A passage N. of Governor's island is also protected by Fort Warren. A new fortress, of great size and strength, now nearly completed, on George's island, guards the entrance to the outward or lower harbor. The entire surface included within Point Alderton and Point Shirley is estimated at 75 square miles, about half of which affords good anchorage ground for vessels of the largest class. It is easy of access, free from sandbars, and seldom obstructed with ice. The whole is thickly studded with islands, and is the reservoir of several small streams, among which are the Mystic, Charles, Neponset, and the Manantiquot rivers.

Among the public buildings, the state house from its position is the most conspicuous. It stands on the summit of Beacon Hill, fronting the common. It was erected in 1798 on ground termed in the grant, "Governor Hancock's pasture." The edifice is 173 feet long, and 61 feet wide, with a dome 50 feet in

diameter, and 30 feet high, the summit of which is about 120 feet from the ground, and 230 feet above the level of the sea. The view which is afforded from the cupola is unsurpassed by any thing in the United States, if not in the world. Every portion of the city is before the eye of the beholder. The harbor is spread out towards the east, embosoming a multitude of beautiful islands, and whitened with a thousand sails. On the other hand is an illimitable expanse of country adorned with fruitful fields, and everywhere dotted over with elegant villas and flourishing villages; while to the north towers Bunker Hill monument, marking the place where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought. The number of persons who visited the cupola of the state house from April to November, 1849, was 62,430. On the entrance-floor stands a fine statue of Washington, by Chantrey. The representatives' hall is in the centre on the principal floor, the senate chamber in the east, and the governor's and council chamber in the west wing. The old state house is still standing at the upper end of State street, on the site occupied as the seat of government in Massachusetts 140 years. The first building was erected in 1659, (afterwards destroyed by fire;) the second in 1714, (also destroyed by fire;) and the present one in 1748. Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," as it is called, is an object of much interest, as being the place where the orators in the days of Hancock and Adams roused the people to resistance against British oppression. It is situated in Dock square, and is 100 feet long, 80 wide, and 3 stories high. The hall is 76 feet square, and 28 feet high, with deep galleries on three sides. The building was presented to the citizens, in 1742, by Peter Faneuil, Esq. Faneuil Hall Market, immediately east of Faneuil Hall, on Dock street, was at the time of its erection the handsomest market-house in the United States. It is upwards of 500 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high, with a dome. The second story, called Quincy Hall, is so constructed that it can be occupied as several apartments, or thrown into one, as occasion may require. The building was erected in 1826, at a cost of about \$150,000. There are several other markets in the city, besides those at East Boston and South Boston. The custom house is near the head of Long Wharf, fronting both on Commerce street and on the harbor. It is built of granite, in the form of a cross, and surmounted by a dome, the top of which is 90 feet from the ground. The foundations rest upon 3000 piles. Its length is 140 feet; width, including the projections of the cross, 95 feet. Each front has a portico of six Doric columns—each a single stone, costing about \$5000. The entire cost of the building was upwards of \$1,000,000. The Merchants' Exchange is a magnificent fire-

proof building, situated on the south side of State street. It has 76 feet front, and extends back 250 feet to Lindall street, covering 13,000 feet of ground. The front is composed of Quincy granite, with four pilasters, each a single stone 45 feet high, and weighing about 55 tons. The roof is of wrought iron, covered with galvanized sheet-iron. The great central hall, 80 feet by 58, is occupied as the Merchants' Exchange and reading room. In the basement is the city post-office. The building was finished in 1842, and cost, exclusive of the ground, \$175,000. The city hall, a granite building, consisting of an octagon centre with wings, is located on a plat of ground between Court square and School street. The court house, also of granite, is in Court square between the city hall and Court street. It contains the rooms of the city, county, and United States courts. The city prison, consisting of a centre building in the form of an octagon with four wings extending in opposite directions, is near the foot of Cambridge street. Masonic Temple, in which the Freemasons have a lodge, is on Tremont street, fronting the Common. The new Tremont Temple, erected on the site of the one burnt in 1852, is on Tremont street, opposite the Tremont House. The main hall, which is on the upper floor, is 130 feet by about 73, and 45 feet in height, having galleries on three sides, with eight separate flights of stairs. Directly under this hall are 13 rooms, averaging about 16 feet in width, and from 32 to 38 feet in length. Fronting on Tremont street are four rooms occupied as stores, in the rear of which are two others, each 32 feet by 16, and a vestry, 73 feet by 33. Still farther in the rear is another hall or chapel, 73 feet by 53, with a ceiling 25 feet high. In a recess at one end of the great hall stands one of the largest organs in America. It is 45 feet high, and 36 feet wide, containing 70 stops and 3010 pipes. The Boston Music Hall, completed in 1852, fronts both on Winter street and on Bumstead place. The length of the central hall is 130 feet; width 80 feet; height 65 feet. The Fitchburg railroad depôt, at the corner of Causeway and Haverhill streets, was at the time of its completion the handsomest railroad edifice in the United States, and cost upwards of \$70,000.

In Boston there are nearly a hundred churches of the various denominations, viz. Unitarian 22; Congregationalist 14; Baptist 13; Methodist 12; Episcopalian 11; Roman Catholic 11; Universalist 6, besides those of various other denominations. Christ church, (Episcopal,) built in 1723, is the oldest church edifice in Boston. The Old South Meeting-house, erected in 1730, is the next. From the great historical interest connected with this church, it is selected for the annual election sermon, preached before the governor and general court.

The wharves and warehouses of Boston are on a scale of magnitude and grandeur surpassed by no other city of equal population. The N. and E. sides of Old Boston are lined with wharves and docks, which, taken together, make up an aggregate length of over 5 miles. Many of them are stupendous structures. Long wharf, lined with spacious warehouses, extends into the harbor 1800 feet; T wharf reaches from the centre nearly to the outer extremity of this wharf on the N. side, and is parallel to it. The two are united by means of a short cross-wharf. The next S. of Long wharf is Centre wharf, 1379 feet long, with a uniform range of warehouses four stories high, throughout its whole extent. The custom house is situated between these two, on Commercial street. Still farther S. is India wharf, 980 feet in length, and from 246 to 280 in breadth, having a range of lofty warehouses in the centre. Here are found vessels from China and India. The most important N. of these are Commercial wharf, Lewis's wharf, and the Eastern Railroad wharf. Commercial wharf and Lewis's wharf are each occupied by a range of massive granite warehouses. On the Eastern Railroad wharf, the landing of the East Boston ferry, there are two such ranges, with an avenue between leading to the station house.

Institutions.—Boston contains a great number of literary, scientific, and educational institutions, among which may be mentioned the Boston Athenæum, incorporated in 1807, situated on Beacon street. It has one of the largest and most valuable libraries in the United States, numbering about 50,000 bound volumes, upwards of 20,000 pamphlets, and nearly 500 volumes of engravings, besides a rare collection of coins. About 450 bound volumes, and from 800 to 1000 pamphlets, formerly belonging to the library of Washington, have recently been added to it. The Athenæum likewise contains a fine gallery of sculpture, and also one of paintings. The Massachusetts Historical Society, organized in 1790, possesses a library of 7000 bound volumes, and about 450 volumes of manuscripts, together with an extensive collection of pamphlets, maps, charts, coins, and other relics. The Boston Library Society, founded in 1792, have a hall in the Tontine buildings, and a library of over 12,000 volumes. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has a library of 8000 volumes. Excepting the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, this is the oldest organization of the kind in the United States, having been founded in 1780. The Mercantile Library Association, instituted in 1820, has a collection of upwards of 13,600 volumes. The first Mechanics' Apprentices' Library Association ever organized was established in Boston in 1820. The origin of this class of institutions is traced to Dr. Franklin.

Efforts are now being made to establish a Free City Library, towards which the contributions have been very liberal. The Lowell Institute was established by John Lowell, junior, who bequeathed to it a legacy of \$250,000. The bequest provides for regular courses of free lectures, to be given upon natural and revealed religion, physics and chemistry in their application to the arts, and numerous other important subjects. There are also many other similar societies, such as the New England Historical and Genealogical Society; the Boston Society of Natural History; the American Oriental Society; the American Statistical Association; the Boston Lyceum; the Handel and Haydn Society; the Musical Educational Society, and the Boston Academy of Music.

Closely identified with the history of Boston is her system of public instruction. Ever cherished with maternal care, her schools have long been ornaments to the city and the pride of New England. As early as 1625, the town records bear evidence to the establishment of a "free school," and from that hour to the present no interest has received more earnest attention than the subject of education. The system comprises four grades, primary, grammar, high, and Latin schools. There are about 190 primary, and 21 grammar schools. The high and Latin schools are exclusively for boys. There were in the primary schools in 1852, about 12,000 pupils; in the grammar schools, 9979; in the high schools, 173; and in the Latin schools, 185: total number in all the schools, approximately, 22,307 pupils; number in the grammar, high, and Latin schools, 10,337; over 15 years of age, 610; average attendance, 9064. Number of masters in the grammar, high, and Latin schools, 31; sub-masters, 11; ushers, 17; female assistants, 144. Salaries of the masters in the high and Latin schools, \$2400; sub-masters, \$1500; ushers, \$800, with an increase of \$100 a year till the salary amounts to \$1200. Masters in the grammar schools, \$1500; sub-masters, \$1000; ushers, \$800; head assistants, \$400; others, \$250 the first year, \$300 the second, and \$350 the third and succeeding years; teachers of music, \$100 in each school. All salaries are fixed by the school committee. The amount of money expended in the Boston schools for the year 1850-51 was \$325,126 60. Average cost of tuition of each scholar per annum for the last ten years in the public schools has been \$10 59; in the grammar, high, and Latin schools, \$15 26; primary, \$6 28. Total amount expended for school edifices up to May 1st, 1851, \$1,271,273 57. The school committee consists of the mayor of the city, the president of the common council, and 24 other persons chosen for the purpose.

The benevolent institutions of Boston are numerous and well endowed. The Massachusetts General Hospital occupies

a plot of four acres of ground in the western part of the city, on the right bank of Charles river. The building is constructed of Chelmsford granite, 274 feet long and 54 wide. Besides a permanent fund of \$171,119, it has other sources of income, making the total receipts for the year 1850, \$28,517. The number of patients admitted during the same period was 746. The McLean Asylum for the Insane, a branch of the General Hospital, is delightfully situated on an eminence in Summerville, about 2 miles N. W. of Boston. The asylum comprises a group of five elegant buildings, surrounded with 15 acres of ground, beautifully laid out and ornamented. Thirty thousand dollars have been contributed since 1843 for the support of this institution, by a single individual, the Hon. William Appleton of Boston. The McLean Asylum received its name from John McLean, Esq., of Boston, a liberal benefactor of the General Hospital. The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind occupies the fine building formerly known as the Mount Washington house, in South Boston. In addition to other contributions, it receives \$9000 annually from the state. The average number of pupils is about 100. There are also located in South Boston, the Boston Lunatic Hospital and the houses of Industry and Reformation. Belonging to these two last named are 60 acres of land, in the cultivation of which the inmates are employed. The new almshouse, an imposing structure in the form of a Latin cross, is on Deer island, and the Quarantine Hospital on Rainsford's island. In the western portion of the city is the Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary, and in the southern part, the New England Female Medical College.

There are issued in Boston about 100 periodical publications, treating of almost every subject, whether of news, art, literature, or science. Of these, more than 12 are dailies. Among the others are comprised several of the most distinguished literary and scientific journals in the United States.

Commerce, Finances, &c.—In commercial importance, Boston is among the first cities of America. Her foreign commerce has always been great, and extends to almost every nation on the globe. Her coast trade is also immense. Along the wharves, in every direction and at all times, may be seen forests of masts, and vessels from all parts of the world. During the year 1852 there were at Boston 2974 foreign, and 6406 coastwise arrivals. Of the coastwise, 1838 were from Philadelphia, 500 from New York, 298 from Bangor, 283 from Baltimore, 277 from Portland, 156 from New Orleans, and smaller numbers from other ports. Of the foreign arrivals, about 75 were from the Cape of Good Hope and beyond. The clearances from Boston for the same year were 6154 vessels,

of which 188 ships, 350 barques, 839 brigs, and 1486 schooners were bound for foreign ports, and 78 ships, 14 barques, 5 brigs, and 1 schooner for California. The burthen of the vessels cleared from this port in 1851, amounted to an aggregate of 494,063 tons. The aggregate shipping, June 30th, 1852, was 326,529 tons registered, and 54,584 tons enrolled: total, 381,088 tons. During the year, 46 vessels, (23 of them ships,) with an aggregate of 24,970 tons burthen, were admeasured. Three-fourths of the trade carried on by the United States with Russia, and more than half with East India, comes to this port. Boston has also extensive commercial relations with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, with South America, and the West India islands.

The annexed table exhibits some of the leading imports and exports of Boston, for the year ending December 31st, 1852:

	Received.	Exported.
Coffee	173,305	106,147
Cotton	281,166	3,146
Logwood	10,998	8,131
Beef	28,115	11,967
Pork	72,016	30,232
Lard	37,658	10,333
"	37,972	24,877
*Mackerel	48,570	120,043
Herring	20,567	†17,529
Codfish	48,110	53,568
"	241	
"	2,856	7,356
Flour	896,454	269,771
Sugar	16,637	429
"	8,654	4,846
"	98,632	
"	86,477	6,157
Molasses	71,504	6,319
"	3,239	509
"	4,481	3,205
Wheat	762,939	25,187
Corn	2,118,338	74,180
Resin	36,332	11,470
Turpentine	22,964	440
Tar	22,419	5,075
Gold	\$578,751	\$3,355,267
Silver	\$56,507	\$152,302

There were also received the same year at this port, coal, from Great Britain and the Provinces, 9343 tons and 40,764 chaldrons; from domestic ports, 431,270 tons and 14,000 bushels. Iron, bars, 696,042, tons, 3717; railroad, bars, 18,622, tons, 4870; bundles, 185,191; plates, 20,508; blooms, 1382, tons, 53; scrap, 1558; pig, tons, 34,656. Of the bars, 5184 were from Russia; 29,118, Sweden; 543,185, Great Britain, and 118,555 coastwise. Bundles, 9640, from Russia; 140, Sweden; 146,703, Great Britain, and 28,699, coastwise. Hides, 479,288, of which 141,680 were from Buenos Ayres; goatskins, 107,853; leather, 397,628 sides, and 93,447 bundles. Sperm oil, 74,430 barrels; whale do. 83,013 barrels, (the whole oil received in 1851 was

* Inspections not completed: as far as made, they show a decrease from former years. This falling off is attributed chiefly to the obstructions thrown in the way of the fisheries by the British authorities.

† Boxes.

328,483 barrels;) linseed oil, 915,000 gallons; whisky, 250,811 barrels; rye, 18,751 bushels; oats, 849,173 bushels; shorts, 149,474 bushels.

Exported—boots and shoes, 195,120 cases; tobacco, 991 hogsheads, 6036 bales and cases, 19,452 boxes and kegs; ice, 96,482 tons, of which 11,207 tons were for the West Indies. The foreign exports of cotton manufactures for 1852 were much greater than any previous year, and consisted of 62,669 packages. Of these, 24,677 packages, value \$1,252,051, were for the East Indies; 23,603 do., value \$1,125,205 89, for South America, and 2018 do., value \$154,313, for Hayti. The total value of foreign exports in cotton manufactures for 1850 amounted to \$1,896,148; 1851, \$2,507,703, and 1852, \$3,090,106 59.

The total value of foreign imports into Boston for 1850 amounted to \$29,909,376; 1851, \$31,350,553; 1852, \$33,987,144.

There were in December, 1852, 32 banks in Boston, with an aggregate capital of \$24,660,000; circulation, \$8,304,591; specie, \$2,784,792; proportion of circulation to one dollar of specie, \$2.98; amount of circulation and deposits, \$18,597,678. Five other banks have since gone into operation. There were 18 insurance companies, with resources to the amount of \$6,783,172, and liabilities amounting to \$5,955,060. The assessed value of real and personal property in Boston, in 1851, was about \$187,000,000, on which a tax was collected at the rate of \$7 on \$1000, to the amount of \$1,350,000.

The expense of the city police for the year ending May 1st, 1852, was \$49,737, and of watch for the same period, \$95,645. The entire cost of the Boston water-works up to January 1st, 1852, amounted to \$5,185,711. The cost of introducing water into East Boston was \$306,980. During the year 1852, a loan of £400,000 was made for the balance of the temporary water debt, at 4½ per cent., payable in 20 years, in London. The total amount of city debt, May 1st, 1853, was \$1,830,000.

The want of river advantages is supplied to Boston by railroads, of which seven great lines terminate in this city. There are lines of railway recently completed, opening communication with the St. Lawrence river at Ogdensburg in New York and La Prairie in Canada, and another in process of construction through Maine, that is to connect with Montreal. The Great Western line extends through Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago, and when completed, will connect with the Mississippi at two points, Galena and Rock Island.

Although the peninsula on which Boston is situated furnishes large quantities of excellent water from springs, still the supply has been found inadequate to the wants of the rapidly increasing population. As early as 1795, a company was incorporated for

the purpose of conducting water into the city from Jamaica Pond. In 1845, nearly 15 miles of pipe had been laid, and about 3000 houses furnished with water. But the elevation of the pond proved to be too low to supply the higher portions of the city. During the year 1845, a plan was undertaken to bring water into Boston from Lake Cochituate, or Long Pond, as it was formerly called. Cochituate lake lies about 20 miles west of Boston, partly in three towns, Farmington, Wayland, and Natic. It covers over 650 acres of surface, is 70 feet deep in places, and drains an area of more than 11,000 acres. Its elevation is 124½ feet above spring tide, and is capable of supplying 10,000,000 gallons of water daily. The water is conveyed by means of a brick conduit to a grand reservoir in Brookline, and from thence to the different distributing reservoirs at Boston Proper, East Boston, and South Boston. Over Charles river it is carried in two iron pipes, each 30 inches in diameter, resting on a granite bridge, having 3 arches, each 30 feet span. The entire length of all the pipe laid from the commencement, up to January 1st, 1852, was a little more than 100 miles.

Among the principal hotels of Boston may be named the following:—The Tremont House, on Tremont street; the Revere House, on Bowdoin square; the American House, on Hanover street; the Winthrop House, on Tremont street, and the Adams House, on Washington street. Most of the above are first class hotels.

History.—The Indian name of the Boston peninsula was Shawmut, signifying Living Fountains. From the peculiar conformation of its surface, the first settlers called it Tremont, or Trimountain. This name, however, was soon dismissed for the present one, which was given it in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who emigrated from Boston, England. The Rev. John Blackstone was the first white inhabitant of the peninsula. Here he lived alone until the arrival of John Winthrop, the first Governor of Massachusetts, who came to Charlestown with a small party of emigrants, and having remained a short time, removed across the river in 1630. About the year 1635, Mr. Blackstone removed to Rhode Island, having sold his “right and title to the peninsula of Shawmut” for £30. The first church was built in 1632, and the first wharf in 1673. Four years after, John Hayward was appointed postmaster, “to take in and convey letters according to direction.” The first newspaper was issued April 17th, 1704, called the Boston News Letter. Benjamin Franklin was born January 17, 1706. In 1763, the difficulties between the colonies and the mother country becoming serious, two regiments of British soldiers were landed in Boston, October 1st, and quartered in the

old state house. March 5th, 1770, the citizens were fired on in the streets by the soldiery, and several killed and wounded. March 31st, the port of Boston was closed by act of Parliament. On the 17th of June, 1775, was fought the battle of Bunker Hill. From this time, the British army, to the number of about 10,000 troops, had possession of Boston till March, 1776, when they were compelled by the Americans entrenched on Dorchester Heights to withdraw from the town and harbor. The first blood shed in defence of American liberty was shed in Boston, and throughout the entire war no people contributed more largely towards its support. Boston continued a town until its population had increased to nearly 45,000. The government was administered by a board of selectmen, according to the custom of other towns in New England. At length a majority being favorable to a municipal organization, Boston became an incorporated city, February 23d, 1822. The city is divided into 12 wards, and governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and a board of common council, consisting of 48 members, 4 from each ward. The mayor and aldermen constitute one board, and the common council another. Population, in 1800, 24,937; 1810, 33,250; 1820, 43,298; 1830, 61,391; 1840, 93,383; 1850, 136,881.

BOSTON, a post-township of Erie county, New York, 18 miles S. by E. from Buffalo. Population, 1872.

BOSTON, a small village in the above township.

BOSTON, a post-office of Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

BOSTON, a post-office of Culpepper county, Virginia.

BOSTON, a post-village of Thomas county, Georgia, 11 miles S. E. from Thomasville.

BOSTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Bowie county, Texas, 350 miles N. E. from Austin City, and about 12 miles S. from Red river, which, in this part of its course, is a large navigable stream, flowing through a rich farming region.

BOSTON, a township in Franklin county, Arkansas. Population, 338.

BOSTON, a post-office of Williamson county, Tennessee.

BOSTON, a post-office of Nelson county, Kentucky.

BOSTON, a small village of Whitley county, Kentucky.

BOSTON, a small village in the S. W. part of Belmont county, Ohio.

BOSTON, a township near the N. extremity of Summit county, Ohio. Population, 1180.

BOSTON, a small post-village in the above township, 139 miles N. E. from Columbus.

BOSTON, a post-township in Ionia county, Michigan, on both sides of Grand river. Population, 424.

BOSTON, a post-township in Wayne county,

Indiana, about 8 miles S. E. from Centreville. Population, 959.

BOSTON, a small post-village of Harrison county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, was laid out in 1850.

BOSTON, a village of Washington county, Indiana, 7 miles E. S. E. from Salem.

BOSTON, a small post-village of Andrew county, Missouri.

BOSTON, a village of Warrick county, Indiana, on the Evansville and Illinois railroad, 10 miles N. W. from Booneville.

BOSTON, a small town of Placer county, California, on the right bank of American river, about 5 miles above its entrance into the Sacramento river.

BOSTON CORNER, a post-office of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

BOST'S MILLS, a post-office of Cabarras county, North Carolina.

BOSTWICK LAKE, a post-office of Kent county, Michigan.

BOTANIC HILL, a post-office of Nash county, North Carolina.

BOTETOURT, a county in the S. W. central part of Virginia, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected by James river, and also drained by Craig's and Catawba creeks. The Blue Ridge forms the S. E. boundary, and the surface is broken by other high ridges. The famous Peaks of Otter rise near the boundary between this and Bedford county. The soil in some parts is good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 368,141 bushels of corn; 121,694 of wheat; 154,063 of oats; 5531 tons of hay, and 140,885 pounds of butter. There were 6 flour mills, 5 saw mills, 3 iron furnaces, 2 iron foundries, 1 iron forge, and 1 woollen factory. It contained 21 churches, 428 pupils attending public schools, and 62 attending academies or other schools. The James River canal has been opened from Richmond to Buchanan, in this county, which is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. Organized in 1769, and named in honor of Governor Botetourt. Capital, Fincastle. Population, 14,908, of whom 11,172 were free, and 3736, slaves.

BOTETOURT SPRINGS, a post-village in Roanoke county, Virginia.

BOTHELLE, a post-office of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

BOTTLE HILL, New Jersey. See MADISON.

BOTTSFORD, a small village of Sumter county, Georgia, 112 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

BOUCKVILLE, a post-office of Madison county, New York.

BOUIE RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi, flows into Leaf river in Perry county.

BOULD SPRINGS, a post-office of McClenan county, Texas.

BOUNDARY, a post-office of Jay county, Indiana.

BOUND BROOK, a post-village of Bridgewa-

ter township, Somerset county, New Jersey, on the Raritan river, and on the New Jersey Central railroad, 35 miles W. S. W. from New York, and 7 miles N. W. from New Brunswick. It has a Presbyterian church, an academy, and numerous stores. The upper part of the village is called Middlebrook. Population, estimated at 600.

BOUNTY LAND, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

BOURBEUSE, a small river in the E. part of Missouri, rises by several branches in the N. part of Crawford county, and flowing in a north-easterly direction, enters the Maramec river in Franklin county, about 8 miles S. E. from Union. It affords excellent and permanent water-power, and traverses a district abounding in copper, iron, and lead. The name in French signifies "muddy."

BOURBON, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the South Licking river, and drained by Hinkston, Stoner's, and Strood's creeks. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is derived from fine limestone, and is extremely rich, forming part of the region called the "Garden of Kentucky." Indian corn, wheat, oats, hemp, wool, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. By the census of 1850, this county produced more wool than any other county in the state, and more corn than any other, excepting Shelby county. Great numbers of live stock are exported annually. In 1850 this county produced 1,705,599 bushels of corn; 78,133 of wheat; 180,582 of oats, and 1205 tons of hemp. It contained 28 churches, and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 281 pupils attending public schools, and 175 attending academies or other schools. Primitive limestone occurs in large masses in some parts of the county. Lead ore is found in small quantities, and sulphur and chalybeate springs are numerous. The county is intersected by the Maysville and Lexington railroad. Organized in 1785, and named in compliment to the royal family of France. Capital, Paris. Population, 14,466, of whom 7400 were free, and 7066, slaves.

BOURBON, a post-office of Marshall county, Indiana.

BOURBONTON, a small post-village of Boone county, Missouri, 25 miles N. from Columbia, the county seat, is situated in a rich farming district, and has some trade.

BOURNEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Ross county, Ohio, 11 miles S. W. from Chillicothe, contains several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

BOURNSBURG, a small village in Randolph county, Missouri, about 55 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

BOUVONVILLE, a post-office of Westchester county, New York.

BOVINA, a post-township of Delaware coun-

ty, New York, about 60 miles W. S. W. from Albany. Population, 1316.

BOVINA, a small post-village of Warren county, Mississippi, on the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson, 12 miles E. from the former, is a depôt for the cotton raised in the vicinity.

Bow, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, about 5 miles S. of Concord, on the E. side of Merrimack river. Population, 1055.

BOWDARK, a post-office of Green county, Missouri.

BOWDOIN, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, about 20 miles S. S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1857.

BOWDOIN CENTRE, a post-office of Lincoln county, Maine.

BOWDOINHAM, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec river, 25 miles S. by W. from Augusta, intersected by the Kennebec and Portland railroad. Population, 2382.

BOWDON, a post-office of Carroll co., Ga.

BOWDON, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

BOWEN, a township in Madison county, Arkansas. Population, 648.

BOWEN'S MILLS, a small village of Irwin county, Georgia.

BOWEN'S PRAIRIE, a post-village of Jones county, Iowa, about 50 miles N. N. E. from Iowa City.

BOWENVILLE, a small post-village of Carroll county, Georgia, on Snake's creek, 130 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville. The creek affords excellent water-power, which has been improved by the erection of a cotton manufactory.

BOWER, a post-office of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.

BOWER BANK, a post-office of Piscataquis county, Maine.

BOWER HILL, a small post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

BOWER'S, a post-office of Southampton county, Virginia.

BOWER'S MILLS, a small village of Lawrence county, Missouri.

BOWERSVILLE, a post-office of Franklin county, Georgia, 121 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

BOWERSVILLE, a small post-village in the S. E. part of Greene county, Ohio.

BOWIE, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Texas, and bordering on Arkansas, contains 960 square miles. The Red river bounds it on the N., and the Sulphur fork of Red river on the S. A large part of the surface is covered with timber. The soil is very good and adapted to cotton, grain, and pasture. Many horses and cattle are reared here and exported to New Orleans. In 1850 the county produced 1113 bales of cotton; 93,110 bushels of corn, and 44,355 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 newspaper

establishment. Steamboats navigate the Red river above and below Bowie county. Capital, Boston. Population, 2912, of whom 1271 were free, and 1641, slaves. Named in honor of James Bowie, who fell at Fort Alamo, inventor of the weapon which bears his name.

BOWLESVILLE, a post-office of Fluvanna county, Virginia.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village, capital of Caroline county, Virginia, on the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg, 45 miles N. from the former, is situated in a fertile and healthy region. It contained 2 churches, 3 stores, 2 mills, and about 800 inhabitants.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, 57 miles N. from Milledgeville, and 3 miles from the Athens Branch railroad.

BOWLING GREEN, a small village of Stewart county, Tennessee.

BOWLING GREEN, a flourishing post-village capital of Warren county, Kentucky, on Barren river, an affluent of Green river, 145 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It is situated at the head of navigation, and is a place of active trade, particularly in pork and tobacco. The river has been made navigable in all stages of water for steamboats of medium size, several of which make regular passages between this place and Louisville. Much attention has been directed to manufactures at this place. It has 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen and 1 candle factory, and several mills. A newspaper is issued here. Population in 1853, 2500.

BOWLING GREEN, a township in Licking county, Ohio. Population, 1538.

BOWLING GREEN, a township in Marion county, Ohio, about 15 miles W. by S. from Marion. Population, 424.

BOWLING GREEN, a thriving post-village of Wood county, Ohio, 130 miles N. N. W. from Columbus, and 12 miles S. from Perrysburg.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village, capital of Clay county, Indiana, on the left bank of Eel river, an affluent of White river, 60 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis. It has a brick court house, a county seminary, and about 100 houses. Laid out in 1825.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village of Fayette county, Illinois, 50 miles in a direct line S. E. from Springfield.

BOWLING GREEN, a post-village, capital of Pike county, Missouri, 76 miles N. E. from Jefferson City, is situated on an arm of Grand prairie. It has a court house, a newspaper office, and several stores.

BOWLINGSVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

BOWMAN, a post-office of Marshall county, Virginia.

BOWMAN'S CREEK of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna river.

BOWMAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania.

BOWMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Rockingham county, Virginia.

BOWMAN'S MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated in the S. part of Wyoming county, E. of Bowman's creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna.

BOWMANSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BOWNE, a post-office of Kent county, Michigan.

BOWSHERSVILLE, a small post-village of Wyandot county, Ohio.

BOWYER'S KNOB, a post-office of Fayette county, Virginia.

BOXBOROUGH, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 24 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 396.

BOX CREEK, post-office of Cherokee co., Tex
BOXFORD, a post-township of Essex county, Massachusetts, about 25 miles N. from Boston. Population, 982.

BOXLEY, or **BOXLEYTOWN**, a post-village of Hamilton county, Indiana, 30 miles N. from Indianapolis. Population, about 150.

BOXVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery county, Georgia, about 100 S. from Milledgeville.

BOYD'S CREEK, a post-office of Sevier county, Tennessee.

BOYDSTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Kosciusko county, Indiana.

BOYD'S STORE, a small village of Polk county, Missouri, 110 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

BOYDSVILLE, a small post-village of Weakly county, Tennessee, 124 miles W. by N. from Nashville.

BOYDTON, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BOYDTOWN, a post-village, capital of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, 6 miles N. from the Roanoke river, and 90 miles S. W. from Richmond. A plank-road, 76 miles long, connects it with Petersburg. It contains 3 churches and a number of stores. About a mile from Boydtown is the Randolph Macon College, under the direction of the Methodists.

BOYER RIVER, Iowa, rises in the N. W. part of the state, and flowing south-westward, enters the Missouri a few miles from Kanesville.

BOYER'S SETTLEMENT, a post-village of Buchanan county, Missouri, on an affluent of the Platte river, 55 miles N. by W. from Independence.

BOYERSTOWN, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

BOYKIN'S DEPÔT, a small post-village of Kershaw district, South Carolina, on the Camden Branch railroad, 9 miles S. from Camden.

BOYLE, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area of 180 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Dick's river,

an affluent of the Kentucky, and drained by the head streams of Salt river. The surface is somewhat diversified, the soil is very deep and rich. Indian corn, oats, hemp, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 689,780 bushels of corn; 103,346 of oats; 307 tons of hemp. It contained 16 churches and 1 newspaper establishment; 658 pupils attending public schools, and 191 attending academies or other schools. The principal rock which underlies the county is limestone. Seven McAdamized roads terminate at Danville, and a railroad has been commenced from that town to Lexington. Formed in 1841, and named in honor of John Boyle, chief justice of Kentucky. Capital, Danville. Population, 9116, of whom 5692 were free, and 3424, slaves.

BOYLE'S MILL, a village in the S. part of Henry county, Iowa.

BOYLER'S MILLS, a post-office of Benton county, Missouri.

BOYLSTON, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, about 35 miles W. of Boston. Population, 918.

BOYLSTON, a post-township of Oswego county, New York, 140 miles N. W. from Albany. Population, 661.

BOYLSTON CENTRE, a post-office of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

BOZRAH, a post-township of New London county, Connecticut, about 35 miles E. S. E. from Hartford, well watered by the Yantic river. Population, 867.

BOZRAHVILLE, a small post-village in the above township.

BRACEVILLE, a post-township in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population, 956.

BRACKABEEN, a post-village of Schoharie county, New York, 45 miles W. from Albany.

BRACKEN, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, containing about 200 square miles. The Ohio river bounds it on the N.; it is also drained by the N. Fork of the Licking. The surface is rolling and hilly; the soil is based on limestone, and is mostly fertile. The chief productions are tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and pork. In 1850 this county produced 370,025 bushels of corn; 27,410 of wheat; 52,818 of oats; 2,129,370 pounds of tobacco; 13,550 of wool, and 1675 of flax. It contained 15 churches, and 500 pupils attending public schools. The name of the county is derived from a small creek which rises in it. Organized in 1796. Capital, Augusta. Population, 8903, of whom 8063 were free, and 840, slaves.

BRACKET'S BRIDGE, a village in the W. part of Fulton county, New York.

BRACKET'S, a small village of Effingham county, Illinois, 35 miles E. from Vandalia.

BRACKNEY, a post-office of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD, a noted battle-field on the right bank of the Monongahela river,

11 miles above Pittsburg, where General Braddock was defeated by the French and Indians. A plank-road runs through the place, and the Pennsylvania railroad passes along the high ground immediately above.

BRADENVILLE, a post-office of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

BRADFORD, a county in the N. N. E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1170 square miles. It is intersected by the N. Branch of Susquehanna river, and drained also by Tioga river, and by Towanda, Wyalusing, and Sugar creeks. The surface is broken and hilly, and covered by extensive forests of pine, hemlock, and sugar-maple. The soil is moderately fertile. Lumber is the chief article of export. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, butter, and maple sugar are the staples. In 1850 it produced 371,143 bushels of corn; 301,675 of wheat; 510,176 of oats; 322,316 of potatoes, (the greatest quantity produced by any county of the state except Philadelphia county;) 74,028 of hay; 1,590,248 pounds of butter, and 193,391 of maple sugar. There were 40 flour and grist mills, 283 saw mills, 12 manufactories of cabinet ware, 6 of agricultural implements, 4 of tin and sheet-iron ware, 9 of saddles and harness, 3 of sashes and blinds, and 1 of stoves and ranges, 4 iron foundries, 1 furnace, 6 woollen factories, 5 distilleries, and 15 tanneries. It contained 53 churches and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 11,333 pupils attending public schools, and 250 attending academies or other schools. The county contains iron and bituminous coal; sandstone underlies the greater part of the surface. The streams afford motive power for numerous mills. The county is traversed by a turnpike from Berwick to Elmira, and by the railroad, not yet finished, from Williamsport to Elmira. Formed in 1810, and called Ontario; in 1812 the name was changed to Bradford, in honor of William Bradford, Attorney-General of the United States. Capital, Towanda. Population, 42,831.

BRADFORD, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, about 85 miles N. E. of Augusta. Population, 1296.

BRADFORD, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack and Connecticut River railroad. Pop., 1341.

BRADFORD, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut river, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad, about 30 miles S. W. of Montpelier. Two papers are published in the village. Population, 1723.

BRADFORD, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Merrimack river, and on the Boston and Maine railroad, 32 miles N. of Boston. It contains two celebrated academies, one for males, and one for females. Population, 1328.

BRADFORD, a village in the above township, opposite to Haverhill, and on the Boston and Maine railroad, where it crosses the Merrimack river.

BRADFORD, a post-township of Steuben county, New York, about 60 miles S. S. E. from Rochester. Population, 2010.

BRADFORD, a township of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, on the W. Branch of the Susquehanna, 5 miles E. from Clearfield. Population, 792.

BRADFORD, a township of McKean county, Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, 14 miles N. W. from Smethport. Population, 990.

BRADFORD, a thriving manufacturing post-village of Coosa county, Alabama, on Sochatopay creek, 50 miles N. by E. from Montgomery, and 36 miles from Wetumpka. It has grown up since 1848. The extensive water-power is improved by the erection of a cotton factory, which employs about 100 hands. Bradford is connected by a plank-road with Wetumpka and the Tennessee river. About 1 mile from the village there is a quarry of beautiful gray statuary granite, which is capable of being split in any direction, and worked into any desirable shape.

BRADFORD, a village of Scioto county, Ohio, on the Ohio river.

BRADFORD, a post-village of Harrison county, Indiana, 12 miles N. N. E. from Corydon.

BRADFORD, a post-office of Chickasaw county, Iowa.

BRADFORD, a township in the E. part of Rock county, Wisconsin, about 12 miles E. S. E. from Janesville. Population, 703.

BRADFORD CENTRE, a post-office of Orange county, Vermont.

BRADFORD INSTITUTE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BRADFORD SPRINGS, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BRADFORDSVILLE, a small post-village of Marion county, Kentucky, on the Rolling fork of Salt river, 69 miles S. by W. from Frankfort. It contains 2 churches, and above 100 inhabitants.

BRADLEY, a county in the S. S. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Hiwassee river forms its N. E. boundary. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the S. part. The soil is mostly fertile, and well watered. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and cotton are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 594,698 bushels of corn; 151,419 of oats; 34,662 of wheat; 1600 bales of cotton, and 81,187 pounds of butter. It contained 22 churches, and 3000 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the great railroad of E. Tennessee. The highlands produce abundance of timber. Capital, Cleveland. Population, 12,259, of whom 11,515 were free, and 744, slaves.

BRADLEY, a county in the S. S. E. part of Arkansas, contains 958 square miles. It is traversed by the Saline river and bounded on the W. by Moro river. The surface presents no great inequalities. Cotton and maize are the chief productions. In 1850 there were raised 1425 bales of cotton; 145,865 bushels of Indian corn; 12,615 of peas and beans, and 36,746 of sweet potatoes. It contained 12 churches, and 140 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Warren. Population, 3819, of whom 2603 were free, and 1226, slaves.

BRADLEY, a township of Penobscot county, Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot river, about 45 miles N. by E. from Bangor. Population, 796.

BRADLEY, a post-office of Allegan county, Michigan.

BRADLEY, a small post-village in the N. part of Jackson county, Illinois, 14 miles S. W. from Pinckneyville.

BRADLEYSVALE, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, about 45 miles N. E. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 107.

BRADLEYVILLE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BRADSHAW, a post-office of Giles county, Tennessee.

BRADY, a township in the W. part of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, about 140 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 1083.

BRADY, a township in the E. part of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, 60 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. Population, 1020.

BRADY, a township in Williams county, Ohio, about 22 miles N. by W. from Defiance. Population, 1128.

BRADY, a township in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, about 15 miles S. S. E. from Kalamazoo. Population, 578.

BRADY'S BEND, a post-township in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Alleghany river, about 15 miles N. N. W. from Kittanning. Population, 2325.

BRADY'S CREEK, of Texas, flows eastward, and enters San Saba river in Bexar county.

BRADY'S MILL, a post-office of Alleghany county, Maryland.

BRADYSVILLE, or BRADYVILLE, a small post-village of Adams county, Ohio, on the Maysville turnpike, 8 miles from the Ohio river.

BRADYVILLE, a post-village of Cannon county, Tennessee, 56 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

BRAGGS, a post-office of Lowndes county, Alabama.

BRAGGVILLE, a post-office of Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

BRAINERD'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Rensselaer county, New York, on Kinderhook creek, 16 miles S. E. from Albany.

BRAINTREE, a township of Orange county, Vermont, 20 miles S. by W. from Montpe-

fier; intersected by the Vermont Central railroad. Population, 1228.

BRAINTREE, a post-township of Norfolk co., Mass., on the S. Shore and Old Colony railroad, 10 miles S. by E. of Boston. Pop., 2969.

BRAINTREE, a township in the N. W. part of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the N. branch of the Susquehanna river, 30 miles N. by W. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 836.

BRAINTRENT, a post-office of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania.

BRAKE'S RUN, a post-office of Hardy county, Virginia.

BRAMAN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Schenectady county, New York.

BRANCH, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, contains 528 square miles. It is traversed by the St. Joseph's and Prairie rivers, and also drained by the Coldwater and Hog rivers. The surface is rolling; the soil is a rich, sandy loam, mostly free from stones. About two-thirds of the county are occupied by oak openings, and the remainder is heavily timbered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and wool are the staples. In 1850 Branch county produced 161,284 bushels of wheat; 266,818 of corn; 123,293 of oats; 113,892 of potatoes; 11,003 tons of hay, and 57,007 pounds of wool. It contained 6 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 348 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore is found in the county. It is intersected by the Southern railroad. Organized in 1833, and named in honor of John Branch, secretary of the navy under President Jackson. Capital, Coldwater. Population, 12,472.

BRANCH, a township of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. W. from Pottsville, intersected by the Mine Hill railroad. Population, 2653.

BRANCH, a post-village of Branch county, Michigan, on the W. branch of Coldwater river, 89 miles S. S. W. from Lansing, was formerly the county seat.

BRANCHBURG, a township of Somerset county, New Jersey. Population, 1137.

BRANCH DALE, a post-office of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

BRANCH HILL, a post-office of Clermont county, Ohio.

BRANCH ISLAND, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

BRANCHPORT, a post-village of Jerusalem township, Yates county, New York, at the N. W. extremity of Crooked lake, about 200 miles W. from Albany. It contains 10 stores, 1 tavern, 2 mills, and 2 churches. It derives its name from its position on one of the branches of Crooked lake. Population, about 350.

BRANCH RIVER, of Rhode Island, falls into the Blackstone river about 4 miles above Woonsocket.

BRANCH VILLAGE, a small manufacturing village in Smithfield township, Providence

county, Rhode Island, about 10 miles N. N. W. from Providence. It contains 1 cotton mill, employing 25 hands, producing \$25,000 per annum, and 1 scythe manufactory, capable of turning out 3000 or 4000 dozen scythes annually. Population, about 100.

BRANCHVILLE, a post-village of Sussex county, New Jersey, on a branch of the Paulinskill, 77 miles N. from Trenton. It contained a church, an academy, and several stores and mills.

BRANCHVILLE, a post-office of Southamp-ton county, Virginia.

BRANCHVILLE, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina railroad, at the junction of the Columbia Branch, 62 miles W. N. W. from Charleston, and 67 miles S. from Columbia.

BRANCHVILLE, a post-office of St. Clair county, Alabama.

BRANDENBURG, capital of Meade county, Kentucky, on a high bluff of the Ohio river, 40 miles below Louisville, and 90 miles W. by S. from Frankfort. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 flouring mills, 4 warehouses, and has considerable trade. Population, estimated at 700.

BRANDON, a post-township of Rutland county, Vermont, about 40 miles S. W. from Montpelier, on Otter creek, and on the Rutland and Burlington railroad. Population, 2835.

BRANDON, a township of Franklin county, New York, about 60 miles E. from Ogdensburg. Population, 590.

BRANDON, a post-village, capital of Rankin county, Mississippi, at the eastern terminus of the Vicksburg and Brandon railroad, 12 miles E. from Jackson. Fifteen years ago it was a flourishing place, and about that date the failure of the Brandon Bank rendered it a "deserted village," until the railroad restored it to prosperity. About 10,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Population, 800.

BRANDON, a post-office of Knox county, Ohio.

BRANDON, a post-township of Oakland county, Michigan, about 38 miles N. N. W. from Detroit. Population, 893.

BRANDONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Preston county, Virginia, 280 miles N. W. from Richmond. A turnpike road extends from this village to Fishing creek.

BRAND'S IRON WORKS, a post-office of Washington county, Rhode Island.

BRANDT, a post-township of Erie county, New York, on Lake Erie, 24 miles S. S. W. from Buffalo. It is intersected by Lake Shore railroad. Population, 1028.

BRANDT, a post-office of Miami county, Ohio.

BRANDT LAKE, of Warren county, in the north-eastern part of New York, discharges its waters by Schroon river. Its length is about 6 miles.

BRANDY STATION, a post-office of Culpeper county, Virginia.

BRANDYWINE creek, of Pennsylvania and Delaware, is formed by the E. and W. branches, which unite in Chester county of the former state. Flowing in a south-easterly course, it falls into the Christiana creek at Wilmington, Delaware. A noted battle was fought on its banks between the British and Americans in 1777.

BRANDYWINE creek, of Indiana, rises in Hancock county, and flows south-westward into Blue river, a few miles below Shelbyville.

BRANDYWINE, a post-office of Prince George's county, Maryland.

BRANDYWINE, a township in Hancock county, Indiana. Population, 837.

BRANDYWINE, a post-township in Shelby county, Indiana, about 7 miles N. W. from Shelbyville. Population, 764.

BRANDYWINE, a small post-village of Shelby county, Indiana, on a plank-road, 6 miles N. W. from Shelbyville.

BRANDYWINE, a hundred of New Castle county, Delaware.

BRANDYWINE MANOR, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

BRANDYWINE MILLS, a small post-village in Summit county, Ohio.

BRANDYWINE SPRINGS, New Castle, Delaware, 4 miles N. W. of Wilmington.

BRANFORD, a post-township of New Haven county, Connecticut, bordering on Long Island sound. Population, 1423.

BRANFORD, a post-town and seaport in the above township, on the New Haven and New London railroad, 8 miles E. by S. from New Haven. The harbor, which is about 1½ mile S. W., is well protected from the sea, and of sufficient depth for vessels of over 300 tons. A substantial wharf has been constructed here for the accommodation of the shipping. This port, in early times, was the rival of New Haven, and the centre of an important foreign trade.

BRANFORD, a township in Lee county, Illinois. Population, 158.

BRANT. See **BRANDT**.

BRANTINGHAM, a post-office of Lewis county, New York.

BRASHER, a township of St. Lawrence county, New York, about 40 miles N. E. from Ogdensburg, is intersected by St. Regis river. Population, 2582.

BRASHER FALLS, a post-village of St. Lawrence county, New York, on the St. Regis river, and on the Northern railroad, 35 miles E. from Ogdensburg. It has several factories and stores.

BRASHER IRON WORKS, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

BRASHERSVILLE, a post-office of Perry county, Kentucky.

BRASSTOWN, a post-office of Union county, Georgia.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a post-township of Windham county, Vermont, on the right bank of Connecticut river, 100 miles S. from

Montpelier. A fort, called **Fort Dummer**, was built in 1724, in the S. W. part of the township, on what is now called "Dummer Meadows." This was the first settlement made in Vermont. Population, 3816.

BRATTLEBOROUGH EAST VILLAGE, a flourishing post-village of Brattleborough township, Windham county, Vermont, at the junction of Whetstone creek with the Connecticut river, about 100 miles S. from Montpelier. It is one of the most active business places in the state, and contains, besides the public buildings, numerous manufactories, a bank, several water-power printing presses, and an asylum for the insane. A covered bridge across the Connecticut connects the place with Hinsdale in New Hampshire. It is also in the line of the Connecticut River railroad. The asylum for the insane is situated a short distance N. W. of the village, and is in a flourishing condition. In addition to a legacy of \$10,000 bequeathed it by Mrs. Anna Marsh, the state has also made it several handsome appropriations. It was opened in 1836.

BRATTLEBOROUGH WEST VILLAGE, a post-village of Brattleborough township, Windham county, Vermont, on Whetstone creek, about 2 miles W. of the East village, and 100 miles S. from Montpelier.

BRATTLEVILLE, a small village in the S. part of McDonough county, Illinois.

BRATTONSVILLE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BRATTONVILLE, a post-office of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

BRAUNFELS, a post-office of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin.

BRAWDIE'S GROVE, a post-office of Ogle county, Illinois.

BRAXTON, a county in the N. W. central part of Virginia, has an area of 646 square miles. It is intersected by the Elk and Little Kanawha rivers, and also drained by Holly river and Birch creek. The surface is hilly and rough, extensively covered with forests, the soil is well watered and generally fertile. Indian corn and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 137,120 bushels of corn, and 72,409 pounds of butter. There were 6 grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 wool-carding mills, 1 salt-boiling establishment, and 1 tannery. It contained 2 churches. Stone coal is found in several places, and salt springs in the N. part of the county. This county was formed in 1836, and named in honor of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Capital, Sutton. Population, 4212, of whom 4123 were free, and 89, slaves.

BRAXTON COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See **SUTTON**.

BRAZIL, a small post-village of Clay county, Indiana, on the national road, and on the Terre Haute railroad, 16 miles E. from Terre Haute.

BRAZORIA, a county in the S. E. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1330 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos and San Bernard rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil alluvial and sandy. A large part of the county is occupied by prairies, which are mostly uncultivated. The soil of the river bottoms is fertile, and is covered with forests of the live oak, red cedar, &c., which extend 2 or 3 miles back from the stream. Sugar, cotton, and Indian corn are the staple products. In 1850 the county produced 4811 hogsheads of sugar, (more than any other county in the state;) 3531 bales of cotton; 213,525 bushels of corn, and 73,100 of sweet potatoes. Capital, Brazoria. Population, 4841, of whom 1334 were free, and 3507, slaves.

BRAZORIA, a post-village, capital of Brazoria county, Texas, on the W. bank of Brazos river, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 60 miles W. by S. from Galveston. The river is navigable for 150 miles during a large portion of the year. Brazoria is said to be stationary at present, the trade of the river having been diverted to Columbia, which is 10 miles above.

BRAZOS, a river of Texas, the largest that intersects the state, excepting, perhaps, the Colorado. It rises in the table land of Bexar county, in the W. part of the state, and flows first eastward until it approaches the Upper Cross Timbers of Cook county. Here it assumes a S. S. E. direction, which it maintains in general for the remainder of its course, and flows nearly parallel with the Trinity. After passing by Waco, Washington, Richmond, and Columbia, it empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico, about 40 miles S. W. from Galveston. The whole length is estimated at more than 900 miles; the direct distance from its source to its mouth is near 500. In the rainy season, from February to May inclusive, it is navigable for steamboats to Washington, which is about 300 miles from its mouth, and at all seasons as far as Columbia, about 40 miles. In the lower half of its course it flows through an alluvial plain, which is but little elevated above the sea. The valley of the Brazos is occupied by plantations of cotton, Indian corn, and sugar, and by extensive forests of the live oak and red cedar.

BRAZOS, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of 585 square miles. The Brazos river, from which the name is derived, forms its boundary on the S. W., and the Navasoto flows along the eastern border until it enters the former river, at the S. extremity of the county. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 15,934 bushels of corn; 142 bales of cotton, and 8096 pounds of butter. There were 75 pupils attending public schools. Capital,

Booneville. Population, 614, of whom 466 were free, and 148, slaves.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, a post-village and port of entry of Cameron county, Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, near Point Isabel, about 35 miles E. N. E. from Brownsville.

BREAKABEEN, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

BREAKNECK, a post-office of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

BREAKNECK HILL, in Putnam county, New York, on the E. side of the Hudson, at the N. entrance to the Highlands. It is 1187 feet high, and terminates in the promontory called St. Anthony's Nose.

BREAN'S BRIDGE, a post-office of St. Martin's parish, Louisiana.

BREATHITT, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is traversed by the N. and middle forks of Kentucky river, and drained also by Troublesome creek. The surface is broken by high hills and fertile valleys, and mostly covered with forests. Timber, stone, coal, beeswax, and ginseng are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 155,846 bushels of corn; 8916 pounds of wool, and 1536 of flax. It contained 5 churches, and 80 pupils attending public schools. Sandstone underlies the county, which also contains extensive deposits of iron ore and stone coal. This county was formed in 1839, and named in honor of John Breathitt, late governor of Kentucky. Capital, Jackson. Population, 3785, of whom 3615 were free, and 170, slaves.

BREATHITT, a small village in the above county, on the E. bank of Kentucky river.

BRECKINRIDGE, a county in the N. W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Ohio river forms its boundary on the N. W., and Rough creek on the S.; it is also drained by Clover and Sinking creeks. The surface consists of rolling uplands; the soil, having a basis of red clay and limestone, is fertile and well watered. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 521,766 bushels of corn; 12,387 of wheat; 138,070 of oats; 2,288,334 pounds of tobacco; 24,280 of wool, and 20,813 of flax. It contained 21 churches, 600 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies or other schools. Sinking creek, which is a valuable mill stream, suddenly sinks beneath the earth a few miles from its source, and shows no trace of its existence for 5 or 6 miles, when it returns to the surface and flows into the Ohio. Near the creek is Penitentiary cave, which is said to contain apartments of great dimensions, but has not been fully explored. The county was formed in 1799, and named in honor of John Breckinridge, a statesman of Kentucky. Capital, Hardinsburg. Population, 10,593, of whom 8627 were free, and 1966, slaves.

BRECKNOCK, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. S. W. from Reading. Population, 876.

BRECKNOCK, a township in the N. E. part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. E. from Lancaster. Population, 1366.

BRECKSVILLE, a township in the S. part of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Population, 1116.

BRECKVILLE, a post-office of Madison county, Kentucky.

BREEDINGS, a post-office of Adair county, Kentucky, 132 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort.

BREEDSVILLE, a post-office of Van Buren county, Michigan.

BRESE, a village in the W. part of Allegan county, Michigan, on an expansion of Kalamazoo river.

BRESE, a post-village of Greene county, Illinois, 50 miles S. W. from Springfield.

BRESEVILLE, a village in the S. W. part of Jackson county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river.

BREGENZ, a post-office of Choctaw county, Alabama.

BREINIGSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

BREMEN, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, 30 miles S. E. from Augusta, possesses great water privileges. Population, 891.

BREMEN, a post-office of Muhlenburgh county, Kentucky.

BREMEN, a small post-village of Fairfield county, Ohio, 49 miles S. E. from Columbus, and about 10 miles E. from Lancaster.

BREMEN, a post-office of Marshall county, Indiana.

BREMEN, a post-township in the S. part of Cook county, Illinois. Population, 250.

BREMEN, a post-village in the above township, about 22 miles S. S. W. from Chicago.

BREMEN, a post-village of St. Louis county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 4 miles above St. Louis.

BREMER, a new county in the N. E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar, Wapsipinicon, and English rivers, which flow in a south-easterly direction. The county is said to contain good land, well supplied with water and timber; the climate is healthy. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located. Named in honor of Frederica Bremer, the Swedish authoress.

BRENEAU RIVER, of Oregon Territory, falls into Lewis river near 43° 30' N. lat. and 115° 30' W. lon.

BRENHAM, a post-village, capital of Washington county, Texas, 100 miles E. from Austin City, and 20 miles S. W. from the Brazos river at Washington. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, in which much improvement has been made. Population, about 500.

BRENNERSVILLE, a post-office of Preble county, Ohio.

BRENTONVILLE, a village of Owen county, Indiana, 18 miles N. W. from Bloomington.

BRENTSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Prince William county, Virginia, on the Occoquan creek, 104 miles N. from Richmond, contains 1 church, and a few stores.

BRENTSVILLE, a village of Owen county, Indiana, near the White river, about 50 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

BRENTWOOD, a post-township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 30 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 923.

BREST, a small post-village of Monroe county, Michigan, on Lake Erie, 5 miles E. from Monroe City, was laid out on a large scale when speculation was at its height, but has declined. A large quantity of lumber is sawn here and exported.

BREWER, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot river, opposite Bangor, watered by the Sage-unkedunk river. Population, 2628.

BREWERSVILLE, a post-office of Sumter county, Alabama.

BREWERSVILLE, a post-village of Jennings county, Indiana, about 60 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis.

BREWERTON, a post-village of Onondaga county, New York, on the Oneida river, 144 miles W. by N. from Albany.

BREWERTON, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

BREWER VILLAGE, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

BREWINGTON, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

BREWSTER, a post-township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, about 65 miles S. W. from Boston. Population, 1525.

BREWSTER'S STATION, a post-office of Putnam county, New York.

BRIAR CREEK, a township of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. by N. from Bloomsburg. Population, 1091.

BRICK, a township of Ocean county, New Jersey. Population, 1558.

BRICK CHURCH, a post-office of Giles county, Tennessee.

BRICK CREEK, a post-office of Leon county, Texas.

BRICKERVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BRICK HEAD, a district in De Kalb county, Georgia. Population, 506.

BRICKLAND, a post-office of Lunenburg county, Virginia.

BRICK MEETING HOUSE, a post-office of Cecil county, Maryland.

BRICKSBOROUGH, a small village of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Maurice river, 14 miles S. E. from Bridgeton.

BRICK STORE, a post-office of Newton county, Georgia.

BRICKVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence county, Alabama.

BRICKVILLE, a village of Morgan coun-

ty, Illinois, 26 miles W. by S. from Springfield.

BRIDESBURG, a post-village of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, at the mouth of Frankford creek, 7 miles above Philadelphia. It contains an arsenal of the United States, and many fine residences. Population in 1850, 915.

BRIDGEBOROUGH, a post-office of Burlington county, New Jersey.

BRIDGE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Ocklockonee river, in Thomas county.

BRIDGE CREEK, a post-office of Geauga county, Ohio.

BRIDGEFORTH, a post-office of Limestone county, Alabama.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, a post-village of Suffolk county, New York, on the seacoast, 20 miles W. from Montauk Point.

BRIDGE LEYDEN, a village of Cook county, Illinois, 12 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

BRIDGEPORT, a city and seaport of Fairfield county, Connecticut, is situated on an arm of Long Island sound, at the mouth of Pequannock river. By railroad it is 18 miles W. S. W. from New Haven; 58 miles N. E. from New York; 54 miles S. W. from Hartford; 178 miles S. W. from Boston. Lat. $41^{\circ} 10' 30''$ N.; lon. $73^{\circ} 11' 46''$ W. The city, which is handsomely laid out and beautifully adorned with shade-trees, is built chiefly on a plain elevated some 10 or 12 feet above high-water mark. About half or three-quarters of a mile N. W. of the harbor, there is a sudden ascent of nearly 50 feet, forming a terrace or small table-land about half a mile square. This height, which affords a splendid view of the city and sound, is occupied by a number of elegant private mansions. Iranistan, the residence of P. T. Barnum, Esq., is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of this place. It is modelled after an Eastern palace, having skylight domes and minarets, and is surrounded with spacious grounds, beautifully adorned with flower-gardens, fountains, statuary, graded walks, and shrubbery.

Bridgeport has a large coasting trade, and a number of vessels engaged in the whale fisheries. The manufactures are extensive, particularly of carriages. It contains 4 banks, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, a number of hotels, and 10 or 12 churches. The Housatonic and the Naugatuck railroads both terminate in this place. It is also on the line of the New York and New Haven railroad. A steamboat plies daily between Bridgeport and New York. The harbor is safe, but does not admit vessels of the largest size, there being but 13 feet of water on the bar at high tide. The township, embracing about 10 square miles, was separated from Stratford in 1821, and incorporated in 1836. Population of the township in 1840, 4570; 1850, 7560.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-village of Madison county, New York, on Chittenango creek, about 12 miles N. E. from Syracuse.

BRIDGEPORT, a small post-village of Seneca county, New York, on the Cayuga lake, at the W. end of Cayuga bridge, 12 miles W. from Auburn.

BRIDGEPORT, a small village of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Wading river, 29 miles S. S. E. from Mount Holly.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-office of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

BRIDGEPORT, a small village of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Clearfield and Erie.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-borough of Luzerne township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Monongahela river, just above the mouth of Dunlap's creek, 40 miles S. from Pittsburg. It is connected with Brownsville by an iron bridge crossing Dunlap's creek. There are manufactories of various kinds at this place. Population, 1292.

BRIDGEPORT, a small village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. by S. from Chambersburg. It contains 1 store, 1 mill, and 100 inhabitants.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-borough of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill opposite Norristown, with which it is connected by a bridge. Population, 572.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-office of Frederick county, Maryland.

BRIDGEPORT, a small post-village in Harrison county, Virginia, about 200 miles N. W. from Richmond.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-office of Coccoe county, Tennessee.

BRIDGEPORT, a small post-village of Franklin county, Kentucky, on the turnpike from Frankfort to Louisville, 4 miles S. W. from the former.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-village of Belmont county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling City, has an active business in forwarding goods to the West. It contains several mills and warehouses, and a branch of the State bank.

BRIDGEPORT, a village of Montgomery county, Ohio, on the railroad between Cincinnati and Dayton, 10 S. S. W. from the latter.

BRIDGEPORT, a post-township in the S. E. part of Saginaw county, Michigan. Population, 374.

BRIDGEPORT, a village in the N. W. part of Elkhart county, Indiana.

BRIDGEPORT, a thriving post-village of Harrison county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, about 130 miles S. from Indianapolis, was laid out in 1849. Boat-building is carried on here, and good timber for that purpose is abundant in the vicinity. The village has about 150 inhabitants.

BRIDGEPORT, a village of Marion county, Indiana, 10 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis.

BRIDGEPORT, a village in the N. W. part of Perry county, Indiana.

BRIDGEPORT, a small village and landing place of Greene county, Illinois, on the Illinois river, 15 miles N. W. from Carrollton. Grain and other articles are shipped here.

BRIDGEPORT, a village in the W. part of Warren county, Missouri, near the Missouri river.

BRIDGEPORT, a small post-village of Jackson county, Iowa, on the Maquoketa river, about 75 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

BRIDGEPORT, a village of Brown county, Wisconsin, on the Neenah or Fox river, at the mouth of Plum creek. It has extensive water-power.

BRIDGEPORT CENTRE, a post-office of Saginaw county, Michigan.

BRIDGE PRAIRIE, a township in St. Clair county, Illinois. Population, 3403.

BRIDGETON, a post-township of Cumberland county, Maine, about 35 miles N. W. of Portland. Population, 2710.

BRIDGETON, port of entry and capital of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on both sides of Cohansey creek, 20 miles from its entrance into Delaware bay, 60 miles S. S. W. from Trenton, and 40 miles S. from Philadelphia. It is neatly built, and contains 4 or 5 churches, a court house, 2 banks, 2 academies, a public library, and 2 newspaper offices. It has an active trade, in which a large number of schooners and sloops are employed. A wooden drawbridge connects the opposite banks of the creek. Bridgeton also contains an extensive iron foundry, a rolling mill, a nail factory, a glass factory, and other manufactories. The tonnage, June, 1852, was 14,930 $\frac{3}{4}$. Population, 2446.

BRIDGETON, a post-office of Shelby county, Alabama.

BRIDGETON, a small post-village of Parke county, Indiana, on Raccoon creek, 10 miles S. E. from Rockville.

BRIDGETON, a post-village of St. Louis county, Missouri, 15 miles N. W. from St. Louis.

BRIDGETOWN, a post-office of Caroline county, Maryland.

BRIDGE VALLEY, a post-office of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

BRIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan county, New York, on Neversink river, 106 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

BRIDGEVILLE, a small village of Warren county, New Jersey, on the Pequest river, 3 miles E. from Belvidere.

BRIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Sussex county, Delaware, on the Nanticoke river, 38 miles S. by W. from Dover.

BRIDGEVILLE, a small post-village of Muskingham county, Ohio, 62 miles E. from Columbus.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Boston Concord, and Montreal railroad, 48 miles N. by W. from Concord. Population, 667.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township of Windsor county, Vermont, 52 miles S. from Montpelier, intersected by the Queechy river and its upper tributaries, which afford some water-power. It contains an inexhaustible quarry of soapstone, which has been extensively wrought. Iron ore is also found. Population, 1311.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-village in the above township, contains several fulling mills, factories, and tanneries.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the Fall River railroad, 27 miles S. by E. from Boston. Population, 2790.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-village in the above township, contains several manufactories and furnaces, and one of the state normal schools.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 30 miles N. W. of New Haven.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township of Oneida county, New York, 15 miles S. from Utica. Population, 1315.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-village in the above township, on Unadilla river, 81 miles W. by N. from Albany. It contains several stores.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of Somerset county, New Jersey, on the Raritan river, intersected by the Central railroad. It contains Somerville, the county seat. Population, 4070.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-borough of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, immediately below the mouth of Beaver river, 28 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. A handsome bridge across Beaver river connects it with Rochester.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-office of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

BRIDGEWATER, a small village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

BRIDGEWATER, a township in the centre of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 165 miles N. by W. from Philadelphia, is drained by Wyalusing creek, and contains Montrose, the county seat. Population, 1548.

BRIDGEWATER, a small post-village of Rockingham county, Virginia, on the North river, a branch of the Shenandoah, about 125 miles N. W. from Richmond, has an active trade, and contains several mills propelled by water-power.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-office of Burke county, North Carolina.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township in Williams county, Ohio, about 30 miles N. N. W. from Defiance. Population, 493.

BRIDGEWATER, a post-township in Washtenaw county, Michigan, about 18 miles N. by E. from Adrian. Population, 1147.

BRIDLE CREEK, a post-office of Grayson county, Virginia.

BRIDPORT, a post-township of Addison county, Vermont, about 45 miles S. W. of Montpelier, on the E. side of Lake Cham-

plain, opposite Crown Point, New York. Population, 1393.

BRIER CREEK, of Georgia, rises in Warren county, and after a south-easterly course of more than 100 miles, enters Savannah river a few miles E. from Jacksonborough.

BRIER CREEK, a post-office of Wilkes county, North Carolina.

BRIER HILL, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

BRIG'S MILLS, a post-village of Ohio county, Kentucky.

BRIGHT, a post-office of Dearborn county, Indiana.

BRIGHTON, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, about 45 miles N. of Augusta. Population, 748.

BRIGHTON, a post-township of Essex county, Vermont, about 60 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Population, 193.

BRIGHTON, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 4 miles W. of Boston, on the Boston and Worcester railroad. In this township is a celebrated cattle market. The village contains a bank. Pop., 2356.

BRIGHTON, a post-township of Monroe county, New York, on the right bank of Genesee river, about 3 miles S. E. from Rochester. It is intersected by the Erie canal and by the Rochester and Syracuse railroad. Population, 3117.

BRIGHTON, a post-village in the above township, on the Erie canal, 217 miles W. by N. from Albany. It contains a bank and several hundred inhabitants.

BRIGHTON, a post-township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, just below the mouth of Beaver river, about 30 miles N. W. from Pittsburgh. Population, exclusive of Beaver borough, 1111.

BRIGHTON, a handsome post-borough of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the right or W. bank of Beaver river, 4 miles from its entrance into the Ohio, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 29 miles N. W. from Pittsburgh. It is abundantly supplied with water-power and stone coal, and contains a large cotton factory, paper mill, and flouring mill, &c. A bridge crosses the river here and connects this town with the borough of New Brighton. Brighton is a place of active business. Population, about 900.

BRIGHTON, a small village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

BRIGHTON, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

BRIGHTON, a small village of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, 4 miles S. W. from Cleveland, is separated by a small creek from Brooklyn village.

BRIGHTON, or BRIGHTON CENTRE, a small village in Clarke county, Ohio, about 35 miles W. by S. from Columbus.

BRIGHTON, a post-township in Loraine county, Ohio, about 30 miles S. E. from Sandusky City. Population, 669.

BRIGHTON, a post-township in Livingston county, Michigan, about 40 miles N. W. from Detroit. Population, 1015.

BRIGHTON, a post-village in the above township, on the Grand River (plank) road, and on Ore creek, 43 miles S. E. from Lansing. It has several stores and 1 or 2 mills. Population, about 500.

BRIGHTON, a post-office of La Grange county, Indiana.

BRIGHTON, a post-village of Macoupin county, Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, 60 miles S. W. from Springfield.

BRIGHTON, a post-office of Polk county, Missouri.

BRIGHTON, a small post-village of Washington county, Iowa, about 40 miles S. S. W. from Iowa City.

BRIGHTON, a post-township in the N. W. part of Kenosha county, Wisconsin. Population, 880.

BRIGHTON, a post-village in the above township.

BRIGHTON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

BRIGHT SEAT, a post-office of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

BRIGHTSVILLE, a small post-village in Marlborough district, South Carolina.

BRIMFIELD, a post-township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, about 70 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1420.

BRIMFIELD, a post-township in Portage county, Ohio, about 40 miles S. S. E. from Cleveland. Population, 1015.

BRIMFIELD, a post-village of Peoria county, Illinois, 18 or 20 miles W. N. W. from Peoria, is situated on the border of a fertile prairie. Population in 1852, about 350.

BRINDLETON, a post-office of Burke county, North Carolina.

BRINGHAM'S GROVE, a post-office of Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

BRINGIERS, a small village in St. James parish, Louisiana.

BRINKLEYVILLE, a post-village of Halifax county, North Carolina, 90 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

BRINTON, a post-office of Champaign county, Ohio.

BRISCOE RUN, a post-office of Wood county, Virginia.

BRISTERSBURGH, a post-office of Fauquier county, Virginia.

BRISTOL, a county in the S. E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 517 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Buzzard's bay, and is drained by the Taunton river and smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. It has a seacoast of about 18 miles, affording many excellent harbors. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation and the fisheries. The surface is somewhat broken, but generally level; the soil in some parts is good, and in

others of an inferior quality. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 164,064 bushels of corn; 250,488 of potatoes; 28,552½ tons of hay, and 311,794 pounds of butter. There were 3 calico-printing establishments, 49 cotton, and 2 woollen factories, 4 nail and 4 tack manufactories, 4 iron foundries, 1 brass foundry, 1 cordage establishment, 1 copper rolling mill, 5 coach, and 2 chemical manufactories, 6 chandleries, 25 boot and shoe establishments, 10 machine shops, 5 grist, 21 saw and planing mills, 13 whale-oil establishments, 6 potteries, 9 sail-making, 3 ship-building, and 1 ship-smithing establishment, 18 jewellery establishments, 2 britania manufactories, and 8 tanneries. It contained 133 churches and 9 newspaper establishments. There were 10,908 pupils attending public schools, and 391 attending academies or other schools. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in this county, and quantities of the iron are manufactured into various articles. Railroads connecting Boston with Providence, Fall River, and New Bedford, intersect this county. Organized in 1685, and named from Bristol, a city of England. Seats of justice, Taunton and New Bedford. Population, 76,192.

BRISTOL, a county in the E. central part of Rhode Island, has an area of about 25 square miles, being the smallest county in the state. It is bounded on the E. by Mount Hope bay, and on the S. and W. by Narraganset bay. It enjoys almost unrivalled facilities for navigation and the fisheries; a large amount of capital is invested in the whale fishery. The surface is somewhat uneven. Mount Hope, once the residence of the Indian king, Philip, is the greatest elevation. The soil is very fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 25,451 bushels of corn; 11,075 of oats; 24,898 of potatoes; 3062 tons of hay; and 32,262 pounds of butter. There were 3 cotton factories, 1 hinge and 1 nail factory, 1 brass foundry, 1 iron foundry, 2 ship-building establishments, 2 cordage factories, 3 chandleries, and 2 brick yards. It contained 10 churches and 2 newspapers; 1103 pupils attending public schools, and 376 attending academies and other schools. This county was organized in 1746. Capital, Bristol. Population, 8514.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 30 miles S. E. by S. from Augusta; possesses abundant water-power. Population, 2931.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, 30 miles N. from Concord. Population, 1103.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Addison county, Vermont, about 28 miles S. W. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 1344.

BRISTOL, a post-village in the above town-

ship, on the New Haven river, about 30 miles S. W. by W. from Montpelier.

BRISTOL, a port of entry, and seat of justice of Bristol county, Rhode Island, on a peninsula extending S. into Narraganset bay, 16 miles S. S. E. from Providence, 14 miles N. by E. from Newport, and 7 miles W. S. W. from Salt river. The township is 5 miles long, and 2 miles broad, embracing 12 square miles of surface. On the E. is Mount Hope bay, extending up towards Fall river. Between this and Narraganset bay on the W. is Mount Hope, once the residence of the celebrated King Philip. More than one-fourth of the entire population are engaged in horticulture. The town is situated on an elevated plane, inclining gently towards the Narraganset shore. Portions of it are beautifully shaded. It contains several churches, 4 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Manufacturing in this place has received considerable encouragement within a few years past, and is now in a very thriving condition. The harbor is easy of access, safe, and of sufficient depth for vessels of a large size. Bristol has an extensive trade along the coast, and some commerce with the West India Islands. Its shipping in 1852 amounted to an aggregate burden of 13,626 tons; 11,464 tons were registered. Four vessels, (two of them ships), with an aggregate of 1232 tons, were built during the year. A steamboat plying between Providence and Salt river touches at this place. Bristol is much resorted to in the summer season, for its fine sea air. King Philip, who waged a destructive warfare with the New England colonies, was killed here in 1676. During the revolutionary war the town was bombarded by the British, and most of it burned to the ground. Population of the township, 4616.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, about 15 miles S. W. of Hartford. Population, 2882.

BRISTOL, a post-village in the above township, on the line of the Hartford and Fishkill railroad, about 15 miles S. W. by W. from Hartford. It is celebrated for its extensive manufacture of clocks and buttons. There is in the vicinity an important copper mine.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Ontario county, New York, 9 miles S. W. from Canandaigua. Population, 1733.

BRISTOL, a post-village in the above township, 212 miles W. from Albany.

BRISTOL, a post-township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 18 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, intersected by the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad. Population, including Bristol borough, 4379.

BRISTOL, a pleasant post-borough of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, nearly opposite Burlington, 19 miles above Philadelphia, and 115 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg. It was the first seat of justice

in Bucks county, and it is still the largest town. The railroad from Philadelphia to New York passes through this place, and the Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania canal terminates here. The town is neatly built, and contains several churches, a town hall, a bank, and a mineral spring. It communicates daily with Philadelphia by steamboats. Founded in 1697. Population, 2570.

BRISTOL, a township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. from Philadelphia, is drained by Tacony creek. Population, 2230.

BRISTOL, a post-office of Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

BRISTOL, a post-township in Morgan county, Ohio, about 30 miles N. W. from Marietta. Population, 1724.

BRISTOL, a village of Perry county, Ohio, 48 miles W. N. W. from Marietta.

BRISTOL, a township in the N. W. part of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population, 1124.

BRISTOL, a post-village of Wayne county, Ohio, 100 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 14 miles from Wooster. Population in 1851, 300.

BRISTOL, a thriving post-village of Elkhart county, Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the St. Joseph's river, and on the Michigan Southern railroad, 156 miles N. from Indianapolis. It has a church, a flouring mill, several stores, and 300 inhabitants.

BRISTOL, a post-township in Kendall county, Illinois. Population, 794.

BRISTOL, a post-village of Kendall county, Illinois, on the right bank of Fox river, 6 miles below Oswego, and 52 miles W. S. W. from Chicago. It has abundant water-power, with a flouring and a saw mill.

BRISTOL, a small village of Effingham county, Illinois, 12 miles S. W. from Ewington, the county seat, was laid out in 1851.

BRISTOL, a township in Dane county, Wisconsin, about 18 miles N. E. from Madison, Population, 467.

BRISTOL, a post-township in the S. part Kenosha county, Wisconsin. Population, 1125.

BRISTOL, a small post-village in the above township.

BRISTOL CENTRE, a post-office of Ontario county, New York.

BRISTOL STATION, a post-office of Prince William county, Virginia.

BRISTOLVILLE, a post-office of Barry county, Michigan.

BRISTOLVILLE, a post-office of Trumbull county, Ohio.

BRITON'S NECK, a post-office of Marion county, South Carolina.

BRITTON, a post-office of Alexandria county, Virginia.

BROADALBIN, a post-township of Fulton county, New York, 40 miles N. W. from Albany. Population, 2476.

BROAD BROOK, a post-village of Hartford

county, Connecticut, 15 miles from Hartford.

BROAD CREEK of Sussex county, Delaware, enters the Nanticoke river from the left.

BROAD CREEK, a post-office of Queen Anne county, Maryland.

BROADFORD, a post-office of Smyth county, Virginia.

BROAD KILL hundred, Sussex county, Delaware. Population, 3617.

BROADHEADVILLE, a post-office of Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

BROAD MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, the name of a considerable mountain ridge, extending from the centre of Carbon county, south-westward, through the whole extent of Schuylkill county, into Dauphin. The whole length is probably about 50 miles. It has on the top a broad table-land, almost destitute of trees.

BROAD MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

BROAD MOUTH CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda river, near the N. extremity of Abbeville district.

BROAD OAKS, a post-office of Pope county, Illinois.

BROAD RIPPLE, a post-office of Marion county, Indiana.

BROAD RIVER, of North and South Carolina, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in the W. part of the former state, and enters South Carolina at the N. W. extremity of York district. It afterwards flows nearly southward, and unites with the Saluda at Columbia, to form the Congaree. It passes through a beautiful and fertile upland region, which is partly occupied by plantations of cotton and maize.

BROAD RIVER, South Carolina, an arm of the sea, between Port Royal Island and the mainland.

BROAD RIVER, of Georgia, a small stream which rises in Habersham county, and flowing south-eastward enters Savannah river at Petersburg. The Middle fork and Hudson's fork join the river a few miles N. E. from Danielsville. It affords abundant water-power.

BROAD RIVER, a post-office of Elbert county, Georgia.

BROAD RUN, of Loudon county, Virginia, flows northward, and falls into the Potomac about 10 miles S. E. from Leesburg.

BROAD RUN, a small stream in the N. E. part of Virginia, rises in Fauquier county, flows south-eastward, and unites with Cedar run to form the Occoquan river, about 1 mile below Brentsville. It is a valuable mill stream.

BROAD TOP, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on Raystown branch of Juniata river, about 70 miles W. from Harrisburg, includes a portion of Broad Top Mountain. Population, 632.

BROAD TOP, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, partly situated in the N. E. part of Bedford county and partly in the S. part of Huntingdon. Good coal, though containing less bitumen than that found W. of the Alleghany, has been discovered in many places in this mountain, in beds from 3 to 8 feet thick.

BROADWAY, a post-office of Warren county, New Jersey.

BROADWELL, a post-office of Harrison county, Kentucky.

BROCK, a post-office of Darke county, Ohio.

BROCKETT'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Fulton county, New York.

BROCKPORT, a post-village of Sweden township, Monroe county, New York, on the Erie canal, 235 miles W. by N. from Albany, and 20 miles W. from Rochester. It has several churches, a bank, an academy, and a number of mills and factories. Estimated population, about 1500.

BROCK'S GAP, a post-office of Rockingham county, Virginia.

BROCKTOWN, a post-office of Pike county, Arkansas.

BROCKVILLE, a mining-village of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill Valley railroad, a few miles N. E. from Pottsville. Population, about 200.

BROCKVILLE, a thriving post-village of Steuben county, Indiana, on the road from Toledo to South Bend, 9 miles N. E. from Angola, the county seat, has about 300 inhabitants.

BROCKWAY, a post-township near the centre of St. Clair county, Michigan. Population, 252.

BROCKWAYVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania.

BROCTON, a post-office of Henry county, Indiana.

BRODHEAD'S CREEK, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, falls into the Delaware river.

BROKEN ARROW, a small village of Walton county, Georgia, 7 miles W. from Moaroe, the county town.

BROKEN ARROW, a post-office of St. Clair county, Alabama.

BROKEN STRAW, a township of Warren county, Pennsylvania, on Alleghany river, 8 miles W. from Warren. It is traversed by a creek of the same name. Population, 634.

BROKEN STRAW CREEK, of Warren county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Alleghany river.

BROKEN SWORD, a post-office of Crawford county, Ohio.

BROKEN SWORD CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Sandusky river in Wyandot county.

BRONSON, a post-township in Huron county, Ohio, about 20 miles S. by E. from Sandusky City. Population, 1220.

BRONSON, a township in the W. S. W. part of Branch county, Michigan.

BRONSON'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Branch

county, Michigan, 97 miles S. W. from Lansing.

BRONSON, a village in the above township, about 130 miles W. S. W. from Detroit.

BRONX, a small river of Westchester county, New York, flows into the East river.

BRONXVILLE, a post-office of Westchester county, New York.

BROOK, a post-office of Jasper county, Indiana.

BROOKE county, Virginia, is part of the narrow strip which forms the N. N. W. extremity of the state, bordering on Pennsylvania and Ohio, containing 75 square miles. The Ohio river bounds it on the W. The surface is hilly; the soil highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, hay, wool, pork, and beef are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 150,571 bushels of corn; 65,516 of wheat; 4755 tons of hay, and 123,572 pounds of wool, (being the greatest quantity produced in any one county of the state.) There were 5 flour mills, 4 saw mills, 1 cotton factory, 1 iron foundry, 1 glass manufactory, and 2 earthenware manufactories. It contained 11 churches, and 103 pupils attending academies or other schools. The county contains coal and iron ore. Population, 5054, of whom 5023 were free, and 31, slaves.

BROOKDALE, a post-office of McHenry county, Illinois.

BROOKFIELD, a post-township of Carroll county, New Hampshire, 30 miles N. E. from Concord. Population, 552.

BROOKFIELD, a post-township of Orange county, Vermont, 15 miles S. from Montpelier. Population, 1672.

BROOKFIELD, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1674.

BROOKFIELD, a post-township of Fairfield county, Connecticut, intersected by the Housatonic railroad, 29 miles N. by W. from Bridgeport. Population, 1359.

BROOKFIELD, or **BROOKFIELD IRON WORKS**, a post-village in the above township, on the Housatonic railroad, contains 2 churches, several stores, and a hotel.

BROOKFIELD, a post-township of Madison county, New York, 88 miles W. by N. from Albany, is drained by the Unadilla river. Population, 3585.

BROOKFIELD, a post-village in the above township, on the Unadilla river, 88 miles W. by N. from Albany, contains a paper-mill.

BROOKFIELD, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. W. from Wellsborough. Population, 741.

BROOKFIELD, a township in Morgan county, Ohio. Population, 1482.

BROOKFIELD, a village of Stark county, Ohio, 12 miles W. from Canton, the county seat, has 1 church, and 1 steam mill. Population, about 500.

BROOKFIELD, a post-township in Trumbull county, Ohio, about 15 miles E. from Warren. Population, 1451.

BROOKFIELD, a township in the S. part of Eaton county, Michigan.

BROOKFIELD, a post-office of Lee county, Illinois.

BROOKFIELD, a village of Clinton county, Iowa, 55 miles E. N. E. from Iowa City.

BROOKFIELD, a post-office of Jackson county, Iowa.

BROOKFIELD, a post-township in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, about 14 miles W. by N. from Milwaukee. Population, 1938.

BROOKFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Waukesha county, Wisconsin.

BROOKHAVEN, a township of Suffolk county, New York, extends across Long Island from Long Island sound to the Atlantic, and is intersected by the Long Island railroad. Population, 8595.

BROOKHAVEN, a post-village in Lawrence county, Mississippi, about 60 miles S. S. W. from Jackson.

BROOKLANDVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore county, Maryland.

BROOKLIN, a small village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, 6 miles N. E. from New Brunswick.

BROOKLIN, a township in Lee county, Illinois. Population, 354.

BROOKLIN, a township in McHenry county, Illinois. Population, 1008.

BROOKLINE, a post-township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the southern line of the state, about 30 miles S. by W. from Concord, intersected by a branch of the Nashua river. Population, 718.

BROOKLINE, a post-township of Windham county, Vermont, on the W. bank of the Connecticut river, about 85 miles S. by E. from Montpelier, watered by Grassy brook, a branch of West river. Population, 235.

BROOKLINE, a post-township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 5 miles S. W. from Boston, with which it is connected by a mill dam across Charles River bay. Population, 2516.

BROOKLINE, a post-village of Madison county, Georgia, 80 miles N. from Milledgeville.

BROOKLINE, a post-office of Jackson parish, Louisiana.

BROOKLYN, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine. Population, 1002.

BROOKLYN, a post-township and seat of justice of Windham county, Connecticut, 38 miles E. by N. from Hartford. It is intersected by Quinebaug and Blackwell rivers. In the centre is a thriving village, containing the county buildings, a bank, and a printing office. The county seat was removed from Windham to this place in 1820. Population, 1514.

BROOKLYN, a city, seaport, and seat of justice of King's county, New York, at the

western extremity of Long island, 146 miles S. from Albany, and 226 miles N. E. from Washington. Lat. of the navy-yard, 40° 41' 50" N.; lon. 73° 59' 30" W. A strait, called the East river, about three-fourths of a mile wide, separates it from New York city. This strait is crossed by several steam-ferris, the principal of which are the Fulton, South, Catharine, Jackson, and the Hamilton Avenue ferris. Of these the Fulton ferry is by far the greatest thoroughfare. Boats leave the opposite landings every few minutes during the day, and once in 30 minutes from 12 o'clock at night until morning. The crowd of passengers, both at the Fulton and South ferris, morning and evening, is immense: three boats at each are kept constantly plying, and occupy no more than 5 or 6 minutes in crossing. The site of Brooklyn is considerably elevated and very uneven, though much has been done in the way of grading and other improvements to overcome the original inequalities of the surface. One prominence, towards the East river, denominated the "Heights," is 70 feet above the level of the sea, and affords a magnificent view of New York city, the harbor, and surrounding scenery. The streets are generally about 60 feet in width, and, with the exception of Fulton, nearly all straight, intersecting each other at right angles. Many of them are beautifully shaded, which, in the summer season, imparts to the city all the freshness and tranquil appearance of a country town. Fulton street, leading from Fulton ferry, is the great thoroughfare; enclosed on either side with blocks of lofty buildings, it forms an imposing entrance to the city. Most of the finest streets are towards the S. W., near the bay. Many of the dwellings in this section are of surpassing elegance, and are generally surrounded with yards, adorned with beautiful gardens and shrubbery. The more densely settled portions of the city have no public squares, but from its elevated position, the breadth of the streets, and the profusion of shade-trees, the want of those means of ventilation and sources of health is much less felt than might have been expected. In the newer parts, however, provision for some public grounds has been made. The proximity of Brooklyn to New York, its healthy atmosphere, and the facilities afforded for communication with the great metropolis, have made it a favorite place of residence to persons doing business in that city. It is to this circumstance that its rapid growth is mainly attributable.

Brooklyn is one of the best-built cities in the United States, and contains a large number of edifices that are distinguished either for elegance or architectural design. The most prominent of these is the new city hall, situated on a triangular piece of ground bounded by Fulton, Court, and Joralemon

streets. It is constructed of white marble, 162 feet by 102, and 75 feet in height, comprising three stories and a basement. A dome surmounts the building, the top of which is 153 feet from the ground. Its entire cost was about \$200,000. The jail, erected in 1837, is a substantial building of freestone, situated in the eastern part of the city, near Fort Greene.

There are 66 churches in Brooklyn, several of which are imposing structures. The Church of the Pilgrims, a gray stone building, with a tower and spire, is a commanding object to those approaching the city from the bay. The Holy Trinity (Episcopal) is a brown stone edifice, of Gothic architecture, and cost about \$150,000. Grace church, the Unitarian church, and the Church of the Restoration, are all of brown stone, and in the Gothic style of architecture. Dr. Cox's church, and Dr. Bethune's, (the latter not yet completed,) are also of brown stone.

The Atlantic dock, 1 mile S. of Fulton ferry, is one of the most extensive works of the kind in the United States. It was built by a company incorporated in 1840, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and embraces within the piers 40 $\frac{5}{10}$ acres. Its depth is sufficient for ships of the largest size. The outer pier, extending 3000 feet on Buttermilk channel, is occupied with a range of granite stores, which completely shelters it from the harbor. An extensive dry dock, at the navy-yard, has recently been completed at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The shores of Brooklyn, where not protected by docks and wharves, are rapidly wearing away, in consequence of the strong current in the East river. Governor's Island was formerly connected with Long Island, and, previous to the Revolution, cattle were driven from Red Hook Point to it across Buttermilk channel, then a shallow passage, but now of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class. The United States navy-yard is situated on the S. side of Wallabout bay, which makes up towards the N. E. part of Brooklyn, in the form of a broad curve. It occupies about 40 acres of ground, which is enclosed on the land side by a high stone wall, and contains, besides the residences of the officers, two extensive ship-houses, various workshops, and a large amount of military stores.

Among the literary and charitable institutions, may be mentioned the Brooklyn Athenæum, at the corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets. It is provided with a library, reading room, and a course of lectures. The building is a fine structure, 90 feet by 80, and cost \$60,000. The City Library contains a collection of valuable works. The Lyceum, in Washington street, is a noble granite structure, with a spacious lecture room. The United States Lyceum, organized in 1833, is in the navy-yard, and possesses besides a valuable collection of curiosities, ex-

tensive geological and mineralogical cabinets. The new City Hospital, in Raymond street, near De Kalb, was opened in April, 1852, and has accommodations for 170 patients. The whole number of admissions during the year 1852, was 456. The "Graham Institution, for the relief of respectable, aged, indigent females," was founded in 1851, and the building dedicated October 26th, 1852. It is constructed of brick, 52 feet front, 80 deep, and 4 stories high, containing 55 rooms, which afford accommodation for 90 persons. Entire cost, \$29,044. The Orphan Asylum of the City of Brooklyn, incorporated in 1835, furnishes a home to about 150 children. The Marine Hospital, surrounded with about 30 acres of well-cultivated land, occupies a commanding elevation on the opposite side of Wallabout bay. In addition to the above, may be mentioned the Church Charity Foundation, a corporation organized in 1851, having for its object the relief of indigent and destitute persons, and the Brooklyn Dispensary, on Pineapple street, near Fulton.

The public schools of Brooklyn are in a very prosperous condition. From the original formation of the board of education in 1843, to January 1st, 1853, the number of schools had increased from 10 to 15; the average attendance of pupils from 1865 to 6338; the number of teachers, from 29 to 157, and the yearly amount of teachers' salaries from \$9510 to \$35,063. The number of pupils registered, January 1st, 1853, was 9903, and the number who had received instruction during the year, 19,148. Of the teachers, 18 were males, and 139 females. During the year referred to, 571 volumes were added to the school libraries, making an aggregate of 19,799 volumes. The appropriations for 1852 amounted to \$48,403 74; \$23,403 74 of this sum was received from the state, and \$25,000 from the city tax. In addition to this the Board advanced \$33,861 for the purchase of school sites and the erection and repairing of houses, making the entire sum expended for school purposes in 1852, \$82,264 74.

Brooklyn contains six banks and two savings institutions. Four daily and three or four weekly newspapers are published in the city.

At Wallabout bay, in the Revolutionary war, were stationed the English prison-ships, in which it is said nearly 12,000 Americans perished from close confinement and other ill treatment. The bodies of the sufferers were hastily buried upon the shore with but little care, except to conceal them from sight. In 1808 their bones, which were beginning to be washed from their graves, were taken up and placed in thirteen coffins, inscribed with the names of the thirteen original states, and then deposited in a common vault beneath a building erected for the purpose, on Hudson avenue, near the navy-yard. Brooklyn was

first settled in 1625, near Wallabout bay. The first deed for land was granted in 1639. In 1776 this part of Long Island became the seat of the Revolutionary war. Brooklyn was incorporated as a township in April, 1806, and as a city, having the same limits as the township, 6 miles long and 4 wide at its greatest breadth, in April, 1834. It is divided into 9 wards, and governed by a mayor and a board of 18 aldermen, 2 from each ward, elected annually. Population in 1810, 4402; 1820, 7175; 1830, 15,396; 1840, 36,233; 1850, 96,838; 1853, estimated at 125,000.

BROOKLYN, a post-township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. E. from Montrose, crossed by the Lackawanna and Western railroad. Population, 1082.

BROOKLYN, a post-village of Halifax county, Virginia, about 140 miles S. W. from Richmond.

BROOKLYN, or **FISH TRAP**, a small post-village of Baker county, Georgia, 145 miles S. S. W. from Milledgeville, has 3 stores and about 80 inhabitants.

BROOKLYN, a post-village of Conecuh county, Alabama, on the Sepulga river, about 100 miles S. from Montgomery. It has a church, an academy, 2 stores, a masonic hall, and about 100 inhabitants.

BROOKLYN, a post-village of Noxubee county, Mississippi, on Noxubee river, 126 miles E. N. E. from Jackson.

BROOKLYN, a pleasant post-village of Campbell county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, about 2 miles above Cincinnati, and 74 miles N. N. E. from Frankfort, and adjoining the village of Jamestown. Population, near 500.

BROOKLYN, a thriving village of Jessamine county, Kentucky, on Kentucky river. It has an active business in shipping produce.

BROOKLYN, a post-township in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about 5 miles S. W. from Cleveland. Population, 6375.

BROOKLYN, a flourishing post-village of Jackson county, Michigan, on the Raisin river, 53 miles S. S. E. from Lansing. It has a fine water-power, and contains several churches, with flouring and other mills. Population, about 500.

BROOKLYN, a township in Ogle county, Illinois. Population, 522.

BROOKLYN, a post-township in Schuyler county, Illinois. Population, 644.

BROOKLYN, a post-village of Schuyler county, Illinois, on Crooked creek, an affluent of Illinois river, 76 miles W. N. W. from Springfield. It has a grist mill and saw mill.

BROOKLYN, a village in the W. part of Grant county, Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin river.

BROOKLYN, a post-township in the N. E. part of Green county, Wisconsin.

BROOKLYN, a township in Marquette county, Wisconsin. Population, 505.

BROOKLYN, a township in Sauk county, Wisconsin, about 8 miles N. from Prairie du Sac. Population, 429.

BROOKLYN CENTRE, a post-village of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, 4 miles S. W. from Cleveland, is separated by a small creek from the village of Brighton. Together, these contain 3 churches and several stores.

BROOKLYNN, a thriving post-village of Halifax county, Virginia, 145 miles S. W. from Richmond.

BROOKNEAL, a small post-village in Campbell county, Virginia, 120 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

BROOKS, a post-township of Waldo county, Maine, about 40 miles N. E. of Augusta, watered by a branch of Marsh river. Population, 1021.

BROOKSBURG, a village of Jefferson county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, 8 miles E. from Madison.

BROOK'S GROVE, a post-office of Livingston county, New York.

BROOK'S TAN YARD, a post-office of Macon county, Tennessee.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot bay, about 50 miles E. of Augusta. Population, 1333.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-office of Albemarle county, Virginia, 100 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-village of Randolph county, Georgia, 140 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-office of Blount county, Alabama.

BROOKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bracken county, Kentucky, 65 miles N. E. from Frankfort, and 9 miles from the Ohio river. It is situated in a fertile region, and has an active business. It contains a court house, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

BROOKVILLE, a post-office of Genesee county, New York.

BROOKVILLE, a post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, on the Red-bank creek, 170 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. The Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike passes through it. The first house was built here in 1830. The Red-bank creek is navigable for boats during high-water.

BROOKVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery county, Maryland, about 25 miles N. from Washington City.

BROOKVILLE, a post-office of Granville county, North Carolina.

BROOKVILLE, a post-office of Noxubee county, Mississippi.

BROOKVILLE, a post-township in Franklin county, Indiana, about 50 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. Population, 3466.

BROOKVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Franklin county, Indiana, in Brookville township, is finely situated at the con-

fluence of the forks of Whitewater river, 41 miles N. W. from Cincinnati, and 70 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis. The facilities for trade by the Whitewater canal, and the water-power which the river affords, render this a place of considerable business. It contains a county seminary, 2 printing offices, several flouring mills, 1 paper mill, and 1 cotton factory.

BROOKVILLE, a post-township in Ogle county, Illinois, about 20 miles N. W. from Oregon City. Population, 479.

BROOKVILLE, a post-village in the above township.

BROOKVILLE, a village in the N. E. part of Clayton county, Iowa, on the Mississippi river.

BROOKVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson county, Iowa.

BROOME, a county in the S. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is drained by the E. branch of the Susquehanna, Chenango, and Otsego rivers, and other smaller streams. The surface is uneven and hilly, the soil in the valleys is fertile, but on the uplands more adapted to grazing. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 159,616 bushels of corn; 409,390 of oats; 190,262 of potatoes; 52,637 tons of hay, and 1,197,882 pounds of butter. The quantity of butter was the greatest produced by any county in the United States, except Oneida county, New York. There were 21 flour and grist mills, 127 saw mills, 14 tanneries, 1 woollen factory, 3 iron foundries, and 4 carding and fulling mills. It contained 58 churches and 4 newspaper offices; 8828 pupils attending public schools, and 555 attending academies or other schools. The East branch of the Susquehanna and the Chenango river, are navigable for boats through this county. The New York and Erie railroad traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the Chenango canal. Named in honor of John Broome, formerly lieutenant governor of the state. Capital, Binghamton. Population, 30,660.

BROOME, a township in the S. E. part of Schoharie county, New York, 33 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 2268.

BROOME CENTRE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

BROOM TOWN, a post-village of Chattooga county, Georgia, about 200 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

BROTHER'S VALLEY, a township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, a few miles S. E. from Somerset borough. Population, 1430.

BROTZMANVILLE, a post-office of Warren county, New Jersey.

BROWER, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

BROWER'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph county, North Carolina.

BROWN, a county in the S. S. W. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky, has an area of 502 square miles. It is intersected by the East fork of Little Miami river, and also drained by White Oak, Straight, and Eagle creeks. Excepting the hills along the Ohio river, the surface is undulating; the soil is excellent and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,209,485 bushels of corn; 192,065 of wheat; 180,810 of oats; 7220 tons of hay, and 1,279,510 pounds of tobacco. It contains 61 churches and 3 newspaper establishments. The rock which underlies the county is limestone. The Cincinnati and Hillsboro railroad passes along the N. border, and several plank-roads have been made in the county. Capital, Georgetown. Population, 27,332.

BROWN, a county in the S. central part of Indiana, contains 320 square miles. It is drained by the Bean blossom and Salt creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats, and grass are the staple productions. In 1850 this county yielded 179,304 bushels of corn; 14,154 of wheat; 18,704 of oats, and 642 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches. The oak, hickory, elm, sugar-maple, and walnut are found in the forests. The county was organized in 1836, and named in honor of General Jacob Brown. Capital, Nashville. Population, 4346.

BROWN, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Illinois river, on the N. E. by Crooked river, and intersected by McKee's creek. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, and is divided between prairie and timbered land; the soil is highly productive and much improved. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 513,118 bushels of corn; 76,658 of wheat; 51,325 of oats; 3000 tons of hay, and 71,569 pounds of butter. It contained 11 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 1522 pupils attending public schools. A railroad is projected through the county from Quincy to the Illinois river. Capital, Mount Sterling. Population, 7198.

BROWN, a county in Wisconsin, situated at the head of Green bay, in the N. E. part of the state, contains 525 square miles. It is intersected by the Neenah or Fox river, and also drained by East and Centre rivers. The surface is diversified; the soil in some places is fertile. In 1850 the county produced 11,462 bushels of corn; 6212 of wheat; 17,674 of potatoes, and 2486 tons of hay. It contained 4 churches, 1 newspaper establishment, 360 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending academies or other schools. The county was originally covered by dense forests. Measures have been taken, under

the superintendence of the state, to render the Neenah navigable for steamboats. Brown county was organized in 1818, since which time its limits have been greatly reduced by the formation of new counties. The seat of justice is established by law at Depere, but the courts are held for the present at Green Bay. Population, 6215.

BROWN, a township, forming the N. W. extremity of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Pine creek, 25 miles N. W. from Williamsport. Population, 552.

BROWN, a township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. from Lewistown. Population, 1015.

BROWN, a township in Athens county, Ohio. Population, 2360.

BROWN, a township in Carroll county, Ohio, about 40 miles N. W. from Steubenville. Population, 2099.

BROWN, a township in Darke county, Ohio, about 50 miles W. S. W. from Springfield. Population, 684.

BROWN, a township in Delaware county, Ohio, about 25 miles N. from Columbus. Population, 1176.

BROWN, a township in Franklin county, Ohio, about 14 miles W. by N. from Columbus. Population, 681.

BROWN, a township in Knox county, Ohio, about 12 miles N. E. from Mount Vernon. Population, 1535.

BROWN, a township in Miami county, Ohio, about 22 miles N. W. from Springfield. Population, 1151.

BROWN, a township in Paulding county, Ohio, 15 miles S. by W. from Defiance. Population, 368.

BROWN, a township of Hancock county, Indiana. Population, 878.

BROWN, a township in Martin county, Indiana. Population, 631.

BROWN, a post-township in Montgomery county, Indiana, about 12 miles S. S. W. from Crawfordsville. Population, 1957.

BROWN, a township in Morgan county, Indiana. Population, 667.

BROWN, a township in Ripley county, Indiana. Population, 1987.

BROWN, a township in Washington county, Indiana. Population, 1636.

BROWNFIELD, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, about 60 miles S. W. of Augusta. Population, 1320.

BROWNHelm, a post-township in Lorain county, Ohio, on Lake Erie, about 25 miles E. by S. from Sandusky City. Population, 1080.

BROWNING, a post-township in Schuyler county, Illinois. Population, 873.

BROWNING's, a district in De Kalb county, Georgia. Population, 755.

BROWNINGTON, a post-township of Orleans county, Vermont, 43 miles N. E. of Montpelier, on the E. side of Barton river. Population, 613.

BROWNINGTON CENTRE, a post-office of Orleans county, Vermont.

BROWN's, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

BROWNSBOROUGH, a post-office of Henderson county, Texas.

BROWNSBOROUGH, a post-office of Oldham county, Kentucky.

BROWNSBURG, a post-office of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

BROWNSBURG, a post-village of Rockbridge county, Virginia, 143 miles W. from Richmond, contains a few stores and mills. Population, about 200.

BROWNSBURG, a post-village of Hendricks county, Indiana, on White Lick creek, 14 miles N. W. from Indianapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

BROWN's CORNER, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

BROWN's COVE, a post-office of Albemarle county, Virginia, 109 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

BROWN's CREEK, of Anson county, North Carolina, enters the Yadkin from the S. W.

BROWNSDALE, a post-office of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

BROWNSFORD, a village in the N. E. part of Madison county, Iowa, on North river.

BROWNSGROVE, a post-office of Ohio county, Kentucky.

BROWN's MILLS, a post-office of Burlington county, New Jersey.

BROWN's MILLS, a small village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on Sandy creek.

BROWN's MILLS, a small village of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

BROWN's MILLS, a post-village of Washington county, Ohio, 16 miles W. N. W. from Marietta.

BROWN's POINT, a small village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, on Raritan bay, 5 miles S. E. from Perth Amboy, and adjoining Keyport.

BROWNSPORT, a small village of Decatur county, Tennessee, on Tennessee river, 110 miles W. S. W. from Nashville, is in a declining state.

BROWN's STORE, a post-office of Warren county, Ohio.

BROWNSTOWN, a post-office of Sevier county, Arkansas.

BROWNSTOWN, a post-township in the S. part of Wayne county, Michigan.

BROWNSTOWN, a post-village in the above township, 14 miles N. E. from Monroe City.

BROWNSTOWN, a post-township in Jackson county, Indiana, about 25 miles S. S. W. from Columbus. Population, 1732.

BROWNSTOWN, a small post-village, capital of Jackson county, Indiana, 1 mile S. E. from the E. fork of White river, and 70 miles S. from Indianapolis. It is surrounded by a fertile country, which contains iron ore and valuable timber. It has a brick court

house, a county seminary, and over 100 dwellings. A plank-road extends from this village to Salem.

BROWNSTOWN CREEK, of Wayne county, Michigan, flows into Lake Erie near its head.

BROWN'S VALLEY, a post-office of Montgomery county, Indiana.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-township of Piscataquis county, Maine, 100 miles N. N. E. from Augusta, intersected by branches of Pleasant river. Population, 785.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Windsor county, Vermont.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-township in the W. part of Jefferson county, New York, bordering on Chaumont bay, at the mouth of Black river. Population, 4282.

BROWNSVILLE, or **BROWNVILLE**, a post-village in the above township, on the right bank of Black river, 4 miles below Watertown, and about 4 miles from Lake Ontario. It contains churches for the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, and has manufactories of cotton and wool, with mills of various kinds.

BROWNSVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Redstone township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Monongahela river, where it is crossed by the national road, about 40 miles S. from Pittsburg, and 190 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg. The navigation of the river has been improved, so that large steamboats can ascend from Pittsburg to this point. A noble bridge, 630 feet long, has been erected over the river, at a cost of \$50,000; and a cast-iron bridge crossing Dunlap's creek, connects Brownsville with the borough of Bridgeport. The abundance of bituminous coal in the vicinity has given rise to flourishing manufactories of iron, glass, cotton, and paper. Steamboat-building is also carried on here extensively. Brownsville, including Bridgeport, contains 7 churches, a bank, 3 glass factories, and 3 newspaper offices. Incorporated in 1815. Pop. in 1853, about 4500.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Maryland.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Greenbrier county, Virginia.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Granville county, North Carolina.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Marlborough district, South Carolina.

BROWNSVILLE, a small village in Monroe county, Georgia, on the W. bank of Ocmulgee river, about 35 miles W. by S. from Jackson.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Hinds county, Mississippi, 20 miles N. W. from Jackson.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

BROWNSVILLE, formerly Fort Brown, a thriving post-town, capital of Cameron county, Texas, on the left bank of the Rio

Grande, opposite Matamoras, 40 miles from the mouth of the river, and about 300 miles in a direct line S. from Austin. It is one of the most populous and commercial places in the state, having an extensive trade with Mexico, facilitated by steamboat navigation. It contains, besides the county buildings, a custom house and 1 or 2 printing offices. The reported value of the imports of Browns-ville in 1852, was about \$5,000,000. This place was named in honor of Major Brown, commander of the garrison, who was mortally wounded by a shell from the Mexican batteries, (May 6th, 1846,) while General Taylor, with the main body of the forces, was engaged in opening a communication with Point Isabel. After the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the American army entered and took possession of Matamoras without opposition. Population in 1852, about 4,500.

BROWNSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Prairie county, Arkansas, on the road from Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock, 27 miles E. from the latter.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Haywood county, Tennessee, 177 miles W. S. W. from Nashville, and 5 miles from the Hatchie river. It is surrounded by a rich and level country, which is occupied by plantations of cotton and maize. The Hatchie river is navigable for small steamboats. Brownsville is the centre of an active trade, and contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and a female college, which is under the direction of the Baptists. Population in 1851, 970.

BROWNSVILLE, a small village of Barren county, Kentucky.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Edmondson county, Kentucky, is situated on Green river, 130 miles S. W. from Frankfort, and about 10 miles W. from the Mammoth Cave. The river is navigable for small steamboats during a part of the year. The village has 2 churches, an academy, and about 150 inhabitants.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Knox county, Ohio, on a state road, 54 miles N. E. from Columbus. It was laid out in 1840, and contains 1 church, and 200 inhabitants.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Licking county, Ohio, on the national road, 40 miles E. from Columbus. It is situated in a fertile and populous district, and has several stores.

BROWNSVILLE, a village in the N. E. part of Washington county, Ohio, 5 miles W. from the Ohio river.

BROWNSVILLE, a small village of Cass county, Michigan, has about 60 inhabitants.

BROWNSVILLE, a village of Montgomery county, Indiana, 48 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-township in Union

county, Indiana, about 4 miles N. W. from Liberty. Population, 1443.

BROWNSVILLE, a pleasant post-village of Union county, Indiana, on the E. fork of the White Water river, 50 miles N. W. from Cincinnati, and 13 miles S. W. from Richmond. It has 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Jackson county, Illinois, on the Big Muddy river, about 10 miles by land from the Mississippi river, and 175 miles S. from Springfield. It was formerly the county seat, and is still one of the principal places in the county. Salt is procured from springs in the vicinity.

BROWNSVILLE, a small post-village of Saline county, Missouri, on Black river.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Wabashaw county, Minnesota.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Ogden county, Utah, on the E. side of the Great Salt Lake.

BROWNTOWN, a post-village of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 150 miles N. from Harrisburg.

BROWNVILLE, a village of Lenawee county, Michigan, 56 miles W. S. W. from Detroit.

BROWNVILLE, New York. See **BROWNSVILLE**.

BROWNVILLE, a village of Vigo county, Indiana, 12 miles S. E. from Terre Haute.

BROXTON'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

BOYLESVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Texas.

BRUCE, a post-township in Macomb county, Michigan, about 35 miles N. from Detroit. Population, 1555.

BRUCERVILLE, a post-office of Pike county, Alabama.

BRUCETOWN, a small post-village of Frederick county, Virginia.

BRUCEVILLE, a post-office of Carroll county, Maryland.

BRUCEVILLE, a post-village of Knox county, Indiana, 8 miles N. E. from Vincennes.

BRUIN, a post-office of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

BRUIN, a post-office of Carter county, Kentucky.

BRUNGTON, a post-office of King and Queen county, Virginia.

BRUNSBURG, a small village of Claiborne county, Mississippi, on the Mississippi river.

BRUIN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Parke county, Indiana.

BRULY LANDING, a post-office of West Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

BRUMFIELDVILLE, a post-village of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 62 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

BRUMMEL'S, a post-office of Davidson county, North Carolina.

BRUNERSBURG, a small post-village of Defiance county, Ohio, 156 miles N. W. from Columbus; about 200 inhabitants.

BRUNERSTOWN, a post-village of Putnam county, Indiana, 50 miles W. by S. from Indianapolis.

BRUNNER, a post-office of Sebastian county, Arkansas.

BRUNSWICK, a county in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 600 square miles. The Nottaway river forms its N. E. boundary, the Roanoke touches its S. W. extremity, and the Meherrin river flows through the middle of the county from W. to E. The surface is somewhat undulating; the soil of medium quality. The exhausted lands have recently been improved by the use of guano and other manures. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, hay, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2,155,017 pounds of tobacco; 394,200 bushels of corn; 79,287 of wheat; 98,782 of oats; 34,959 of sweet potatoes; 2889 tons of hay, and 108 bales of cotton. There were 3 tanneries, and 1 agricultural implement manufactory. It contained 11 churches, 108 pupils attending public schools, and 164 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by a plank-road leading to Petersburg. Organized in 1720. Capital, Lawrenceville. Population, 13,894, of whom 5438 were free, and 8456, slaves.

BRUNSWICK, a county in the S. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina and the ocean, contains about 950 square miles. It is drained by Cape Fear and Waccamaw rivers. The surface is level and partly covered by extensive swamps; the soil is sandy and mostly sterile. Rice and cotton are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 63,229 bushels of corn; 101,017 of sweet potatoes, and 4,687,415 pounds of rice. The quantity of rice was the greatest produced by any county in the state. It contained 8 rice-threshing machines, 49 tar and turpentine manufactories, 16 turpentine distilleries, and 23 churches. Pine lumber, tar, resin, &c. are also exported. The cypress and juniper are abundant in the swamps. Capital, Smithville. Population, 7272, of whom 3970 were free, and 3302, slaves.

BRUNSWICK, a post-township of Cumberland county, Maine, on the right bank of the Androscoggin river, 5 or 6 miles from its junction with the Kennebeck. Population, 4927.

BRUNSWICK, a post-village in the above township, pleasantly situated on the S. side of the Androscoggin river, 27 miles by railroad N. E. from Portland; 33 miles S. from Augusta, and 132 miles N. E. from Boston. Lat. 43° 53' N.; lon. 69° 55' W. The Androscoggin is navigable to what is called the lower falls, opposite this place. These falls afford extensive water-power. Vast quantities of logs are annually rafted down the river to be sawn into boards and timber at the numerous mills that are here in operation. On an elevated plain, at the ex-

tremity of the village, stands Bowdoin College, a well-endowed institution, enjoying a high reputation. See TABLE OF COLLEGES in the Appendix. The village has 2 banks.

BRUNSWICK, a post-township of Essex county, Vermont, on the E. side of the Connecticut river, about 50 miles N. E. of Montpelier, watered by the Nulhegan river and its branches. Population, 119.

BRUNSWICK, a township of Rensselaer county, New York, 10 miles N. E. from Albany. Population, 3146.

BRUNSWICK, a small village in the S. part of Ulster county, New York.

BRUNSWICK, a small seaport, capital of Glynn county, Georgia, on Turtle river, 80 miles S. S. W. from Savannah, is pleasantly situated on a sandy bluff, about 10 feet above high-water, and has a spacious harbor. St. Simon's light-house is 8 miles from this town. Brunswick is the eastern terminus of the Brunswick and Florida railroad, not yet finished.

BRUNSWICK, a post-township in Medina county, Ohio, about 22 miles S. S. W. from Cleveland. Population, 1417.

BRUNSWICK, a post-village of Peoria county, Illinois, about 60 miles N. N. W. from Springfield.

BRUNSWICK, a post-township in Chariton county, Missouri. Population, 2116.

BRUNSWICK, a village in the S. W. part of Chariton county, Missouri, 1 or 2 miles from the Missouri river.

BRUNSWICK LANDING, a post-office of Issaquena county, Mississippi.

BRUSH CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Ohio river in Adams county.

BRUSH CREEK, of Scioto county, Ohio, enters the Scioto river, about 10 miles N. from Portsmouth.

BRUSH CREEK, a township of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, about 80 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg. Population, 375.

BRUSH CREEK, a post-office, Randolph county, North Carolina.

BRUSH CREEK, a post-office of Perry county, Alabama.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Washington county, Arkansas. Population, 589.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Highland county, Ohio. Population, 1515.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Jefferson county, Ohio, about 20 miles N. N. W. from Steubenville. Population, 1121.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Muskingum county, Ohio, about 12 miles S. from Zanesville. Population, 1392.

BRUSH CREEK, a township in Scioto county, Ohio, about 35 miles S. S. W. from Chillicothe. Population, 650.

*BRUSH CREEK, a village of Knox county, Illinois, about 80 miles N. N. W. from Springfield.

BRUSH CREEK, a post-office of La Clede county, Missouri.

BRUSH HILL, a post-village of Du Page county, Illinois, about 16 miles W. from Chicago.

BRUSH LAND, a post-office of Delaware county, New York.

BRUSH MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, a short ridge in the N. part of Blair county, S. W. from Bald Eagle mountain.

BRUSH RUN, a post-office of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

BRUSH'S MILLS, a post-village of Franklin county, New York, on the Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point railroad.

BRUSH VALLEY, a post-township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 55 miles E. by N. from Pittsburg. Population, 1481.

BRUSHVILLE, a post-office of Queen's county, New York.

BRUSHVILLE, a small village in the S. part of Livingston county, New York.

BRUSHY CREEK, of Lavacca county, Texas, flows into Lavacca river.

BRUSHY CREEK, Texas, rises in Williamson county, and flows into Little river, near the centre of Milam county.

BRUSHY CREEK, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

BRUSHY CREEK, a post-office of Williamson county, Texas.

BRUSHY FORK, Illinois. See BUSHY FORK.

BRUSHY PRAIRIE, a post-office of La Grange county, Indiana.

BRUTUS, a township of Cayuga county, New York, 7 miles N. from Auburn, is intersected by the Erie canal, and by the Rochester and Syracuse railroad. Population, 3046.

BRUNSWICK, a post-office of Ulster county, New York.

BRYAN, a county in the E. S. E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 472 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Ogeechee, and traversed from W. to E. by the Cannouchee river. The surface is level, the soil sandy, and (excepting on the margins of the rivers) sterile. Rice, cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 54,927 bushels of corn; 38,117 of sweet potatoes; 536 bales of cotton, and 2,409,387 pounds of rice. It contained 11 churches, and 100 pupils attending public schools. The county is partly covered with pine forests. Named in honor of Jonathan Bryan, one of the founders of the state. Capital, Eden. Population, 3424, of whom 1179 were free, and 2245, slaves.

BRYAN COURT HOUSE, Bryan county, Georgia, is situated about 20 miles W. by S. from Savannah.

BRYAN, a post-village, capital of Williams county, Ohio, 173 miles N. W. from Columbus, contains, besides the county buildings, a few stores.

BRYAN, a post-village of Saline county, Missouri, 70 miles N. W. from Jefferson City

BRYANSBURG, a post-village of Jefferson county, Indiana, 76 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis.

BRYANSVILLE, a post-office of York county, Pennsylvania.

BRYANTOWN, a post-village of Charles county, Maryland, about 68 miles S. W. from Annapolis.

BRYANT'S CREEK, a post-office of Monroe county, Indiana.

BRYANT'S POND, a post-office of Oxford county, Maine.

BRYANTSVILLE, a small village of Garrard county, Kentucky, 48 miles S. from Frankfort.

BRYANTSVILLE, a small post-village of Lawrence county, Indiana, 10 miles from Bedford, the county town.

BUCHANAN, a county in the W. N. W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Missouri river, which separates it from the Indian Territory, has an area of 415 square miles. It is intersected by Little Platte river, which flows southward, and drained also by Castile and Livingston creeks. The soil is highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, swine, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,935,713 bushels of corn; 121,682 of wheat; 56,549 of oats; 1075 tons of hay, and 182,961 pounds of butter. The above quantity of Indian corn was the greatest produced by any county of the state. It contained 4 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 625 pupils attending public schools. The projected railroad from the Mississippi river to the Missouri will pass through the county. The Missouri river is navigable by steamboats along the border of the county. Capital, St. Joseph. Population, 12,975, of whom 12,073 were free, and 902, slaves.

BUCHANAN, a new county in the N. E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Wapsipinicon river, and by Buffalo creek, which flow south-eastward. This county has a fertile soil, a healthy climate, and is represented to be well supplied with timber and water. Indian corn, hay, butter, and wool are the staples. In 1850 it produced 13,720 bushels of Indian corn; 4604 of wheat; 5196 of oats, and 546 tons of hay. Capital, Independence. Population, 517.

BUCHANAN, a post-office of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.

BUCHANAN, a village of Botetourt county, Virginia, on James river, 181 miles W. from Richmond, and opposite the village of Pattonsburg, with which it is connected by a fine bridge. It is situated in a beautiful valley, at the head of navigation, and has an active trade. Both villages together contain 3 or 4 churches, 1 bank, 1 printing office, and several tobacco factories and mills. Incorporated in 1832. This place is connected with Richmond by the James

River canal, and has a turnpike extending to Salem.

BUCHANAN, a township in the S. part of Berrien county, Michigan.

BUCHANAN, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the St. Joseph's river, and on the Central railroad, 197 miles W. by S. from Detroit, and 6 miles W. from Niles. The river is navigable for keel-boats, and affords water-power. The village has several stores and a flouring mill. Population, in 1853 about 600.

BUCHANAN, a small village of Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin river, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, now in progress, about 22 miles N. from Mineral Point, the county town.

BUCHANAN RIVER, in the N. W. part of Virginia, rises in Randolph county, and flowing in a N. N. E. course, enters the Tygart's Valley river a little above Philippi, in Barbour county.

BUCK, a post-office of Lancaster county, Tennessee.

BUCK, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, 14 miles S. E. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 539.

BUCK, a township in Hardin county, Ohio. Population, 462.

BUCKATAWNY RIVER of Mississippi, enters the Chickasawha from the N. in Wayne county.

BUCK BRANCH, a district in Clark county, Georgia. Population, 324.

BUCK BRANCH, a post-office of De Kalb county, Illinois.

BUCK BRIDGE, a post-village of St. Lawrence county, New York, on Grass river, about 18 miles E. from Ogdensburg.

BUCK BRIDGE, a village of De Kalb county, Illinois, 150 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

BUCK CREEK, Ohio. See **LAGONDA CREEK**.

BUCK CREEK of Indiana flows through Marion county, and enters Sugar creek in Shelby county.

BUCK CREEK of Harrison county, Indiana, flows into the Ohio at Mauksport.

BUCK CREEK of Henry county, Indiana, falls into the W. Fork of White river at Yorktown.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Scriven county, Georgia, 62 miles N. W. from Savannah.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Tuscaloosa county, Alabama.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Daviess county, Kentucky.

BUCK CREEK, a post-office of Greene county, Indiana.

BUCK CREEK, a township in Hancock county, Indiana. Population, 420.

BUCKEYE, a small post-village of Laurens county, Georgia, about 12 miles N. from Dublin, the county town.

BUCKEYE, a post-office of Garrard county, Kentucky.

BUCKEYE, a post-office of Putnam county, Ohio.

BUCKEYE COTTAGE, a post-office of Perry county, Ohio.

BUCKEYE, a township in the N. part of Stephenson county, Illinois, about 10 miles N. from Freeport. Population, 1271.

BUCKEYE FURNACE, a post-office of Jackson county, Ohio.

BUCKEYSTOWN, a post-village and railroad station of Frederick county, Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about 40 miles in a direct line N. W. from Washington.

BUCKFIELD, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, 40 miles N. by W. from Portland, intersected by a branch of Androscoggin river. Population, 1657.

BUCK GROVE, a post-office of Rush county, Indiana.

BUCKHANNON, a post-office of Upshur county, Virginia.

BUCKHEAD, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

BUCKHEAD, a village of Morgan county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 96 miles W. from Augusta, has 1 church.

BUCKHEAD, a post-office of Pike county, Alabama.

BUCKHEAD CAUSEY, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

BUCKHEAD CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Ogeechee at the S. extremity of Burke county.

BUCK HILL, a post-office of De Kalb county, Indiana.

BUCK HOLLOW, a post-office of Franklin county, Vermont.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Carroll county, Georgia.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Winston county, Mississippi.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

BUCKHORN, a post-office of Brown county, Illinois.

BUCKINGHAM, a county in the S. E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 680 square miles. The James river forms its boundary on the N. and N. W., the Appomattox washes the southern border; it is also drained by Willis and Slate rivers. The surface varies from level to hilly: Willis mountain, in the S. E. part, is the principal elevation. The soil is not naturally rich, excepting in the vicinity of the rivers. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 304,711 bushels of corn; 133,819 of wheat; 117,091 of oats; 2,342,987 pounds of tobacco, and 83,480 of butter. There were two flour and grist mills, 3 saw mills, and 1 tannery. It contained 19 churches, 194 pupils attending

public schools, and 96 attending academies or other schools. Gold mines are worked in the vicinity of Willis mountain, and yield large profits. Valuable slate quarries have been opened on the bank of Slate river, and iron is found in the county. The Buckingham White Sulphur springs were once more frequented than at present. The James River canal passes along the border of the county. Organized in 1761, and named from Buckingham, a county of England. Capital, Maysville. Population, 13,837, of whom 5676 were free, and 8161, slaves.

BUCKINGHAM, a post-township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 27 miles N. by E. from Philadelphia, drained by Neshaminy creek. Population, 2766.

BUCKINGHAM, a township in the N. part of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 20 miles N. from Honesdale. Population, 592.

BUCKINGHAM COURT HOUSE, a post-office of Buckingham county, Virginia.

BUCKINGHAM MINE, a post-office of Buckingham county, Virginia.

BUCKLAND, a post-township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the S. side of Deerfield river, about 100 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 1056.

BUCKLAND, a post-office of Hartford county, Connecticut.

BUCKLAND, a small post-village of Prince William county, Virginia, 116 miles N. from Richmond, contains 1 church and a few shops.

BUCKLAND, a post-office of Gates county, North Carolina.

BUCKLIN, a village of Winnebago county, Illinois, 11 miles N. W. from Rockford.

BUCKNER'S CREEK, of Fayette county, Texas, flows into Colorado river at La Grange.

BUCK POINT, a post-office of Jackson county, Tennessee.

BUCKPORT, a township in Oxford county, Maine, about 30 miles W. by S. from Augusta. Population, 1657.

BUCK PRAIRIE, a post-village of Lawrence county, Missouri, 150 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

BUCKRAM, a post-office of Queen's county, New York.

BUCKS, a county forming the E. S. E. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Delaware river forms its entire boundary on the N. E. and on the S. E.; the county is drained by Neshaminy, Tobickon, and Perkiomen creeks. The surface in the N. part is hilly, and the remainder is generally undulating. The red shale lands of the middle are good; the soil of the southern part, derived from primary rocks, produces good pasture, and the county generally is in a high state of cultivation. The chief pursuits of the inhabitants are farming and

gardening for the Philadelphia market. Grain of various kinds, meat, hay, butter, and fruit are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,157,781 bushels of Indian corn; 403,909 of wheat; 1,168,710 of oats; 246,536 of potatoes; 95,842 tons of hay, and 2,336,182 pounds of butter. The quantity of oats was the greatest raised in any one county of the United States, except Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and that of butter greater than of any other in the state except Montgomery county. There were 98 flour and grist mills, 50 saw mills, 2 paper mills, 20 carpentering and building establishments, 1 block & pump manufactory, 10 manufactories of agricultural implements, 12 of coaches, 1 of oilcloth, 17 of saddles and harness, 18 of tobacco, 1 of stoves and ranges, 7 of tin and sheet iron ware, and 4 of hats and caps, 3 iron foundries, 2 woollen factories, 2 distilleries, 3 coal yards, 1 linseed-oil mill, 8 potteries, and 23 tanneries. It contained 91 churches and 7 newspaper establishments. There were 9298 pupils attending public schools, and 363 attending academies and other schools. The county contains valuable quarries of limestone and sandstone suitable for building; plumbago, iron, titanium, and zircon are also found in it. The Delaware river is navigable by steamboats along the S. E. border, and the Delaware canal extends along the north-eastern border of the county. The S. E. part is traversed by the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad. Bucks was one of the three original counties formed by William Penn in 1682, and was named from Bucks, a county of England. Capital, Doylestown. Population, 56,091.

BUCKS, a post-office of Columbiana county, Ohio.

BUCKS, a township in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, about 15 miles S. W. from New Philadelphia. Population, 1326.

BUCKS, a township in the W. part of St. Joseph county, Michigan.

BUCK'S BRIDGE, a village of Madrid township, St. Lawrence county, New York, about 6 miles N. from Canton.

BUCK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Marshall county, Indiana.

BUCK'S CREEK, of Macon county, Georgia, enters the Flint river from the W., near Oglethorpe.

BUCKSHUTEM, a small village of Cumberland county, New Jersey, about 15 miles S. E. from Bridgeton, has a church and several dwellings.

BUCKSKIN, a township in Ross county, Ohio, about 20 miles W. from Chillicothe. Population, 2104.

BUCKSKIN, a post-office of Gibson co., Ind.

BUCKSPORT, a village of Falls co., Texas.

BUCKSPORT, a commercial post-village of Hancock co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot, 16 miles S. from Bangor. It has an excellent harbor, and is extensively en-

gaged in the lumber trade, shipbuilding, and the fisheries. It is estimated that more than 1000 tons of shipping were built here in 1852. The harbor has a depth of from 4 to 5 fathoms. Population of the township, 3318.

BUCKSPORT CENTRE, a post-office of Hancock county, Maine.

BUCKSTOWN, a post-office of Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

BUCKSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

BUCKSVILLE, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.

BUCKTOOTH, a post-village of Cattaraugus county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 425 miles from New York city.

BUCKWHEAT, a township in Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 1115.

BUCYRUS, a thriving post-village, capital of Crawford county, Ohio, on Sandusky river, and on the route of the Ohio and Indiana railroad, 62 miles N. from Columbus. The above railroad extends from Crest Line to Fort Wayne, Indiana. The surrounding country is level and fertile. There are several mineral springs, and a well of inflammable gas in the vicinity. In 1838 an excellent specimen of the mastodon, in a fine state of preservation, was found in a marsh near the town, by some Germans engaged in digging a mill-race. The diameter of the skull was 3 feet 3 inches, the weight of the head 237 pounds, and the length of a molar tooth, 7½ inches. Bucyrus contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and several mills. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

BUDDSTOWN, a small village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 8 miles from Mount Holly.

BUEL, a post-office of Montgomery co., N.Y.

BUENA VENTURA. See SAN BUENA VENTURA.

BUENA VISTA, a new county in the N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of 625 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Sioux river, and also drained by several of its small tributaries. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located. Named from a battle-field of Mexico, where General Taylor won a great victory over Santa Anna, February 22, 1847.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the road from Shellsburg to Cumberland in Maryland.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Prince George's county, Maryland.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Duplin county, North Carolina.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

BUENA VISTA, formerly PEA RIDGE, a thriving post-village, capital of Marion county, Georgia, 101 miles S. W. from Milledgeville,

and 33 miles S. E. from Columbus. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is surrounded by a fertile country, in which cotton and sugar-cane are cultivated. The village contains a brick court house, 2 churches, and 2 high schools. It was laid out in 1848.

BUENA VISTA, a small post-village of Monroe county, Alabama.

BUENA VISTA, a small post-village of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, 11 miles E. from Houston, the county seat.

BUENA VISTA, a post-village of Shelby county, Texas, on the road from Shelbyville to Henderson, about 20 miles W. from Sabine river. It has about 12 families and 3 stores.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Washita county, Arkansas.

BUENA VISTA, a small post-village of Carroll county, Tennessee, 96 miles W. from Nashville, has 3 stores.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Harrison county, Kentucky.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Fayette county, Ohio, on Rattlesnake creek, 46 miles S. W. from Columbus, has 107 inhabitants.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Holmes county, Ohio.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Scioto county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 100 miles above Cincinnati, contains 100 inhabitants.

BUENA VISTA, a post-village of Saginaw county, Michigan, on the Saginaw river, 100 miles N. N. W. from Detroit. Its origin is quite recent. Population, about 500.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Franklin county, Indiana, about 15 miles W. from Brookville.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Hamilton county, Indiana, 12 miles N. from Noblesville.

BUENA VISTA, a village near the N. extremity of Gibson county, Indiana, on White river, 110 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Monroe county, Indiana, 13 miles S. W. from Bloomington.

BUENA VISTA, a small post-village of Harrison county, Indiana, on Musquito creek, 4 miles from the Ohio river.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Jefferson county, Indiana.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Pulaski county, Indiana, on Tippecanoe river.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Randolph county, Indiana, 8 miles S. W. from Winchester, the county town.

BUENA VISTA, a small village of Washington county, Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 8 miles N. W. from Salem.

BUENA VISTA, a township in Schuyler county, Illinois. Population, 848.

BUENA VISTA, a small post-village of Stephenson county, Illinois, 10 miles N. N. E. from Freeport.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Platte county, Missouri, 35 miles N. W. from Independence.

BUENA VISTA, a village of Clayton county, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, about 80 miles N. N. E. from Iowa City.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Clinton county, Iowa, 46 miles E. by N. from Iowa City.

BUENA VISTA, a small post-village of Portage county, Wisconsin, 100 miles N. from Madison, has 1 church, and 25 dwellings.

BUENA VISTA, a post-office of Portage county, Wisconsin.

BUENA VISTA, a township in the S. E. part of Richland county, Wisconsin.

BUENA VISTA FURNACE, a post-office of Rockbridge county, Virginia.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, a post-office of Logan county, Kentucky.

BUFFALO, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Erie county, New York, is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, 2 or 3 miles S. from the commencement of Niagara river: W. from Albany 364 miles by the Erie canal, and 325 miles by the Central railroad, (both of which terminate in this city,) 470 miles N. W. from New York, 22 miles S. S. E. from Niagara Falls, 103 miles N. E. from Cleveland, 290 miles N. by E. from Detroit, and 597 miles E. by N. from Chicago. Lat. 42° 53' N.; lon. 78° 55' W. It is regularly, and for the most part, handsomely built, partly on an elevation, and partly on a marsh or low ground, intersected in the southern part by Buffalo creek. This latter portion is the seat of the principal business. The site rises gradually as it recedes from the water's edge, and at the distance of 2 miles becomes an extended plain, 50 feet above the level of the harbor, affording delightful views of the city, lake, Niagara river, and Canada shore. The streets are broad, straight, and usually intersect each other at right angles. Main street, more than 2 miles long, and 120 feet wide, is perhaps the finest in the city, being enclosed on either side with lofty buildings. There are three public squares, Niagara, Franklin, and Washington, all of which are planted with shade-trees, and otherwise ornamented. The harbor is formed by Buffalo creek, and is of sufficient depth one mile from its entrance into the lake, for vessels drawing from 12 to 14 feet of water. It is capacious, and well protected from storms, having a pier or breakwater which extends 1500 feet from the S. side of the mouth of the creek. By thus confining the channel, the bar that originally obstructed the entrance to the harbor has in great measure been washed away by the current. Upon the end of this pier is a light-house, 20 feet in diameter at its base, and 46 feet high. The principal obstruction to the harbor at present, is the ice which at the breaking up of winter is often driven into it by strong westerly winds, where it not unfrequently remains long after the lake

is clear. Several hundred thousand dollars have been expended within a few years past, on this portion of Buffalo creek, in the construction of slips and ship canals to meet the growing wants of commerce. The public buildings are a court house, a jail, 2 market-houses, and about 40 churches, several of which have recently been erected. The Catholic cathedral, not yet completed, will be one of the finest structures of the kind in the United States. St. Paul's and St. John's, (Episcopal,) the North church, and the Central church are distinguished for their architectural elegance.

Among the literary, educational, and benevolent institutions may be mentioned the Buffalo University, chartered in 1846. Connected with it is a flourishing medical college. The Young Men's Association has a library of over 6000 volumes, and sustains an able course of lectures. A society recently organized, denominated the German Young Men's Association, possesses a valuable collection of about 2000 volumes, consisting for the most part of works in the German language. Both of these societies have reading-rooms well supplied with periodicals and newspapers. The female academy is delightfully situated, and endowed to the amount of about \$50,000. Buffalo is distinguished for her public schools, and has the honor of being among the very first cities in the state in introducing and perfecting this system of popular education. The schools are under the direction of the city council, and open to the children of all classes free of charge. Buffalo has a marine hospital, founded in 1833, an orphan asylum, and an organization called the Sailors' and Boatmen's Friend Society.

The manufactures of Buffalo are important, especially in the article of iron, in the production of which several large establishments are engaged. The city is supplied with excellent water from Niagara river by a corporation having a capital of \$400,000: it is also lighted with gas.

Commerce.—The trade of Buffalo is immense. Its position is such as to render it a great entrepôt, through which much of the commerce between the East and West must pass. The first impulse was given to it by the completion of the Erie canal in 1824. Since then lines of railways have been constructed, opening communication with nearly every section of New York, with the great cities on the Atlantic coast, and in Canada, and with the fertile valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. These improvements, with her advantages for navigating the great inland waters, have secured to Buffalo the first rank among the great commercial cities on the north-western lakes. Another railroad is also projected, to connect with Pittsburg through the Sunbury railroad. This will communicate with the coal regions of Penn-

sylvania. During the year 1852, there were built at this port 6 steamers, 9 propellers, and 8 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 8610 tons. There were also commenced in the fall of 1852, to be completed for the spring navigation, 5 steamers, 4 of 1800 tons each, 2 propellers, 4 schooners, one of 360 tons, 1 brig, and 1 steamtug. The aggregate burthen of the vessels to be built during the winter of 1852 and '53 was 11,142 tons. From 1000 to 1200 mechanics are constantly employed at the various shipyards on the creek. There were enrolled and licensed, December 31st, 1852, in the district of Buffalo Creek, 28 steamers, 31 propellers, 33 brigs, 1 barque, and 100 schooners, with an aggregate of 56,523 tons. The following table shows the entrances and clearances of Foreign and American vessels, with their tonnage, at this port, during the year 1852:—

VESSELS.	ARRIVED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American from } Foreign Ports } Foreign	260 669	55,820 80,036	399 667	67,556 79,949
Total.....	929	135,857	1,066	147,505
Coast Trade	3,738	1,403,672	3,708	1,405,203
Grand total....	4,667	1,539,530	4,774	1,552,708

The annexed table exhibits a few of the leading articles, and their value, received at the port of Buffalo, by lake, in 1852.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour.....	bbls. 1,299,513	\$5,847,808
Wheat.....	bushels 5,549,778	4,994,800
Wool.....	lbs. 45,140	3,387,500
Corn.....	bushels 5,136,231	3,082,047
Hogs.....	No. 111,223	1,324,676
Lumber.....	feet 95,194,000	1,151,873
Pork.....	bbls. 74,092	1,259,564
Oats.....	bushels 2,596,231	1,141,341
Beef.....	bbls. 86,697	879,628
Whiskey.....	" 82,145	821,450
Cattle.....	number 17,539	876,950
Bacon.....	lbs. 9,796,590	881,694
Leather.....	rolls 6,796	815,520
Oil.....	bbls. 7,577	775,795
Butter.....	lbs. 3,989,917	718,184
Lard.....	" 7,028,700	702,870
Other Articles.....		6,088,968
Total value.....		\$34,052,798

In addition to the above, \$819,737 worth of goods were brought by the State Line railroad, making the total value of all the imports received at Buffalo from the West in 1852, \$34,872,535, being an increase from 1851 of about \$3,000,000. The value of the imports from Canada the same year amounted to \$1,068,585, and by canal, \$41,810,398. The value of the exports from Buffalo by canal in 1852 was \$21,049,908, and from the

district of Buffalo Creek to Canada, \$840,800. The duties collected at this port amounted, in 1843, to \$4346; 1846, \$12,389; 1849, \$46,939; 1852, \$69,723. The shipping enrolled and licensed in the district of Buffalo Creek, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 49,614 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

There are in Buffalo 10 banks, 2 savings institutions, and upwards of 40 fire, marine, and other insurance companies and agencies. About 15 newspapers are issued here.

Among the hotels, the American, the Clarendon, and the Mansion House, on Main street, and the Western Hotel, on the Terrace, near the Niagara Falls Depôt, may be named as the most prominent.

Buffalo was originally laid out by the Holland company in 1801. In 1812 it became a military post. In December, 1813, it contained 200 houses, all of which, except two, were burned by a party of British and Indians. As a compensation for their losses by this disaster, Congress granted the inhabitants the sum of \$80,000. An act, incorporating it a city, was passed by the legislature in April, 1832. It is divided into 5 wards, and governed by a mayor and common council, annually elected. Population, in 1810, 1508; 1820, 2095; 1830, 8653; 1840, 18,213; 1850, 42,261; 1853, estimated, 60,000.

BUFFALO, a former township of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, now divided into North and South Buffalo.

BUFFALO, a post-township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, 30 miles S. W. from Pittsburg, drained by Buffalo creek, and traversed by the Hempfield railroad. Population, 1210.

BUFFALO, a township of Union county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. from New Berlin, drained by Buffalo creek. Population, 1346.

BUFFALO, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Butler county, Pennsylvania, on Alleghany river, 24 miles N. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 2751.

BUFFALO, a thriving post-village of Putnam county, Virginia, is pleasantly situated on the Great Kanawha river, 21 miles from its mouth, and 340 miles W. by N. from Richmond. It has excellent facilities for trade and manufactures, and is the most important place in the county. The hills in the vicinity contain large bodies of bituminous coal and iron ore. Population, about 400.

BUFFALO, a small post-village of Henderson county, Texas, on the Trinity river, about 200 miles N. E. from Austin City.

BUFFALO, a township in Marion county, Arkansas.

BUFFALO, a post-office of Washita county, Arkansas.

BUFFALO, a post-village of Perry county, Tennessee, on Buffalo river, about 100 miles S. W. from Nashville.

BUFFALO, a post-township in Guernsey county, Ohio. Population, 1053.

BUFFALO, a township in the N. part of Noble county, Ohio.

BUFFALO, a village of Brown county, Indiana, 50 miles S. from Indianapolis.

BUFFALO, a post-office of White county, Indiana.

BUFFALO, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Ogle county, Illinois, about 16 miles W. S. W. from Oregon City. Population, 1134.

BUFFALO, a post-village of Dallas county, Missouri, a few miles W. from Niangua river. Its origin is very recent.

BUFFALO, a village of Scott county, Iowa, 50 miles E. S. E. from Iowa City.

BUFFALO, a township in Marquette county, Wisconsin, about 48 miles W. by S. from Fond du Lac. Population, 565.

BUFFALO BAYOU, a small stream of Texas, which flows eastward through Harris county, and passing the city of Houston, enters an arm of Galveston bay at Lynchburg. Steamboats navigate the bayou at all seasons from its mouth to Houston, a distance of 45 miles.

BUFFALO CITY, a post-office of Marion county, Arkansas.

BUFFALO CREEK of Erie county, New York, is formed by the junction of Cazenove, Seneca, and Cayuga creeks. It flows a nearly westward course, and falls into Lake Erie at Buffalo.

BUFFALO CREEK, in the W. part of Pennsylvania, falls into the Alleghany river, about 25 miles N. E. from Pittsburg.

BUFFALO CREEK of Perry county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Juniata about 12 miles from its mouth.

BUFFALO CREEK of Union county, Pennsylvania, flows into the North Branch of the Susquehanna river near Lewisburg.

BUFFALO CREEK of North Carolina, flows into Rocky river, about 12 miles S. from Concord, Cabarras county.

BUFFALO CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Broad river in the N. W. part of York district.

BUFFALO CREEK of Glynn county, Georgia, flows into the Atlantic a little below Brunswick.

BUFFALO CREEK of Washington county, Georgia, enters the Oconee from the left, about 12 miles S. W. from Sandersville.

BUFFALO CREEK of Mississippi, flows through Wilkinson county into the Mississippi.

BUFFALO CREEK, Iowa, rises near the N. border of Buchanan county, and falls into the Wapsipinicon near Anamosa, capital of Jones county.

BUFFALO CREEK, a post-office of Campbell county, Tennessee.

BUFFALO CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Union county, Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO FORD, a post-office of Wythe county, Virginia.

BUFFALO FORD, a post-office of Randolph county, North Carolina.

BUFFALO FORGE, a post-office of Rockbridge county, Virginia, 156 miles W. from Richmond.

BUFFALO GAP, a post-office of Augusta county, Virginia.

BUFFALO GROVE, a small village of Ogle county, Illinois, 15 miles W. by S. from Oregon City.

BUFFALO HEART, a post-village of Sangamon county, Illinois, 15 miles N. E. from Springfield.

BUFFALO KNOB, a little village in the S. part of Pike county, Missouri.

BUFFALO LAKE, Wisconsin, a small narrow lake, or more properly, an expansion of Neenah river, in Marquette county, about 10 miles long, communicating with Puckawa Lake.

BUFFALO MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated in the N. part of Union county, N. of Buffalo creek, an affluent of the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

BUFFALO PLAINS, a post-office of Erie county, New York.

BUFFALO PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Rock Island county, Illinois.

BUFFALO RIVER, of Tennessee, rises in the S. W. central part of the state, and flowing westward and northward, enters Duck river near the N. border of Perry county. Flat-boats descend this stream in high water.

BUFFALO RIVER, or RIVIÈRE AU BOEUF, (re've-air' 5 bef.) of Missouri, rises in Gasconade county, and flows north-eastward through Franklin county into the Missouri, about 10 miles above Washington.

BUFFALO RIVER of Wisconsin, a small stream which forms the boundary between Chippewa and La Crosse counties, and enters the Mississippi.

BUFFALO, a small river of Chippewa county, Wisconsin, flows S. W. into Chippewa river.

BUFFALO RUN, a post-office of Centre county, Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO SPRINGS, a post-office of Amherst county, Virginia.

BUFFORD'S, a village of Reynolds county, Missouri, on Big Blackwater river, about 90 miles S. S. W. from St. Louis.

BUFORD, a post-office of Ohio county, Kentucky.

BUFORD, a small post-village of Highland county, Ohio, about 45 miles E. from Cincinnati.

BUFORD'S, a post-office of Bedford county, Virginia.

BUFORD'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

BUGGABO, a post-office of Wilkes county, North Carolina.

BUG HALL, a post-office of Macon county, Alabama.

BULAH, a post-office of Obion county, Tennessee.

BULEYVILLE, a post-office of Breckenridge county, Kentucky.

BULGER'S MILLS, a post-office of Coosa county, Alabama.

BULBONUS GROVE, a post-office of Will county, Illinois.

BULL CREEK, of Taney county, Missouri, enters White river near the middle of the county.

BULL CREEK, a post-office of Wood county, Virginia.

BULLITT county, Kentucky, in the N. W. central part of the state, about 1 mile from the Ohio river, contains about 300 square miles. It is drained by Salt river and by the Rolling fork of that river, which washes its S. W. border. The surface is diversified with hills of moderate height, which are covered with pines, and abound in iron ore of rich quality. Cattle, sheep, and swine are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 418,530 bushels of corn; 82,298 of oats, and 13,146 pounds of wool. It contained 10 churches, and 150 pupils attending academies or other schools. The railroad from Louisville to Nashville will pass through the county, and afford an easy access to market. There are 2 iron furnaces, 1 rolling mill, and several woollen factories in operation. Capital, Shepherdsville. Population, 6784, of whom 5419 were free, and 1365, slaves.

BULLION, a post-office of Waukesha county, Wisconsin.

BULLOCK, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Ogeechee river, contains about 900 square miles. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy and poor. The climate is reputed healthy. Cotton, corn, rice, and sugar-cane, are the staples. A great part of the county is occupied by pine forests, which afford valuable timber, and abound in game. In 1850 this county produced 112,475 pounds of rice; 60,610 bushels of sweet potatoes; 98,612 of corn, and 2237 of oats. It contained 10 churches, and 253 pupils attending public schools. The Central Railroad follows the course of the Ogeechee, near the N. E. boundary of the county. Organized in 1796. Capital, Statesborough.

BULLMOUTH CREEK, of Mississippi, enters the Tombigbee from the N. E., near the N. line of Monroe county.

BULLOCK CREEK, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

BULLOCK'S CREEK, of York district, South Carolina, flows south-westward, and enters the Broad river near the S. W. extremity of the district.

BULL POINT, a small village of Dallas county, Missouri.

BULL RUN, in the N. E. part of Virginia, forms the boundary between Fairfax and Prince William counties, until it enters the Occoquan river, 14 miles from its mouth.

BULL RUN, a post-office of Grainger county, Tennessee.

BULL'S HEAD, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

BULLSKIN, a township in the N. part of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 33 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1428.

BULL'S SWAMP, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

BULLTOWN, a post-office of Braxton county, Virginia.

BULLTOWN, a small village of Franklin county, Indiana, about 15 miles W. N. W. from Brookville.

BULLCTAH, a post-office of Leake county, Mississippi.

BULLVILLE, a post-office of Orange county, New York.

BUNCOMB, a district in Clark county, Georgia. Population, 683.

BUNCOMBE, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, near the border of Tennessee, with an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed by the French Broad river. The county is occupied by mountains and valleys of the Apalachian system, and the Blue Ridge extends along or near the S. E. border. The soil is fertile, and particularly adapted to pasturage. In 1850 this county produced 487,014 bushels of corn; 27,548 of wheat; 135,304 of oats; 3243½ tons of hay, and 127,677 pounds of butter. The quantity of butter was the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 7 saw mills and 5 tanneries. It contained 42 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. The celebrated Warm Springs are in the N. W. part of the county. A turnpike extends through the county to Tennessee and South Carolina. Formed in 1791, and named in honor of Colonel Edward Buncombe, of the Continental army. The origin of the phrase, "talking for Buncombe," is thus explained in Wheeler's History of North Carolina:—"Several years ago, in congress, the member from this district arose to address the house, without any extraordinary powers, in manner or matter, to interest the audience. Many members left the hall. Very *naïvely* he told those who remained that they might go too; he should speak for some time, but 'he was only talking for *Buncombe*.'" Capital, Ashville. Population, 13,425, of whom 11,708 were free, and 1717, slaves.

BUNCOMBE, a county in the N. W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux river, and intersected by Inyan Reakah river, and also drained by one of its tributaries. Ocheyedean lake, the source of the river of the same name, is

situated in the E. part of the county. Buncombe county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

BUNCOMBE, a post-office of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.

BUNCOMBE, a post-office of Dubuque county, Iowa.

BUNDYSBURG, a post-office of Geauga county, Ohio.

BUNGER'S MILL, a post-office of Greenbrier county, Virginia.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Bedford county, Virginia.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Smith county, Mississippi.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Rusk county, Texas.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Butler county, Ohio.

BUNKER HILL, a post-township in Ingham county, Michigan, about 70 miles W. N. W. from Detroit. Population, 374.

BUNKER HILL, a small village of Miami county, Indiana, on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad, 6 or 7 miles S. from Peru.

BUNKER HILL, a thriving post-village of Macoupin county, Illinois, 60 miles S. by W. from Springfield. It is surrounded by a rich farming region.

BUNKER HILL, a post-office of Allomakee county, Iowa.

BUNKER'S HILL, a post-office of Catawba county, North Carolina.

BUNKER'S HILL, a post-office of Giles county, Tennessee.

BUNKER'S HILL, a small village of White county, Tennessee.

BUNKER'S HILL, a post-office of Grant county, Wisconsin.

BUNNELL'S LANDING, a post-office of Washaw county, Minnesota territory.

BUNTAM FALLS, a small village in Litchfield county, Connecticut, about 25 miles W. of Hartford.

BURBANK, a post-office of Wayne county, Ohio.

BURBOIS, a post-office of Franklin county, Missouri.

BURCH CREEK, of Clay county, Indiana, flows into Eel river.

BURCHVILLE, a post-township in St. Clair county, Michigan, about 80 miles N. N. E. from Detroit. Population, 731.

BURDETTE, a post-village of Tompkins county, New York, on the E. shore of Seneca lake, 180 miles W. by S. from Albany. It contains a number of stores and, perhaps, 500 inhabitants.

BUREAU, a county toward the N. W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Illinois river, and intersected by Green river and Bureau creek. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, and destitute of

timber, excepting small groves: the soil is good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 542,823 bushels of Indian corn; 171,402 of wheat; 119,048 of oats; 9428 tons of hay, and 151,410 pounds of butter. It contained 13 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 1473 pupils attending public schools. The Illinois river is navigable by steamboats on the border of the county. A railroad is in progress of construction through the county from Rock Island to Chicago. Capital, Princeton. Population, 8841.

BUREAU CREEK, Illinois, falls into the Illinois river opposite to Hennepin, in Putnam county.

BURGESS'S STORE, a post-office of Northumberland county, Virginia.

BURGETTSTOWN, a post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N. N. W. from Washington, the county seat.

BURKE, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed from W. to E. by Catawba river, and also drained by Linville river and Mulberry creek. The surface is elevated and in some parts mountainous; the Blue Ridge, extending along the N. W. border, is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery. The soil in some places is productive, and well adapted to grazing. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 232,237 bushels of corn; 16,013 of wheat; 36,959 of oats, and 1200 tons of hay. There were 6 corn and flour mills and 2 tanneries. It contained 28 churches. It is intersected by the Western turnpike. Formed in 1777, and named in honor of the illustrious orator and statesman, Edmund Burke. Capital, Morgantown. Population, 7772, of whom 5640 were free, and 2132, slaves.

BURKE, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Savannah river, which separates it from South Carolina, has an area of 1040 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ogeechee river, and traversed by Brier and Rocky creeks. The surface is moderately uneven, the soil highly productive. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 19,175 bales of cotton, (more than any other in the state excepting Houston;) 643,608 bushels of corn; 28,260 of oats, and 111,232 of sweet potatoes. There were 16 saw mills, 3 grist mills, 1 manufactory of agricultural implements, and 14 timber-hewing establishments. It contained 20 churches, 150 pupils attending public schools, and 127 attending academies or other schools. Limestone, burrstone, and gypsum are abundant; chalcedony, agate, and jasper are found. The Savannah river is navigable on the border of the county, which is intersected by the Central railroad.

Burke county was formed in 1777. Capital, Waynesborough. Population, 16,100, of whom 5268 were free, and 10,832, slaves.

BURKE, a post-township of Caledonia county, Vermont, about 40 miles N. E. from Montpelier, intersected by branches of Passumpsic river. Population, 1103.

BURKE, a post-township in the W. part of Franklin county, New York.

BURKE'S GARDEN, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

BURKE'S STATION, a post-office of Fairfax county, Virginia.

BURKESVILLE, a post-village of Prince Edward county, Virginia, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, at its junction with the South Side railroad, 52 miles W. from Petersburg.

BURKESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Cumberland county, Kentucky, on the right bank of Cumberland river, 116 miles in a straight line S. by W. from Frankfort. It contains a court house, a church, and an academy. Population, near 400.

BURKEVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Newton county, Texas, on Little Cow creek, about 340 miles E. by N. from Austin City. It contains the county buildings and a few dwellings. The seat of justice was established here in 1848.

BURKITTSTOWN, a post-office of Frederick county, Maryland.

BURKITTSTOWN, a post-office of Attala county, Mississippi.

BURK'S STORE, a small village of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri.

BURLESON, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of 1025 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Brazos river, on the S. by Yegua creek, and drained by Davidson's creek. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, sugar, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 70,000 bushels of corn; 3620 of sweet potatoes; 1010 bales of cotton; 10 hogsheads of sugar, and 17,230 pounds of butter. It contained 4 churches, and 115 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Caldwell. Population, 1713, of whom 1213 were free, and 500, slaves. Named in honor of General Edward Burleson, vice-president of the republic.

BURLESON, a post-office of Franklin county, Alabama.

BURLINGHAM, a post-village of Sullivan county, New York, about 95 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

BURLINGHAM, a post-office of Panola county, Mississippi.

BURLINGHAM, a small post-village in Meigs county, Ohio.

BURLINGTON, a county occupying the middle part of New Jersey, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Delaware river, and S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, extending entirely across

the state. It is drained by Little Egg Harbor river, which partly bounds it on the S. W., and its branches flowing into the Atlantic, and by Rancocun, Assiscunk, and Crosswicks creeks, falling into the Delaware. The surface is generally level, and in many parts covered with pine timber. The soil in the N. W. portion, for about 12 miles from the river, is a very fertile loam; the remainder principally sandy, with a substratum of clay. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 883,011 bushels of corn; 364,461 of potatoes; 152,369 of wheat; 41,783 tons of hay, and 688,868 pounds of butter. The quantity of hay was the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 4 chandleries, 3 newspaper, and 1 calico-printing establishment, 2 cotton and 2 woollen factories, 7 foundries, 4 glass manufactories, 28 flour mills, 2 grist mills, 2 paper mills, 52 saw mills, and 19 coach manufactories. It contained 83 churches, and 6771 pupils attending public schools, and 1400 attending academies or other schools. Bog iron ore is found in many places, and marl is abundant in the western part. Animal relics, such as shells, bones, and also petrified vegetables, are frequently found in the marl. In Springfield township there is a petrifying well. The Camden and Amboy railroad traverses this county, and a branch railroad connecting Burlington with Mount Holly is included within it. Organized in 1694, and named from Bridlington, commonly pronounced Burlington, a town of England. Capital, Mount Holly. Population, 43,203.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 40 miles N. E. from Bangor. Population, 481.

BURLINGTON, a port of entry, and seat of justice of Chittenden county, Vermont, and the most populous town in the state, is situated on a bay of its own name, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 40 miles by railroad W. N. W. from Montpelier, and by steamboat 82 miles N. from Whitehall. Lat. 44° 27' N.; lon. 73° 10' W. The ground on which Burlington is situated is low along the borders of the lake, but rises as it recedes from the shore to a considerable elevation. The United States government has erected a light-house on Juniper island, at the mouth of Burlington bay, and constructed a break-water to protect the shipping in the harbor. For beauty of location Burlington is scarcely surpassed by any town or village in New England. The streets cross each other at right angles; those extending eastward from the lake are a mile in length. In the centre is the public square, around which are situated the court house, the principal hotels, and several fine stores. Many of the dwellings are surrounded with yards ornamented with shrubbery and

shade-trees. The University of Vermont is located about a mile from the shore, at the eastern extremity of the village, on a commanding elevation, 281 feet above the level of the lake. Belonging to it are four spacious edifices. The dome of the centre building commands a magnificent view of the lake and surrounding country. Connected with the institution is a medical school. The university was founded in 1791, and received from the state a grant of about 30,000 acres of land. The town contains four banks, three newspaper offices, and a number of churches. Besides the facilities for steamboat navigation which it enjoys on the lake, Burlington has direct communication by railroad with Boston, Whitehall, Ogdensburg, and Montreal. Burlington was settled 1783. Population of the township in 1830, 3525; 1840, 4271; 1850, 6110.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 14 miles N. by W. from Boston. Population, 545.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the W. side of Farmington river, 15 miles W. of Hartford. Population, 1161.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Otsego county, New York, 80 miles W. from Albany. Population, 1835.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, containing the city of the same name. Population, including the city, 5399.

BURLINGTON, a city of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, nearly opposite Bristol, 20 miles above Philadelphia, and 12 miles S. W. from Trenton. Lat. 40° 5' N.; lon. 73° 10' W. The Camden and Amboy railroad connects it with New York and Philadelphia. The river is here about one mile wide, and is divided by an island containing 300 acres, lying nearly opposite the city. The streets are wide, straight, and well shaded with trees and lighted with gas. The houses are mostly built of brick, and the bank of the Delaware is adorned with many handsome residences and gardens. The city is copiously supplied with good water, raised by means of hydraulic machinery. It contains 1 Catholic and 9 Protestant churches, a bank, a public library, and a lyceum building, now used as a town hall. There are 2 large and flourishing boarding schools, one for each sex, beautifully situated on the bank of the river. Burlington college of this place was founded by the Episcopalians in 1846, and had in 1852, 118 students, with a library of 1200 volumes. This city is much resorted to during the summer months by the citizens of Philadelphia, with which it communicates by steamboats several times a day. It was settled in 1667, and was originally called New Beverly. Population, 4536.

BURLINGTON a post-township of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. from Towanda. Population, 1927.

BURLINGTON, a post-village in the above township, about 10 miles W. from Towanda.

BURLINGTON, a small village of Roanoke county, Virginia.

BURLINGTON, a small village of Hampshire county, Virginia, on Patterson's creek, 205 miles N. W. from Richmond.

BURLINGTON, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

BURLINGTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Boone county, Kentucky, 6 miles from the Ohio river, and 16 miles S. W. from Cincinnati. It contains 4 churches, an academy, a woollen factory, and a tobacco factory. Incorporated in 1824. Population, about 500.

BURLINGTON, a post-village of Clinton county, Ohio, 11 miles N. W. from Wilmington, contains several stores and about 300 inhabitants.

BURLINGTON, a small village of Belmont county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, a few miles above Wheeling.

BURLINGTON, a small post-village of Hamilton county, Ohio.

BURLINGTON, a township in the N. part of Licking county, Ohio.

BURLINGTON, a post-village, capital of Lawrence county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 145 miles S. by E. from Columbus, and at the S. extremity of the state. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and 1 newspaper office.

BURLINGTON, a little village in Marseilles township, in the S. W. part of Wyandot county, Ohio.

BURLINGTON, a post-township in the S. W. part of Calhoun county, Michigan. Population, 811.

BURLINGTON, a post-village in the above township, on St. Joseph's river.

BURLINGTON, a post-township in Carroll county, Indiana, about 18 miles S. E. from Delphi. Population, 846.

BURLINGTON, a post-village of Carroll county, Indiana, on the Michigan road, and on Wildcat creek, 52 miles N. from Indianapolis. It had in 1850, 164 inhabitants.

BURLINGTON, a small post-village of Delaware county, Indiana, on Prairie creek, 7 miles S. E. from Muncie, has 1 church and nearly 100 inhabitants. The post-office is called New Burlington.

BURLINGTON, a village of Rush county, Indiana, 8 miles W. N. W. from Rushville.

BURLINGTON, a post-township in Kane county, Illinois. Population, 664.

BURLINGTON, a post-village of Kane county, Illinois, about 54 miles W. by N. from Chicago.

BURLINGTON, a flourishing commercial city, seat of justice of Des Moines county, and formerly the capital of Iowa, is situated on the Mississippi river, 45 miles above Keokuk,

250 miles above St. Louis, and 88 miles S. S. E. from Iowa City. In respect to population, this town is not equalled by any in the state excepting Dubuque, which is of nearly the same extent. It continues to maintain a steady and healthy growth, notwithstanding the removal of the seat of government, which occurred in 1839. The river in this part of its course is a broad and beautiful stream of clear water, and the town, situated partly on the top of the bluffs, overlooks a section of country abounding in rich and delightful scenery. Burlington is regularly laid out, and the greater part of the houses are of brick or stone. It contains a number of well-built stone churches, and 4 newspaper offices. A plank-road, 50 miles long, extends, or is extending, westward, from this city to Fairfield, and a railway has been commenced which will connect it with Peoria and other towns of Illinois. Population in 1853, estimated at 7000.

BURLINGTON, a post-township in Racine county, Wisconsin, about 35 miles S. S. W. from Milwaukee. Population, 1640.

BURLINGTON, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Pishtaka or Fox river, at the confluence of the Geneva outlet, 26 miles W. by S. from Racine city, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It contains several flouring mills, woollen factories, &c., for which the river affords water-power.

BURLINGTON FLATS, a post-village of Otsego county, New York, 25 miles S. from Utica.

BURNERSVILLE, a post-office of Barbour county, Virginia.

BURNESVILLE, a small post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

BURNET, a new county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado river, which also forms part of its W. boundary. The surface is hilly. This county is not named in the census of 1850. The productions are similar to those of Travis county, from which it was formed.

BURNET COURT HOUSE, a post-office of Burnet county, Texas.

BURNET, a village in the N. part of Dallas county, Missouri, on Niangua river.

BURNET'S CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the Wabash 4 miles above Lafayette. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought in this vicinity, in November, 1811.

BURNET'S CREEK, a post-office of White county, Indiana.

BURNETT, a post-township in Dodge county, Wisconsin, about 55 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. Population, 726.

BURNETT, a small village of Dodge county, Wisconsin.

BURNHAM, a post-township of Waldo county, Maine, on the W. side of the Sebasticook river, 30 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 784.

BURNHAM VILLAGE, a post-village in the above township.

BURNING GROVE, a small village of Pike county, Pennsylvania.

BURNING SPRING, a post-office of Wirt county, Virginia.

BURNS, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, about 50 miles S. by W. from Rochester, is crossed by the Buffalo and New York railroad. Population, 943.

BURNS, a post-township in the S. E. part of Shiawassee county, Michigan. Population, 717.

BURNS, a post-village of Henry county, Illinois, 55 miles N. W. from Peoria.

BURNSIDE, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, about 75 miles E. N. E. from Pittsburg, intersected by the West Branch of Susquehanna river. Population, 1046.

BURNSVILLE, a small town, capital of Yancey county, North Carolina, on the Nolicucky river, 250 miles W. from Raleigh. Population, 200.

BURNSVILLE, a small village of Bartholomew county, Indiana, 10 miles E. S. E. from Columbus.

BURNSVILLE, a post-village of McDonough county, Illinois, 90 miles N. W. from Springfield.

BURNT CABINS, a small post-village of Fulton county, Pennsylvania.

BURNT CORN, a post-village of Monroe county, Alabama.

BURNT FORT, a small village of Camden county, Georgia, on the Santilla river, 48 miles from its mouth.

BURNT HILLS, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

BURNT ORDINARY, a post-office of James City county, Virginia.

BURNT PRAIRIE, a post-office in the northern limit of White county, Illinois.

BURNT STAND, a post-office of Carroll county, Georgia.

BURNTVILLE, a post-office of Brunswick county, Virginia.

BUR OAK, a post-office of Mercer county, Missouri.

BURRETT, a post-township in Winnebago county, Illinois, about 10 miles N. W. from Rockford. Population, 591.

BURRILLVILLE, a post-township in the northern part of Providence county, Rhode Island, 20 miles N. W. from Providence. It is intersected by Branch river and its tributaries, which afford good water-power. Population, 3538.

BURR'S FERRY, a post-office of Sabine parish, Louisiana.

BURR OAK, a post-township in the S. E. part of St. Joseph county, Michigan. Population, 658.

BURRSVILLE, a post-office of Caroline county, Maryland.

BURR'S MILLS, a post-office of Jefferson county, New York.

BURRSVILLE, a post-office of Russell county, Alabama.

BURRVILLE, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

BURSONVILLE, a post-office of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

BURTON, a post-township of Cattaraugus county, New York, about 300 miles W. by S. from Albany. Population, 1037.

BURTON, a post-township in Geauga county, Ohio, about 30 miles E. by S. from Cleveland. Population, 1063.

BURTON, a pleasant post-village in the above township, about 30 miles E. from Cleveland. It contains 3 churches and 1 academy.

BURTON, a township in McHenry county, Illinois, about 16 miles N. E. from Woodstock.

BURTON, a post-village of Adams county, Illinois, 10 miles E. by S. from Quincy.

BURTON'S, a post-office of Tishemingo county, Mississippi.

BURTON'S CORNERS, a small post-village of Boone county, Illinois.

BURTONSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery county, New York.

BURTONTON, a post-office of Copiah county, Mississippi.

BURTVILLE, a post-office of McKean county, Pennsylvania.

BURWELL'S BAY, a post-office of Isle of Wight county, Virginia.

BUSBAYVILLE, a post-village in the N. part of Houston county, Georgia, 16 miles S. by W. from Macon.

BUSH CREEK, a township in Washington county, Arkansas. Population, 589.

BUSH CREEK, a township in Scioto county, Ohio. Population, 650.

BUSHI, a post-office of Clark county, Alabama.

BUSHKILL CREEK of Pike county, Pennsylvania, falls into the Delaware river near the S. extremity of the county.

BUSHKILL CREEK of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, enters the Delaware at Easton.

BUSHKILL, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. N. W. from Easton, drained by Bushkill creek. Population, 1839.

BUSHKILL, a post-village of Pike county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, near the mouth of Bushkill creek.

BUSHNELL'S BASIN, a post-village of Monroe county, New York, on the Erie canal, 217 miles W. by N. from Albany.

BUSHNELLSVILLE, a post-office of Greene county, New York.

BUSH RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream flowing south-eastward through Newbury district, into Saluda river.

BUSH'S MILLS, a post-office of Lewis county, Virginia.

BUSH'S STORE, a post-office of Laurel county, Kentucky.

BUSHVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

BUSHVILLE, a post-village of Franklin county, Georgia, 109 miles N. from Milledgeville.

BUSHWICK, a township of King's county, New York, 3 miles E. from Brooklyn. Population, 3177.

BUSHY FORK, a little village in the N. E. part of Coles county, Illinois.

BUSINESS CORNER, a post-office of Van Buren county, Iowa.

BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Washington county, New York, on Hoosic river, 29 miles N. N. E. from Albany.

BUSROEN MILLS, a post-office of Sullivan county, Indiana.

BUSSELVILLE, a village in the N. E. part of Lawrence county, Illinois, on the Wabash river.

BUSSERO CREEK of Indiana, rises in Vigo county, and, after a course of about 50 miles, falls into the Wabash, nearly 15 miles above Vincennes.

BUSSVILLE, a little village of Jefferson county, Illinois, 12 miles W. by N. from Mount Vernon.

BUSTI, a post-township of Chautauque county, New York, on Chautauque lake, 20 miles S. E. from Maysville. Population, 1990.

BUSTLETON, a post-village of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles N. E. from Philadelphia.

BUTCHER'S STORE, a post-office of Randolph county, Virginia.

BUTEVILLE, a post-office of Marion county, Oregon.

BUTLER, a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 800 square miles. The Alleghany river touches the N. E. and S. E. extremities; the N. part is drained by Slippery Rock creek, and the S. part by Conequenessing creek. The surface is mostly undulating. The soil contains a large portion of sand, and is moderately fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, wool, silk, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 231,595 bushels of wheat; 237,339 of corn; 585,684 of oats; 31,695 tons of hay, and 699,764 pounds of butter. There were 3 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 28 flour and grist mills, 10 saw mills, 6 saddle and harness manufactories, 14 tanneries, 5 manufactories of cabinet ware, 2 of agricultural implements, 1 of coaches, 2 of hats and caps, and 2 of tin and sheet-iron ware, 2 breweries, 5 iron furnaces, 4 iron foundries, 1 distillery, and 3 potteries. It contained 62 churches and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 7000 pupils attending public schools, and 113 attending academies or other schools. Bituminous coal is abundant in many places, and the county contains valuable mines of iron and quarries of limestone. Organized

in 1800, and named in honor of General Richard Butler, who fell at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. Capital, Butler. Population, 30,346.

BUTLER, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of 875 square miles. It is drained by Sepulga river, and bounded on the E. by the Patsaliga or W. Fork of Conecuh river. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4094 bales of cotton; 305,272 bushels of corn, and 84,890 of sweet potatoes. Pine timber is abundant in the county. Capital, Greenville. Population, 10,836, of whom 7197 were free, and 3639, slaves.

BUTLER, a county in the S. W. part of Kentucky, contains about 500 square miles. It is intersected by Green river, (navigable for steamboats,) and also drained by Barren river. The surface is hilly, the soil moderately fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 it produced 289,774 bushels of corn; 40,840 of oats, and 207,819 pounds of tobacco. It contained 13 churches, and 818 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Morgantown. Population, 5755, of whom 5074 were free, and 681, slaves.

BUTLER, a county in the S. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 455 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami river, and also drained by St. Clair's, Mill, and Four Mile creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is uniformly and highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staples. By the census of 1850, this county produced 2,737,734 bushels of corn, (more than any other county in the state, excepting Ross;) 291,782 of wheat; 344,517 of oats; and 10,494 tons of hay. It contained 73 churches and 3 newspapers; 5476 pupils attending public schools, and 495 attending academies and other schools. The rock which underlies this part of the state is the blue or Trenton limestone, a good material for building. The county is abundantly supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Miami canal, and by the railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton. The Hamilton and Eaton railroad terminates at Hamilton, the county seat. Organized in 1803. Population, 30,789.

BUTLER, a county in the S. S. E. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 560 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by St. Francis river, and intersected by the Big Black river, and Cane creek. The general surface is level. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 55,800 bushels of corn; 2337 of wheat, and 3058 of oats. It contained 4 churches, and 91 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of William

O. Butler, of Kentucky. Population, 1616, of whom 1563 were free, and 53, slaves.

BUTLER, a new county in the N. E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by English river, and also drained by Pipe and Otter creeks. It contains extensive prairies, mostly uncultivated. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

BUTLER, a post-township of Wayne county, New York, 45 miles E. from Rochester. Population, 2272.

BUTLER, a village in the N. W. part of the above township.

BUTLER, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1269.

BUTLER, a post-borough, capital of Butler county, Pennsylvania, on Conoquenessing creek, 30 miles N. from Pittsburg. It is a pleasant and quiet town, having an elevated position and an extensive prospect. It contains an academy and several churches. 3 newspapers are issued here. Population, in 1850 1148, in 1853 about 1500.

BUTLER, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. by W. from Wilkesbarre, drained by Nescopeck creek. Population, 725.

BUTLER, a township of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Population, 400.

BUTLER, a post-office of Baltimore county, Maryland.

BUTLER, a post-office of Talbot county, Georgia.

BUTLER, a new post-village, capital of Choctaw county, Alabama, about 100 miles in a direct line W. by S. from Montgomery.

BUTLER, a post-office of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

BUTLER, a post-office of Johnson county, Tennessee.

BUTLER, a township in Columbiana county, Ohio, about 40 miles N. N. W. from Steubenville. Population, 1692.

BUTLER, a township in Darke county, Ohio, about 60 miles N. by W. from Cincinnati. Population, 1446.

BUTLER, a township in Knox county, Ohio, about 50 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, 763.

BUTLER, a township in Mercer county, Ohio, about 50 miles W. N. W. from Bellefontaine. Population, 221.

BUTLER, a township in Montgomery county, Ohio, about 20 miles N. by W. from Dayton. Population, 1975.

BUTLER, a post-township in Richland county, Ohio. Population, 1139.

BUTLER, a township in the N. E. part of Branch county, Michigan.

BUTLER, a post-township in De Kalb county, Indiana. Population, 651.

BUTLER, a township in Franklin county, Indiana. Population, 1037.

BUTLER, a township in Miami county, Indiana. Population, 840.

BUTLER, a township in Winnebago county, Illinois, about 8 miles S. E. from Rockford. Population, 644.

BUTLER, Dunklin county, Missouri. See KENNETT.

BUTLER, a post-village in the S. part of Keokuk county, Iowa, 60 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

BUTLER, a post-office of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, 8 miles N. W. from Milwaukee City.

BUTLER'S CREEK, of Richmond county, Georgia, flows into the Savannah a few miles below Augusta.

BUTLER'S LANDING, a post-village of Jackson county, Tennessee, 85 miles N. E. from Nashville.

BUTLER'S SPRING, a post-office of Butler county, Alabama.

BUTLERSVILLE, a post-office of Anderson's district, South Carolina.

BUTLERSVILLE, a post-office of Butler county, Alabama.

BUTLERSVILLE, a post-office of Warren county, Ohio.

BUTLERSVILLE, or BUTLERSVILLE, a post-village of Jennings county, Indiana, 6 miles E. N. E. from Vernon.

BUTMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

BUTTAHATCHIE, a small river of Alabama and Mississippi, rises in the N. W. part of the former, and flowing south-westward into Mississippi, enters the Tombigbee near Hamilton.

BUTTAHATCHIE, or BUTTAHATCHY, a post-office of Monroe county, Mississippi.

BUTTE, (bute,) a county in the N. part of California, bordering on the Utah Territory, has an area estimated at 5000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Sacramento river, and is drained by Feather river and its Middle fork, which afford many fine mill sites. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous, with many beautiful and fertile valleys fitted for agriculture and stock-raising. These valleys are timbered and covered with the finest grass; water is abundant, and irrigation easy. The mountains are often covered with majestic pines and cedars. Its scenery is picturesque and grand. Butte mountains, on the Sacramento river, Table mountain, near Feather river, having the appearance of an ancient castle, and the lofty Mount Hood, whose snow-capped summit may be seen at an immense distance, are situated in this county. The soil, when not too much broken, is generally fertile. Barley, wheat, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1852 this county produced 32,940 bushels of barley, and 3355 of wheat. There were 4536 beef-cattle, and 1560 horses. The number of acres in cultivation was 2144. The amount of capital

employed in quartz mining was \$340,764; in placer mining \$22,350, and in other mining \$55,650. Platina and iron abound in all the mining districts, but not in sufficient quantities to justify the use of machinery. Quicksilver is found in abundance; silver in small quantities, and lead in a pure state on the head waters of Middle fork. Gold is found in the county, chiefly imbedded in quartz, the mining of which pays a good percentage. The name of the county was derived from the Butte mountains, on Sacramento river. County seat, Hamilton. Population, 8572.

BUTTE, a small town of Butte county, in the N. part of California, is situated on the Sacramento river, about 75 miles above its junction with Feather river, and on the road from Fremont to Shasta, 125 miles in a direct line N. by E. from San Francisco.

BUTTE DES MORTS, a post-village of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on the lake of the same name, about 85 miles N. N. E. from Madison. It has 1 steam mill, 4 stores, and 15 dwellings.

BUTTE RIVER rises in Butte county, towards the N. N. W. part of California, and flowing in a general S. S. W. course, falls into the Sacramento river in Sutter county, about 30 miles above Fremont.

BUTTERFLY, a post-office of Oswego county, New York.

BUTTER HILL, in Orange county, New York, a steep eminence on the W. side of the Hudson, opposite to Breakneck hill. Height about 1530 feet.

BUTTERMILK, a post-office of Orange county, New York.

BUTTERMILK CHANNEL, of New York harbor, separates Governor's island from Long Island.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, of New York, a small cascade on the W. bank of the Hudson, 2 miles below West Point.

BUTTERMILK FALLS, a small post-village of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, and on the N. Branch canal, 135 miles N. E. from Harrisburg, has a very excellent water-power. The name of the post-office is simply "Falls."

BUTTERNUT RIDGE, a post-office of Sandusky county, Ohio.

BUTTERNUTS, a post-township of Otsego county, New York, 90 miles W. by S. from Albany, is drained by Unadilla river. Population, 1928.

BUTTEVILLE, a small post-village of Warren county, Ohio. Population, 228.

BUTTS, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 180 square miles. The Oconee river forms its boundary on the E. and N. E.; it is also drained by Tussahaw, Yellow Water, and Sandy creeks. The general surface is level; the soil moderately fertile. Cotton, wheat, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the sta-

ples. In 1850 this county produced 4110 bales of cotton; 224,930 bushels of corn; 24,690 of oats, and 51,339 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 tanneries, 1 woolen factory, 4 saw mills, and 2 grist mills. It contained 12 churches, and 266 pupils attending academies and other schools. Granite underlies part of the county. The Indian Springs on Sandy creek are frequented by many persons in summer. Named in honor of Captain Samuel Butts, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Jackson. Population, 6488, of whom 3683 were free, and 2805, slaves.

BUTTSVILLE, a village of Warren county, New Jersey, on the Pequest creek, 5 miles E. from Belvidere, has a church, a mill, and 12 or 15 dwellings.

BUTZTOWN, a small post-village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 55 miles N. from Philadelphia.

BUXTON, a post-township of York county, Maine, on the W. side of Saco river, about 60 miles S. W. by S. from Augusta, has abundant water-power. Population, 2995.

BUXTON CENTRE, a post-office of York county, Maine.

BUYSVILLE, a post-office of Coosa county, Alabama.

BUZZARD'S BAY, on the S. coast of Massachusetts, is 30 miles long, with a mean width of 7 miles, and contains the harbors of New Bedford, Fair Haven, Rochester, and Wareham. The Elizabeth Islands separate it from Vineyard sound.

BUZZARD ROOST, a post-office of Franklin county, Alabama.

BUZZARD ROOST, a post-office of Nicholas county, Kentucky.

BUZZARDSVILLE, a village of Madison county, Indiana, 44 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

BYBERRY, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. E. from Philadelphia. Population, 1130.

BYERSVILLE, a post-village in the S. part of Livingston county, New York, 16 miles S. from Genesee.

BYESVILLE, a post-office of Guernsey county, Ohio.

BYFIELD, a post-village, partly in Newburg and partly in Rowley townships, Essex county, Massachusetts, 35 miles N. by E. from Boston. A fall in Parker river affords good water-power. Dummer academy, founded in 1756, is located in the village.

BYHALIA, a post-village of Marshall county, Mississippi, on the road from Memphis to Holly Springs, 18 miles N. W. from the latter.

BYHALIA, a post-office of Union county, Ohio.

BYINGTON, a post-office of Pike county, Ohio.

BYLER'S MILLS, a village of Morgan coun-

ty, Missouri, 56 miles W. S. W. from Jefferson City.

BYRAM RIVER, in the S. W. part of Connecticut, enters Long Island sound on the boundary between this state and New York.

BYRAM, a township of Sussex county, New Jersey, 8 miles S. E. from Newton. Population, 1340.

BYRD, a township in Brown county, Ohio, about 10 miles E. by S. from Georgetown. Population, 2642.

BYRNE, a post-office of Jackson county, Tennessee.

BYRNEVILLE, a small post-village of Harrison county, Indiana, about 105 miles S. from Indianapolis, was laid out in 1850.

BYRNVILLE, a small post-village of Schoharie county, New York, 46 miles W. by S. from Albany.

BYRON, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, 56 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 296.

BYRON, a post-township of Genesee county, New York, 25 miles S. W. from Rochester, is intersected by the Rochester and Batavia railroad. Population, 1566.

BYRON, a post-village of the above township, on the Buffalo and Rochester railroad, 25 miles W. S. W. from Rochester. It has 2 churches and several stores.

BYRON, a small post-village of Greene county, Ohio.

BYRON, a township in Kent county, Michigan, about 42 miles W. S. W. from Lyons. Population, 309.

BYRON, a thriving post-village of Burns township, Shiawassee county, Michigan, on the Shiawassee river, about 33 miles E. from Lansing. It has an extensive water-power, and contains a flouring mill, a woollen factory, an iron foundry, 3 stores, and 200 inhabitants.

BYRON, a thriving post-village of La Porte county, Indiana, on the Northern Indiana railroad, 5 miles N. E. from La Porte, the county seat, is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile prairie.

BYRON, a post-township in Ogle county, Illinois, about 12 miles N. by E. from Oregon City. Population, 644.

BYRON, a post-village in the above township, on Rock river, 187 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

BYRON, a post-township in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, about 10 miles S. from Fond du Lac. Population, 835.

C

CABARRUS, a county in the S. W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is drained by several branches of Rocky river, an affluent of the Yadkin. The surface is hilly or mountainous; a part of the soil is fertile. Indian

corn, cotton, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 418,320 bushels of corn, and 2344 bales of cotton. There were 14 corn and flour mills, 2 saw mills, 1 cotton factory, and 6 tanneries. It contained 21 churches. A considerable quantity of gold was found here about fifty years ago. The county was formed in 1792, and named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus, speaker of the house of commons of North Carolina. Capital, Concord. Population, 8747, of whom 7062 were free, and 1685, slaves.

CABBAGETOWN, a small village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 12 miles E. by S. from Trenton.

CABELL, a county in the W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from the state of Ohio, has an area of 448 square miles. The Guyandotte river flows through the county into the Ohio. The surface is uneven; the soil partly fertile. Indian corn and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 281,826 bushels of corn, and 44,912 of oats. There were 9 flour and grist mills, 9 saw mills, 4 wool-carding mills, and 4 tanneries. It contained 14 churches, 274 pupils attending public schools, and 20 attending an academy. The main thoroughfare from Richmond to the Ohio river passes through the county. Formed in 1809, and named in honor of William H. Cabell, governor of Virginia in 1808. Capital, Barboursville. Population, 6299, of whom 5910 were free, and 389, slaves.

CABELL, a post-office of Carroll county, Ohio.

CABELL COURT HOUSE, a post-office of Cabell county, Virginia.

CABIN BLUFF, a village of Camden county, Georgia, 11 miles N. by W. from St. Mary's.

CABIN CREEK, a post-office of Lewis county, Kentucky.

CABIN HILL, a post-village of Delaware county, New York, 76 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

CABIN HILL, a post-office of Elkhart county, Indiana.

CABIN POINT, a small post-village in Surry county, Virginia.

CABLE, a post-office of Guernsey county, Ohio.

CABOT, a post-township of Caledonia county, Vermont, 12 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1356.

CABOTVILLE, a manufacturing village in Hampden co., Mass., on the E. bank of Connecticut river, at the mouth of Chickopee river, about 5 miles N. W. from Springfield.

CACAPON, pronounced cāp'on, or GREAT CACAPON, a river in the N. part of Virginia, rises among the Alleghany mountains in Hardy county, flows through Hampshire and Morgan counties, and falls into the Potomac about 4 miles W. from Bath or Berkeley springs. Its general course is N. N. E.,

and its whole length is estimated at near 140 miles. It flows through a mountainous region, abounding in iron and stone coal, and affords a copious supply of water-power. The Little Cacapon traverses Hampshire county, a few miles W. from the river just described, and enters the Potomac 5 miles below the junction of the main branches of that river.

CACAPON DEPÔT, a post-office of Morgan county, Virginia.

CACAPONVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire county, Virginia.

CACHE, a township in Monroe county, Arkansas. Population, 526.

CACHE CREEK, of Yolo county, towards the N. W. part of California, rises among the mountains, and flowing eastwardly, loses itself in the extensive *tules* (marshes overgrown with bulrush) which lie between the plains and Sacramento river.

CACHE CREEK, a post-town of Yolo county, California, has 3 hotels.

CACHEMASO, a post-office of Dallas county, Arkansas.

CACHE RIVER, of Arkansas, rises near the N. E. extremity of the state, and flowing southward, enters White river in Monroe county.

CADDO, a parish forming the N. W. extremity of Louisiana, bordering on Texas and Arkansas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Red river and the Great Raft. The surface is undulating, and is partly occupied by Soda and Caddo lakes, which communicate with Red river and with each other. Soda lake is about 18 miles long and 5 miles wide. The soil is fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 4819 bales of cotton, and 265,945 bushels of corn. It contained 1 newspaper establishment, and 736 pupils attending public schools. Red river is navigated by steamboats for eight months of the year to Shreveport, and the above-named lakes are also navigable through this parish. About 30 miles above Shreveport, the navigation of the river is obstructed by the Raft. Capital, Shreveport. Population, 8884, of whom 3676 were free, and 5208, slaves.

CADDO, a township in Clark county, Arkansas. Population, 627.

CADDO BAYOU, of Texas, rises in Henderson county, and flows S. E. into Neches river.

CADDO COVE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Arkansas.

CADDO CREEK, Texas, an affluent of Brazos river, from the right.

CADDO CREEK, of Tarrant county, Texas, flows northward into the W. fork of Trinity river.

CADDO CREEK, of Arkansas, rises near the S. border of Montgomery county, and flows through Clark county into Washita river.

CADDO GROVE, a township in Hot Spring county, Arkansas.

CADDO LAKE, of Texas and Louisiana, extends from the mouth of Cypress bayou, in the former state, into Caddo parish of Louisiana, where it communicates with Soda lake, of which it may be considered as a bay. Steamboats from Red river navigate this lake for more than half of the year.

CADERETA, a post-office of Choctaw county, Mississippi.

CADE'S COVE, a post-office of Blount county, Tennessee.

CADIZ, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

CADIZ, a post-village, capital of Trigg county, Kentucky, on Little river, 230 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort, and 9 miles from Cumberland river. It contains a court house, 3 churches, and 2 academies. Population, near 500.

CADIZ, a flourishing and beautiful town in Cadiz township, and capital of Harrison county, Ohio, 117 miles E. by N. from Columbus, and 23 miles from the Ohio river at Wheeling. It is well built and pleasantly situated among fertile and cultivated hills, which contain rich mines of coal. It is the principal market of the county, which is one of the greatest wool-growing regions of the state. A branch railroad, 6 miles long, connects the town with the Steubenville and Indiana railroad, on the N. Laid out in 1803. It contained in 1851, 5 churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 1 female seminary. Population in 1850, 1144; in 1853, about 1500.

CADIZ, a small post-village in Henry county, Indiana, about 40 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

CADIZ, a post-office of Greene county, Wisconsin.

CADRON, a post-township in Conway county, Arkansas. Population, 252.

CADRON CREEK, of Arkansas, enters the Arkansas at Cadron, Conway county.

CADWALLADER, a post-office of Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

CADYSVILLE, a small village in Morrystown township, Lamoille county, Vermont, on the Lamoille river. It contains 2 stores, 1 woollen factory, and a number of other manufacturing establishments. Population, about 200.

CADYVILLE, a post-village of Clinton county, New York, on the Saranac river, about 6 miles W. from Plattsburg.

CAERNARVON, a township forming the S. extremity of Berks county, Pennsylvania. 13 miles S. from Reading. Population, 977.

CAERNARVON, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

CAERNARVON, a township forming the eastern extremity of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles E. by N. from Lancaster. It is drained by Conestoga creek. Population, 1551.

CÆSAR'S CREEK, of Ohio, rises toward the S. W. part of the state, and enters the Little Miami river in Warren county.

CÆSAR'S CREEK, a post-township in the S. part of Greene county, Ohio. Population, 1870.

CÆSAR'S CREEK, a township in Dearborn county, Indiana. Population, 497.

CAGEVILLE, a post-office of Haywood county, Tennessee.

CAHAWBA river, of Alabama, rises near the E. border of Jefferson county, in the N. central part of the state, and falls into the Alabama at Cahawba, Dallas county. Its general course is nearly S. S. W. It is navigable by small boats for at least 100 miles, and flows through the principal coalfield of the state.

CAHAWBA, a thriving post-village, capital of Dallas county, Alabama, on the right bank of the Alabama river, immediately below the mouth of the Cahawba, about 216 miles above Mobile, and 92 miles below Montgomery. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, 1 or 2 printing offices, and a United States land-office. The cotton produced in the vicinity is shipped by steamboats at this place.

CAHOKIA creek, flows through Madison county, and enters the Mississippi river at Cahokia village.

CAHOKIA, a post-village of St. Clair county, Illinois, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of Cahokia creek, 5 miles S. from St. Louis. It was settled by the French in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

CAHOES, or **CAHOOS**. See **CONOES**.

CAILLOU LAKE, of Louisiana, situated in Terre Bonne parish, 2 miles N. from the Gulf of Mexico, is about 10 miles long. It is connected with Caillou bayou and with the Gulf.

CAIN, a township in Fountain county, Indiana. Population, 1008.

CAIN CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Catawba river from the left, a few miles S. W. from Lancaster court house.

CAINS, a small post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

CAINS, a post-village of Gwinnett county, Georgia, about 45 miles N. E. from Atlanta.

CAINSVILLE, a small post-village of Wilson county, Tennessee, 46 miles E. by S. from Nashville, has, perhaps, 100 inhabitants.

CAINTUCK, a post-office of New Hanover county, North Carolina.

CA IRA, a post-village of Cumberland county, Virginia, on Willis river, 60 miles W. from Richmond, has a church, a flour mill, and a few shops.

CAIRO, a post-township of Greene county, New York, 10 miles N. W. from Catskill, is drained by Catskill creek. Population, 2831.

CAIRO, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

CAIRO, a post-village of Decatur county, Georgia, 20 miles E. from Bainbridge.

CAIRO, a post-village of Sumner county, Tennessee, on Cumberland river, 30 miles N. E. from Nashville.

CAIRO, a small village of Henderson county, Kentucky, 10 miles S. from Henderson.

CAIRO, a post-office of Stark county, Ohio.

CAIRO, a post-village of Alexander county, Illinois, is situated at the southern extremity of the state, on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 175 miles below St. Louis. The situation is low, and subject to frequent inundations, which have retarded the growth of the village. A levee has been raised here, which is said to have cost nearly one million dollars. The railroad from Mobile to Chicago is expected to cross the Ohio river near this place. Two newspapers are issued here.

CAITAWISKY creek, of North Carolina, unites with Pollacasty creek in Hertford county, and flows into Chowan river from the S. W.

CALAIS, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, at the head of navigation on the St. Croix river, nearly opposite St. Andrews in New Brunswick, 30 miles N. by W. from Eastport, and 264 miles N. E. from Portland. The falls in the river afford extensive water-power. To the lower falls the tide in the St. Croix rises 20 feet. The township contains an upper and a lower village, about 2 miles apart. Large vessels ascend to the latter place. Calais contains a bank. The Calais and Baring railroad was built expressly for the transportation of lumber from Middletown and Baring to Calais. The quantity brought down for the year ending May 1, 1853, was 32,318,715 feet of long lumber, 44,357,100 laths, 516,550 pickets, and 296,500 shingles. Population, 4749.

CALAIS, a post-township of Washington county, Vermont, 8 miles N. E. of Montpelier, intersected by branches of the Onion river. Population, 1410.

CALAIS, a small post-village of Monroe county, Ohio, about 100 miles E. from Columbus, has 100 inhabitants.

CALAMBRIA, a post-office of Rowan county, North Carolina.

CALAMUS, a township in the W. part of Dodge county, Wisconsin, with a small village of the same name. Population, 413.

CALAPOOYA, or **CALLAPOOYA**, a post-office of Linn county, Oregon.

CALAVERAS (kal-ã-vã/ras) river, in the N. central part of California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, near the centre of Calaveras county, and flowing first in a westerly, and then in a general S. W. course, falls into the San Joaquin river, in the county of that name, about 15 miles below Stockton.

CALAVERAS, a county in the N. central part of California, bordering on Utah territory,

has an area of perhaps 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Stanislaus river, and is drained by Moquelumne and Calaveras rivers, affluents of the San Joaquin, and by Walker's and Carson's rivers, which flow eastward into Utah territory. The Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range of California, passes nearly through the centre of the county. Four miles S. of Vallecito, on Choyte creek, are, it is said, two natural bridges, which are among the greatest curiosities in the state. The amount of capital employed in quartz mining in 1852 was \$472,055, in placer mining, \$38,260, in other mining, \$93,988, and in trading, \$1,032,245. Capital, Double Springs. Population, 20,192.

CALCASIEU river, of Louisiana, rises in the W. part of the state, and flowing in a general southerly course, passes through the parish and lake of its own name into the Gulf of Mexico. Length estimated at 250 miles. The depth of the channel is not sufficient for navigation.

CALCASIEU lake, situated in the S. W. part of Louisiana, in the parish of its own name, is an expansion of Calcasieu river, which enters the Gulf of Mexico, about 5 miles from the foot of the lake. Length 18 miles, greatest breadth 5 or 6 miles.

CALCASIEU, a parish forming the S. W. extremity of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of 5500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Sabine river, on the S. E. by the Mermentau, and is intersected by Calcasieu river. The surface is nearly level, and mostly occupied by savannas or grassy plains, which afford pasture for large numbers of cattle. The soil in the vicinity of the streams is fertile. Indian corn, sugar, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 44,360 bushels of Indian corn; 32,117 of sweet potatoes, and 460 hogsheads of sugar. There were 150 pupils attending public schools. Population, 3914, of whom 2957 were free, and 957, slaves.

CALCUTTA, a post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, 163 miles N. E. from Columbus, has 150 inhabitants.

CALDWELL, a county in the N. W. part of North Carolina, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Yadkin river rises in the county, and the Catawba touches its S. border. A part of the county is a mountainous region, situated on the S. E. declivity of the Blue Ridge. The land is fertile, adapted to pasturage. In 1850 this county produced 192,470 bushels of corn; 34,406 of oats, and 39,813 pounds of butter. There were 4 corn and flour mills, 1 linseed-oil manufactory, and 2 tanneries. It contained 34 churches. Capital, Lenoir. Population, 6317, of whom 5114 were free, and 1203, slaves.

CALDWELL, a parish in the N. central part of Louisiana, has an area of 528 square miles. It is intersected by Washita river, and bounded on the E. by Bœuf bayou. The

surface is uneven. The chief productions are cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 1570 bales of cotton, and 71,418 bushels of corn. There was one saw and planing mill. It contained 7 churches, and 426 pupils attending public schools. The Washita river is navigated by steamboats through this parish. Capital, Columbia. Population, 2815, of whom 1584 were free, and 1231, slaves.

CALDWELL, a county in the S. central part of Texas, has an area of 540 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by San Marcos river. The surface is undulating. Indian corn, cotton, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 it produced 5585 bushels of corn; 5079 of potatoes; 122 bales of cotton; 12,010 pounds of butter, and 624 of wool. There were 164 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of John Caldwell, a senator of the republic of Texas. Capital, Lockhart. Population, 1329, of whom 1055 were free, and 274, slaves.

CALDWELL, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, contains about 700 square miles. The Tennessee river bounds it on the S. W., the Tradewater creek on the N. E., and it is intersected by the Cumberland river. The surface is mostly level and the soil fertile. The staples are tobacco, corn, and pork. In 1850 this county produced 767,725 bushels of corn; 8574 of wheat; 89,557 of oats; 1,435,479 pounds of tobacco; 20,649 of wool, and 5322 of flax. It contained 30 churches, 2 newspapers, 670 pupils attending public schools, and 180 attending academies or other schools. A large bed of coal has been found in the N. part, and iron ore is abundant on the banks of the rivers. The county contains a rolling mill and 3 large iron works, employing about 500 men. Named in honor of John Caldwell, former lieutenant-governor of the state. Organized in 1809. Capital, Princeton. Population, 13,048, of whom 9941 were free, and 3107 were slaves.

CALDWELL, a county in the N. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 435 square miles. It is intersected by Shoal creek, an affluent of Grand river, flowing from W. to E., through the middle of the county. The general surface is level, the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 16,135 bushels of corn; 12,734 of wheat, and 45,740 of oats. There were in the county 115 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of Dr. Caldwell, of Transylvania University, Kentucky. Capital, Kingston. Population, 2316, of whom 2180 were free, and 136, slaves.

CALDWELL, a township of Warren county, New York, on Schroon river and Lake George, 63 miles N. from Albany. Population, 752.

CALDWELL, a post-village, capital of Warren county, New York, on the S. end of Lake George, 62 miles N. from Albany. It con-

tains a court house and several stores and mills. A steamboat plies between this place and the outlet of the lake. Caldwell is much visited in summer by tourists, on account of its beautiful scenery. Here is a large hotel, called the Lake George House.

CALDWELL, a post-township of Essex county, New Jersey, about 10 miles N. W. from Newark. Population, 2376.

CALDWELL, a post-village in the above township, 10 miles N. W. from Newark, contains a church and several stores.

CALDWELL, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

CALDWELL, a small post-village, capital of Burleson county, Texas, about 85 miles E. by N. from Austin. The main road from San Antonio to Natchitoches passes through it.

CALDWELL, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

CALDWELL'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Racine county, Wisconsin.

CALEBEE CREEK, of Macon county, Alabama, flows into the Tallapoosa river from the left.

CALEDONIA, a county in the E. N. E. part of Vermont, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Connecticut, and drained by the Passumpsick, Lamolille, and Wells rivers, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is rough, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil is good, especially along the valleys of its numerous streams. Potatoes, oats, maple sugar, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 565,341 bushels of potatoes; 218,735 of oats; 59,449 tons of hay; 1,206,272 pounds of butter, and 854,820 of maple sugar. The quantity of maple sugar was the greatest produced by any county in the United States, except St. Lawrence, New York. There were 15 woollen factories, 13 starch works, 1 foundry, 19 flour mills, 44 saw mills, 1 scale manufactory, 19 tanneries, and 35 boot and shoe manufactories. It contained 41 churches, and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 7341 pupils attending public schools, and 638 attending academies or other schools. It contains several sulphur springs, and abounds in granite and limestone. The railroad connecting Bellows Falls and St. Johnsbury partly intersects this county. Organized in 1792. Capital, Danville. Population, 23,595.

CALEDONIA, a post-township of Livingston county, New York, on the Genesee river, 20 miles S. W. from Rochester. Population, 1804.

CALEDONIA, a post-village in the above township, on the Canandaigua and Niagara railroad, 17 miles E. from Batavia, has a number of stores, and several hundred inhabitants.

CALEDONIA, a small post-village of Elk county, Pennsylvania, 140 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

CALEDONIA, a post-village of Moore county, North Carolina, 85 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

CALEDONIA, a small post-village of Lowndes county, Mississippi, about 154 miles N. E. from Jackson.

CALEDONIA, a post-office of Rusk county, Texas.

CALEDONIA, a thriving post-village of Henry county, Tennessee, 120 miles W. from Nashville.

CALEDONIA, a small village of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, near the mouth of the Little Miami.

CALEDONIA, a small post-village of Marion county, Ohio, on the W. branch of Whetstone river, 54 miles N. from Columbus. It has several stores and mills.

CALEDONIA, a post-township in the S. part of Kent county, Michigan. Population, 99.

CALEDONIA, a township in the central part of Shiawassee county, Michigan. Population, 500.

CALEDONIA, a small post-village, capital of Pulaski county, Illinois, on the Ohio river, 13 miles from its mouth, and 220 miles S. from Springfield. It has about 200 inhabitants.

CALEDONIA, a post-village in Washington county, Missouri, about 70 miles S. S. W. from St. Louis.

CALEDONIA, a post-township in Racine county, Wisconsin, about 18 miles S. from Milwaukee. Population, 1090.

CALEDONIA, a post-village in the above township, 80 miles E. by S. from Madison.

CALFKILLER CREEK, in the E. central part of Tennessee, falls into the Caney fork of Cumberland river, in White county, about 10 miles S. W. from Sparta.

CALFPASTURE RIVER, Virginia. See NORTH RIVER.

CALHOUN, a county towards the W. part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 464 square miles. The Appalachian river forms its boundary on the E., and St. Joseph's bay washes the S. W. border. The surface is but little elevated. The soil produces cotton, sugar, and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised in this county 137 bales of cotton; 29,495 bushels of corn, and 30,252 pounds of tobacco. It contained 3 saw mills; 1 church, and 44 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of the late John C. Calhoun, the illustrious statesman of South Carolina. Capital, St. Joseph. Population, 1377, of whom 924 were free, and 453, slaves.

CALHOUN, a new county in the N. central part of Mississippi, drained by the Yallobusha and Loosacoona rivers. It was formed out of portions of Chickasaw, Lafayette, and Yallobusha counties. County seat not yet established.

CALHOUN, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 484 square miles. The Guadalupe river forms its boundary on the S. W., the

Matagorda and Lavacca bays wash its N. E. border. The surface is nearly level. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. In 1850 this county yielded 7660 bushels of corn; 2300 of sweet potatoes, and 109 bales of cotton; there was 1 newspaper office, and 126 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Lavaca. Population, 1110, of whom 876 were free, and 234, slaves.

CALHOUN, a new county in the S. part of Arkansas. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Washita river, navigable for steamboats, and on the E. by the Moro river. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is mostly fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Hampton.

CALHOUN county, Michigan, situated in the S. W. central part of the state, contains 720 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo rivers, and also drained by Battle creek. The surface is undulating, and the soil is a rich sandy loam, producing fine crops of the grasses and grains. The greater part of the county is covered with a scattered growth of the white oak and burr oak. In 1850 this county produced 385,959 bushels of wheat; 327,544 of corn; 18,779 tons of hay, and 126,991 pounds of wool. It contained 18 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 5864 pupils attending public schools, and 345 attending academies or other schools. The county is liberally supplied with water-power, and contains quarries of sandstone. It is intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Organized in 1833. Capital, Marshall. Population, 19,162.

CALHOUN, a county in the W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 260 square miles. It occupies a narrow strip of land between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, which unite at the S. E. extremity of the county. The surface is broken by bluffs and ravines, and is partly subject to inundations. The river bottoms produce good pasture for cattle. In 1850 there were raised 146,205 bushels of Indian corn; 3370 of wheat, and 163 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, and 196 pupils attending public schools. Pork and beef are exported. Stone coal is abundant on the banks of the Mississippi in this county. Capital, Hardin. Population, 3231.

CALHOUN, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 115 miles W. N. W. from Columbia.

CALHOUN, a thriving post-village, capital of Gordon county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, 80 miles N. W. from Atlanta, and 50 miles from Chattanooga, Tennessee. It is surrounded by a rich, well cultivated country, and is an important depôt for produce. Laid out in 1850. Population, about 400.

CALHOUN, a village in the S. part of Lump-

kin county, Georgia, 50 miles N. N. E. from Atlanta.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Autauga county, Alabama.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.

CALHOUN, a post-office of La Fayette county, Arkansas.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Daviess county, Kentucky.

CALHOUN, a post-village of McMinn county, Tennessee, on the Hiawassee river, and on the E. Tennessee and Georgia railroad, 168 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

CALHOUN, a post-office of Richland county, Illinois.

CALHOUN, a small post-village of Henry county, Missouri, 90 miles W. by S. from Jefferson City.

CALHOUN'S MILLS, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

CALHOUNSVILLE, or McALLISTERSVILLE, a small post-village of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, 55 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

CALIFORNIA. At the close of the recent war with Mexico, the United States acquired by conquest and purchase, a tract of country, for the most part arid, sterile, and mountainous, covering a space of nearly 500,000 square miles, the greater part of which had been hitherto known as the Mexican territory of Upper California. From the western portion of this sterile region, the Congress of the United States, in September, 1850, created, and admitted into the American confederacy, the thirty-first sovereign state, under the name of California. This state is bounded on the N. by Oregon, E. by Utah, (from which it is partly separated by the Sierra Nevada mountains,) and New Mexico, S. by the Mexican territory of Old California, and W. by the Pacific. It lies between 32° 28', and 42° N. lat., and between 114° 10' and 124° 50' W. lon. California is very irregular in shape, having its greatest length (about 700 miles) in a N. W. and S. E. direction, and its greatest breadth about 335, and its least about 150 miles, including an area of 188,982 square miles, or 120,000,000 acres.

Population.—No member of the American confederacy—perhaps we might safely say, no portion of the earth—has so mixed a population as California, adventurers being found from almost every quarter of the globe; even the exclusive empire of China has here its representatives by tens of thousands, whose patient industry makes them useful inhabitants. The Indians also form a large portion of the population. According to a state census, taken towards the close of 1852, the population of California was 264,435 inhabitants, (one county, El Dorado, being estimated,) of whom 151,115 were white males, 29,741 do. females; 1637 male negroes, 253 female do.; 424 male mulattoes, 98 female do.; 19,675 male domesti-

ated Indians, 12,864 female do.; 93,344 were citizens of the United States over 21 years of age; 50,631 male foreigners, and 4360 female do. Of the foreigners, 39,444 were over 21 years of age.

Counties.—California is divided into 36 counties, viz. Butte, Calaveras, Colusi, Contra-Costa, El Dorado, Klamath, Los Angeles, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Trinity, Tuolumne, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba. The following have been formed since the census of 1852, Alameda, from Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties; Humboldt, from Trinity, and San Bernardino, from Los Angeles county. Capital, Benicia.

Cities and Towns.—San Francisco had, in 1852, a population of 34,876;* it has now, (1853,) as is estimated, not less than 60,000; Sacramento City has about 20,000; Marysville, 7000, and Stockton, from 4000 to 6000. Among the other prominent towns are Nevada City, Placerville, San José, Vallejo, Sonora, Shasta City, Sonoma, and Monterey.

Face of the Country.—As the voyager sails along the coast of California, he looks upon a low range of mountains, which in many instances approach to the water's edge, and form a bluff, iron-bound coast, through which he enters, by a narrow strait named the Golden Gate, the Bay of San Francisco. Following these low mountains on the coast N. of the Golden Gate, is a broken and hilly country, to which succeeds the coast range, entering from Oregon, and extending nearly parallel with the ocean, at distances varying from 30 to 100 miles, till it reaches the 35th parallel of N. lat., where it unites with the Sierra Nevada, and passes into Old California. Mount Linn, in lat. 40°, is the highest known peak of this part of the coast range, but its altitude has not been ascertained. South of the Golden Gate, San Bernardino, in lat. 34°, attains the elevation of perpetual snow. In this portion, between the Sierra Morena mountains (near the Pacific) and the coast range, lie the valleys of the San Juan and of the Buenaventura, which have their outlets in the Pacific ocean. The latter is 60 miles long, and from 15 to 20 wide. The Sierra Morena, or Brown mountains, (2000 feet high,) descend towards the Golden Gate, of which they form the southern wall. The mountains immediately on the coasts bear various local names. Table Hill, on the N. side of the strait leading into San Francisco bay, is 2560 feet high, and Mount Diablo, E. of San Francisco, 3770 feet in height. Near the northern boundary of the

state, in a spur of mountains running N. E. from the coast range to the Sierra Nevada, is Mount Shasta, the highest known peak in California, having an elevation of 14,400 feet: it is covered with perpetual snow. The great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin extends from N. to S. about 500 miles, with an average breadth of about 60 miles, bounded by the coast range on the W., and by the Sierra Nevada on the E. From a base of about 500 feet above the sea commences the ascent of the Sierra Nevada, the acclivities being wooded to about half the mountain's height with oak, succeeded by a forest of gigantic pines, cedars, and cypress; then follows the naked granite, and lastly, the summits crowned with perpetual snow. At the N. end of the Sacramento valley is a second higher valley, of about 100 miles in length, and some thousands of feet in elevation, heavily timbered, and containing tracts of arable land along the streams. The Sierra Nevada range may be regarded as a continuation of the Blue mountains of Oregon. It extends almost directly S., till it unites with the coast range, in lat. 34° N., forming in its course the E. boundary of California, as far as the 39th degree of N. lat., near which is Fremont's Pass, 7200 feet above the sea level. There is a volcano in Calaveras county, near the sources of Jackson's river. On the western slope of these mountains, mostly between 37° and 40° N. lat., are the celebrated "gold diggings," towards which the eyes of those "who make haste to be rich" have been so eagerly turned since the first discovery of gold in Sutter's mill-race in 1847.

Geology.—We have had no full and complete geological survey of California. According to Mr. Tyson's survey, speaking generally, a section across the state, from Bodega bay, bearing N. 80° E. to the Sierra Nevada, exhibits first, on the western side, in the coast range, a sandstone formation, with interpositions of leptinite, clays, trachyte, talcose slate and trap rocks; while the recent sedimentary deposits of the Sacramento valley rest upon beds of conglomerate, sandstone, and clay, and the western declivities of the Sierra Nevada consist mainly of talcose and other slates, through which are extruded trappean rocks, leptinite, granite, and serpentine. A similar section across the state from San Francisco bay, bearing N. 70° E., exhibits sandstones with some fossil deposits E. of the bay, and on the W. slope, conglomerate sandstone, and slates with trap, volcanic tufa, and porphyry.

Minerals.—It is almost superfluous to say that California is one of the most important mineral regions in the world, particularly in its deposits of gold. The great gold diggings lie on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, principally between 37°

* It must be borne in mind, in giving populations in California, that there is an immense floating population, particularly in San Francisco, not enumerated in the census.

and 40° N. lat.; but this precious mineral has also been found in other quarters in considerable quantities, particularly in Klamath county, in the N. W., and in Shasta county. The gold first discovered was evidently not in place, but the washings from the upper regions; and when that shall have been exhausted, there are large bodies of auriferous quartz, which (with greater labor and expense,) will probably afford large supplies of this metal for generations to come. The amount of capital invested in quartz mining, according to the state census of 1852, was \$5,871,401; in placer and other mining operations, \$3,851,623. Up to the close of 1851 there had been deposited at the United States mint, \$98,407,990 of California gold. The deposits of the year 1852 amounted to \$46,528,076, making a total of \$145,000,000. But doubtless this falls far short of the real amount produced, as probably much more has been sent to Europe in a state of dust or bullion, not to mention the unreported sums which have been privately taken out of the state. The exports reported at San Francisco for 1852 were, according to one account, about \$45,500,000, and according to another, \$49,000,000. A considerable quantity, too, doubtless, remains in California. In addition to the precious metal just noticed, there has been found in Butte county an abundance of quicksilver, plaster, iron, lead, and some silver; copper and silver, quicksilver, asphaltum, marble, and granite occur in Marion county; quicksilver in Napa; rich silver mines and coal in San Louis Obispo; quicksilver in Santa Clara; copious salt springs (sufficient, report says, to supply the state) in Shasta; bituminous springs in many places along the coast, and hot sulphur springs in Santa Barbara; warm soda springs near Benicia, in Solano; bituminous and sulphur springs in San Louis Obispo, and hot, asphaltum, and salt springs in Los Angeles county. According to Professor Trask, "platina is widely distributed, scarcely a section of country where gold has been found, but that this metal has been discovered." Silver has been found in several mines in the southern district, copper is widely distributed, and chromium occurs in large quantities in serpentine rocks. Diamonds are reported to have been recently discovered.

Bays, Rivers, Lakes, &c.—San Francisco bay, the best and most capacious harbor on the Pacific coast, is (including the two arms, San Pablo and San Francisco bay proper) perhaps 70 miles in length, and in the widest part 14 miles broad, with a coast line of 275 miles. A strait, about a mile wide and from 5 to 7 miles long, breaking through a range of low mountains, connects it with the ocean. This strait has been termed, not inappropriately, the Golden Gate, as it is the passage through which the multi-

tudes from every region of the world are constantly hastening, in order to gather the wealth of this new and richer El Dorado. Within the barrier of hills already alluded to, the bay divides into two parts, the one stretching to the S. about 40 miles, and the other to the N. for about 30. On the N. W. shore of the southern arm stands the city of San Francisco. The northern arm (San Pablo) is united by a second strait, Karquenaa, with Suisun bay directly east of it, which is 15 or 20 miles long. The Golden Gate is the only channel of communication between the Pacific and the interior of California. Humboldt, Monterey, Pelican, Santa Barbara, and San Diego are the other bays, all opening into the Pacific. The Sacramento and San Joaquin are the principal rivers of California, and running in opposite directions, the former from the N. and the latter from the S., they drain almost the entire valley between the two great ranges, Sierra Nevada and the coast range, and unite about 15 miles above Suisun bay, into which they discharge their mingled waters. Each of these rivers has a course of from 250 to 300 miles. All their tributaries of importance descend the Sierra Nevada slope. The principal of these, commencing at the N., are the Sacramento, the Feather, Yuba, and American; and of the San Joaquin, the Calaveras, the Stanislaus, the Tuolumne, and Merced rivers. The Moquelumne meets the Sacramento and San Joaquin near their junction. The Sacramento has been ascended by small steamers as far as Marysville, the San Joaquin as far as Fort Miller, the Merced for 20 miles. The Klamath river from Oregon runs through the N. W. part of the state, and the Buenaventura drains part of the valley between the Sierra Morena and coast mountains: both empty into the Pacific. The principal lakes are Tulare lake, about 60 miles long, in the south, which has an outlet into the San Joaquin river, and Clear lake, in Colusi and Yolo counties. Owen, Kern's, and Bonpland's lakes are all small.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though California is not surpassed by any state in the Union in grand and sublime scenery, the greater part of it is as yet too imperfectly explored to justify our speaking of it except in very general terms. Not to repeat what has already been said of the magnificent mountain ranges, with their summits clad with everlasting snow, we may notice a few natural curiosities of quite a different character. Among the most remarkable of these are the hot sulphur springs, the Geysers of America, in Napa county, about 70 miles N. from the city of this name. They are from 1 to 9 feet in diameter, and constantly in a boiling state, ejecting water to heights of 10 or 15 feet. Hundreds of fissures on the sides of the mountains emit strong cur-

rents of heated gas, with a noise resembling that of vapor escaping from ocean steamers. We condense the following from Silliman's Journal of November, 1851, by Professor Sheppard:—"From a high peak we saw on the W. the Pacific, on the S. Mount Diablo and San Francisco bay, on the E. the Sierra Nevada, and on the N. opened at our feet an immense chasm, from which, at the distance of 4 or 5 miles, we distinctly saw dense columns of steam rising. Descending, we discovered within half a mile square from 100 to 200 openings, whence issued dense columns of vapor to the height of from 150 to 200 feet, accompanied by a roar which could be heard for a mile or more. Many acted spasmodically, throwing up jets of hot, scalding water to the height of 20 or 30 feet. Beneath your footsteps you hear the lashing and foaming gyrations; and on cutting through the surface, are disclosed streams of angry, boiling water. 'The Three Buttes,' says Lieut. Derby, 'have been erroneously represented, since they are in reality a range of about 12 miles in width by 6 in breadth, and contain perhaps 20 peaks; the highest of which, and the most interesting, is that on the N., which is a very steep cone, surmounted by a turret-shaped rock, 56 feet high, and has an elevation of 2483 feet.' This commands an extensive view from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevada, and for perhaps 80 miles up and down the Sacramento valley, and will doubtless one day be one of the fashionable resorts of the San Franciscans." (For *Springs*, see *Minerals*.) Among the mountains not named in the general survey, are Mount Prospect, 5000 feet high, and Salmon mountain, covered with snow nine months in the year, both in Klamath county; Mount St. Helen's, 3500 feet, in Napa; Saddle Peak, 7200 feet; Table mountain, 8000 feet, and Butte, at the head of S. fork, 9000 feet, all in the Sierra Nevada mountains; two Double Peaks, conspicuous landmarks, in Solano; and Oregon Hill, 2800 feet high, in Yuba county. Near Vallecita, on Chyote creek, in Calaveras county, is a striking display of volcanic action, in the shape of what are called the natural bridges; two immense arches, thrown over the above-named creek, and covered with imitations of clusters of fruits and flowers, doubtless formed when the mass was first upheaved in a molten state. In the same vicinity is "Chyote Cave," a deep semicircular chasm, entered by a perpendicular descent of 100 feet, and then proceeding by a gradual slope till it reaches a depth of nearly 200 feet below the surface, where you come to a chamber called "The Cathedral," from its containing two stones, resembling bells, which, when struck, produce a chiming sound. Proceeding 100 feet farther, always on the descent, a lake is reached of great depth, and apparently covering many acres; but the exploration has not yet

been carried beyond this point. The roof of the cave is studded with stalactites, assuming various fantastic forms.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate of California is much milder, even at considerable elevations, than in the same latitude on the Atlantic border, and the winters are short and seldom severe. At San Francisco the mercury seldom rises above 80°, yet the temperature often varies 30° in 24 hours, and in the rainy season the thermometer rarely sinks below 40°. On the coast, generally, snow is a rarity. The summers of San Francisco and other parts near the sea, are more disagreeable than the winters, owing to the prevalence of N. W. winds from the ocean, which bring with them chilling fogs. In the hot season these winds set in at San Francisco about 11 o'clock, and are poured through the Golden Gate directly upon the city, producing a chilling effect contrasted with the heat of the morning. The sheltered valleys along the coast enjoy a delicious climate, equally removed from the chilliness of the exposed parts of the coast, and the heat of the great valley between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. In any country ranging through 10° of latitude, the difference of temperature would be considerable; but in California this difference is greatly increased by the peculiarities of its surface, inasmuch that no general statement would be at all correct. The northern portion has more of the chilling fogs of the warm season, and more and longer rains in the wet season, than the southern portion; and in the great valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, the heat is much greater in summer than near the coast, the mercury not unfrequently rising to 110° and 112° at Suttersville. Owing, says Mr. Tyson, to the extreme dryness of the air, it does not produce that prostrating effect that a much less degree of heat would produce in the Atlantic and Mississippi states. The nights he represents as never so hot as to prevent sleep. The Sierra Nevada precipitates whatever moisture has been left in the air after the passage of the Coast Range, and sends it into Utah dry and warm. The terms winter and summer, as understood E. of the Rocky Mountains, will not apply here, and we must resort to the tropical names of wet and dry seasons. The rains begin in the N., says Tyson, early in the autumn, and extend slowly southward, reaching San Francisco about a week before the first of December, and San Diego a month later, where the rainy season is over by February, and retrograding, continues later into the year as we proceed N., where the rain not only lasts longer, but falls in greater quantity in a given time. During the dry season scarcely a cloud is to be seen in the great valley for a month at a time.

According to observations made during 75 days by the exploring expedition at San

Francisco, between August 18th and October 31st, N. W. winds prevailed 13 days, S. W. 44, W. 4, S. E. 5, and calm 5 days. Mean temperature, from May 27th to June 6th, 61°, maximum 86°, minimum 48°; while at New Helvetia, during the same period, the thermometer rose to 114°. According to observations made by Fremont, in San Joaquin valley, between the middle of December and the middle of June, the mean was 29° at sunrise, and 52° at sunset; and from the 10th to the 22d of March, 38° and 56°, at sunrise and sunset respectively; at Deer creek, 40° N. lat., between March 30th and April 4th, mean at 2 p. m. 59°; at the Three Buttes, in 39° N. lat., at an elevation of 800 feet, 90° at 2 p. m. In lat. 35° 30', mean between December 27th and January 17th, 60° at noon; and near Monterey early in March, 62° at 2 p. m., at a height of 2200 feet.

According to Captain Wilkes, not more than 12,000 square miles of California are susceptible of cultivation. This opinion will probably have to be very much modified with the progress of knowledge, in developing the agricultural capabilities of the country, which now lie much neglected in the general rush to "the diggings." Enough has been done to show marvellous fertility in the soil, both as to variety, quantity, and size of the products. In the south, and in some of the low interior valleys as far north as Napa, figs, dates, sugar-cane, and even bananas flourish; and most tropical plants may be grown in this region where irrigation can be practised, which, in many parts, is absolutely necessary to successful agricultural operations. The sheltered valley between the Sierra Morena and Coast Range S. of the bay of San Francisco, is peculiarly favorable to plants and fruits requiring a mild climate. The southern country is highly favorable to the grape, and according to the state census, Los Angeles county alone produced 2,250,000 pounds. Peaches, pears, apples, cherries, quinces, and apricots flourish. Santa Barbara county reports 1370 barrels of olives. Wheat and rye yield largely in many parts north of Point Conception; these crops maturing so early as to be little injured by the dry season. Oats grow wild in great quantities in the Sacramento valley, and westward of it. This cures in the dry season and forms excellent fodder, as there is no moisture to cause decomposition. Hemp, rice, tobacco, cotton, and coffee, all can, it is believed, be cultivated successfully; the first three having been tried. According to the state census of 1852, there were 110,748 acres of land under cultivation, the greater portion of which is in the middle and W. side of the state, between 36° and 40° of latitude. The largest yield was of barley, 2,973,737 bushels; potatoes, 1,393,170; wheat, 271,763; oats, 100,497; Indian corn, 62,532; beef cattle, number 315,392; cows, 104,339;

working oxen, 29,065; horses, 64,773; mules, 16,578; sheep, (in 20 counties,) 82,867; hogs, 38,976, and poultry, 96,230.

Forest Trees.—The variety of timber in California is not great, but it is large in size and abundant in quantity. The Lambertine pine, or fir, on the mountains, of gigantic size, the red-wood, a species of cypress, the "palo Colorado" of the Mexicans, a tree of huge dimensions, (Colonel Fremont mentions one 21 feet in diameter,) the maple, oak, cedar, sycamore, and a species of cotton-wood, are among the principal forest-trees.

Animals.—Elks, deer, grizzly bears, antelopes, California lions, (a species of panther, very destructive to cattle and horses); the coyote, (an animal between a fox and a wolf, which preys upon sheep and pigs); a black wild-cat, a water-rat, living in the mountains, and building itself a brush hut four or five feet in height, about the size of a muskrat, web-footed, with a fine mouse-colored fur; an animal resembling a martin, gray foxes, rabbits, hares, (very large,) gray squirrels, and wild horses and cattle, are the principal quadrupeds. Geese, ducks, snipes, quails, plovers, curlews, doves, ravens, crows, vultures, (rarely seen,) hawks, partridges, penguins, and various sea-birds, are the principal of the feathered tribe. Among the fishes are the seal, sturgeon, bass, mackerel, crawfish, blackfish, sardines, (in sufficient numbers to become an article of export,) clams, oysters, lobsters, crabs, halibut of a large size, sharks, a large fish of a dingy red color off the soundings, salmon in great abundance, (large in size and excellent in quality,) salmon-trout, trout, smelts, and a large fresh-water fish from 1½ to 2½ feet long.

Manufactures.—California has few manufactures, and this state of things is likely to continue so long as there is so great a demand for labor in other and more profitable kinds of business.

Internal Improvements.—There are no railroads in California, though one is projected from San Francisco to San José. As a primary movement in this direction, plank-roads now engage public attention, and the probability is, that while we write, two have been already begun, one from Marysville to Grass Valley and Nevada, and the other from Sacramento to Auburn, Grass Valley, and Nevada. Canalling, for the purpose of conducting water to the mines, is a species of improvement peculiar to this state. In Placer county alone, about \$1,400,000 is invested in this way.

Commerce.—The commercial city of San Francisco has sprung up as if by magic, and its harbour is thronged with shipping from Europe, Asia, Australia, and the Atlantic coast of the United States. At the moment we write, in all our great Atlantic ports, large numbers of the first-class ships are loading with valuable cargoes for California.

Several lines, employing 41 immense ocean steamers, of from 900 to 3000 tons burthen, crowded with passengers, to a degree unparalleled in the history of navigation, weekly arrive at and depart from San Francisco at the one terminus, and New York and New Orleans at the other. With the exception of the export of gold, California's commerce is almost wholly an importing one, the frames and materials of houses themselves being imported. The commerce of California threatens to revolutionize the trade of the East, and San Francisco seems likely to become the Alexandria of modern times, the halting-place of the transit trade of Asia, in its new western route to Europe, to open commerce (and with it civilization) to the isles of the Pacific, and to infuse even into the Chinese the spirit of progress. The foreign imports of California for the fiscal year 1852, were \$4,648,587, and the exports consisted of about \$50,000,000, gold dust. The imports of course do not include the immense trade with the Atlantic shores of the republic. There entered into California in 1852, 718 vessels, tonnage 261,352, and cleared 906, tonnage 360,872. About one-third of the commerce was in foreign bottoms. Total tonnage owned in the state, \$99,041.88. See SAN FRANCISCO.

Education.—Congress appropriated half a million acres of land in California for the support of common schools; of this, 150,000 acres have been sold, forming a school fund of \$300,000. Besides this, two sections of land in each township are set apart for the same purpose, and 72 sections for a state university. The money available for present use, arising from different sources, amounted to nearly \$50,000 in 1853. The superintendent of public schools, the same year, reported to the legislature, 17,821 white children in the state, 20 public schools attended by 3314 pupils; number of teachers employed, 15, of whom 6 were females; highest salary, \$150 per month; lowest, \$75; total expended on teachers' salaries, \$21,355.42. Eight or ten academies and high schools have been founded, supported by private means, and the Catholic bishop of Monterey reports eight schools under his direction.

Religion.—In 1850, California had 23 churches, of which 1 belonged to the Baptists, 4 to the Methodists, 1 to the Presbyterians, and 17 to the Roman Catholics.

Public Institutions.—A state lunatic asylum is now in course of erection at Stockton, which will be an ornament to the state. In 1852 there were in temporary buildings, 30 patients. The state marine hospital, at San Francisco, in 1852 admitted 2283 patients, of whom 1408 were foreigners. A United States marine hospital is now being erected in the same city, 182 feet by 96 feet, 4 stories high, and capable of accommodating 800 patients. A penitentiary is now in course of erection at St. Quentin, 15 miles N. of

San Francisco, at which place 200 convicts are employed in constructing the building.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of California is elected for two years by popular vote, and receives \$10,000 salary. The senate consists of 33 members, elected for 2 years, and the house of representatives of 80, elected annually. California, by the recent state census, will be entitled to three members in the national house of representatives, (if the state census should be taken as the guide to apportionment, otherwise but two,) and to five electoral votes for president of the United States.

The judiciary consists, 1. Of a supreme court, composed of one chief and two associate judges, elected by the people for six years, and receiving \$8000 each, annually. 2. Of district courts, the judges of which are also elected by popular vote, for six years. 3. A county judge is elected in each county for four years, to act as judge of probate, and to hold courts for the transaction of criminal business, in conjunction with two justices of the peace; and 4. Of the superior court of San Francisco. The district judges receive \$7500 per annum.

The productions and capital employed in various branches of business, (Calaveras and El Dorado counties, estimated,) including live stock, agricultural products, mines, &c. &c., make a total of \$103,522,568. California has a debt of \$1,000,000, contracted in a war with the Indians, which it is supposed the United States will pay; besides which she has a debt of \$1,250,000, for which the state alone is responsible, to which another million will probably be added by the erection of the penitentiary.

History.—The north part of California was discovered by Sir Francis Drake, in 1578; but was first colonized by some Spaniards in 1768. After the Mexican revolution, California formed a province of that republic until 1836, when the inhabitants rebelled, drove out the Mexicans, and formed an independent congress. After having been the scene of several sanguinary contests during the war with Mexico, by the treaty of peace in 1848, it became a part of the United States, and in 1850 was admitted into the American confederacy, as a sovereign state; since which time its almost daily history has been blazoned to the world, far and near, in the newspapers of the day. During its occupancy by the Spaniards, it was resorted to by the Americans, principally for the hides and tallow cured at the Jesuit missionary stations, and by the Russians in pursuit of the seal.

CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Erie county, New York.

CALIFORNIA, a small village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

CALIFORNIA, a post-village of Yallobusha county, Mississippi.

CALIFORNIA, a post-village of Campbell county, Kentucky.

CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Clermont county, Ohio.

CALIFORNIA, a small village of Madison county, Ohio.

CALIFORNIA, a post-township in Branch county, Michigan, about 18 miles S. W. from Hillsdale. Population, 473.

CALIFORNIA, a small post-village, capital of Monitcau county, Missouri, 25 miles W. from Jefferson City, and 12 miles S. W. from Missouri river. Lead and stone coal are found in the vicinity.

CALK'S FERRY, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

CALLAGHAN'S, a post-office of Alleghany county, Virginia.

CALLAND'S, a post-office of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

CAL-LA-POO'YA INDIANS, a tribe in Oregon, dwelling S. of the Columbia, and E. of the Willamette.

CALLAWAY, a county in the S. W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 450 square miles. The Tennessee river forms the entire E. boundary, and it is also drained by Clark's river. More than half of the surface consists of level river bottoms; the remainder is hilly; the soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 405,785 bushels of corn; 8414 of wheat; 64,450 of oats; 957,381 pounds of tobacco, and 13,637 of wool. It contained 24 churches; 880 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending academies or other schools. The Tennessee river is navigable by steamboats on the border of the county. Formed in 1821, and named in honor of Colonel Richard Callaway, one of the early settlers of Kentucky. Capital, Murray. Population, 8096, of whom 7104 were free, and 992, slaves.

CALLAWAY, a county in the E. central part of Missouri, on the N. bank of the Missouri river, contains 743 square miles. It is drained by Cedar creek and other small streams. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil is highly productive both on the river bottoms and the uplands. About one-third of the county is prairie. The principal productions are wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, and hemp. Many horses, mules, and horned cattle are reared for exportation. In 1850 this county produced 811,885 bushels of corn; 50,178 of wheat; 184,418 of oats; 886,800 pounds of tobacco, and 177,369 pounds of butter. The crop of oats was greater than that of any other county in the state, excepting Greene county; and the quantity of hay was exceeded only by Howard county. It contained 31 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. Large beds of canal coal, bituminous coal, iron ore, and

fine limestone underlie the greater part of the county. A stratum of canal coal, 24 feet thick, has been opened near the river. Fine potter's clay is abundant, and is extensively manufactured. The county was organized in 1820, and is among the most populous in Missouri. Capital, Fulton. Population, 13,827, of whom 9920 were free, and 3907, slaves.

CALLENSBURG, a post-village of Toby township, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Clarion river, about 65 miles N. N. E. from Pittsburg.

CALLENSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pendleton county, Kentucky, on the S. branch of Licking river, and on the railroad from Covington to Lexington.

CALICOON, a post-township of Sullivan county, New York, on the Delaware river and Erie railroad, about 90 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 1981.

CALICOON CREEK, of Sullivan county, in the S. part of New York, falls in the Delaware river.

CALICOON DEPÔT, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

CALN, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

CALN, a former township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, now divided into East and West Caln.

CALNO, a post-office of Warren county, New Jersey.

CALUMET, a county situated in the E. part of Wisconsin, contains about 300 square miles. Winnebago lake bounds it on the W., and it is drained by the branches of Manitowoc river. The surface is traversed by a high ridge nearly parallel with the lake. The land is fertile, and produces abundance of timber, wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and butter. In 1850 this county yielded 7827 bushels of wheat; 8428 of oats; 10,532 of corn; 8887 of barley; 9116 of potatoes; 846 tons of hay, and 21,588 pounds of butter. It contained 1 church, and 173 pupils attending public schools. The rocks which underlie the county are blue limestone and sandstone. Calumet county was organized, for judicial purposes, in 1850. Capital, Chilton Centre. Population, 1743.

CALUMET, a post-township in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, about 35 miles W. N. W. from Sheboygan. Population, 1764.

CALUMET, a post-office of Porter county, Indiana, 14 miles N. from Valparaiso.

CALUMET VILLAGE, a post-village in the above township, on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago, 12 miles N. E. from Fond du Lac. It is situated in a rich farming district. The lake is navigated by steamboats.

CALUMICK RIVER, of Indiana and Illinois, rises in La Porte county of the former state, and flowing westward into Illinois, discharges

a portion of its water into Lake Michigan; the other portion then runs eastward, nearly parallel with its former course and only 3 or 4 miles N. from it, and enters Lake Michigan at its southern extremity.

CALVARY, a post-office of Athens county, Ohio.

CALVERT, a county in the S. part of Maryland, bordering on Chesapeake bay, has an area of about 260 square miles. It consists of a peninsula, formed by the Chesapeake and the Patuxent river, which washes its western border, and enters the bay at the southern extremity. The surface is somewhat undulating, the soil is moderately fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 3,109,258 pounds of tobacco; 351,890 bushels of corn; 67,489 of wheat, and 23,644 of oats. It contained 11 churches. Marl is abundant in the county, and is used to fertilize the soil. Organized in 1654. Capital, Prince Frederick. Population, 9646, of whom 5160 were free, and 4486, slaves.

CALVIN, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

CALVIN, a township in the S. part of Cass county, Michigan. Population, 624.

CAMAK, a post-village of Warren county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, at the junction of the Warrenton branch, 46 miles W. from Augusta.

CAMANCHE, a thriving post-village of Clinton county, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, 40 miles above Davenport. It is the shipping point for the produce of the vicinity.

CAMANCHE INDIANS. See **COMANCHES**.

CAMARGO, a small post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

CAMARGO, a post-village of Monroe county, Mississippi, on Town creek, an affluent of Tombigbee river, 20 miles N. from Aberdeen, the county seat, and at the head of steam navigation. Laid out in 1847. It has 3 stores, and 150 inhabitants.

CAMARGO, a post-office of Lincoln county, Tennessee.

CAMARGO, a post-office of Montgomery county, Kentucky.

CAMARGO, a post-office of Jefferson county, Indiana.

CAMARGO, a post-village of Lee county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, 10 miles N. W. from Keokuk.

CAMBRA, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

CAMBERIA, a county in the S. W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 670 square miles. Conemaugh creek rises in the S. E. part, and flows westward; the West branch of the Susquehanna also rises in the county by two branches, namely, Clearfield and Chest creeks. The county is an elevated table-land, lying on the western slope of the Alleghany mountain: the surface is irregular and broken, furrowed by

deep and precipitous ravines, and extensively covered with dark forests of pine and other timber. Lumber is the chief article of export. The soil of the highlands is adapted to pasturage. Wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 42,898 bushels of wheat; 193,082 of oats; 10,326 tons of hay, and 290,780 pounds of butter. There were 58 saw mills, 1 coal-mining establishment, 5 grist mills, 4 iron foundries, 5 furnaces, 2 wool-carding mills, and 5 tanneries. It contained 31 churches, and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 4070 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. Veins of bituminous coal and iron ore are abundant, and are worked to some extent. The county is traversed by the Portage railroad and Pennsylvania canal, which connect at Johnstown; and also by the Central railroad. In consequence of these improvements the population of the county has increased rapidly for several years past. Cambria was mostly settled by emigrants from Ireland and Wales, and when it was organized in 1804, the ancient name of the latter country was given to it. Capital, Ebensburg. Population, 17,773.

CAMBRIA, a post-township of Niagara county, New York, 22 miles N. from Buffalo, is traversed by the Rochester and Niagara railroad. Population, 2366.

CAMBRIA, a township in the centre of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, containing the borough of Ebensburg. Total population, 2000.

CAMBRIA, a post-township in Hillsdale county, Michigan, about 5 miles S. W. from Hillsdale. Population, 716.

CAMBRIA, a post-office of Wayne county, Iowa.

CAMBRIA MILLS, a post-office of Hillsdale county, Michigan.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, 50 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 487.

CAMBRIDGE, a township of Coos county, New Hampshire, on the N. E. boundary of the state, 100 miles N. by E. from Concord. Population, 33.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-township of Lamoille county, Vermont, on both sides of the Lamoille river, about 33 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier. Population, 1849.

CAMBRIDGE, a city and semi-capital of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 3 miles W. N. W. from Boston, in lat. 42° 22' 21" N., lon. 71° 7' 38" W. It comprises Cambridge, the seat of Harvard University, East Cambridge, (formerly Lechmere Point,) Cambridgeport, about midway between Old Cambridge and Boston, and the district called North Cambridge. Old Cambridge, or Cambridge Proper, is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful plain, extending from Charles river. The streets are generally broad, and shaded with lofty elms.

Many of the dwellings stand at considerable distances from each other, and are surrounded with spacious yards, ornamented with shrubbery and evergreens. The principal object of interest in the place is Harvard University, the oldest and best endowed collegiate institution in the United States. It was founded in 1638, and derives its name from the Rev. John Harvard, who bequeathed it a legacy of about £780. Its funds, at the present time, amount to about \$1,000,000. Besides the collegiate department proper, the university embraces a law school, a theological school, a medical college, and a department for those who wish to prepare themselves for business pursuits, without going through a classical course. The last was instituted in 1848, mainly through the efforts of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, who bestowed upon it a munificent donation. The buildings occupied by the University are 15 in number, 14 of which are in Cambridge; the other is located in North Grove Street, Boston. The most prominent are University Hall, containing the chapel and lecture rooms; Harvard Hall, in which are the mineralogical cabinet, philosophical apparatus and a large room for declamation, adorned with the portraits of the officers and benefactors of the institution; Gore Hall, a fine granite structure, having in it the college library; and Holden Chapel, containing the anatomical museum and chemical laboratory. In addition to these, there are Divinity Hall, occupied by the theological students, and four other buildings for the accommodation of undergraduates. The institution has a botanical garden of about eight acres, stored with a choice collection of shrubs and plants, both native and exotic; and one of the most powerful telescopes in this country. The lectures to medical students are given at the Medical College in Boston. In 1852 the alumni were 6342, a greater number than of any other college in the Union. Cambridge contains 2 banks.

Cambridgeport, connected with Boston by a bridge, contains the town house, a number of elegant mansions, 2 or 3 churches, and 2 banks.

East Cambridge is connected with Boston by Canal bridge, and with Charlestown by Prison Point bridge. It is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains, besides the county buildings, a post-office and several manufactories. Among the latter may be mentioned, an establishment for making glass, where \$500,000 worth is annually produced.

Cambridge is one of the oldest towns in New England, having been settled in 1630. It first took the name of Newtown, which was soon after changed for its present one. The "Freeman's Oath," one of the first newspapers published in the United States, was issued here by Stephen Day. During

the Revolutionary war, the American army was encamped in Cambridge, while the British had possession of Boston. Population, in 1830, 6072; 1840, 8409; 1850, 15,215.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-township of Washington county, New York, 33 miles N. N. E. from Albany. Population, 2593.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-village of Venango township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on French creek, 102 miles N. from Pittsburgh, and 25 miles S. from Erie, is rapidly improving, and has an active trade.

CAMBRIDGE, a small post-village on the line between Lancaster and Chester counties, Pennsylvania, 22 miles E. by N. from Lancaster. The post-office is in Lancaster county.

CAMBRIDGE, a handsome post-village, capital of Dorchester county, Maryland, is situated on the S. side of the Choptank river, about 12 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay, and 50 miles S. E. from Annapolis. It has a court house, academy, and several churches. The river at this place is 2 or 3 miles wide.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, about 60 miles W. by N. from Columbia.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-village of Dallas county, Alabama, 80 miles S. by E. from Tuscaloosa.

CAMBRIDGE, a township in the central part of Guernsey county, Ohio. Population, 2488.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-village, capital of Guernsey county, Ohio, is situated in the above township, on the National road, 24 miles E. from Zanesville, and 77 miles E. by N. from Columbus. It contains, besides the court house, 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a printing office, and several mills. Wills creek passes by the village. Population, about 1200.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-township in the N. W. part of Lenawee county, Michigan. Population, 973.

CAMBRIDGE, or CAMBRIDGE CITY, a post-village of Wayne county, Indiana, on the Whitewater river, and canal of that name, where it is crossed by the National road, 52 miles E. of Indianapolis. The navigation of the canal, and the water-power of the river, render it a place of active business. A railroad is now in progress, which, when finished, will connect it with Cincinnati. Population, 1217.

CAMBRIDGE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Henry county, Illinois, 140 miles N. by W. from Springfield. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, in which stone coal is abundant.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-office of Saline county, Missouri.

CAMBRIDGE, a thriving post-village of Dane county, Wisconsin, on the Koshconong river, 22 miles E. by S. from Madison, has a good

water-power, with a flouring and a saw mill. Population, about 300. Laid out about the year 1848.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, a post-office of Windham county, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Massachusetts. See CAMBRIDGE.

CAMDEN, a county in the W. S. W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Pensauken creek, N. W. by the Delaware, and on the S. W. by Big Timber creek, and is also drained by Cooper's creek, which affords some water-power. The surface is level except where worn down by streams. The soil in the E. part is sandy, and in the W. a fertile loam producing great quantities of fruit and vegetables for the Philadelphia markets. Indian corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 259,684 bushels of corn; 307,869 of potatoes; 65,191 of sweet potatoes; 12,946 tons of hay; and 299,856 pounds of wool. It contained 2 foundries, 5 glass manufactories, 1 locomotive manufactory, 11 flouring, 1 paper, and 23 saw mills, 35 churches, and 3 newspaper offices; 3,639 pupils attending public schools, and 386 attending academies or other schools. Marl is abundant in most parts of the county. The inhabitants in the eastern portion are principally engaged in manufactures of iron and glass. The railroad connecting Camden with Absecon traverses the county. Organized in 1844, having been formed from Gloucester county, and named from its seat of justice, the city of Camden. Population, 25,422.

CAMDEN, a county in the N. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, and on the N. side of Albemarle sound, has an area of about 280 square miles. Pasquotank river forms the entire boundary on the S. W. The surface is level and partly occupied by the Dismal Swamp. The soil is fertile. The staple is Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 363,000 bushels of corn; 28,492 of sweet potatoes; and 23,000 pounds of butter. There were 5 shingle mills, 1 corn and flour mill, 3 stave manufactories and 7 churches. The county contains forests of cedar and cypress which are valuable for lumber. It is intersected by the Dismal Swamp canal, 22 miles long. The county was formed in 1777, and named in honor of the Earl of Camden, who, as a member of the British Parliament, advocated the cause of the American colonies. Capital, Camden Court House. Population, 6049, of whom 3862 were free, and 2187 slaves.

CAMDEN, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic and on Florida, has an area of 1125 square miles. It is intersected by the Santilla river, and bounded on the S. by the St. Mary's river. The surface is mostly level, and the

soil sandy. The limits of the county include Cumberland Island, which is 18 miles long, by 2 or 3 miles wide, and separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. Rice, sugar, sweet potatoes, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 6,400,940 pounds of rice; 45 hogsheads of sugar; 52,328 bushels of sweet potatoes; and 63,478 of corn. The produce of rice was greater than that of any other county of the state excepting Chatham. There were 3 turpentine distilleries, 1 tannery, and 1 saw mill. It contained 10 churches; 25 pupils attending public schools, and 90 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Jefferson. Population, 6319, of whom 2073 were free, and 4246, slaves.

CAMDEN, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage river, and also drained by the Niangua, the Little Niangua, and the Grand Auglaize and its two branches. The surface is uneven, the soil moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 256,054 bushels of corn; 22,241 of wheat; 45,176 of oats; and 219 tons of hay. Lead is found on the banks of Osage river, in this county. This stream is navigable during a few months of the year. Capital, Erie. Population, 2338, of whom 2208 were free, and 130, slaves.

CAMDEN, a post-township in Waldo county, Maine, on the west side of Penobscot bay, 40 miles S. E. by E. from Augusta. Population, 4005.

CAMDEN, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y., about 35 miles N. W. from Utica, on the Rome and Watertown railroad. It contains a bank. Population of the township, 2820.

CAMDEN, a city, port of delivery, and seat of justice of Camden county, New Jersey, is situated on a plain on the left bank of the Delaware river, immediately opposite to Philadelphia, with which it is connected by means of 5 steam ferries. By railroad it is 32 miles S. S. W. from Trenton; 87 miles S. W. from New York, and 9 miles N. from Woodbury. The Absecon railroad, extending from this place to Absecon Beach, is now (1853) nearly completed. The city is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains many fine dwellings, especially in the north ward. The public buildings are a court house, recently erected, a bank, 2 extensive railroad depôts, and 10 churches, viz. 2 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 2 Methodist, and 2 Friends. The court house, in which are apartments occupied as a jail, is a roughcast edifice with iron columns. In Camden there are 2 literary associations and a mutual insurance company; also 3 saw mills, 2 iron foundries, 1 paper, 1 rolling, 1 drug, and 1 grist mill, besides chemical and glass works, and

a ship-yard. Three papers are issued. Gas light was first introduced about the commencement of the present year. The shipping of this port, June 30, 1852, was 17,448 tons. The city was chartered in 1831, and is divided into three wards, governed by a mayor and common council. In consequence of its proximity to Philadelphia, this city within a few years past has increased rapidly in population. In 1840, Camden contained only 3371 inhabitants; in 1850, 9479.

CAMDEN, a flourishing post-village of Kent co., Delaware, on a branch of Jones creek, 3 miles S. from Dover. Pop., about 400.

CAMDEN, a post-office of Camden county, North Carolina.

CAMDEN, a flourishing town, capital of Kershaw District, South Carolina, is situated on the east bank of the Wateree river, 33 miles N. E. from Columbia and 142 miles N. by W. from Charleston, with which it is connected by railroad. The river is navigable by steamboats to this place. Camden is surrounded by a fertile district in which cotton, maize, and peaches flourish. The recent completion of the Camden Branch railroad has increased the activity of business in the town. It contains an academy, an arsenal, a library, a bank, and 4 or 5 churches. There is 1 cotton factory in operation about 1 mile from the town. The two banks of the river are connected by a bridge near this place. A battle was fought here in August, 1780, between General Gates and Lord Cornwallis; another in April, 1781, between General Greene and Lord Rawdon.

CAMDEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Wilcox county, Alabama, is situated on a healthy eminence 4 miles S. from Alabama river, and about 80 miles S. W. from Montgomery. It is the centre of an active trade and is the most populous town in the county. The population has nearly doubled since 1847. This place has been erroneously named "Barboursville" on several maps of the state. Camden contains a respectable academy and 2 female seminaries. Population, about 800.

CAMDEN, a small post-village of Madison county, Mississippi, 40 miles N. N. E. from Jackson and 5 miles from Big Black river.

CAMDEN, a handsome post-village, capital of Washita county, Arkansas, on the right (W.) bank of the Washita river, 110 miles S. by W. from Little Rock. It is situated on the declivity of a high range of hills, and is built in a very tasteful style. A few years ago the site was occupied by a dense forest, and many of the trees are still standing in the streets. Camden is one of the most flourishing towns in the state, and possesses great advantages for trade, being at the head of navigation for large steamers, several of which are constantly employed in conveying produce down the river to New Orleans. A

plank-road has been commenced, which will connect Camden with Fulton, on Red river, and will probably draw an increase of business. The growth of this place has been very rapid, and is likely to continue so. It was settled about 1842. In 1848 the population was near 600, in 1853, about 1400. The site was formerly a rendezvous for hunters, and known as "Ecore à Fabre."

CAMDEN, a small post-village, capital of Benton county, Tennessee, 85 miles W. from Nashville, and 9 miles from the Tennessee river, has about 200 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, a small village of McNairy county, Tennessee.

CAMDEN, a flourishing post-village of Preble county, Ohio, on the Eaton and Hamilton railroad, 38 miles N. from Cincinnati. It is surrounded by a fine farming country, and has a good water-power, which is employed in several flouring and saw mills. It contains about 100 houses.

CAMDEN, a township in the W. part of Lorain county, Ohio. Population, 1025.

CAMDEN, a post-township in the S. W. part of Hillsdale county, Michigan. Population, 594.

CAMDEN, a village near the S. E. extremity of Kent county, Michigan, 23 miles S. E. from Grand Rapids.

CAMDEN, a thriving post-village of Carroll county, Indiana, on Deer creek, about 65 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, a pleasant post-village of Jay county, Indiana, on the Salamonie river, 11 miles N. W. from Portland. A plank-road, 40 miles long, connects it with Fort Wayne. The water-power of the river is employed in flouring and saw mills. It has a seminary, and about 300 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, a post-township in Schuyler county, Illinois, about 12 miles W. from Rushville. Population, 426.

CAMDEN, a small post-village of Schuyler county, Illinois, 72 miles W. N. W. from Springfield.

CAMDEN, or CAMDEN MILLS, a thriving post-village of Rock Island county, Illinois, on Rock river, at its entrance into the Mississippi, 2 or 3 miles S. W. from Rock Island City. It is amply supplied with water-power, and has several mills.

CAMDEN, a post-village of Ray county, Missouri, on the left bank of the Missouri river, 325 miles from St. Louis by water, has an active trade. Population, 500.

CAMDEN COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Camden county, North Carolina, on the left bank of Pasquotank river, 219 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh.

CAMDEN POINT, a post-village of Platte county, Missouri, 34 miles N. N. W. from Independence.

CAMDENVILLE, a small post-village of Anderson county, Kentucky, on Salt river.

CAMEL'S RUMP, or CAMEL'S BACK mountain, one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains, Vermont, 17 miles W. of Montpelier. Height, 4188 feet. From some points of view, this mountain summit bears a resemblance to a crouching lion, whence the latter appellation has sometimes been bestowed upon it.

CAMERON, a county forming the S. extremity of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 5460 square miles. The Rio Grande forms its southern boundary and separates it from Mexico. The soil is mostly uncultivated, but is adapted to cotton, maize, and sugar-cane. Live stock are the chief articles of export. The county contains numerous salt lakes, from which salt of good quality is procured. Sal del Rey, the largest of these, is capable of furnishing almost unlimited quantities. In 1850 this county produced 8700 bushels of corn, and 2000 pounds of wool. There were 4 churches, 2 newspapers, 119 pupils attending public schools, and 296 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Brownsville. Population, including Starr and Webb counties, 8540, of whom 8488 were free, and 52, slaves. Named in honor of Captain Cameron, who fell in the expedition against Mier.

CAMERON, a post-township of Steuben county, New York. Population, 1701.

CAMERON, a post-village in the above township, on the New York and Erie railroad, 324 miles from New York city. Population, about 300.

CAMERON, a post-office of Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

CAMERON, a post-village, capital of Milam county, Texas, on Little river, 58 miles in a direct line N. E. from Austin City.

CAMERON MILLS, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

CAMILLUS, a post-township of Onondaga county, New York, 7 miles W. from Syracuse, intersected by the Erie canal and by the Syracuse and Rochester railroad. Population, 3105.

CAMILLUS, a post-village in the above township, on the railroad connecting Syracuse with Auburn, 139 miles W. by N. from Albany.

CAMPBELL, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 576 square miles. James river forms its boundary on the N., and Staunton river on the S.; it is also drained by Otter and Falling rivers. The surface is hilly and broken, the soil generally productive. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. The uplands are partly covered with forests of the oak and pine. In 1850 the county produced 2,534,730 pounds of tobacco; 339,267 bushels of corn; 100,500 of wheat; 167,254 of oats, and 2168 tons of hay. There were 36 tobacco factories, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 5 flour mills, and 4 iron foundries. It contained 42 churches, 3 newspaper offices;

344 pupils attending public schools, and 650 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore is found, and granite is abundant in the county. The James River canal passes along the northern border. The Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and the South Side railroad, connect with each other at Lynchburg, the chief town of the county. Organized in 1784, and named in honor of General William Campbell, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Campbell Court House. Population, 23,245, of whom 12,379 were free, and 10,866, slaves.

CAMPBELL, a county in the N. W. central part of Georgia, contains 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee river, and also drained by Sweetwater creek. The surface is broken and undulating; the soil various. The lands on the river and creeks consist of a black loam, adapted to grain and cotton, which are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 271,500 bushels of corn; 27,236 of oats; 44,434 of sweet potatoes, and 3040 bales of cotton. There were 2 cotton factories, 6 flour mills, 9 saw mills, and 4 tanneries. It contained 20 churches, and 450 pupils attending public schools. The rocks of the county are mostly primitive. Gold, iron, and soapstone are found. The streams furnish considerable water-power. The Atlanta and La Grange railroad passes along the S. E. border. The name was given in honor of Duncan G. Campbell, a member of the Georgia legislature. Capital, Campbellton. Population, 7232, of whom 5725 were free, and 1507, slaves.

CAMPBELL, a county in the N. N. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is drained by New river and other affluents of the Cumberland. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and partly covered with extensive forests. A ridge of the Cumberland mountains passes through the county. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 277,395 bushels of corn; 43,839 of oats; 48,467 pounds of butter, and 8167 of wool. It contained 15 churches; 650 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending an academy. Capital, Jacksborough. Population, 6068, of whom 5750 were free, and 318, slaves.

CAMPBELL, a county in the extreme northern part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio river, nearly opposite Cincinnati, has an area of 120 square miles. The Licking river forms its western boundary, and enters the Ohio at the N. W. extremity. The surface is diversified by level bottom lands and rolling uplands. The soil is excellent and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 301,125 bushels of corn; 9988 of wheat; 37,759 of oats, and 23,108 pounds of tobacco. It contained 16 churches and 1 newspaper office, 725 pupils attending public

schools, and 35 attending an academy. The rock which underlies the county is Trenton limestone. Campbell county was formed in 1794, and named in honor of Colonel John Campbell, formerly member of the state senate. Capital, Alexandria. Population, 13,127, of whom 12,950 were free, and 177, slaves.

CAMPBELL, a post-township of Steuben county, New York, 10 miles S. E. from Bath, drained by Conhocton river, and traversed by the Buffalo and Corning railroad. Population, 1175.

CAMPBELL, a post-village in the above township, on the Buffalo and Corning railroad, 11 miles S. E. from Bath.

CAMPBELL, a post-office of Lawrence county, Ohio.

CAMPBELL, a township in Jennings county, Indiana. Population, 731.

CAMPBELL, a township in Warrick county, Indiana. Population, 1157.

CAMPBELL, a small post-village of Coles county, Illinois, about 8 miles S. W. from Charleston.

CAMPBELL COURT HOUSE, a small village, capital of Campbell county, Virginia, 130 miles W. S. W. from Richmond, and 12 miles S. from Lynchburg.

CAMPBELLO, a post-village of Bridgewater township, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the Fall River railroad, 4 miles N. of Bridgewater, and 23 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

CAMPBELL'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

CAMPBELLSBURG, a post-village of Henry county, Kentucky, 31 miles N. W. from Frankfort.

CAMPBELLSBURG, a post-office of Washington county, Indiana.

CAMPBELL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Oakland county, Michigan.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK, of Huntingdon county, Indiana, flows into the Wabash.

CAMPBELL'S GROVE, a village of Cass county, Iowa, 180 miles W. by S. from Iowa City.

CAMPBELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Windham county, Connecticut.

CAMPBELLSPORT, a post-village of Portage county, Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 3 miles S. E. from Ravenna. It has several warehouses, from which grain, wool, and dairy products are shipped.

CAMPBELL'S REST, a post-office of Sullivan county, Tennessee.

CAMPBELL'S STATION, a post-office of Knox county, Tennessee.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, a post-office of Giles county, Tennessee.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Taylor county, Kentucky, 75 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort. It contains 3 churches, numerous stores, and 30 mechanics' shops. Laid out in 1817. Population, about 500.

CAMPBELLTON, a small post-village, capital

of Campbell county, Georgia, on the Chatahoochee river, about 100 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It has a large court house, a jail, 2 churches, and an academy.

CAMPBELLTON, a post-office of Jackson county, Florida.

CAMPBELLTON, a post-village of Itawamba county, Mississippi.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a post-village and railroad station of Steuben county, New York, on the railroad from Bath to Corning, 11 miles S. E. from the former.

CAMPBELTOWN, a post-village of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania.

CAMPBELLVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

CAMPBELLVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania.

CAMP CALL, a post-office of Cleveland county, North Carolina.

CAMP CHARLOTTE, a post-office of Pickaway county, Ohio.

CAMP CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson county, Arkansas.

CAMP CREEK, a post-office of Greene county, Tennessee.

CAMP CREEK, a post-office of Livingston county, Kentucky.

CAMP CREEK, a township in Pike county, Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto river, about 28 miles S. by W. from Chillicothe. Population, 389.

CAMP CREEK, a post-office of Kosciusko county, Indiana, 10 miles W. N. W. from Warsaw.

CAMP GROUND, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

CAMP HILL, a post-office of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

CAMPING CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda river in Lexington district.

CAMP IZARD, a post-office of Marion county, Florida.

CAMP LUCE, a village of Madison county, Iowa, 130 miles W. from Iowa City.

CAMPO BELLO, an island about 8 miles long, belonging to New Brunswick, at the entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine. Between the main ship channel and the northern entrance into Head Harbor, 250 feet from the extreme north-eastern point of the island, is a fixed light, 60 feet above high-water mark. Lat. 44° 47' N., lon. 66° 55' W.

CAMPOBELLO, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CAMP POINT, a post-township in Adams county, Illinois, about 20 miles N. E. from Quincy. Population, 588.

CAMP PINCKNEY, a village in the S. part of Camden county, Georgia, on St. Mary's river.

CAMP RIDGE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

CAMP RUN, a post-office of Crawford county, Ohio.

CAMP SECO, a post-office of Tuolumne county, California.

CAMP SPRING, a post-office of Lawrence county, Alabama.

CAMP TI, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana.

CAMPTON, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, 45 miles N. by W. from Concord, intersected by the Merrimack river. Population, 1439.

CAMPTON, a post-township in Kane county, Illinois. Population, 875.

CAMPTON VILLAGE, a post-office of Grafton county, New Hampshire.

CAMPTOWN, a thriving post-village of Essex county, New Jersey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. from Newark, has 3 churches and several stores.

CAMPTOWN, a post-office of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

CAMPVILLE, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

CAMPVILLE, a post-village of Tioga county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 240 miles from New York city. Cattle are collected at this place to send to the New York market.

CANA, a post-office in the S. W. part of Jennings county, Indiana, 70 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis.

CANAAN, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, on the E. side of the Kennebeck river, 30 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Population, 1696.

CANAAN, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Northern railroad, 52 miles N. W. from Concord. Pop., 1682.

CANAAN, a post-township of Essex county, Vermont, about 110 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 471.

CANAAN, a post-township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Housatonic railroad, about 35 miles N. W. by W. from Hartford. Population, 2627.

CANAAN, a post-township of Columbia county, New York, 24 miles S. E. from Albany, is intersected by the Western railroad. Population, 1941.

CANAAN, a post-township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, about 6 miles W. from Honesdale, intersected by the Carbondale and Honesdale railroad. Population, 1938.

CANAAN, a post-office of Marion county, Alabama.

CANAAN, a township in Athens county, Ohio. Population, 1142.

CANAAN, a township in Madison county, Ohio, about 20 miles W. from Columbus. Population, 685.

CANAAN, a township in Morrow county, Ohio, about 28 miles N. W. from Mount Vernon. Population, 1223.

CANAAN, a post-township in Wayne county, Ohio, about 55 miles S. E. from Sandusky City. Population, 1922.

CANAAN, a post-village of Jefferson county, Indiana, 84 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis. Population, about 200.

CANAAN CENTRE, a post-village of Columbia

county, New York, near the Western railroad, 26 miles S. E. from Albany. It has one or two churches and an academy.

CANAAN FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Columbia county, New York, 25 miles S. E. from Albany.

CANAANVILLE, a post-office of Athens county, Ohio.

CANADAWAY CREEK, of Chautauque county, New York, flows into Lake Erie.

CANADERAGA LAKE, New York, in the N. part of Otsego county, is between 3 and 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. Its outlet joins that of Otsego lake.

CANADIAN RIVER rises in New Mexico among the mountain peaks of the Guadalupe range, about 200 miles N. N. E. from Santa Fe. The first part of its course for some 200 miles is nearly S., after which it flows in an easterly direction through the N. of Texas and the southern part of Indian Territory, entering the Arkansas river about 500 miles from its mouth. Its entire length is about 900 miles. During the dry season it is a small, shallow stream, but, like other western rivers, is subject to inundation at the breaking up of winter. Its waters are slightly colored, (whence it is sometimes called the "Rio Colorado,") and have a brackish taste.

Branches.—The North fork (or Rio Nutria) of the Canadian, rising near 37 N. latitude, and 103 W. longitude, flows nearly parallel with the main stream, which it joins' about 100 miles W. S. W. from Fort Smith. Length about 600 miles. The Rio Nutria may more properly be regarded as a tributary than as a branch or fork of the Canadian river.

CANADICE, a post-township of Ontario county, New York, 218 miles W. from Albany. Population, 1075.

CANAJOHARIE, a post-township of Montgomery county, New York, on the Erie canal, about 50 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population, 4097.

CANAJOHARIE, a post-town in the above township, on the right or S. bank of the Mohawk, and on the Erie canal, 55 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It contains a number of churches, one bank, an academy, and numerous stores and mills. Quarries of building stone are worked in the vicinity. The Utica and Schenectady railroad passes on the other side of the river. Population, about 2000.

CANAL, a post-office of Onondaga county, New York.

CANAL, a post-township of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on French creek, 8 miles N. W. from Franklin, traversed by the Franklin canal. Population, 870.

CANAL, a small post-village in the above township.

CANAL, a post-office of Warrick county, Indiana.

CANAL DOVER. See DOVER.

CANAL FULTON, a thriving post-village of

Lawrence township, Stark county, Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 125 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is a place of active business, and is surrounded by a rich farming district, from which a large quantity of wheat is exported by the canal. Population, near 500.

CANAL LEWISVILLE, a post-office of Coshoc-ton county, Ohio.

CANAL PORT, a village of Cook county, Il-
linois, 4 miles S. W. from Chicago.

CANAL WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Violet township, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal, about 16 miles S. E. from Columbus, and the same distance N. W. from Lancaster. Population in 1850, 352.

CANANDAIGUA, a post-township of Ontario county, New York, on the West shore of Canandaigua lake, 195 miles W. by N. from Albany. It is intersected by the Rochester and Syracuse railroad. Population, 6143.

CANANDAIGUA, (kan-an-dá'gwá) a beautiful post-village, capital of Ontario county, New York, situated at the northern extremity of a lake of the same name, and on the Ro-chester and Syracuse railroad, 29 miles S. E. from Rochester, and about 220 miles by railroad W. by N. from Albany. Lat. 42° 54' N.; lon. 77° 17' W. It is equally distinguished for the picturesque beauty of its situation and the elegance of its buildings. The ground descends gently from the upper part of the village towards the lake, of which it commands an extensive prospect. Many of the residences are surrounded by gardens and ornamented grounds. Canandaigua con-tains, besides the county buildings, churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Bap-tists, and Methodists, an academy, 2 banks, and 2 printing offices. A railroad has re-cently been constructed from this place to Elmira, and another is extending to Niagara Falls. Incorporated in 1815. Population in 1853, estimated at 3500.

CANANDAIGUA, a post-village of Lenawee county, Michigan, 14 miles S. W. from Adrian, has about 100 inhabitants.

CANANDAIGUA LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water, situated in the W. central part of New York, is included chiefly within the limits of Ontario county. Length about 15 miles; breadth from three-quarters to one and a half miles. Its outlet joins Mud creek at Lyons to form Clyde river, which flows into Seneca river. There is at present (1853) no steamboat on this lake. Its wa-ters abound in fine fish. The surface is stated to be 437 feet above Lake Ontario. The lake is frozen almost every winter.

CANANDAIGUA OUTLET. See CANANDAIGUA LAKE.

CANARSIE, a post-office of King's county, New York.

CANASAUGA, a post-village of Polk county, Tennessee, about 170 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

CANASERAGA, kan-ná-ser-an'gá, a small

village of Madison county, New York, on the Erie canal, about 209 miles W. from Albany.

CANASTOTA, a post-village of Lenox town-ship, Madison county, New York, on the Erie canal and the Utica and Syracuse rail-road, 32 miles W. from Utica. It contained 2 or 3 churches, and numerous stores. Po-pulation in 1853, estimated at 1000.

CANDIA, a post-township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 15 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 1482.

CANDOR, a post-township of Tioga county, New York, 18 miles S. S. E. from Ithaca. It is intersected by the Ithaca and Owego railroad. Population, 3433.

CANDOR, a post-village in the above town-ship, on the railroad connecting Owego with Ithaca, 10 miles N. N. W. from the former. It contains several churches, stores, and mills, and more than 50 dwellings.

CANDOR, a small post-village of Washing-ton county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles W. from Pittsburg.

CANDOR CENTRE, a post-office of Tioga county, New York.

CANEADEA, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, 10 miles N. W. from An-gelica, is intersected by the Genesee river and Genesee canal. Population, 1477.

CANE BOTTOM, a post-office of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

CANE CREEK, of Benton county, Alabama, flows into Coosa river, a little below the Ten Islands.

CANE CREEK, of Missouri, flows through Buttlcr county into Arkansas, and falls into Big Black river about 3 miles from the N. boundary of the latter state.

CANE CREEK, a post-office of Chatham county, North Carolina.

CANE CREEK, a post-office of Franklin county, Alabama.

CANE CREEK, a post-office of Lincoln coun-ty, Tennessee.

CANE CREEK, a village of Gallatin county, Illinois, 17 miles N. N. W. from Shawneetown.

CANE CREEK, a small post-village of But-ler county, Missouri.

CANE HILL, a township in Washington coun-ty, Arkansas. Population, 1082.

CANE POINT, a post-village of Troup coun-ty, Georgia, 36 miles N. from Columbus.

CANE RIDGE, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

CANE SPRING, a post-office of Bullitt coun-ty, Kentucky.

CANESVILLE, a village in the S. E. part of Grant county, Indiana, about 60 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

CANEVILLE, a township in Cane county, Illinois, about 50 miles W. from Chicago. Population, 592.

CANEY, a post-office of Matagorda county, Texas.

CANEY, a post-office of Washita county, Arkansas.

CANEY BAYOU, a small stream of Texas, which flows along the boundary of Matagorda and Brazoria counties, and enters the Gulf of Mexico near the head of Matagorda bay.

CANEY BRANCH, a post-office of Greene county, Tennessee.

CANEY BRIDGE, a post-office of Chicot county, Arkansas.

CANEY CREEK, Texas, flows through Montgomery county into the San Jacinto.

CANEY CREEK, a small village of Greene county, Tennessee.

CANEY CREEK, a village of Morgan county, Kentucky.

CANEY FORK, a tributary of Cumberland river, rises among the Cumberland mountains, in the E. central part of Tennessee, and falls into the river at Carthage, Smith county. Its general course is N. W., and its whole length, perhaps, 125 miles.

CANEY FORK, a post-office of Warren county, Tennessee.

CANEY SPRING, a post-office of Marshall county, Tennessee.

CANEYVILLE, a post-office of Grayson county, Kentucky.

CANFIELD, a post-township in Mahoning county, Ohio, about 17 miles S. by E. from Warren. Population, 1463.

CANFIELD, a thriving post-village, capital of Mahoning county, Ohio, is situated in the above township, 166 miles N. E. from Cleveland, and 68 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. It is neatly built and pleasantly embowered among ornamental trees. The seat of justice was established here when the county was organized, in 1846, since which the court house has been erected, and other improvements made. Canfield is situated in a rich and undulating country, in which stone coal and iron ore are abundant.

CANFIELD'S CORNER, a post-office of Tioga county, New York.

CANCELLO, a post-office of Rockbridge county, Virginia.

CANISIA, a small lake in the N. W. part of Louisiana, about 4 miles S. W. from Red river, with which it is connected.

CANISTEO river, rises in Allegany county, in the S. S. W. part of New York, and running in a south-easterly course, falls into the Tioga river, in Steuben county. The New York and Erie railroad runs in the valley of this river, near its left bank, through nearly the whole of its course.

CANISTEO, a post-village of Steuben co., N. Y., on the New York and Erie railroad, 337 miles from New York city. It is intersected by the Canisteco creek. One newspaper is issued. Pop. of the township in 1850, 2030.

CANNADAY GAP, a post-office of Floyd county, Virginia.

CANNANEE CREEK, Georgia, flows into the Ocmulgee river in Irwin county.

CANNELTON, a flourishing post-town of Perry county, Indiana, is situated on the

Ohio river, 120 miles below Louisville, Kentucky, and 70 miles above Evansville, Indiana. Eight years ago it contained only 4 or 5 log-cabins; now it is the largest town in the county, and contains several churches and elegant residences, and a large cotton factory, called the Cannelton cotton mill, which employs several hundred operatives, and produces 40,000 yards of sheetings per week. This establishment, which is 300 feet long and 4 stories high, is built of variegated sandstone, and presents a splendid appearance from the river. A newspaper is published here. The vast beds of cannel coal which are found in the adjoining hills give to this place superior advantages for a manufacturing town. The stratum of coal is 4 or 5 feet thick, and easily accessible. The coal is used extensively in the steamboats which navigate the river. The improvements at this place were commenced by the American Cannel Coal Company, which was incorporated in 1836. Fine sandstone and fire-clay are found here in connection with the coal. Population in 1853, about 2500.

CANNON, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is drained by Stones river and the Caney fork of Cumberland river. The surface is uneven; the soil mostly productive. Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850, Cannon county produced 554,497 bushels of Indian corn; 66,325 of oats, and 70,077 pounds of butter. It contained 22 churches, 990 pupils attending public schools, and 245 attending academies and other schools. The county has a turnpike-road leading to Nashville. Capital, Woodbury. Population, 8982, of whom 8139 were free, and 843, slaves.

CANNON, a township in the N. E. central part of Kent county, Michigan. Population, 696.

CANNON, a village in the above township, about 30 miles N. N. W. from Hastings.

CANNON RIVER, of Minnesota territory, has its source near 44° N. lat., and 93° 25' W. lon.: it flows first northerly, then north-easterly, and at last in a general easterly direction, and falls into the Mississippi near Red Wing village. Length, about 80 miles.

CANNONSBURG, Pennsylvania. See CANONSBURG.

CANNONSBURG, a post-office of Greenup county, Kentucky.

CANNONSBURG, a small post-village of Hancock county, Ohio.

CANNONSBURG, a post-village of Kent county, Michigan, about 60 miles W. N. W. from Lansing.

CANNON'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows eastward into Broad river, near the N. extremity of Lexington district.

CANNON'S FERRY, a post-office of Sussex county, Delaware.

CANNON'S MILL, a post-office of Columbiana county, Ohio.

CANNON'S STORE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CANNON'S STORE, a post-office of Sevier county, Tennessee.

CANNONSVILLE, a post-village of Delaware county, New York, on the Coquago river, about 35 miles E. from Binghamton.

CANNOUCHEE, a small river of Georgia, rises in Emanuel county, and flowing S. E. enters the Ogeechee about 12 miles S. W. from Savannah. The Little Cannouchee unites with it in Bryan county.

CANNOUCHEE, or CANOUCHEE, a post-office of Emanuel county, Georgia.

CANOE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 21 miles N. E. from Indiana. Population, 888.

CANOE CREEK, of Alabama, flows through St. Clair county into Coosa river.

CANOE PLACE, or NEWMAN'S MILLS, a post-village of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, about 20 miles E. N. E. from Indiana, the county seat, and 70 miles from Pittsburg. This place was named from being the highest point on the river to which a canoe could be pushed.

CANOGA, a post-village of Fayette township, Seneca county, New York, half a mile W. from Cayuga lake, and 10 miles S. E. from Waterloo. It contains 2 meeting houses, 2 stores, and about 300 inhabitants. Here is a large spring which affords permanent motive-power for a flouring mill and a saw mill.

CANONICUT ISLAND, in Narraganset bay, Rhode Island, 2 miles long, and about half a mile wide.

CANONSBURG, a pleasant and quiet post-borough of Washington county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. W. from Pittsburg, with which it is connected by a turnpike-road. It is the seat of Jefferson college, a flourishing institution, having 8 instructors, 197 students, and a library of 10,000 volumes. Population, 627.

CANOUCHEE. See CANNOUCHEE.

CANQUAGA CREEK, a small stream of Erie county, New York, falls into Lake Erie, near 20 miles S. S. W. of Buffalo.

CANTERBURY, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, 10 miles N. E. of Concord. Population, 1614.

CANTERBURY, a post-township of Windham county, Connecticut, about 35 miles E. by S. from Hartford. Population, 1669.

CANTERBURY, a village of Orange co., N. Y., 1 mile W. from the Hudson river, and 89 S. from Albany. It contains several churches and stores.

CANTERBURY, a small post-village of Kent county, Delaware, 8 miles S. from Dover.

CANTON, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, 25 miles W. N. W. of Augusta, intersected by the Androscoggin river. Pop., 926.

CANTON, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston and Providence railroad, 14 miles S. from Boston. It has 1 bank. Population of the township, 2598.

CANTON, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, 12 miles N. W. of Hartford, intersected by Farmington river. Population, 1986.

CANTON, a post-township of St. Lawrence county, New York, about 20 miles E. S. E. from Ogdensburg, is intersected by Grass river. Population, 4685.

CANTON, a post-village of Canton township, capital of St. Lawrence county, New York, on Grass river, and on the Potsdam and Watertown railroad, 20 miles E. S. E. from Ogdensburg. It contains a court house, several churches, an academy, and numerous stores. A bridge crosses the river here, and there are several mills and factories in the vicinity. Population in 1853, estimated at from 1000 to 1200.

CANTON, a small post-village of Salem county, New Jersey, 9 miles S. S. E. from Salem, has a church and several stores.

CANTON, a post-township of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 24 miles W. S. W. from Towanda, drained by Towanda creek. Population, 1746.

CANTON, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, lies immediately W. from the borough of Washington. It is drained by Chartiers creek. Population, 1281.

CANTON, a small post-village, capital of Cherokee county, Georgia, on the left bank of the Etowah river, 130 miles N. W. from Milledgeville, and 25 miles from the Western and Atlantic railroad. It is surrounded by fine mountain scenery. There are several gold mines in the county, which have been worked with profit. The river affords water-power, and is navigable by small steamboats.

CANTON, a post-village of Wilcox county, Alabama, on the Alabama river, about 75 miles S. W. from Montgomery.

CANTON, a beautiful post-village, capital of Madison county, Mississippi, 25 miles N. N. E. from Jackson. The route of the railroad from Jackson to Tennessee passes through this village.

CANTON, a small post-village of Smith county, Texas.

CANTON, a post-office of Vanzant county, Texas.

CANTON, a small post-village of Lawrence county, Arkansas.

CANTON, a post-village of Trigg county, Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, about 240 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. It has 1 church, 1 school, and several stores. Population, from 200 to 300.

CANTON, a flourishing town of Canton township, and capital of Stark county, Ohio, is beautifully situated on Nimishillen creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, in a rich and populous farming district, 118 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 93 miles W. N. W. from Pittsburg. Stark county has the distinction of raising more wheat than any other in the state. The farmers find a ready

market on the Ohio canal, which passes 8 miles W. from Canton. The Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad was completed from Pittsburgh to this place in 1852, and has greatly increased its importance and prosperity. Canton possesses advantages for manufacturing, as the creek furnishes extensive water-power, and good stone coal is abundant in the vicinity. Limestone suitable for building is also found in connection with the coal. There were, in 1852, in operation, 3 woollen factories, 3 iron foundries, and 2 gun-barrel factories. Canton contains churches for the Presbyterians, Methodists, German Lutherans, and Roman Catholics; an academy, a bank, and 4 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853 estimated at from 3000 to 4000.

CANTON, a township in Wayne county, Michigan, about 25 miles W. from Detroit. Population, 1333.

CANTON, a post-village in Washington county, Indiana, about 45 miles S. by W. from Columbus.

CANTON, a post-township in Fulton county, Illinois, about 26 miles S. W. from Peoria. Population, 1011.

CANTON, a flourishing post-village of Fulton county, Illinois, 70 miles N. N. W. from Springfield. A plank-road, 12 miles long, connects it with Liverpool, on the Illinois river. Canton is pleasantly situated in a fertile and populous district, has an active trade, and is one of the principal places in the county. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Laid out about 1830. Population, 1568.

CANTON, a post-village of Lewis county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 191 miles above St. Louis, is one of the principal shipping points of the county. It contains 1 church, several schools, 1 printing office, 1 steam-mill. Population, 400.

CANTON, a thriving post-village of Jackson county, Iowa, on the Maquoketa river, 30 miles S. S. W. from Dubuque. The river here furnishes abundant water-power.

CANTON CENTRE, a post-village in Hartford county, Connecticut, about 16 miles N. W. from Hartford.

CANTONMENT GIBSON. See FORT GIBSON.

CANTON MILLS, a post-office of Oxford county, Maine.

CANTRELL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of McMinn county, Tennessee.

CANTWELL'S BRIDGE, a thriving post-village of Newcastle county, Delaware, on Appoquinimink creek, 24 miles N. by W. from Dover, contains several stores. Population, about 500.

CANEVILLE, a post-village in Grayson county, Kentucky, about 110 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

CAP AU GRAY, a post-office of Lincoln county, Missouri.

CAPE ANN, the eastern extremity of Essex county, Massachusetts, 31 miles N. E. by E. from Boston. Thatcher's Island, about 2

miles E. of the southern point, forms the northern limit of Massachusetts bay. On it are 2 fixed lights, about a third of a mile apart, and 90 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $42^{\circ} 38' 18''$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 34' 42''$ W.

CAPE ARAGO. See ARAGO.

CAPE BLANCO, or ORFORD, on the Pacific coast, near the S. W. part of Oregon territory, about 25 miles N. of the mouth of Rogue river. Lat. $42^{\circ} 45' N.$, lon. about $124^{\circ} 45' W.$

CAPE CANAVERAL, on the E. coast of Florida, 135 miles S. E. by S. from St. Augustine. The light is a revolving one, in a tower 55 feet high. Lat. $28^{\circ} 27' N.$, lon. $80^{\circ} 33' W.$

CAPE CHARLES, the southern point of Northampton county, Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay, 25 miles N. N. E. from Norfolk. The lighthouse is N. E. from Cape Charles, on the N. end of Smith's Island, and shows a revolving light, about 65 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $37^{\circ} 3' N.$, lon. $76^{\circ} 2' W.$

CAPE COD, Massachusetts, projects from the S. E. coast, and curving inwards like a man's arm bent at the elbow and wrist, encloses Cape Cod bay on the S. and E. It is about 65 miles long, and from 1 to 20 miles wide. The northern extremity is called Race Point, on which is a revolving light, 155 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $42^{\circ} 3' 40'' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 14' 48'' W.$

CAPE COD LIGHTHOUSE, on the Clay Pounds (highlands), Massachusetts, contains a fixed light 200 feet above high-water mark. Lat. $42^{\circ} 2' 24'' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 4' 18'' W.$

CAPE CONCEPTION, the western extremity of Santa Barbara county, California. Lat. $34^{\circ} 34' N.$, lon. about $122^{\circ} W.$

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, the S. W. extremity of Pacific county, Washington territory, at the entrance of the Columbia river. Lat. $46^{\circ} 12' N.$, lon. about $124^{\circ} 15' W.$

CAPE ELIZABETH, Maine, 6 miles S. by E. from Portland. On it are two lighthouses, about 300 yards apart, with lights 140 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $43^{\circ} 33' 36'' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 11' 36'' W.$

CAPE FARE, a post-village of Taney county, Missouri, 160 miles S. S. W. from Jefferson City.

CAPE FEAR, the S. point of Smith's Island, near the mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina. Bald Head lighthouse stands one mile from the shore, and is 90 feet high with the light, 110 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $33^{\circ} 48' N.$, lon. $77^{\circ} 57' W.$

CAPE FEAR RIVER of North Carolina, is formed by the union of the Haw and Deep rivers, which unite at Haywood, in Chatham county, near the centre of the state. Flowing in a S. E. direction, it passes by Fayetteville on the right, and Wilmington on the left, and enters the Atlantic near $33^{\circ} 55' N.$ lat., and $78^{\circ} 5' W.$ lon., by two channels, separated by Smith's island. The S. extremity of the island is called Cape Fear.

The water in the main (south-west) entrance, is from 10 to 14 feet deep over the bar. Cape Fear river is the largest and most important river, whose course lies wholly in North Carolina, and the only one which flows directly into the sea from this state. Steamboats ascend in all stages of water to Fayetteville, 120 miles; and the navigation has been opened by means of dams and locks as far as the coal mines of Chatham county. At Averysborough, the river falls over the primitive ledge, which divides the hilly region of the state from the low country; after which it traverses a level and sandy district, in which large forests of pitch-pine are found. The length, including one of the branches, is estimated at above 300 miles.

CAPE FLATTERY, a high promontory, the N. W. extremity of Lewis county, Washington territory, bounded by the Straits of Juan da Fuca on the N. E., and the Pacific ocean on the S. W. Lat. about 48° 45' N., lon. 124° 30' W.

CAPE FLORIDA, the E. point of Key Biscayne, 330 miles S. by E. from St. Augustine, Florida. Lat. of the lighthouse, 25° 41' N., lon. 80° 5' W.

CAPE FOULWEATHER, the N. W. point of Benton county, Oregon territory. Lat. about 44° 45' N., lon. 124° 15' W.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, a county in the E. S. E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi river, has an area of 875 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Whitewater, an affluent of St. Francis river, and by Apple creek: the Mississippi forms its E. boundary, and separates it from Illinois. The surface is nearly level; the soil is rich, and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 510,730 bushels of corn; 52,640 of wheat; 65,677 of oats, and 608 tons of hay. It contained 9 churches and 2 newspaper offices, 54 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies or other schools. The county is plentifully supplied with good timber, including the cypress. It was settled in 1794 by French and Germans. Capital, Jackson. Population, 13,912, of whom 12,238 were free, and 1674, slaves.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, a post-village of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 45 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and 207 miles E. S. E. from Jefferson City. It has a good landing, and contains several hundred inhabitants.

CAPE GREY, Missouri. See CAP AU GREY.

CAPE HATTERAS, E. of North Carolina, 120 miles S. by E. from Cape Henry. The light is 1¼ mile from the point of the Cape, and 95 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 35° 14' N., lon. 75° 30' W.

CAPE HENLOPEN, on the E. coast of Delaware, at the entrance of Delaware bay, on the S. W. side, 14 miles S. S. W. from

Cape May. On it is a fixed light, 160 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 38° 47' N., lon. 75° 5' 30' W. A beacon light also stands at the extreme N. end of the cape, three-fourths of a mile distant.

CAPE HENRY, on the N. E. coast of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay, on the S. side, 12 miles S. by W. from Cape Charles. Lat. 36° 56' N., lon. 76° 4' W. On it is a fixed light, 120 feet above the level of the sea.

CAPE ISLAND, the southern extremity of New Jersey, formerly separated by a small creek from the mainland. It is 3 or 4 miles long and from ¼ to 1 mile wide.

CAPE ISLAND, or CAPE ISLAND CITY, a celebrated watering-place of Cape May county, New Jersey, on Cape Island, about 100 miles by water, S. S. E. from Philadelphia. During the summer months, it is one of the most fashionable places of resort in the United States. It contains 5 or 6 churches, 1 bank, and a number of very large hotels, one of which, the Mount Vernon, is 306 feet in front, with wings 506 feet long and 66 wide, designed to accommodate 2500 persons. In summer, Cape Island has daily communication by steamboats with Philadelphia, and is thronged with the wealthy and fashionable, principally from that city. Permanent population, about 600.

CAPE LOOKOUT, E. of North Carolina, 85 miles S. W. from Cape Hatteras. Elevation of the light, 100 feet. Lat. 34° 37' N., lon. 76° 33' W.

CAPE LOOKOUT, E. of Yamhill county, Oregon territory. Lat. about 45° 30' N., lon. 124° W.

CAPE MAY, the southern extremity of New Jersey, at the entrance of Delaware bay. On its extreme S. W. point is a light which revolves once in three minutes, elevated 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 38° 55' 48' N., lon. 74° 58' 30' W.

CAPE MAY, the most southern county of New Jersey, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic ocean, on the W. by Delaware bay, and partly on the N. by Tuckahoe creek. The surface is level. This county is entirely of alluvial formation. On the Atlantic coast is a sandbeach, which for the width of from half a mile to two miles is covered with grass, affording excellent pasture. It is broken by various inlets by which the sea penetrates the marshes, forming lagoons or salt-water lakes. The marsh is about 4 miles wide: a similar marsh extends across the N. W. part of the county. Near Dennisville is a deposit of cedar timber in the soil to an indefinite depth, which, (although from the growth above it, it is believed to be over two thousand years old,) is still perfectly sound, and a large number of persons are employed in digging it out and working it into shingles, posts, &c. The soil near the central part is clayey with a sandy subsoil, and is naturally of a good

quality. Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 84,915 bushels of corn; 9972 tons of hay; and 46,269 pounds of wool. There were 19 churches, and 1860 pupils attending public schools. The railroad connecting Camden with Cape May will intersect this county. Organized in 1710, and named from Cornelius Jacobse Mey, a navigator in the service of the Dutch West India Company, who visited Delaware bay in 1623. (*Gordon.*) Capital, Cape May Court House. Population, 6483.

CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, a thriving post-town, capital of Cape May county, is situated in Middle township, about 80 miles in a straight line S. from Trenton. It has a stone jail, 2 churches, 1 chartered and 3 free banks. Population in 1853, about 500.

CAPE MENDOCINO, (men-do-see'no,) near the S. W. part of Trinity county, California. Lat. about 40° 30' N., lon. 125° W.

CAPE NEDDOCK, a post-office of York county, Maine.

CAPE NEDDOCK, Maine, 35 miles S. W. from Portland. The lighthouse is on Goat Island, and contains a fixed light 33 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 10' N., lon. 70° 35' W.

CAPE PERPETUA, near the N. W. point of Umpqua county, Oregon Territory. Lat. about 44° 15' N., lon. about 124° 10' W.

CAPE POGE, the N. extremity of Chappoquidic Island, immediately E. of Martha's Vineyard. It has a fixed light, 55 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 25' 10" N., lon. 70° 27' W.

CAPE PORPOISE, Maine, 24 miles S. W. from Portland. The light is on the S. W. side of Goat Island, and is elevated 33 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 21' N., lon. 70° 25' W.

CAPE ROMAIN, South Carolina, a very low point of land, destitute of trees or shrubbery, 37 miles N. E. from Charleston. It has a fixed light, 87½ feet above the level of the sea, on the E. end of the Great Raccoon key, bearing S. by W. from the cape. Lat. 33° 1' N., lon. 79° 24' W.

CAPE ROMAN or ROMANO, a long low point, on the W. coast of Florida, containing mangrove-trees, 312 miles S. S. W. from Tallahassee. Lat. 25° 41' N., lon. 80° 5' 30" W.

CAPE SAINT GEORGE, the southern point of St. George's Island, S. from Franklin county, Florida. On it is a fixed light, 65 feet high. Lat. 29° 35' N., lon. 85° 4' W.

CAPE SAN BLAS, or SAINT BLAS, a low point of land extending about 2 miles from the S. coast of Florida, 125 miles S. E. from Pensacola. It has a revolving light 65 feet high. Lat. 29° 39' N., lon. 85° 21' W.

CAPE'S CREEK, a post-office of Newton county, Missouri.

CAPE SMALL POINT, on the W. side of the entrance to Kennebeck river, Maine. Lat. 43° 40' 30" N., lon. 69° 48' 48" W.

CAPEVILLE, a post-village of Northampton county, Virginia, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay.

CAPE VINCENT, a post-township of Jefferson county, at the commencement of the river St. Lawrence, at the N. E. extremity of Lake Ontario. Population, 3044.

CAPE VINCENT, a port of entry in the above township, on the river St. Lawrence, and at the terminus of the Rome and Watertown railroad, 25 miles W. N. W. from Watertown. It has a steamboat landing, a ship yard, and several churches.

CAPOLI, a post-office of Allomackee county, Iowa.

CAPON BRIDGE, a post-office of Hampshire county, Virginia.

CAPON SPRINGS, a post-office of Hampshire county, Virginia.

CAPTINA, a post-office of Belmont county, Ohio.

CAPTINA CREEK, of Belmont county, Ohio, flows into the Ohio.

CARAWAY, a post-office of Randolph county, North Carolina.

CARBON, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Lehigh river flows through the county in a S. E. direction, receiving in its passage the Quakake, Nesquehoning, Mahoning, Lizard, and Aquanichola creeks. The Kittatinny, or Blue mountain, forms the S. E. boundary, and the surface is traversed by minor ridges of the Alleghanies, the direction of which is nearly parallel with the mountain first named. The most considerable of these ridges are named Mauch Chunk mountain, Mahoning ridge, Broad mountain, Spring mountain, and Pokono mountain. Excepting a small portion of the valleys, the land is too rugged and sterile for cultivation, but the highlands contain inexhaustible stores of the best anthracite coal. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 21,852 bushels of corn; 20,952 of oats; 20,768 of potatoes; 3041 tons of hay, and 31,390 pounds of butter. There were 33 saw mills, 8 flour and grist mills, 9 coal-mining works, 2 manufactories of wire-work, 4 iron foundries, 5 forges, 2 furnaces, 3 machine shops, and 3 powder mills. It contained 20 churches, and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 2200 pupils attending public schools, and 150 attending academies or other schools. The southern anthracite coalfield of Pennsylvania, extending eastward from Schuylkill county, terminates on the W. side of the Lehigh river, near Mauch Chunk. The stratum of coal at the summit mines, near the top of Mauch Chunk mountain, is about 50 feet in thickness. "It lies as a saddle on the top of the hill, and the coal is uncovered and quarried in the open day." (*Trego's Geography.*) A railroad extends from the mines

to the Lehigh river. In 1850, 722,000 tons of coal were procured from the mines of this county, and in 1852 about 1,000,000 tons. The Beaver Meadow and Hazleton mines, near the N. W. border, are very rich, and yield a superior quality of coal. The navigation of the Lehigh has been opened by means of dams and locks as far as White Haven, about 25 miles above Mauch Chunk. A railroad is projected, which, when finished, will connect the county with Easton and Philadelphia. The county was formed in 1843, out of part of Northampton, and derives its name from *carbo*, the Latin term for "coal." Capital, Mauch Chunk. Population, 15,686.

CARBONDALE, a post-township in the N. E. part of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, contains the city of Carbondale. It is drained by Lackawanna river. Population, including the city, 5404.

CARBONDALE, a city of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is situated at the head of Lackawanna valley, and near the source of the Lackawanna river, 30 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre, and 145 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. A railroad, 17 miles long, connects it with Honesdale. This is the most populous town of Luzerne county, and the principal market of Northern Pennsylvania. In 1851 it was incorporated as a city, and preparations are making to build a city hall. Many handsome buildings have been erected here within a few years, and the population has rapidly increased. The Lackawanna valley, which is a continuation of the fertile valley of Wyoming, contains extensive beds of coal, which, in the vicinity of Carbondale, are about 20 feet in thickness. About 500,000 tons of coal are annually taken out from these mines by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and it is estimated that they pay out \$1,200,000 in a year. The coal is drawn up several inclined planes by steam-engines to the height of 850 feet; thence it is conveyed by a railroad, 16 miles, to Honesdale, and thence by the Delaware and Hudson canal to the Hudson river. Population in 1850, 4945; in 1853, about 7000.

CARDIFF, a post-village of Onondaga county, New York, 132 miles W. by N. from Albany, contains a few stores and a mill.

CARDIFF, a post-office of Warren county, Mississippi.

CARDINGTON, a post-township in the central part of Morrow county, Ohio. Population, 1398.

CARDINGTON, a thriving post-village of Morrow county, Ohio, on the railroad which connects Cleveland with Columbus, 38 miles N. by E. from the latter. The E. branch of the Olentangy river flows by the place. Since the railroad was opened in 1851, the village has increased rapidly. Population, near 500.

CAREY, a thriving post-village of Wyandot

county, Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, at the intersection of the Finley branch, 75 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

CAREY, a township in Will county, Illinois. Population, 214.

CAREYVILLE, a small village of Champaign county, Ohio, 59 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

CARLETON, a village of Polk county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, about 115 miles W. from Iowa City.

CARLINVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Macoupin county, Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, 39 miles S. S. W. from Springfield, and 33 miles N. E. from Alton. It is a place of active business, and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and stores.

CARLIS MILLS, a post-office of Perry county, Mississippi.

CARLISLE, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 20 miles N. W. from Boston. Population, 632.

CARLISLE, a post-township of Schoharie county, New York, 36 miles W. from Albany. Population, 1817.

CARLISLE, a handsome town, capital of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley railroad, 18 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg, and 125 miles W. from Philadelphia. It is situated in the great limestone valley which is enclosed between the Kittatinny and South mountains. The surface of the country is nearly level, the soil is uniformly and highly productive, and much improved. The town is well built, the streets are wide, and the public buildings are of a superior order. It has a public square, on which the county buildings are located. Dickinson College, of this place, is one of the oldest and most flourishing in the state. It was founded in 1783, and is now under the direction of the Methodists. Carlisle also contains about 12 churches, 1 bank, a town hall, and 4 or 5 newspaper offices. The Cumberland Valley railroad connects at Harrisburg with the Central railroad, and extends on the other hand to Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1794, General Washington had his head-quarters at Carlisle during the whisky insurrection. A few years previous, Major André passed some time here as a prisoner of war. Population in 1850, 4581.

CARLISLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the railroad from Maysville to Lexington, 50 miles E. by N. from Frankfort, and 34 miles from Maysville. It contains a new court house, and 2 or 3 churches. Population, 500.

CARLISLE, a small village of Brown county, Ohio, in Jackson township, has about 150 inhabitants.

CARLISLE, a post-township in the central part of Lorain county, Ohio. Population, 1512.

CARLISLE, a thriving village of Noble county, Ohio, about 92 miles E. by S. from Columbus.

CARLISLE, a village of Warren county, Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Dayton railroad, 45 miles N. by E. from Cincinnati.

CARLISLE, a post-office of Eaton county, Michigan, about 120 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

CARLISLE, the largest post-village of Sullivan county, Indiana, 40 miles S. from Terre Haute, and 6 miles E. from the Wabash river. The land in the vicinity is fertile, and abounds in coal. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and about 100 dwellings.

CARLISLE, Illinois. See **CARLYLE**.

CARLISLE, a post-office of Polk county, Iowa.

CARLISLE, a post-office of Dakota county, Minnesota.

CARLISLE MILLS, a village of Perry county, Mississippi.

CARLISLE SPRINGS, a post-village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 19 miles W. from Harrisburg, and 4 miles N. from Carlisle. It is a pleasant summer retreat, with good accommodations for visitors.

CARLISLE STATION, a post-office of Warren county, Ohio.

CARLOCKVILLE, a post-office of Rutherford county, Tennessee.

CARLOW, a post-office of Hopkins county, Kentucky.

CARLOWSVILLE, a post-office of Dallas county, Alabama.

CARLSBURG, a small village of Cumberland county, New Jersey, 4 miles S. E. from Bridgeton.

CARLTON, a post-township of Orleans county, New York, on Lake Ontario, about 35 miles W. N. W. from Rochester. Population, 2809.

CARLTON, a post-township in the S. W. central part of Barry county, Michigan. Population, 272.

CARLTON'S STORE, a post-office of King and Queen county, Virginia.

CARLTONVILLE, a small village of Meigs county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 100 miles S. E. from Columbus. It may be regarded as a suburb of Pomeroy. See **POMEROY**.

CARLYLE, a post-office of Pickens county, Alabama.

CARLYLE, a small post-village, capital of Clinton county, Illinois, on the Kaskaskia river, and on the border of a prairie, 95 miles S. from Springfield. The river is navigable by small boats in high stages of water. It contains a court house, a number of stores, and several mills.

CARMEL, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 50 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1225.

CARMEL, a post-township of Putnam county, New York, about 55 miles E. N. E. from New York city. Population, 2442.

CARMEL, a post-village, capital of Putnam county, New York, is pleasantly situated in the above township, about 100 miles S. by E. from Albany. It contains a court house, several churches, an academy, a printing office, and 2 banks.

CARMEL, a post-township in the S. W. central part of Eaton county, Michigan. Population, 567.

CARMEL, a post-office of Hamilton county, Indiana.

CARMEL, or **SAN CARLOS**, a missionary settlement of Monterey county, California.

CARMEL HILL, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

CARMI, a thriving post-village, capital of White county, Illinois, on Little Wabash river, 150 miles S. E. from Springfield.

CARMICHAEL'S, or **CARMICHAELSTOWN**, a post-village of Greene county, Pennsylvania, on Muddy creek, 14 miles E. from Waynesburg, the county seat.

CARNET PRAIRIE, a post-office of Perry county, Illinois.

CARNESVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Franklin county, Georgia, 110 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville, and 15 miles from the Savannah river, contains a brick court house, jail, and 2 hotels.

CAROLINA, a village of Walker county, Texas, on Trinity river, 150 miles E. N. E. from Austin.

CAROLINA, a post-office of Haywood county, Tennessee.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE, a thriving post-village of Anson county, North Carolina, 10 miles N. from Wadesborough. The college, which has about 100 pupils, was chartered in 1849, since which a handsome village has grown up here, containing from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

CAROLINE, a county in the E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, contains about 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Choptank and Marshy Hope rivers, and partly bounded on the W. by the Tuckahoe river. The surface is level, the soil mostly sandy. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 355,520 bushels of corn; 42,879 of wheat; 17,422 of oats, and 41,864 pounds of butter. It contained 21 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 518 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Denton. Population, 9692, of whom 8884 were free, and 808, slaves.

CAROLINE, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Rappahannock forms its boundary on the N., and the Mattaponi flows through the county. The surface is uneven; the soil near the rivers is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 629,994 bushels of corn; 173,353 of wheat, and 663,155 pounds of tobacco. There were 42

flour, grist, and saw mills, 2 manufactories of coaches, 2 of agricultural implements, and 3 tanneries. It contained 28 churches; 616 pupils attending public schools, and 115 attending academies or other schools. The Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1727. Capital, Bowling Green. Population, 18,456, of whom 7795 were free, and 10,661, slaves.

CAROLINE, a post-township of Tompkins county, New York, crossed by the Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad. Population, 2537.

CAROLINE, a post-village in the above township, about 12 miles S. E. from Ithaca.

CAROLINE, a village in Venice township, Seneca county, Ohio, 30 miles S. S. W. from Sandusky City.

CAROLINE CENTRE, a post-office of Tompkins county, New York.

CAROLINE MILLS, a post-office of Washington county, Rhode Island.

CARONDELET, a post-village of St. Louis county, Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, about 6 miles S. from St. Louis.

CAROTHERS, a township in Clay county, Indiana. Population, 296.

CARPENTER'S CREEK, a post-office of Jasper county, Indiana.

CARPENTER'S LANDING, a post-village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, on Mantua creek, 3 miles S. from Woodbury. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and about 50 dwellings. Lumber and firewood are shipped from this place by the creek.

CARPENTER'S MILL, a little village of Ray county, Missouri, 120 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

CARPENTERSVILLE, a small post-village of Putnam county, Indiana, about 35 miles W. from Indianapolis.

CARPENTERVILLE, a flourishing village of Greenwich township, in the S. part of Warren county, New Jersey, nearly 40 miles N. N. W. from Trenton.

CARP RIVER, a post-office of Marquette county, Michigan.

CARQUINEZ, See KARQUENAS.

CARR, a township in Jackson county, Indiana. Population, 1001.

CARR, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

CARRITUNK, a post-office of Somerset county, Maine.

CARROLL, a county in the E. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 560 square miles. The greater part of its S. W. boundary is formed by Lake Winnipiseogee, which separates it from Belknap county. It is drained by the Ossipee and Saco rivers, and contains several lakes and ponds, the chief of which is Ossipee lake. It has numerous small streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is uneven and mountainous. Ossipee mountain and Conway

peak are comprised within the limits of this county. The soil, though hard and difficult of cultivation, is generally productive. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 147,715 bushels of corn; 50,467 of oats; 340,278 of potatoes; 34,675 tons of hay, and 570,188 pounds of butter. There were 25 flour mills, 3 woollen factories, 49 saw mills, 10 tanneries, 2 paper mills, and 1 machine shop. It contained 40 churches; 6281 pupils attending public schools, and 260 attending academies or other schools. Named in honor of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Capital, Ossipee. Population, 20,157.

CARROLL, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers, and by Pike creek. The surface is hilly and in some parts rocky; the soil is naturally thin, but has been improved. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. The county produced in 1850, 265,007 bushels of wheat; 343,008 of corn; 223,179 of oats, and 444,759 pounds of butter. There were 6 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 20 tanneries, 34 flour and grist mills, 3 manufactories of agricultural implements, and 4 paper mills. It contained 40 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 708 pupils attending public schools, and 252 attending academies or other schools. Two mines of copper and one of iron are worked in the county. Capital, Westminster. Population, 20,616, of whom 19,641 were free, and 975, slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 440 square miles. The New river, or Kanawha, flows along the western border of the county, which is also drained by Reedy Island river and Chestnut creek. The Blue Ridge forms its boundary on the S. E. Much of the land is rough and hilly; the greater part, however, is well adapted to grazing. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, horses, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 132,189 bushels of corn; 11,578 of wheat; 82,847 of oats; 2715 tons of hay, and 56,178 pounds of butter. There were 2 grist mills, 3 iron forges, and 3 tanneries. It contained 12 churches, and 900 pupils attending public schools. Copper, iron ore, and lead are found in the county. The Grayson Sulphur Springs, on the bank of New river, have some reputation as a place of summer resort. It is intersected by two new turnpike-roads. Organized in 1842, having been previously included in Floyd county. Capital, Hillsville. Population, 5909, of whom 5755 were free, and 154, slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, contains

572 square miles. It is drained by the Chattahoochee and Tallapoosa rivers. The surface is traversed by several ridges. The soil is based on granite and other primary rocks; a large portion of it, however, is fertile. Cotton, maize, wheat, oats, and fine fruits flourish here. In 1850 this county produced 1243 bales of cotton; 316,871 bushels of corn; 40,803 of oats, and 73,943 of sweet potatoes. There were 10 grist mills, 10 saw mills, and 1 cotton factory. It contained 140 pupils attending public schools, and 700 attending academies and other schools. This county contains gold mines, which have been worked and found profitable. Several mills for pounding gold ore are kept in operation. It is abundantly supplied with water-power. The county was formed in 1826. Capital, Carrollton. Population, 9357, of whom 8256 were free, and 1101, slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the N. W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 850 square miles. The Yazoo river, in connection with the Tallahatchie, forms the W. boundary of the county, which is also watered by the Yallobusha and Big Black rivers. The surface is nearly level. The bottom lands of the Yazoo are of great extent; the soil is alluvial and extremely fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 17,989 bales of cotton; 727,340 bushels of corn; 176,360 of sweet potatoes, and 82,122 of oats. It contained 34 churches and 2 newspaper offices. There were 623 pupils attending public schools, and 365 attending academies or other schools. Steamboats navigate the Yazoo in this county at all seasons, and its branches are navigable in winter. Capital, Carrollton. Population, 18,492, of whom 8679 were free, and 9812, slaves.

CARROLL, a parish forming the N. E. extremity of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, is situated between Mississippi river and Bœuf bayou. Area, about 1050 square miles. It is drained by Tensas river and Macon bayou. The surface is nearly level; the soil is adapted to cotton and Indian corn, which are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 15,544 bales of cotton; 237,364 bushels of corn, and 34,107 of sweet potatoes. There were 9 wood-cutting and cording establishments, and 1 saw mill. It contained 4 churches; 2 newspaper offices, and 360 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Providence. Population, 8789, of whom 2346 were free, and 6443, slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the N. N. W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 1038 square miles. It is drained by King's river and Long creek, affluents of White river. The surface is diversified; the soil is mostly fertile, producing good pasture and grain. In 1850 there were raised 264,060 bushels of Indian corn; 11,825 of wheat; 17,588 of oats, and 11,413 of sweet potatoes.

There were 460 pupils attending public schools. Very beautiful yellow variegated marble is found in this county. Capital, Carrollton. Population, 4614, of whom 4401 were free, and 213, slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 625 square miles. The S. fork of Obion river rises in the county, and Big Sandy river flows through it. The surface is nearly level; the soil is highly productive and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, and peaches flourish. The county is well timbered with white oak, hickory, maple, black walnut, &c. In 1850 Carroll county produced 801,175 bushels of corn; 108,029 of oats; 2362 bales of cotton; 817,145 pounds of tobacco, and 107,743 of butter. It contained 42 churches, and 671 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Huntingdon. Population, 15,967, of whom 12,832 were free, and 3135, slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 200 square miles. The Ohio river forms its boundary on the N., and the Kentucky river divides the county into nearly equal parts. The surface is generally rolling, except the hills near the Ohio, some of which are high and rather steep. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 354,510 bushels of corn; 13,253 of wheat; 18,604 of oats; 232,612 pounds of tobacco; 12,753 of wool, and 3256 of flax. There were 12 churches; 500 pupils attending public schools, and 22 attending an academy. The surface rock of the county is limestone. Organized in 1838. Capital, Carrollton. Population, 5526, of whom 4577 were free, and 949, slaves.

CARROLL, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 360 square miles. It is drained by Conotton, Sandy, and Yellow creeks. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 230,931 bushels of corn; 263,755 of wheat; 221,083 of oats, and 11,571 tons of hay. It contained 71 churches and 2 newspaper offices; 3330 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. Stone coal and iron ore are abundant in the county. The Sandy and Bear canal passes through it. Capital, Carrollton. Population, 17,685.

CARROLL, a county in the N. W. central part of Indiana, contains 378 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and the soil highly productive. About one-fifth of the county was occupied by a prairie, and the other portions by forests of the oak, walnut, beech, sugar-maple, &c. The articles of export are wheat, maize, oats,

hemp, tobacco, pork, and cattle. In 1850 this county produced 549,882 bushels of corn; 133,371 of wheat; 53,076 of oats, and 4397 tons of hay. It contained 9 churches and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 1250 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal, and is liberally supplied with water-power. Capital, Delphi. Population, 11,015.

CARROLL, a county in the W. N. W. part of Illinois, has an area of 416 square miles. The Mississippi forms its W. boundary, separating it from Iowa, and it is drained by Plum, Elk Horn, Otter, and Rush creeks. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and tracts of timber, the former of which are the most extensive. The soil is productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 136,301 bushels of wheat; 218,061 of corn, and 74,684 of oats; 100,986 pounds of butter were made. It contained 1 church, and 1135 pupils attending public schools. A considerable quantity of lead is procured in this county. Organized in 1836. Capital, Mount Carroll. Population, 4586.

CARROLL, a county in the N. W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 700 square miles. The Missouri river, navigable by steamboats, forms its boundary on the W., and Grand river on the E.; the county is also drained by Wyaconda and Big creeks. The surface in some parts is undulating, and presents extensive prairies alternating with forests of oak, black walnut, sugar-maple, and hickory. The soil is generally productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 311,675 bushels of corn; 26,452 of wheat; 34,055 of oats, and 289,869 pounds of tobacco. It contained 9 churches, 321 pupils attending public schools, and 43 attending an academy. Limestone and sandstone are abundant in the county. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Capital, Carrollton. Population, 5441, of whom 4820 were free, and 621, slaves.

CARROLL, a new county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Raccoon river, an affluent of the Des Moines. The county is not included in the census of 1850, and has but few, if any, inhabitants. The climate is healthy and the soil fertile.

CARROLL, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

CARROLL, a post-township of Coos county, New Hampshire, 80 miles N. of Concord. Population, 296.

CARROLL, a post-township of Chautauque county, New York, 23 miles S. E. from Maysville, is drained by Conewango creek. Population, 1833.

CARROLL, a township of Cambria county,

Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. from Ebensburg. Population, 1129.

CARROLL, a township of Perry county, Pennsylvania, 17 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. Population, 1169.

CARROLL, a township in the E. part of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 20 miles S. S. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1469.

CARROLL, a small village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

CARROLL, a township in the N. W. part of York county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 807.

CARROLL, a post-village of Fairfield county, Ohio, about 22 miles S. E. from Columbus.

CARROLL, a township in the N. part of Ottawa county, Ohio. Population, 403.

CARROLL, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Paulding county, Ohio.

CARROLL, or CARROLLTON, a post-village in Carroll county, Indiana, on the W. bank of Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, about 75 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis.

CARROLL, a village of Warren county, Illinois, 60 miles W. N. W. from Peoria.

CARROLLSVILLE, a post-village of Tishomingo county, Mississippi, about 210 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

CARRALTON, a township in the S. part of Cattaraugus county, New York. Population, 515.

CARROLLTON, a post-village of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, a few miles N. W. from Ebensburg, has 1 Catholic chapel, and about 100 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, a post-office of Carroll county, Maryland.

CARROLLTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Carroll county, Georgia, on Little Tallapoosa river, 140 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville. The situation is elevated and healthy. The village contains a court house, 2 academies, several churches, 2 hotels, and a Masonic lodge. Several profitable gold mines are worked in the county.

CARROLLTON, a post-village, capital of Pickens county, Alabama, on the W. side of Lubbub creek, 172 miles W. N. W. from Montgomery. It is situated in a fertile and populous district. Two newspapers are published in Carrollton. Population, about 600.

CARROLLTON, a post-village, capital of Carroll county, Mississippi, on the stage-road from Jackson to Memphis, 96 miles N. from the former. It has about 500 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, a thriving post-village of Jefferson parish, Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 7 miles above New Orleans, with which it is connected by railroad. Many persons who are employed in business in the city have their residences in Carrollton. The public gardens of this place attract large numbers of visitors.

CARROLLTON, a small post-village, capital of Carroll county, Arkansas, on Long creek.

CARROLLTON, (formerly PORT WILLIAM,) a post-town, capital of Carroll county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, just above the mouth of the Kentucky river, and about 45 miles N. N. W. from Frankfort. It has considerable business, and contains a fine courthouse, 3 or 4 churches, 1 academy, 2 or 3 mills, 2 piano factories, and a rope walk. 2 newspapers are issued here. Pop. estimated at 1000.

CARROLLTON, a post-village of Centre township, capital of Carroll county, Ohio, 125 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. It has a public square in the centre, and contains a court house, 4 churches, 2 printing offices, and a number of stores. This village was formerly called CENTRETON.

CARROLLTON, a post-village of Montgomery county, Ohio, on the Miami river and canal, 45 miles N. from Cincinnati, has about 300 inhabitants.

CARROLLTON, a township of Carroll county, Indiana. Population, 694.

CARROLLTON, a village of Carroll county, Indiana, 60 miles N. by W. from Indianapolis.

CARROLLTON, a post-township in Greene county, Illinois, about 32 miles N. N. W. from Alton.

CARROLLTON, a thriving and pleasant post-village, capital of Greene county, Illinois, is situated in the above township, on the railroad leading from Alton to Springfield, 70 miles S. W. from the latter. It is situated in a populous and fertile district. The abundance of stone coal and timber in the vicinity, together with the facilities of transportation, have given rise to several manufactories. Carrollton contains 2 academies, 1 free school, and 4 or 5 churches. Two newspapers are published here. Population in 1850, 787; in 1853, estimated at 1500.

CARROLLTON, a small post-village, capital of Carroll county, Missouri, on Wyaconda creek, 8 miles N. from Missouri river, and 124 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

CARROLLVILLE, or CARROLLSVILLE, a small post-village of Tishemingo county, Mississippi, 220 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

CARROLLVILLE, a post-village of Wayne county, Tennessee, on Cumberland river, 110 miles S. W. from Nashville.

CARRSVILLE, post-office of I. of Wight co., Va.

CARRSVILLE, a post-office of Cooper co., Mo.

CARRYALL, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop., 471.

CARSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Calaveras county, California.

CARSON'S LAKE, in the W. part of Utah, receives Carson's river, but has no outlet. Length, 15 miles.

CARSON'S VALLEY, a post-office of Utah county, Utah Territory.

CARSONVILLE, a post-village of Talbot county, Georgia, about 80 miles W. S. W. from Milledgeville.

CARSWELL'S MILLS, a village of Scriven county, Georgia.

CARSEVILLE, a village of Livingston county, Illinois, on Vermilion river.

CARTER, a county in the N. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. It is intersected by Watauga river, a navigable branch of the Holston. The Iron mountain forms the S. E. boundary of the county, and the surface is among the highest portions of the state. The mountains are covered with forests of good timber, and contain mines of iron which are thought to be inexhaustible. The soil of the valleys is fertile, producing Indian corn, oats, wheat, and grass. In 1850 there were raised 178,541 bushels of corn; 94,351 of oats; 19,307 of wheat, and 76,656 pounds of butter. The streams of the county furnish abundant motive power, which is employed in several iron works. The E. Tennessee and Virginia railroad (not yet completed) passes near the W. border of the county. Capital, Elizabethtown. Population, 6296, of whom 5943 were free, and 353, slaves!

CARTER, a county in the N. E. part of Kentucky, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Big Sandy river, navigable for keel-boats, which separates it from Virginia, and intersected by Little Sandy river and Tygart's creek. The surface is broken by hills which contain abundance of iron ore and stone coal. Excepting the river bottoms, the land is too rough for cultivation. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 279,777 bushels of corn; 36,409 of oats, and 15,674 pounds of wool. It contained 4 churches, and 696 pupils attending public schools. Salt is procured from springs near Sandy river. Carter county was formed in 1838, and named in honor of William G. Carter, a member of the Kentucky senate. Capital, Grayson. Population, 6241, of whom 5984 were free, and 257, slaves.

CARTER CAMP, a post-office of Potter county, Pennsylvania.

CARTERET, a county in the S. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic and Palmico sound, contains about 450 square miles. It is intersected by Newport river, and partly separated from the sea by long, narrow islands, on one of which is Cape Lookout. The surface is level, and much of it is covered by swamps, and forests of pitch pine. In 1850 this county produced 40,225 bushels of corn; 54,760 of sweet potatoes, and 272½ tons of hay. There were 4 saw mills, 12 tar and turpentine manufactories, and 7 churches. Capital, Beaufort. Formed in 1729, and named in honor

of Sir George Carteret, one of the proprietors of the land. Population, 6803, of whom 5316 were free, and 1487, slaves.

CARTER HILL, a post-office of Erie county, Pennsylvania.

CARTER'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Albemarle county, Virginia, 91 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

CARTERSBURG, a post-village of Hendricks county, Indiana, 17 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis.

CARTER'S STATION, a post-office of Greene county, Tennessee.

CARTER'S STORE, a post-office of Nicholas county, Kentucky.

CARTERSVILLE, a post-office of Oswego county, New York.

CARTERSVILLE, a village of Cumberland county, Virginia, on the James river and canal, 47 miles W. from Richmond. It has 1 church, several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

CARTERSVILLE, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

CARTERSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Cass county, Georgia, on the Atlantic and Western railroad, 2 miles from the Etowah river, and 143 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

CARTERSVILLE, a post-office of Tishemingo county, Mississippi.

CARTHAGE, a post-township of Franklin county, Maine, 32 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 420.

CARTHAGE, a post-village in Wilna township, Jefferson county, New York, on the right bank of Black river, 17 miles E. from Watertown. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and over 100 dwellings. The river, which furnishes extensive water-power, is crossed here by two bridges. There are in the vicinity manufactures of axes, nails, and other articles.

CARTHAGE, a village of Monroe county, New York, on the Genesee river, at the lower falls, 2 miles N. from Rochester. It has a steamboat landing.

CARTHAGE, a small post-village, capital of Moore county, North Carolina, about 60 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

CARTHAGE, a post-village of Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, about 18 miles S. S. W. from Tuscaloosa.

CARTHAGE, a small post-village, capital of Leake county, Mississippi, 65 miles N. E. from Jackson.

CARTHAGE, a post-village, capital of Panna county, Texas, about 200 miles in a direct line N. by E. from Galveston.

CARTHAGE, a thriving post-village, capital of Smith county, Tennessee, on Cumberland river, opposite the mouth of the Caney fork, 50 miles by land E. from Nashville. It has an academy, and 1 or 2 churches.

CARTHAGE, a post-office of Campbell county, Kentucky.

CARTHAGE, a township in the S. E. part of Athens county, Ohio. Population, 1087.

CARTHAGE, a small post-village of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton, 10 miles N. from the former.

CARTHAGE, a flourishing post-village of Rush county, Indiana, on the Blue river, and on the Shelbyville and Knightstown railroad, about 33 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis. It has an active trade, and is the second village of the county in size. The river affords water-power for several mills.

CARTHAGE, a post-village, capital of Hancock county, Illinois, 12 or 14 miles from the Mississippi river, and 110 miles W. N. W. from Springfield. It is surrounded by a fertile region, in which stone coal abounds. Population, about 400.

CARTHAGE, a small post-village, capital of Jasper county, Missouri, on Spring river, about 220 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

CARTHAGE LANDING, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

CARTHAGENA, a post-office of Mercer county, Ohio.

CARTICAY, a post-office of Gilmer county, Georgia.

CARTLAND, a township of Kent county, Michigan. Population, 406.

CARVER, a post-township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 38 miles S. E. by S. from Boston. Population, 1186.

CARVER'S FERRY, a post-office of Jessamine county, Kentucky.

CARVER'S HARBOR, a post-office of Waldo county, Maine.

CARVERSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

CARVERTON, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

CARVILLE, a village in the N. W. part of Washington county, Illinois, about 2 miles N. W. from the Kaskaskia river.

CARYSVILLE, a post-office of Champaign county, Ohio.

CARYVILLE, a village of Genesee county, New York, contains 7 stores, 2 churches, and a flourishing academy.

CASCADE, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. E. from Williamsport. Population, 419.

CASCADE, a post-office of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

CASCADE, a township in Kent county, Michigan, about 22 miles N. N. W. from Hastings. Population, 358.

CASCADE, a village of St. Joseph county, Michigan, 140 miles S. by W. from Detroit.

CASCADE, a post-village of Dubuque county, Iowa, 56 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

CASCADE, a thriving post-village of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on a branch of Milwaukee river, 90 miles N. E. from Madison, has water-power and mills. Population in 1853, 400.

CASCADE CITY, a post-village of Clarke co., Wash. Ter., on the Columbia, near the Cascades.

CASCADE RANGE, a chain of mountains in the W. part of Oregon, running in general nearly N. and S., at the distance of from 100 to 200 miles from the Pacific. It is a continuation of the Sierra Nevada of California. The name is derived from the cascades of the Columbia, which are formed where this river breaks through the Cascade range.

CASCO, a post-township in Cumberland county, Maine. Population, 1046.

CASCO, a township in the S. part of St. Clair county, Michigan. Population, 134.

CASCO BAY, on the coast of Maine, E. from Portland. It contains several hundred islands.

CASE'S, a post-office of Travis county, Texas.

CASEVILLE, a post-village of Ulster county, New York, 76 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

CASEY, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is traversed by Green river, and the Rolling fork of Salt river. The surface is high and broken; the soil produces Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. In 1850 there were raised 511,416 bushels of corn; 9041 of wheat; 31,797 of oats; 74,600 pounds of tobacco; 24,422 of wool, and 27,197 of flax. It contained 14 churches, and 1156 pupils attending public schools. The county was formed in 1806, and named in memory of Colonel William Casey, a pioneer in the settlement of Kentucky. Capital, Liberty. Population, 6556, of whom 5922 were free, and 634, slaves.

CASEY, a township in De Kalb county, Georgia. Population, 797.

CASEY, a post-village of Clarke county, Illinois, on the National road.

CASEYVILLE, a post-office of Copiah county, Mississippi.

CASEYVILLE, a small post-village of Union county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 220 miles W. by S. from Frankfort.

CASHER'S VALLEY, a post-office of Macon county, North Carolina.

CASHIE, a small river of North Carolina, flows south-eastward through Bertie county, and enters Roanoke river about 10 miles from its mouth. It is navigable by sloops to Windsor.

CASH RIVER, near the southern extremity of Illinois, falls into the Ohio near its mouth.

CASH'S NOB, a post-office of Montgomery county, Kentucky.

CASHTOWN, a post-village of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, 9 miles W. N. W. from the former.

CASHVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CASNOVIA, a post-office of Ottawa county, Michigan.

CASS, a county in the N. W. part of Georgia,

contains 714 square miles. It is drained by the Etowah river, a branch of the Coosa river. The surface is diversified; the soil is mostly very productive. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peaches, and grapes are the chief productions. This county is remarkably rich in minerals: iron, marble, and limestone are abundant; gold, copper, lead, titanium, and plumbago also occur. The forests contain the hickory, pine, elm, sycamore, &c. The streams furnish immense water-power. The Western and Atlantic railroad passes through the county. On the bank of the Etowah river, there is an artificial mound which is 75 feet high and 1114 feet in circuit at the base: it contains specimens of ancient pottery. Named in honor of General Lewis Cass. Capital, Cassville. Population, 13,300, of whom 10,292 were free, and 3008, slaves.

CASS, a county of Texas, situated in the N. E. part of the state, bordering on Louisiana and Arkansas, contains 1224 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur fork of Red river, and on the S. by Big Cypress bayou and Soda lake. The surface is gently undulating. The bottoms are swampy and mostly uncultivated; the uplands have a deep, red soil, which produces abundant crops of cotton, wheat, maize and grass. Horses and cattle are also raised. In 1850, Cass county yielded 1573 bales of cotton; 167,250 bushels of corn; 45,462 of sweet potatoes, and 55,122 pounds of butter. There were 500 pupils attending public schools, and 340 attending academies or other schools. The county is well timbered with hard wood. Rich mines of iron are found in the S. W. part, but not worked at present. The bayou and lake, which discharge their waters into Red river below the Raft, are navigated by large steamboats during nine months in the year. Capital, Jefferson. Population, 4991, of whom 3089 were free, and 1902, slaves.

CASS, a county in the S. W. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, contains 528 square miles. The St. Joseph's river touches the S. E. corner of the county, which is drained by the Dowagiac and Christiana rivers, and contains a number of small lakes. The surface is nearly level; the soil is said to be as fertile as any in the state. More than half of the county consists of oak-openings and prairies, and the other portion is heavily timbered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, wool, and pork are the staples. Iron ore and limestone are found in the S. part of the county. In 1850, Cass county produced 418,360 bushels of corn, (more than any other in the state excepting Oakland;) 160,592 bushels of wheat; 120,246 of oats; 68,020 of potatoes, and 3902 tons of hay. It contained 8 churches, 1 newspaper office and 3396 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the

Central railroad. Capital, Cassopolis. Population, 10,907.

CASS, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and Eel rivers. The surface is mostly level, excepting the bluffs in the vicinity of the rivers. The southern part is heavily timbered, and the northern consists of prairies. The soil produces good crops of wheat, corn, oats, &c. In 1850 there were raised 397,915 bushels of corn; 107,078 of wheat; 39,674 of oats, and 3091½ tons of hay. It contained 11 churches, 2 newspaper and 1795 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore and good building stone are abundant in the county. The Wabash and Eel rivers have rapid currents, and afford extensive water-power. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal. Capital, Logansport. Population, 11,021.

CASS, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Illinois, and on the N. by the Sangamon river. These streams unite on the border of the county. The surface is nearly level, consisting partly of prairie and partly of timbered land: the soil is excellent. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1,417,750 bushels of corn, 131,136 of wheat; 150,197 of oats, and 3385 tons of hay. It contained 14 churches and 1 newspaper office. There were 1000 pupils attending public schools. The rivers above named are navigable by steamboats on the borders of the county. Capital, Beardstown. Population, 7253.

CASS, formerly VAN BUREN, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Indian territory, has an area of 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the middle fork of Grand river, and by Big creek, and also drained by numerous other creeks. The surface is undulating, diversified with prairies and groves, the former of which are the most extensive; the soil is generally good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 300,976 bushels of corn; 13,524 of wheat; 65,113 of oats, and 1610 tons of hay. It contained 7 churches, 748 pupils attending public schools, and 180 attending academies or other schools. Limestone and sandstone are abundant in the county. It is supplied with numerous springs of good water, and valuable mill streams. Capital, Harrisonville. Population, 6090, of whom 5612 were free, and 478, slaves.

CASS, a new county in the S. W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The Nishnabotona river, an affluent of the Missouri, flows through it in a S. W. direction. A railroad is projected through this county, from the Mississippi river to Council Bluffs. The population of the county is very small, and the county seat not established.

CASS, an unorganized county in the E. cen-

tral part of Minnesota, contains about 11000 square miles. The Mississippi river rises on the N. W. border of the county, and forms its boundary on the N. and E. It is drained by Sauk, Crow Wing, and Long Prairie rivers, and sprinkled over with numerous small lakes, the most considerable of which is Leech lake, in the N. part. The county is well timbered with pine and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county, which has few civilized inhabitants.

CASS, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, about 68 miles W. from Harrisburg. Population, 714.

CASS, a township of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. Population, 4115.

CASS, a small post-village of Venango county, Pennsylvania.

CASS, a small post-village of Franklin county, Arkansas.

CASS, a post-office of Lawrence county, Tennessee.

CASS, a post-township in the N. part of Hancock county, Ohio. Population, 621.

CASS, or CASSTOWN, a post-village in Miami county, Ohio, about 6 miles E. by N. from Troy, and 63 miles W. from Columbus. Population, about 450.

CASS, a township in Richland county, Ohio. Population, 1431.

CASS, a post-office of Hillsdale county, Michigan.

CASS, a township in Clay county, Indiana. Population, 466.

CASS, a township in La Porte county, Indiana. Population, 337.

CASS, a township in Pulaski county, Indiana. Population, 84.

CASS, a post-office of Tippecanoe county, Indiana.

CASS, a post-office of Du Page county, Illinois.

CASS, a township in Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 643.

CASSADAGA, a lake in Chautauque county, New York, about 12 miles N. E. from Maysville. Length, 3 or 4 miles.

CASSADAGA, a post-village of Chautauque county, New York, on the E. side of the above lake, 50 miles S. S. W. from Buffalo.

CASS COE, a post-office of Arkansas county, Arkansas.

CASSITY'S MILLS, a post-office of Morgan county, Kentucky.

CASS LAKE, a small lake nearly in the central part of Oakland county, Michigan.

CASS LAKE, a post-office of Minnesota territory.

CASSOPOLIS, a post-village, capital of Cass county, Michigan, on the N. shore of Stone lake, 130 miles S. W. from Lansing. Stone lake is about 1 mile in extent. Cassopolis was settled in 1835. Population in 1851, about 500.

CASS RIVER, of Michigan, rises in the E. part of the state, and flowing nearly westward, enters the Saginaw, about 4 miles above Saginaw City. In high water it is navigable for small boats 15 miles.

CASSTOWN, a small village of White county, Tennessee.

CASSTOWN, Ohio. See **CASS**.

CASSVILLE, a post-village of Oneida county, New York, on Sauquoit creek, 86 miles N. N. W. from Albany. It has several stores and mills.

CASSVILLE, a small post-village of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, 90 miles W. from Harrisburg.

CASSVILLE, a post-office of Monongalia county, Virginia.

CASSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Cass county, Georgia, is situated 2 miles from the Western and Atlantic railroad, and 150 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It is surrounded by a fertile farming region, which contains rich mines of iron ore and marble quarries. In the vicinity are several fine springs, and about 10 miles S. E. are Rowland's springs, a place of fashionable resort. Cassville contains 3 churches, 2 hotels, several schools, and a newspaper office.

CASSVILLE, a post-office of White county, Tennessee.

CASSVILLE, a post-office of Harrison county, Ohio.

CASSVILLE, a village of Howard county, Indianapolis, on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad, 16 miles S. from Peru.

CASSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Barry county, Missouri, on the road from Jefferson City to Fayetteville, Arkansas, 200 miles S. W. from the former. Laid out in 1845. Population, about 400.

CASSVILLE, a small post-village of Grant county, Wisconsin, on the Mississippi river, 28 miles above Dubuque. It has a steamboat landing. Population, about 200.

CASTALIA, a thriving and handsome post-village of Erie county, Ohio, on Cold creek, 5 miles S. W. from Sandusky City, and 105 miles N. from Columbus. It was laid out in 1836. It is abundantly supplied with water-power by the creek, which has its source in a remarkable spring near the village. This spring is 200 feet in diameter, 60 feet deep, and has the property of petrifying vegetable substances. Population in 1851, 500.

CASTALIAN SPRINGS, a post-office of Sumner county, Tennessee.

CASTILE, a post-township of Wyoming county, New York, on the Genesee river, a few miles S. E. from Warsaw. Population, 2446.

CASTILE, a post-village of the above township, on the Buffalo and New York City railroad, 58 miles E. S. E. from Buffalo. It contains 4 stores, 1 carriage manufactory, and 3 churches.

CASTILE, a small village of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

CASTILE, a post-office of Clinton county, Missouri.

CASTILE, a village of Livingston county, Missouri, 115 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

CASTILE CREEK, of Missouri, flows into Platte river, in the S. E. part of Buchanan county.

CASTILIAN SPRINGS, a village of Holmes county, Mississippi.

CASTINE, a township of Hancock county, Maine, 50 miles E. from Augusta. Population, 1260.

CASTINE, kas-teen', a port of entry, capital of Hancock county, Maine, is situated in the above township, on the E. side of Penobscot bay, at the entrance of Penobscot river, 34 miles S. from Bangor, and 118 miles N. E. from Portland. On the opposite side of the bay, 9 miles distant, is Belfast. The town is pleasantly situated on a tongue of land projecting from the N. E., and has a spacious harbor, accessible at all seasons, and of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the lumber trade, coasting, and fisheries. This port is connected by railroad with the principal places along the seaboard. Settled by the French in 1667, and by the English in 1760.

CASTINE, a post-office of Darke county, Ohio.

CASTLE CRAIG, a post-office of Campbell county, Virginia.

CASTLE CREEK, a post-office of Broome county, New York.

CASTLEFIN, a post-office of York county, Pennsylvania.

CASTLEFIN, a post-office of Jefferson county, Illinois.

CASTLE GROVE, a post-office of Jones county, Iowa.

CASTLEMAN'S FERRY, a post-office of Clark county, Virginia.

CASTLEMAN'S FORK, Texas, flows southeasterly through Gonzales county, and enters the Guadalupe in Dewitt county.

CASTLEMAN'S RIVER, a small stream in the S. W. part of Pennsylvania, empties itself into the Youghiogheny.

CASTLETON, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington railroad, 50 miles S. W. from Montpelier. It contains 1 bank, and the Castleton Medical College connected with Middlebury College. Population of the township, 3016.

CASTLETON, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N. Y., on the Hudson river, and on the Hudson River railroad, 8 miles S. from Albany, contains 1 or 2 churches and several stores.

CASTLETON, a township of Richmond county, New York, on the N. end of Staten Island, contains New Brighton village. Pop., 5389.

CASTLETON, a post-office of Culpeper county, Virginia.

CASTLETON, a post-township in Barry coun-

ty, Michigan, about 10 miles E. from Hastings. Population, 324.

CASTOR, a post-office of Caldwell parish, Louisiana.

CASTOR BAYOU, Louisiana, rises in Jackson parish, and flowing southward, unites with the Dugdemona at the N. extremity of Rapides parish.

CASTORIO, or FRENCH CAMP, a village of San Joaquin county, California, is situated on a channel of its own name. The place was formerly the head-quarters of the Hudson Bay Company. Several trading posts have been established here, which, on account of the peculiar nature of the soil, are always accessible from the mines.

CASTOR RIVER, of Missouri, rises in St. Francis county, in the E. S. E. part of the state, and flowing in a general southerly direction, communicates by several arms with a group of small lakes in Stoddard county, and afterwards joins the Whitewater river. The stream thus formed, which is sometimes called Castor river, but more frequently the Whitewater, after receiving the outlet of Lake Pemisco, falls into Big lake, which is connected with the St. François by Little river. Most of the region through which it flows is low or swamp land, and the streams not only often spread themselves over a large surface, forming extensive marshes or lakes, but frequently change their channels, or make for themselves several different outlets.

CASTORVILLE, a village of Lewis county, New York, on Beaver river, about 60 miles N. W. from Utica.

CASTORVILLE, a post-village, capital of Medina county, Texas, on Medina river, about 80 miles W. S. W. from San Antonio.

CASWELL, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by Hycotee river and County Line creek, affluents of Dan river, which twice crosses the N. border of the county. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 417,509 bushels of corn; 75,243 of wheat, and 2,282,939 pounds of tobacco. There were 24 corn and flour mills, 4 saw mills, 1 iron foundry, 1 cotton factory and 9 tobacco manufactories. It contained 26 churches, and 1 newspaper establishment. The Dan river is navigated by small boats from this county downwards. The Richmond and Danville railroad, when finished, will be a valuable improvement to the county. Organized in 1777, and named in honor of Richard Caswell, the first governor of the state under the constitution. Capital, Yancey. Population, 15,269, of whom 7499 were free, and 7770, slaves.

CASWELL, a post-office of La Fayette county, Mississippi.

CATAHOULA lake, situated in the N. E. central part of Louisiana, in the parish of

the same name, is about 15 or 20 miles long, and 2 or 3 wide. In times of floods these dimensions are somewhat enlarged. Little river enters its S. W. extremity and flows from the N. E. part.

CATAHOULA, a parish situated towards the N. E. part of Louisiana, has an area of 1970 square miles. It is watered by the Washita, Tensas, Black, and Little rivers. The surface is partly occupied by hills, near the Washita river. The soil in some parts is fertile, adapted to cotton, which is the staple product. In 1850 there were raised 6648 bales of cotton, and 183,736 bushels of corn. It contained 14 churches, and 1 newspaper office. There were 508 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. Forests of pine are found near the Washita. The rock which underlies the parish is sandstone. Several of the rivers are navigable by steamboats through this parish and on its borders. Organized in 1808. Capital, Harrisonburg. Population, 7132, of whom 3604 were free, and 3528, slaves.

CATALAMET, a post-office of Lewis county, Oregon.

CATALPA GROVE, a post-office of Marshall county, Tennessee.

CATALPA GROVE, a post-office of Greene county, Kentucky.

CATALPA GROVE, a post-office of Benton county, Indiana.

CATAMA CREEK, of Montgomery county, Alabama, enters Alabama river about 12 miles W. from the capital of the state.

CATARACT, a post-office of Owen county, Indiana.

CATASAUQUA, a new and thriving post-borough of Hanover township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Lehigh river, 3 miles above Allentown, and 54 miles N. from Philadelphia. It contains 4 churches, 4 or 5 hotels, and a system of water-works to supply the town with water. The Crane Iron works at this place are said to be the largest establishment for smelting iron in the United States. One of the furnaces recently constructed has turned out 235 tons of iron in a single week; a yield which has scarcely been equalled in this or perhaps in any other country. Population in 1853, about 1500.

CATATONK, a post-office of Tioga county, New York.

CATAULA CREEK, Georgia. See MULBERRY CREEK.

CATAULA, a post-office of Harris county, Georgia.

CATAWBA creek, in the S. W. central part of Virginia, flows north-eastward through Roanoke county, and enters the James river in Botetourt county.

CATAWBA, or GREAT CATAWBA, a river of North and South Carolina, has its sources in the Blue Ridge, in Burke county of the former State. It flows nearly eastward to the

W. border of Iredell county; after which it pursues a southerly course, and enters South Carolina near the mouth of Little Catawba, and about 15 miles from Yorkville. In the latter state, it forms the boundary between Lancaster district, on the one hand, and York and Chester districts on the other, till it arrives at Rocky Mount, and takes the name of Wateree. The length of the Catawba is estimated at 250 miles. It flows through the gold region of North Carolina. The Wateree, after a southerly course of about 100 miles, unites with the Congaree to form the Santee.

CATAWBA, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 250 square miles. The Great Catawba, from which it derives its name, forms the boundary on the N. and E., the county is also drained by the South Catawba. The surface is diversified; the soil is fertile, producing Indian corn, wheat, and pasture for cattle. Iron ore is abundant. In 1850 this county produced 355,185 bushels of corn; 52,190 of wheat, and 65,674 of oats. There were 2 iron forges, and 1 tannery. It contained 15 churches. The county is intersected by the Western turnpike, more than 200 miles long. Catawba was formed from the N. part of Lincoln, in the year 1842. Capital, Newton. Population, 8862, of whom 7293 were free, and 1569, slaves.

CATAWBA, a small village of Atlantic county, New Jersey, 4 miles S. E. from May's Landing, has a church, and about 20 houses.

CATAWBA, a post-office of Botetourt county, Virginia.

CATAWBA, a small post-village of Clarke county, Ohio.

CATAWBA CREEK, a post-office of Gaston county, North Carolina.

CATAWBA SPRINGS, a small post-village in Lincoln county, North Carolina.

CATAWBA VIEW, a post-office of Caldwell county, North Carolina.

CATAWISSA creek, Pennsylvania, empties itself into the N. Branch of the Susquehanna, a few miles below Bloomsburg.

CATAWISSA, a post-township of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 22 miles N. W. from Pottsville. Population, 1143.

CATAWISSA, a post-village in the above township, on the left (E.) bank of the N. Branch of the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Catawissa creek, 75 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg. It is connected by railroad with the coal mines at Mauch Chunk, and has a bridge across the river. There are several iron works in operation here.

CATAWISSA FORGE, a village of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, 87 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

CATAWISSA MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, on

the S. side of Catawissa creek, is principally included in Columbia county, between its S. E. limit and the Susquehanna river.

CATAWISSA VALLEY, a post-office of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

CATFISH CREEK, of Marion county, South Carolina, flows southward into the Great Pedee.

CATFISH FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion county, Pennsylvania.

CATFISH RIVER, of Wisconsin, is the outlet of the "Four Lakes" of Dane county, and flows south-eastward into Rock river. The rapids in the lower part of its course furnish fine water-power.

CATHARINE, or CATHARINE'S, a post-township of Chemung county, New York, at the S. end of Seneca lake, 16 miles N. from Elmira. Population, 3096.

CATHARINE, a township of Blair co., Pa., on the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, 12 miles N. E. from Hollidaysburg. Pop., 889.

CATHARINE LAKE, a post-office of Onslow county, North Carolina.

CATHCART, a post-office of White co., Ind.

CATHEY'S CREEK, a post-office of Henderson's co., North Carolina.

CATHLAMET, a village of Pacific co., Washington Territory, on Columbia river.

CAT ISLAND, at the entrance of Lake Borgne, Louisiana, 5 miles W. from Ship island. On it is a fixed light, 45 feet high.

CATLETTSBURG, a small post-village of Greenup county, Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the mouth of Big Sandy river, 150 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort.

CATLIN, a township of Chemung county, New York, 10 miles N. W. from Elmira. The Elmira and Jefferson railroad passes along its border. Population, 1474.

CATO, a post-township of Cayuga county, New York, 12 miles N. from Auburn, watered by Seneca river. Population, 2247.

CATO, a post-office of Cocke county, Tennessee.

CATOCTIN CREEK, of Maryland, rises in Frederick county, flows southward and enters the Potomac river near the Point of Rocks.

CATOCTON FURNACE, a post-office of Frederick county, Maryland.

CATON, a post-township of Steuben county, New York, 25 miles S. from Bath. Population, 1214.

CATONSVILLE, a post-village of Baltimore county, Maryland, 8 miles W. from Baltimore.

CATO SPRINGS, a post-office of Rankin county, Mississippi.

CATOOSA, a post-office of Lumpkin county, Georgia.

CATSKILL creek, Greene county, in the E. part of New York, falls into the Hudson river at Catskill.

CATSKILL, a post-township of Greene county, New York, on the W. side of Hudson

river, 34 miles below Albany, is intersected by Catskill creek. Population, 5454.

CATSKILL, a post-village in the above township, capital of Greene county, New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson river, at the mouth of Catskill creek, 34 miles below Albany, and 111 miles above New York. It contains a court house, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and churches of 5 or 6 denominations.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, of New York, a group of the great Appalachian system, situated principally in Greene county. The highest summits are Round Top, having an elevation of more than 3800 feet, and High Peak, about 3720 feet above the sea. The Catskill Mountain House, situated on a terrace of another eminence of this group, 2500 feet above the level of the Hudson, is a place of great resort during the summer season. The view from the top of the mountain is extensive and magnificent in the highest degree.

CATSPRING, a little village of Austin county, Texas, 90 miles E. S. E. from Austin City.

CATTAIL, a small village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 28 miles E. from Trenton.

CATTARAUGUS creek, in the S. W. part of New York, after forming the greater part of the boundary between Cattaraugus and Erie counties, falls into Lake Erie about 15 miles E. N. E. of Dunkirk.

CATTARAUGUS, a county in the W. S. W. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1250 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Cattaraugus creek, and is drained by the Alleghany river, Ischna creek, and other smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is generally but moderately uneven, although there are some considerable elevations. The soil is fertile and well adapted to both grain and grazing. Oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 722,389 bushels of oats; 350,873 of potatoes; 79,526½ tons of hay; 1,522,649 pounds of butter, and 1,382,963 of cheese. There were 15 flour and grist mills, 153 saw mills, 18 tanneries, 2 woollen factories, 4 iron foundries, and 4 carding and fulling mills. It contained 39 churches and 5 newspaper offices. There were 12,747 pupils attending public schools, and 262 attending academies or other schools. Bog-iron ore, sulphur, manganese, and salt springs are said to be found, and there are petroleum springs in the E. part of the county. The Alleghany river is navigable for steamboats to Olean in this county, which is also traversed by the New York and Erie railroad. Organized in 1808, having previously formed part of Genesee county. Capital, Ellicottville. Population, 38,950.

CATTARAUGUS, a post-village of New Albion township, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 438 miles from New York city. Population of the township, 1638.

CAUGHDENOX, a post-office of Oswego county, New York.

CAUGHNAWAGA, a village of Montgomery county, New York, on the Mohawk river, 39 miles W. N. W. from Albany, has 1 church and several stores.

CAVANDER, a village of Lumpkin county, Georgia, about 70 miles N. N. E. from Atlanta.

CAVE, a small village of White county, Tennessee.

CAVE, a village of Crawford county, Indiana, 4 miles N. E. from Leavenworth.

CAVE, a small post-village of Franklin county, Illinois, 40 miles W. N. W. from Shawneetown.

CAVE IN ROCK, a small post-village of Hardin county, Illinois, on the Ohio river, about 400 miles below Cincinnati.

CAVENDISH, a post-township of Windsor county, Vermont, 60 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 1576.

CAVES CREEK, Texas, flows into San Antonio river, about 8 miles W. from Goliad.

CAVE SPRING, a post-office of Roanoke county, Virginia.

CAVE SPRING, a small village of Wright county, Missouri.

CAVE SPRINGS, a flourishing post-village of Floyd county, Georgia, 16 miles S. W. from Rome, is the seat of the state asylum for the deaf and dumb, and has several high schools. The name is derived from an extensive cave and a mineral spring of the vicinity. Population, 300.

CAVETOWN, a post-village of Washington county, Maryland, 107 miles N. W. from Annapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

CAVETTSVILLE, a post-office of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

CAXIMBAS BAY, a small enclosed bay on the W. coast of Florida, in Monroe county, in about lat. 26° N., and lon. 82° W.

CAYUGA, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 752 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and on the W. by Cayuga lake, and is drained by the Seneca river, Owasco creek, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. Owasco lake, in this county, is a beautiful body of water, 10 miles long. The surface is undulating; the soil is generally very productive and well cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 704,954 bushels of corn; 468,730 of wheat; 735,441 of oats; 72,590 tons of hay, and 1,673,315 pounds of butter. There were 33 flour and grist mills, 72 saw mills, 2 cotton factories, 8 woollen factories, 3 carpet factories, 10 iron foundries, and 19 tanneries. It contained 87 churches and 7 newspaper establishments. There were 14,686 pupils attending public schools, and 607 attending academies or other schools. Water-limestone, gypsum, and limestone are found here in abundance. This county crossed by

by the two Rochester and Syracuse railroads, and by the Erie canal. Capital, Auburn. Population, 55,458.

CAYUGA, sometimes called CAYUGA BRIDGE, a post-village of Cayuga county, New York, on the E. shore of a lake of the same name, and on the Auburn and Rochester railroad, 11 miles W. from Auburn. Two bridges, about a mile long, extend across the lake, on one of which the railroad is laid. It contains several hotels and stores, and perhaps 400 inhabitants. A steamboat runs daily from this place to Ithaca.

CAYUGA, a post-office of Hinds county, Mississippi.

CAYUGA, a post-office of Jackson county, Michigan, 100 miles W. from Detroit.

CAYUGA LAKE, in the W. central part of New York, lying between Cayuga and Seneca counties, is about 38 miles long, and from 1 to 3½ miles wide. For about 6 miles from its N. extremity, it is comparatively shallow, although its depth is amply sufficient for purposes of navigation; but on advancing southward it becomes much deeper, and in some places it is said to be unfathomable. It is rarely, if ever, frozen over, except near its N. extremity. The surface is stated to be 146 feet above Lake Ontario, or 377 above the level of the sea. A steamboat runs from Ithaca at its S., to the Cayuga bridge near its N. extremity, stopping at the intermediate landings, and returns in the afternoon of the same day. The outlet of this lake flows into Seneca river.

CAYUTA creek, rising in Cayuta lake, in the N. part of Chemung county, New York, falls into the E. Branch of the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania.

CAYUTA, a post-township of Chemung county, New York, 12 miles N. E. from Elmira, drained by Cayuta creek. Population, 1035. It contains a village of the same name.

CAYUTAVILLE, a post-office of Tompkins county, New York.

CAYUSE (kah-yuce') INDIANS, a tribe of Oregon, dwelling S. of the Columbia and E. of Fall river.

CAZENOVIA, a post-township of Madison county, New York, 113 miles W. by N. from Albany, drained by Chittenango creek. Population, 4812.

CAZENOVIA, a post-village of the above township, on a small lake of the same name, 20 miles S. E. from Syracuse. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, and a number of stores.

CECIL, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania and Delaware, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is situated at the head of Chesapeake bay, and at the mouth of Susquehanna river, which forms part of the western boundary. The Sassafras river flows along the southern boundary, and the county is intersected by Elk and North-east rivers.

The surface is somewhat undulating rather than level; the soil is generally good and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 410,060 bushels of corn; 168,112 of wheat; 208,380 of oats, and 9288 tons of hay. There were 2 cotton factories, 5 woollen factories, 2 iron furnaces, 1 foundry, 1 rolling mill, 3 paper mills, 30 flour and grist mills, and 17 manufacturing of agricultural implements. It contained 39 churches and 2 newspaper offices; 1331 pupils attending public schools, and 182 attending academies or other schools. Granite, gneiss, and slate underlie the north-western part of the county, which also contains chrome, iron, and sulphate of magnesia. Immense quarries of granite are worked at Port Deposit. The county is abundantly supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia railroad, by the Newcastle and Frenchtown railroad, and by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, which render it the thoroughfare of travel between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Organized in 1674. Capital, Elkton. Population, 18,939, of whom 18,095 were free, and 844, slaves.

CECIL, a post-township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Chartier's creek, 16 miles S. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 1008.

CECILTON, a small post-village of Cecil county, Maryland, 78 miles N. E. from Annapolis.

CEDAR, a county in the W. S. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 435 square miles. It is intersected by Sac river, and also drained by the E. fork of Sac river, and by Cedar and Horse creeks. The surface is uneven, the soil moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 147,225 bushels of corn; 9067 of wheat; 45,769 of oats, and 202 tons of hay. There were 320 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Fremont. Population, 3361, of whom 3279 were free, and 82, slaves.

CEDAR, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapsipinicon rivers, and also drained by Sugar and Rock creeks. The surface is diversified by rolling prairies and woodlands; the soil is fertile and well watered, and the climate healthy. The staples are Indian corn, wheat, and butter. In 1850 this county produced 223,370 bushels of Indian corn; 81,876 of wheat, and 59,723 pounds of butter. The county is liberally supplied with timber. Cedar river, in the W. part of the county, flows through a narrow pass between high banks of perpendicular rock, affording abundant water-power. Named from the Cedar river. Capital, Tipton. Population, 3941.

CEDAR, a post-office of Livingston county, Michigan.

CEDAR, a post-office of Allen county, Indiana.

CEDAR BAYOU, Texas, flows along the boundary of Harris and Liberty counties, and empties itself into Galveston bay.

CEDAR BAYOU, a post-office of Liberty county, Texas.

CEDAR BLUFF, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

CEDAR BLUFF, a thriving post-village of Cherokee county, Alabama, on a high bank of the Coosa river, 28 miles below Rome, in Georgia. It was the seat of justice until 1845, and it is still the largest village of the county. Steamboats navigate the Coosa river from Rome to the rapids, which are near 100 miles below Cedar Bluff. Cedar Bluff has 2 churches, 1 high school, and a masonic lodge.

CEDAR BLUFF, a post-office of Oktibbeha county, Mississippi.

CEDAR BLUFF CREEK of Texas, enters the W. Fork of Trinity, about 8 miles W. from Dallas court house.

CEDAR BRANCH, a post-village of Campbell county, Georgia, 30 miles S. W. from Atlanta.

CEDARBURG, a post-township in Washington county, Wisconsin, about 24 miles N. by W. from Milwaukee. Population, 1226.

CEDARBURG, a post-village of Washington county, Wisconsin, on Cedar creek, 19 miles N. from Milwaukee.

CEDAR CREEK, of Ocean county, New Jersey, flows into Barnegat bay, about 6 miles S. from Tom's river.

CEDAR CREEK, of South Carolina, flows along the boundary between Chesterfield and Darlington districts, into Great Pecee river.

CEDAR CREEK, of South Carolina, flows S. E., and enters Black river in Georgetown district.

CEDAR CREEK, of Richland district, South Carolina, flows into the Congaree from the left.

CEDAR CREEK, of Georgia, enters Little river, a few miles from its mouth, and on the S. line of Putnam county.

CEDAR CREEK, of Elbert county, Georgia, flows eastward into the Savannah.

CEDAR CREEK, of Alabama, rises near the S. border of Lowndes county, and enters the Alabama in Dallas county.

CEDAR CREEK, of Franklin county, Alabama, flows N. W. into Bear creek.

CEDAR CREEK, of Mississippi, flows into Tombigbee river from the W. in Lowndes county.

CEDAR CREEK, of Texas, rises in Kaufman county, and flowing S. into Henderson county, enters Trinity river.

CEDAR CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the St. Joseph's river in Allen county, after a course of 40 miles.

CEDAR CREEK, of Missouri, forms the entire boundary between Boone and Callaway counties, and enters the Missouri from the N., nearly opposite Jefferson City.

CEDAR CREEK, of Cedar county, Missouri, flows into Horse creek.

CEDAR CREEK, of Iowa, enters the Des Moines from the S. in Mahaska county.

CEDAR CREEK, of Washington county, Wisconsin, flows into the Milwaukee river, about 18 miles N. from Milwaukee city.

CEDAR CREEK, otherwise called WILLIAMSBURG and AUMACKTOWN, a post-village of Dover township, Ocean county, New Jersey, is situated on a stream of its own name, 2 miles from Barnegat bay, and about 7 miles S. S. E. from Tom's river. It has a large church, a temperance hall, (one of the finest in this part of the state,) a large school house, a hotel, and a store. Population, 350.

CEDAR CREEK, a hundred in Sussex county, Delaware. Population, 2326. It has a post-office of the same name.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Frederick county, Virginia.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Rutherford county, North Carolina.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Richland district, South Carolina.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Bastrop county, Texas.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Scott county, Arkansas.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Greene county, Tennessee.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-office of Barry county, Michigan.

CEDAR CREEK, a township in Allen county, Indiana. Population, 814.

CEDAR CREEK, a township in Lake county, Indiana. Population, 501.

CEDAR CREEK, a post-village of Washington county, Wisconsin, about 30 miles N. W. from Milwaukee.

CEDAR CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Stephenson county, Illinois, 130 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

CEDAR FALLS, a thriving post-village of Randolph county, North Carolina, on Deep river, about 72 miles W. from Raleigh, has fine water-power, which is employed in a cotton manufactory.

CEDAR FALLS, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

CEDAR FALLS, a small post-village of Black Hawk county, Iowa.

CEDAR FIELDS, a post-office of Isle of Wight county, Virginia.

CEDAR FORD, a post-office of Granger county, Tennessee.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson county, Alabama.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-office of Kaufman county, Texas.

CEDAR GROVE, a post-office of Breckenridge county, Kentucky.

CEDAR GROVE, a small post-village of Franklin county, Indiana, on the Whitewater canal, 7 or 8 miles S. E. from Brookville.

CEDAR GROVE, a small post-village of

Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, about 3 miles W. from Lake Michigan.

CEDAR GROVE MILLS, a post-office of Rockbridge county, Virginia, 145 miles W. from Richmond.

CEDAR HILL, a post-village of Albany county, New York, on the W. side of the Hudson, 8 miles below Albany.

CEDAR HILL, a post-office of Augusta county, Virginia.

CEDAR HILL, a post-office of Anson county, North Carolina.

CEDAR HILL, a village of Dooly county, Georgia, near the left bank of Flint river, 70 miles S. by W. from Macon.

CEDAR HILL, a village of Laurens county, Georgia, 40 miles S. E. from Milledgeville.

CEDAR HILL, a post-office of Dallas county, Texas.

CEDAR ISLAND, at the entrance of Sag harbor, E. end of Long Island, S. side. On it is a fixed light, 32 feet above high-water. Lat. $41^{\circ} 2' 15''$ N., lon. $72^{\circ} 16' 5''$ W.

CEDAR KEY BAY, an open bay on the W. coast of Florida, in Levy and Benton counties, immediately S. of Wacca-sassa Bay. It is the recipient of the Withlachoocy or We-thloccochee river.

CEDAR KEYS, a group of small islands on the West Coast of Florida, in Levy county, near the entrance of Wacca-sassa Bay, and from 15 to 20 miles S. of the mouth of Suwanee river.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Herkimer county, New York.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Brazoria county, Texas.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Calhoun county, Michigan.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Lake county, Indiana.

CEDAR LAKE, a post-office of Waukesha county, Wisconsin.

CEDAR MOUNT, a post-office of Wythe county, Virginia.

CEDAR PLAINS, a post-office of Morgan county, Alabama.

CEDAR POINT, a post-office of Page county, Virginia.

CEDAR RAPIDS, a thriving post-village of Linn county, Iowa, on Red Cedar river, 25 miles N. from Iowa City. It is situated in a healthful and fertile region, and has an active business. The water-power of the river is applied to mills of various kinds.

CEDAR RIVER, Iowa. See RED CEDAR RIVER.

CEDAR RIDGE, a post-village of Murray county, Georgia.

CEDAR ROCK, a thriving post-village of Franklin county, North Carolina, a few miles S. E. from Louisburg, contains a flourishing seminary, and above 100 inhabitants.

CEDAR RUN, a creek in the N. E. part of Virginia, rises in Fauquier county, flows E., and unites with Broad run, near Brentsville, in Prince William county, forming the Occoquan.

CEDAR SHOAL, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

CEDAR SHOALS, a village of Newton county, Georgia.

CEDAR SPRING, a small village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

CEDAR SPRING, a post-office of Wythe county, Virginia.

CEDAR SPRING, a post-office of Benton county, Alabama.

CEDAR SPRING ASYLUM, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CEDAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

CEDAR SPRINGS, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 96 miles N. W. from Columbia. This is an old watering place, remarkable as the seat of an asylum for the deaf and dumb, supported by the state. It is a well-conducted and successful institution, originally established by the Rev. N. P. Walker. New buildings are now in progress of erection.

CEDAR SPRINGS, a village of Dallas county, Texas, near the left bank of Trinity river.

CEDAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Allen county, Kentucky.

CEDAR SWAMP, a post-village in Queen's county, Long Island, New York, 173 miles S. by E. from Albany.

CEDAR TOWN, a thriving post-village of Paulding county, Georgia, is situated in Cedar valley, 164 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville. It contains a female seminary.

CEDAR TREE, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

CEDAR VALLEY, a post-office of Wayne county, Ohio.

CEDARVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer county, New York, 79 miles W. by N. from Albany.

CEDARVILLE, a post-village in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cedar creek, 8 miles S. E. from Bridgeton. It contains 4 churches, and about 100 dwellings.

CEDARVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Virginia.

CEDARVILLE, a village of Brown county, Ohio, on the E. fork of the Little Miami river.

CEDARVILLE, a post-village of Greene county, Ohio, on the Columbus and Xenia railroad, 53 miles W. S. W. from Columbus, has several churches, and near 300 inhabitants.

CEDRON, a post-office of Cumberland county, Illinois.

CEDRON, a post-office of Clermont county, Ohio.

CELESTINE, a small village of Dubois county, Indiana, 8 miles E. from Jasper.

CELINA, a post-office of Jackson county, Tennessee.

CELINA, a post-village, capital of Mercer county, Ohio, in Franklin township, on the Wabash river, near its source, 115 miles W.

N. W. from Columbus. It is situated in a level country, mostly covered with forests. Population, 222.

CENTRAL, a post-office of Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

CENTRAL, a post-office of St. Louis county, Missouri.

CENTRAL, a post-office of Lynn county, Oregon.

CENTRAL BRIDGE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, a post-office of Franklin county, Ohio.

CENTRAL PLAINS, a post-office of Fluvanna county, Virginia.

CENTRAL POINT, a post-office of Caroline county, Virginia.

CENTRAL SQUARE, a post-village of Oswego county, New York, about 20 miles N. from Syracuse.

CENTRAL VILLAGE, a post-village in Plainfield township, Windham county, Connecticut, on the line of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, about 45 miles E. of Hartford. It has 3 churches, 1 Congregational, 1 Baptist, and 1 Methodist; also contains 8 stores, 8 cotton mills, and 1 woollen mill. Population, about 1800.

CENTRE county, Pennsylvania, occupies the centre of the state, and has an area of about 1000 square miles. The W. Branch of Susquehanna river and Mushannon creek form the entire boundary on the N. W., Bald Eagle creek flows N. E. through the middle of the county, which is also drained by Penn's, Beech, and Spring creeks. The surface is traversed by the Alleghany mountain, and by several lateral branches, extending nearly N. E. and S. W. Tussey's mountain forms the S. E. boundary; Bald Eagle mountain extends through the middle of the county. The soil is various; the valleys are highly productive and well cultivated, and more than half of the county is arable land; the mountains are mostly sterile, but produce an abundance of good timber. Grain of various kinds, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 433,612 bushels of wheat; 316,112 of corn; 186,204 of oats; 18,530 tons of hay, and 414,715 pounds of butter. There were 40 flour and grist mills, 36 saw mills, 8 manufactories of coaches, 3 of edge tools, 7 iron foundries, 5 forges, 4 furnaces, 3 woollen factories, and 20 tanneries. It contained 48 churches, and 3 newspaper establishments. There were 4517 pupils attending public schools, and 57 attending academies or other schools. The county contains rich mines of iron, which are extensively worked, and limestone and stone coal are found in several places. The Bald Eagle canal extends from a point near Bellefonte, to Lock Haven; and the county is intersected by a turnpike from Erie to Lewis-town. It is liberally supplied with water-

power, which is employed in the manufacture of iron, flour, and cotton. Organized in 1800, and named with reference to its central position. Capital, Bellefonte. Population, 23,355.

CENTRE, or DAVENPORT CENTRE, a village in Davenport township, Delaware county, New York, on an affluent of the Susquehanna, 90 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

CENTRE, a village of Greene county, New York, 35 miles S. W. from Albany.

CENTRE, a village of Herkimer county, New York, about 60 miles N. W. from Albany.

CENTRE, a village of Ontario county, New York, 8 miles S. E. from Canandaigua.

CENTRE, a village of Otsego county, New York, on the E. bank of the Otsego outlet.

CENTRE, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, 10 miles N. from Reading, is intersected by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. Population, 1346.

CENTRE, a township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 35 miles N. from Pittsburg. Population, 1495.

CENTRE, a township of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 5 or 6 miles E. by N. from Bloomsburg. Population, 1019.

CENTRE, a township of Greene county, Pennsylvania, 45 miles S. S. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 1733.

CENTRE, a township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 45 miles E. N. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1193.

CENTRE, a post-township of Perry county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, contains the borough of Bloomfield. Total population, 1525.

CENTRE, a township of Union county, Pennsylvania, 44 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg. Population, 2171.

CENTRE, a post-office of Guilford county, North Carolina.

CENTRE, a post-village of Talbot county, Georgia, 37 miles N. E. from Columbus City.

CENTRE, a small post-village, capital of Cherokee county, Alabama, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, 1 mile from the Coosa river, and 140 miles N. N. E. from Montgomery. It is surrounded by extensive pine forests. The court house was located here in 1845.

CENTRE, a post-office of Barren county, Kentucky.

CENTRE, a township in the central part of Carroll county, Ohio. Population, 1190.

CENTRE, a township in the central part of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population, 2818.

CENTRE, a township in the central part of Guernsey county, Ohio. Population, 1066.

CENTRE, a township in the E. part of Mercer county, Ohio. Population, 491.

CENTRE, a township in the W. central part of Monroe county, Ohio. Population, 2943.

CENTRE, a small post-village of Montgomery county, Ohio.

CENTRE, a township in the E. part of Morgan county, Ohio. Population, 1439.

CENTRE, a little village in the S. part of Washington county, Ohio, on the Ohio river.

CENTRE, a township in the S. part of Williams county, Ohio. Population, 881.

CENTRE, a township in the central part of Wood county, Ohio. Population, 357.

CENTRE, a township in Delaware county, Indiana. Population, 541.

CENTRE, a township in Grant county, Indiana. Population, 1283.

CENTRE, a township in Hancock county, Indiana. Population, 815.

CENTRE, a township in Hendricks county, Indiana. Population, 1275.

CENTRE, a township in Lake county, Indiana. Population, 966.

CENTRE, a township in La Porte county, Indiana. Population, 853.

CENTRE, a township in Marion county, Indiana. Population, 1683.

CENTRE, a township in Porter county, Indiana. Population, 1014.

CENTRE, a township in Rush county, Indiana. Population, 1252.

CENTRE, a township in St. Joseph county, Indiana. Population, 477.

CENTRE, a township in Spencer county, Indiana. Population, 928.

CENTRE, a township in Wayne county, Indiana. Population, 2822.

CENTRE, a township in the central part of Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 1025.

CENTRE, a township in McHenry county, Illinois. Population, 1139.

CENTRE, a small village of Dodge county, Wisconsin.

CENTRE, a township in La Fayette county, Wisconsin, about 30 miles W. from Monroe. Population, 601.

CENTRE, a post-township in Rock county, Wisconsin, about 10 miles N. W. from Janesville. Population, 625.

CENTRE ALMOND, a post-office of Alleghany county, New York.

CENTRE BARNSTEAD, a post-office of Belknap county, New Hampshire.

CENTRE BELPHE, a post-office of Washington county, Ohio.

CENTRE BERLIN, a post-office of Rensselaer county, New York.

CENTRE BRIDGE, a post-village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, about 111 miles E. from Harrisburg. A bridge extends across the river at this point.

CENTRE BROOK, a post-office of Middlesex county, Connecticut.

CENTREBURG, a post-village of Knox county, Ohio, 36 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

CENTRE CAMBRIDGE, a post-office of Washington county, New York.

CENTRE CANISTEO, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

CENTRE CONWAY, a post-office of Carroll county, New Hampshire.

CENTRE CROSS, a post-office of Essex county, Virginia.

CENTREDALE, a post-office of Providence county, Rhode Island.

CENTREFIELD, a post-village of Ontario county, New York, about 200 miles W. by N. from Albany. It has 2 churches.

CENTREFIELD, a post-office of Oldham county, Kentucky.

CENTREFIELD, a post-village of Highland county, Ohio, 73 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

CENTRE GROTON, a post-office of New London county, Connecticut.

CENTRE GROVE, a post-office of Muscatine county, Iowa.

CENTRE GUILFORD, a post-office of Piscataquis county, Maine.

CENTRE HARBOR, a post-township of Belknap county, New Hampshire, between Winnipiseogee and Squam lakes, 33 miles N. of Concord. Population, 543.

CENTRE HILL, a small post-village of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike road from Bellefonte to Lewistown, 75 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

CENTRE HILL, a post-office of Stewart county, Georgia.

CENTRE LEBANON, a post-office of York county, Maine.

CENTRE LINCOLNVILLE, a post-office of Waldo county, Maine.

CENTRE LINE, a post-office of Centre county, Pennsylvania.

CENTRE LISLE, a post-office of Broome county, New York.

CENTRE LOVELL, a post-office of Oxford county, Maine.

CENTRE MONTVILLE, a post-office of Waldo county, Maine.

CENTRE MORELAND, a village of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania.

CENTRE OSSIPPEE, a post-office of Carroll county, New Hampshire.

CENTRE POINT, a post-office of Sevier county, Arkansas.

CENTRE POINT, a small post-village of Monroe county, Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, 130 miles S. by W. from Frankfort.

CENTRE POINT, a post-office of Knox county, Illinois.

CENTRE POINT, a post-village of Linn county, Iowa, about 45 miles N. by W. from Iowa City.

CENTRE PORT, a post-village of Suffolk county, New York, on Great Cow Harbor, about 190 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

CENTRE RIDGE, a post-village of Kemper county, Mississippi.

CENTRE RUTLAND, a post-office of Rutland county, Vermont.

CENTRE SANDWICH, a post-office of Carroll county, New Hampshire.

CENTRE SHERMAN, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

CENTRE SIDNEY, a post-office of Kennebeck county, Maine.

CENTRE STAR, a post-office of Lauderdale county, Alabama.

CENTRE STRAFFORD, a post-office of Strafford county, New Hampshire.

CENTRETRON, a post-office of Salem county, New Jersey.

CENTRETRON, a post-office of Huron county, Ohio.

CENTRETRON, a small village of Dubuque county, Iowa.

CENTRETOWN, a post-village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. from the borough of Mercer.

CENTRE VALLEY, a post-office of Otsego county, New York.

CENTRE VALLEY, a post-village of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. from Allentown, contains about 50 inhabitants.

CENTRE VILLAGE, a post-office of Broome county, New York.

CENTRE VILLAGE, a small post-village in Camden county, Georgia.

CENTRE VILLAGE, a village of Jackson county, Georgia, 50 miles E. N. E. from Atlanta.

CENTRE VILLAGE, a post-office of Delaware county, Ohio.

CENTREVILLE, a township in Washington county, Maine. Population, 178.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable township, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the S. side of Cape Cod, 70 miles S. E. from Boston.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village in Kent county, Rhode Island.

CENTREVILLE, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, 45 miles S. E. from Buffalo. Population, 1441.

CENTREVILLE, a small village in Champlain township, Clinton county, New York, on the Northern or Ogdensburg railroad, about 160 miles N. by E. from Albany. Population, near 100.

CENTREVILLE, a small post-village in the E. part of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 7 miles E. N. E. from Flemington.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of New Jersey, on the line between Salem and Cumberland counties, 9 miles N. N. E. from Bridgeton.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Warren county, New Jersey, 10 miles N. E. from Belvidere.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 17 miles N. W. from the borough of Butler. Population, about 350.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on Oil creek, 25 miles N. E. from Meadville, has about 100 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Elk county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Smithport to Milesburg.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. from Easton.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the Clay turnpike, 148 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Union county, Pennsylvania.

CENTREVILLE, a small post-village in New Castle, Delaware, about 50 miles N. by W. from Dover.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village, capital of Queen Anne county, Maryland, 35 miles E. by N. from Annapolis, contains a court house, 1 church, an academy, and about 400 inhabitants. Fish and oysters are abundant in the vicinity.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Fairfax county, Virginia, 27 miles W. from Washington, contains 1 church, and a few stores. Population, about 250.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Monroe county, Virginia, on Indian creek, about 240 miles W. from Richmond.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Tyler county, Virginia, on Middle Island creek, 16 miles from the Ohio river, and 7 miles from Middleburn, the county seat. It has turnpikes leading in several directions, and contains a number of stores.

CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Moore county, North Carolina.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 90 miles N. W. from Columbia.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Camden county, Georgia, 3 miles from St. Mary's river.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Walton county, Georgia, 12½ miles W. from Augusta.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Wilkes county, Georgia, about 66 miles N. W. from Augusta.

CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Leon county, Florida.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bibb county, Alabama, on the Cahawba river, at the lower falls, 38 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village in Amite county, Mississippi, about 40 miles S. E. from Natchez.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Choctaw county, Mississippi.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on the river Teche, (navigable by steamboats,) 60 miles by water from the Gulf of Mexico, and 5 miles below Franklin, the seat of justice. Population, about 200.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Leon county, Texas.

CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Arkansas.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Hickman county, Tennessee, on Duck river, 50 miles S. W. from Nashville. A slack-water navigation is about being opened on the river. There is abundant water-power in the vicinity, and several manufactories of cotton and iron have lately been erected.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Jackson county, Tennessee. The post-office is McLeansville.

CENTREVILLE, a small post-village of Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the road from Paris to Georgetown, 30 miles E. from Frankfort, has 2 stores and about 100 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Belmont county, Ohio, about 60 miles E. from Zanesville.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Clinton county, Ohio.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Delaware county, Ohio, 18 miles N. E. from Columbus.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Gallia county, Ohio, 15 miles W. N. W. from Gallipolis.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Lake county, Ohio, on the Ridge road from Erie, in Pennsylvania, to Cleveland, 182 miles N. E. from Columbus. It has considerable trade.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Medina county, Ohio, about 40 miles S. W. from Cleveland.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village of Montgomery county, Ohio, 9 miles S. by E. from Dayton. The houses are mostly built of stone, quarried on the spot. It is pleasantly situated in a rich and populous district, and has some trade. The village contains 3 churches, and perhaps 500 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of St. Joseph county, Michigan, on Prairie river, 80 miles S. W. from Lansing. The situation is pleasant, and the land around it is highly productive. Population in 1853, about 600.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Allen county, Indiana, 12 miles E. S. E. from Fort Wayne.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Lake county, Indiana, 6 miles N. by E. from Crownpoint.

CENTREVILLE, a small village of Scott county, Indiana, on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus.

CENTREVILLE, a village at the N. E. extremity of Sullivan county, Indiana.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Wayne county, Indiana, on the National road, and on the Central railroad, 63 miles E. from Indianapolis. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, in the midst of a fertile, well-cultivated country. The Whitewater Female College, at this place, is a flourishing school, under the direction of the Methodists. Population, 920.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Adams county, Illinois, 80 miles W. from Springfield.

CENTREVILLE, a small post-village of Fulton county, Illinois, about 60 miles N. W. from Springfield.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Schuyler county, Illinois, 70 miles W. N. W. from Springfield.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village of St. Clair county, Illinois, 9 miles S. W. from Belleville. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has an active business. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans. The village contains 2 or more churches, 2 steam flouring mills, and a few stores.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Callaway county, Missouri, 40 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

CENTREVILLE, a village near the S. E. extremity of Macon county, Missouri, 80 miles N. by W. from Jefferson City.

CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Reynolds county, Missouri.

CENTREVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Appanoose county, Iowa, 3½ miles W. from Chariton river, and 130 S. W. from Iowa City. The State road from Bloomfield to the Missouri river passes through the place. The town contains 2 or 3 churches, 6 dry-goods stores, and numerous mechanic shops. Population, about 200.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Cedar county, Iowa, 26 miles E. from Iowa City.

CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Columbia county, Wisconsin, 40 miles N. N. E. from Madison.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Greene county, Wisconsin, on Sugar river, 35 miles S. from Madison.

CENTREVILLE, a village of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, 12 miles N. by E. from Sheboygan.

CENTRE WHITE CREEK, a small post-village of Washington county, New York, 39 miles N. E. from Albany.

CERALVO, a post-office of Carroll county, Mississippi.

CERES, a post-office of Alleghany county, New York.

CERES, a township forming the N. E. extremity of McKean county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. E. from Smithport. It is drained by Alleghany river. Population, 668.

CERES, a small village of Washington county, Wisconsin, 37 miles N. N. W. from Milwaukee.

CERESCO, a post-office of Calhoun county, Michigan.

CERESCO, a post-township of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, about 20 miles W. N. W. from Fond du Lac. Population, 356.

CERESCO, a post-village in the above township, 85 miles N. W. from Milwaukee, and 20 miles W. from Lake Winnebago, was settled in 1844 by a Fourier Association, called the "Wisconsin Phalanx." They own 1440 acres of prairie land, diversified by groves of oak and maple, and supplied with good water-power and limestone.

CERESTOWN, a thriving post-village of McKean county, Pennsylvania, on the Oswayo creek, about 200 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It has a church and several mills.

CERRO GORDO, a new county in the northern part of Iowa, has an area of 625 square miles. It is drained by Lime creek, a branch of English river, and its tributaries. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located. Named from the celebrated battle-field in Mexico, on which the Americans, under General Scott, gained a decisive victory over the Mexicans, April 17th and 18th, 1847.

CERRO GORDO, a post-office of Gilmer county, Georgia.

CERRO GORDO, a post-office of Holmes county, Florida.

CERRO GORDO, formerly WHITE'S LANDING, a small village of Hardin county, Tennessee, on the Tennessee river, 120 miles S. W. from Nashville. It is a depôt for cotton and staves, which are shipped by the river.

CERRO GORDO, a post-office of Randolph county, Indiana.

CERRO GORDO, a post-office of Piatt county, Illinois.

CERULEAN SPRINGS, a small village in Trigg county, Kentucky, 223 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

CESNA, a township near the centre of Hardin county, Ohio. Population, 303.

CHADD'S FORD, a post-village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Brandywine creek, about 30 miles W. by S. from Philadelphia.

CHAGRES, *chá'grés*,* a seaport town of New Granada, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of Chagres river. Lat. 9° 18' N.; lon. 79° 59' W. It is a mere collection of huts, miserable and extremely unhealthy, with a harbor for vessels drawing only 10 or 12 feet water. Although the entrance of the harbor is rather difficult, always requiring a fair wind, the vessel, when it has once entered, is perfectly secure. Chagres has lately become a station for the mails between Great Britain and Peru, also California, &c. The Aspinwall and Panama railroad across the Isthmus of Panama commences at Aspinwall, situated on the island

of Manzanilla, in Navy bay, 8 or 9 miles N. E. from Chagres.

CHAGRINE river rises in the N. E. part of Ohio, and flows into Lake Erie about 20 miles N. E. from Cleveland.

CHAGRINE, a village of Lake county, Ohio, at the mouth of Chagrine river.

CHAGRINE, or CHAGRIN FALLS, a thriving post-village of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on Chagrine river, 17 miles E. S. E. from Cleveland. The falls of the river produce water-power which is employed in a variety of manufactories; among which are 3 woollen factories, 1 paper mill, 1 axe factory and 2 flouring mills. The village contains 4 churches, 1 academy, and 1 printing office. A large quarry of grindstones is worked at this place.

CHAIN OF ROCKS, a village of Lincoln county, Missouri.

CHAINVILLE, a village of Posey county, Indiana, on the Wabash river, 10 miles N. W. from Mount Vernon.

CHALK LEVEL, a post-office of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

CHALK LEVEL, a post-office of Cumberland county, North Carolina.

CHALK LEVEL, a small village of Benton county, Tennessee, on the Birdsong creek, about 90 miles W. from Nashville.

CHALK LEVEL, a post-office of Hopkins county, Kentucky.

CHALK LEVEL, a post-village of St. Clair county, Missouri, about 100 miles W. S. W. from Jefferson City.

CHALKVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

CHALMERS, a village of Niagara county, New York, 7 miles N. E. from Niagara Falls.

CHAMAHATCHIE, a post-office of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, a small village in the S. part of Meriwether county, Georgia, 64 miles W. from Macon.

CHAMBERS, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 775 square miles. The Chattahoochee river forms part of the E. boundary, and the Tallapoosa river flows through the county. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 17,442 bales of cotton; 876,038 bushels of corn; 166,075 of sweet potatoes, and 118,962 of oats. There were 8 flour and grist mills, 8 saw mills, and 2 carding and felling mills. It contained 41 churches, and 1 newspaper office. There were 1466 pupils attending public schools. The Montgomery and West Point railroad passes through the county. Capital, Chambers Court House. Population, 23,960, of whom 12,802 were free, and 11,158, slaves.

CHAMBERS COURT HOUSE, or LAFAYETTE, capital of Chambers county, Alabama, 164 miles E. by S. from Tuscaloosa. It con-

* This being a Spanish name, the *ch* should always be pronounced as in the English word *child*; and not like *sh*, as we frequently hear it. The *e* in the second syllable is short, as in *less*.

tains, besides the county buildings, a printing office and several stores.

CHAMBERSBURG, a flourishing borough, capital of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the Conococheague creek, at the junction of the Cumberland Valley railroad with the Franklin railroad, 45 miles S. W. from Harrisburg, and 150 miles W. from Philadelphia. It is connected by good turnpike-roads with Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, and by railroad with Philadelphia, Harrisburg, &c. The dwellings are mostly built of brick or stone, and the town exhibits a general appearance of neatness, comfort, and prosperity. It has a fine court house, a bank, a large academy, a female seminary, 8 churches, and 5 newspaper offices. It is surrounded by a highly cultivated, and populous country, forming part of the great limestone valley which extends along the S. E. base of the Blue mountain. The highest points of the ridge in Franklin county are estimated at about 1500 feet above the valley. It has manufactories of cotton, wool, flour, paper, and iron. Population, in 1853, about 4500.

CHAMBERSBURG, a small village of Columbiana county, Ohio, 140 miles N. E. from Columbus.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-village of Montgomery county, Ohio, about 8 miles N. from Dayton, has about 200 inhabitants.

CHAMBERSBURG, a small village of Fountain county, Indiana, on Coal creek, 8 miles E. from Covington.

CHAMBERSBURG, a small post-village of Orange county, Indiana, on the plank-road from New Albany to Paoli, 38 miles W. N. W. from the former.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-office of Pike county, Illinois, 60 miles W. from Springfield.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-village of Clark county, Missouri, 150 miles N. by E. from Jefferson City.

CHAMBERS CREEK, Texas, flows through Ellis county, and unites with the Waxahachi in Navarro county.

CHAMBERS CREEK, a post-office of Navarro county, Texas.

CHAMBER'S MILLS, a post-office of Buckingham county, Virginia.

CHAMBERSIA, a village of Liberty county, Texas, near the N. extremity of Galveston bay.

CHAMBERSVILLE, a post-office of Dallas county, Arkansas.

CHAMBLISSBURG, a post-village of Bedford county, Virginia, 150 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

CHAMPAGNOLLE, sham-pan-yōl, a small post-village of Union county, Arkansas, on the Washita river, about 130 miles S. by W. from Little Rock. The cotton raised in the vicinity is shipped here.

CHAMPAGNOLLE CREEK, of Arkansas, flows through Calhoun county into Washita river.

CHAMPAIGN, a county in the W. central

part of Ohio, contains about 390 square miles. It is intersected by Mad river, and also drained by Buck and other creeks. About half of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. The soil is very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 964,617 bushels of corn; 225,808 of wheat; 170,997 of oats, and 17,870 tons of hay. It contained 34 churches and 2 newspaper offices; 4780 pupils attending public schools, and 520 attending academies or other schools. Mad river furnishes excellent water-power. The county is intersected by the Mad river and Lake Erie railroad, and by the Springfield and Mansfield railroad. Capital, Urbanna. Population, 19,762.

CHAMPAIGN, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 880 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Kaskaskia, Embarras, and Vermilion rivers, and traversed in the N. W. part by the N. fork of Sangamon river. The surface, as the name indicates, consists of an open plain or prairie, interspersed with small groves of good timber. This county comprises a part of the Grand Prairie. The soil is deep, fertile, and durable. Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 441,060 bushels of corn; 38,850 of oats; 1406 tons of hay, and 53,710 pounds of butter. It contained 3 churches. The Chicago branch of the Central railroad is located through the county. Capital, Urbanna. Population, 2649.

CHAMPION, a post-township of Jefferson county, New York, on Black river, 25 miles E. from Sackets Harbor. Population, 2085.

CHAMPION, a post-township in the W. central part of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population, 1070.

CHAMPION SOUTH ROADS, a post-office of Jefferson county, New York.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, between the States of New York and Vermont, extends from Whitehall, in New York, in about 43° 30' N. lat. northward a few miles across the Canada line, to 45° 6' N. lat. It lies between 73° and 73° 30' W. lon. Extreme length, about 130 miles. Its breadth varies from half a mile to 10 miles. If we include the expanse embracing the large islands, the breadth in its widest part will amount to 15 miles. Its principal islands are South and North Hero, and La Motte. Lake Champlain is navigable throughout its length for vessels of near 100 tons. Steamboats run constantly between Whitehall and St. John's, in Canada, except in winter, when the lake is generally covered with solid ice. Navigation usually opens about the middle or latter end of April. The lake abounds with salmon, trout, pike, and other fish. The Sorelle or Richelieu river forms the outlet, and discharges its waters into the St. Lawrence about 80 miles below Montreal.

In favorable weather Lake Champlain presents to the traveller, views of surpassing beauty and magnificence, many of the principal peaks both of the Adirondack group, in New York, and of the Green mountains, in Vermont, being visible from the steamboats, as they pass from one extremity to the other. The name is derived from that of Samuel Champlain, a French naval officer, who discovered this lake in 1609.

CHAMPLAIN, a post-township at the northern extremity of Lake Champlain, in Clinton county, New York. Population, 5067.

CHAMPLAIN, a post-village in the above township, about 164 miles N. by E. from Albany, on Chazy river, and on the Northern railroad, which connects Rouse's Point with Ogdensburg. One newspaper is published here.

CHAMPOAG, a post-office of Marion co., Ogn.

CHANGEFORD, a post-township in the S. E. part of York county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 35 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1614.

CHANCEVILLE, a small post-village of Monmouth county, New Jersey.

CHANCE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Burleson county, Texas.

CHANGERY, a post-office of Howard county, Indiana.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, a post-village of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, 76 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

CHANDELEUR (shan'de-lure') BAY, on the S. E. coast of Louisiana, between St. Bernard parish and the Chandeleur Islands.

CHANDELEUR ISLANDS, E. of Chandeleur bay, and about 65 miles N. by E. from the mouth of the Mississippi. On the N. end of the northern or smaller island is a fixed light 55 feet high. Lat. 30° 1' N., lon. 88° 44' W.

CHANDLER'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

CHANDLERSVILLE, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

CHANDLERSVILLE, a post-village of Muskingum county, Ohio, 10 miles S. E. from Zanesville, the county seat, and 64 miles E. from Columbus, has several churches and stores. Population, near 300.

CHANDLERSVILLE, a small village of Cass county, Illinois.

CHANGEWATER, a small village of Warren county, New Jersey, 12 miles S. E. from Belvidere.

CHANNAGON, a post-village of Will county, Illinois, on the Illinois and Michigan canal, about 45 miles S. W. from Chicago. It has an active business in shipping produce.

CHANNINGVILLE, a post-village of Dubuque county, Iowa, about 80 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

CHANTILLY, a post-office of Fairfax county, Virginia.

CHANTILLY, a post-village of Lincoln county, Missouri, about 50 miles W. N. W. from St. Louis.

CHAPEL HILL, a post-office of Monmouth county, New Jersey.

CHAPEL HILL, a post-village of Orange county, North Carolina, is pleasantly situated on New Hope river, an affluent of Cape Fear river, 28 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh. The situation is healthy, and the water good. The University of North Carolina, at this place, founded in 1789, is a flourishing institution. It had, in 1852, 251 students, and a library of 13,300 volumes.

CHAPEL HILL, a thriving post-village of Washington county, Texas, 120 miles E. from Austin, and 3 miles W. from Brazos river. It is situated in a healthy and populous neighborhood. It has 2 academies (one of them under the direction of the Methodists) in good repute, and from 600 to 800 inhabitants.

CHAPEL HILL, a small post-village of Marshall county, Tennessee, 42 miles S. from Nashville.

CHAPEL HILL, a post-office of Perry county, Ohio.

CHAPEL HILL, a post-office of La Fayette county, Missouri.

CHAPINVILLE, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

CHAPINVILLE, or CHAPINSVILLE, a post-village of Ontario county, New York, on the railroad, 4 or 5 miles N. E. from Canandaigua.

CHAPLAIN, a village of Nelson county, Kentucky, 15 miles E. from Bardstown, has 1 tavern, several stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

CHAPLIN, a post-township of Windham county, Connecticut, 30 miles E. from Hartford, intersected by Natchang river. Population, 796.

CHAPLIN, a post-office of Nelson county, Kentucky.

CHAPLIN, a post-office of Lee county, Illinois.

CHAPLINTON, a small post-village of Barren county, Kentucky, on the Big Barren river, about 130 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

CHAPMAN, a township of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of the Susquehanna river, 20 miles N. W. from Lock Haven. Population, 542.

CHAPMAN, a post-township in the S. E. part of Union county, Pennsylvania, on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, 33 miles N. from Harrisburg. Population, 1501.

CHAPMAN'S FORD, a post-office of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

CHAPMANVILLE, a post-office of Logan county, Virginia.

CHAPOLA RIVER of Florida and Alabama, falls into the Appalachicola.

CHAPPAQUA, a post-village of Westchester county, New York, on the Harlem Railroad, about 40 miles N. N. E. from New York.

CHAPPELL, a post-office of Dallas county, Arkansas.

CHAPPELL'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Newberry District, South Carolina.

CHAPTICO, a small post-village in St. Mary's co., Maryland, about 50 miles S. S. W. from Annapolis.

CHAPULTEPEC, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

CHAPULTEPEC, post-office of Benton co., Tenn.

CHARDON, a post-village, capital of Geauga co., Ohio, in Chardon township, 14 miles from Lake Erie, and 170 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated ridge, about 600 feet above the level of the lake. Two newspapers are issued here. Pop. of the township, 1621; of the village, about 1000.

CHARENTON, a small post-village of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on the east bank of the river Teche, 80 miles, by water, from the Gulf of Mexico.

CHARITON, of **GRAND CHARITON** river, of Iowa and Missouri, rises in the S. part of Iowa, and flows S. E. through Appanoose county to the boundary between those States. It then pursues a southerly course, and falls into the Missouri river near the S. extremity of Chariton county, and a few miles above Glasgow. Its whole length is estimated at 250 miles, for about 50 of which it is navigable by keel-boats. *Branches*.—The East Chariton rises near the N. border of Macon county, and flowing first southward and then S. W., enters the main stream in Chariton county, about 1 mile from its mouth. The Middle fork rises in Macon county, and flowing S. S. W. falls into the East Chariton about 10 miles N. from Glasgow.

CHARITON, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of 740 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Missouri river, on the West by Grand river, and intersected by the Chariton river, from which it derives its name. The county is also drained by Yellow and Wolf creeks. The surface is generally undulating, and diversified by forests and beautiful prairies, the soil of which is fertile and well adapted to pasturage. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2,667,908 pounds of tobacco; 377,397 bushels of corn; 14,592 of wheat, and 34,170 of oats. It contained 12 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. There were 1000 pupils attending public schools, 500 attending academies or other schools. Stone coal and limestone are abundant in the county. The streams furnish motive-power for a number of mills. Capital, Keytesville. Population, 7514, of whom 5736 were free, and 1778, slaves.

CHARITON, a small village in Chariton county, Missouri, near the Missouri river, about 62 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

CHARITON, a post-village of Lucas county, Iowa, about 110 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

CHARITON MILLS, a small village of Adair county, Missouri.

CHARITON MILLS, a village of Schuyler county, Missouri, on Chariton river.

CHARITY, a post-office of Lincoln county, Tennessee.

CHARLEMONT, a post-township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by N. from Boston, intersected by Deerfield river. Population, 1173.

CHARLEMONT, a post-office of Bedford county, Virginia.

CHARLES county, in the S. W. part of Maryland, bordering on the Potomac, which separates it from Virginia, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Potomac, and also drained by the Wicomico river. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil indifferent. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 458,348 bushels of corn; 149,533 of wheat; 25,684 of oats; and 2,862,300 pounds of tobacco. It contained 23 churches and 1 newspaper office. There were 784 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending academies or other schools. The oak, chestnut, ash, cedar, and locust are indigenous in the county. The Potomac river is navigable on the border. Charles County was first settled in 1640. Capital, Port Tobacco. Population, 16,162, of whom 6578 were free, and 9584 slaves.

CHARLES CITY, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 184 square miles. James river forms its entire boundary on the S. and the Chickahominy on the N. and E. The surface is rolling. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 178,940 bushels of corn, and 81,229 of wheat. There were 6 saw mills. It contained 13 churches, and 92 pupils attending academies or other schools. James river is navigable by steamboats on the border of the county. Charles City was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. It has given birth to two Presidents of the United States, Harrison and Tyler. Capital, Charles City Court House. Population, 5200, of whom 2436 were free, and 2764 slaves.

CHARLES CITY COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Charles City county, Virginia, 30 miles S. S. E. from Richmond.

CHARLES RIVER rises in Worcester county, Massachusetts, and, pursuing a winding course through Norfolk and Middlesex counties, it meets the tide-waters and forms part of Boston harbor. It is navigable to Watertown, 7 miles W. of Boston.

CHARLES RIVER, a mill-stream of Washington county, Rhode Island, unites with Wood river, to form the Pawcatuck.

CHARLES RIVER VILLAGE, a post-office of Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

CHARLESTON, a district in the S. E. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic. Area, 1906 square miles. The Santee river forms its boundary on the N. N. E. It is drained by the Ashley and Cooper rivers, which unite to form the harbor of Charles-

ton. The surface is level, and being but little elevated above tide-water, is in some places subject to inundation. The soil is generally sandy, and some portions of it are very productive. The palmetto and pine are among the indigenous forest-trees. Rice, cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 15,700,603 pounds of rice; 4221 bales of cotton; 498,972 bushels of sweet potatoes; and 818,737 of corn. The quantity of sweet potatoes was the greatest produced by any county in the United States. It contained 1 cotton factory, 3 rice mills, 10 saw and planing mills, 2 turpentine distilleries, 2 coach factories, and 1 sugar refinery. There were 92 churches, and 14 newspaper establishments; 1311 pupils attending public schools, and 2975 attending academies or other schools. A canal, 22 miles long, has been opened in this district, from the Santee to the Cooper river; and the South Carolina Railroad terminates at Charleston, the capital of the district. Charleston is by far the most populous district in the state. Population, 72,805, of whom 28,429 were free, and 44,376 slaves.

CHARLESTON, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 75 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1283.

CHARLESTON, a township of Orleans county, Vermont, 55 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1008.

CHARLESTON, a post-township of Montgomery county, New York, 36 miles W. N. W. from Albany, borders on Schoharie river. Population, 2216.

CHARLESTON, a small village of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 10 miles W. from Flemington.

CHARLESTON, a post-township of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, 3 miles E. from Wellsborough. Population, 1470.

CHARLESTON, a small post-village of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

CHARLESTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Kanawha county, Virginia, is situated on the Kanawha river, 60 miles from its mouth, and at its confluence with Elk river, 308 miles W. by N. from Richmond. The river at this place is about 300 yards wide, and is navigable by steamboats at all seasons. The principal thoroughfare from Richmond to the Ohio river passes through the town, which is the centre of an active trade. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a branch bank, and a printing office. The district court of the United States is held here twice each year. The county contains abundance of coal and a number of salt springs. Large quantities of salt are manufactured a few miles from Charleston. Population, 1092.

CHARLESTON, a port of entry, capital of a district of its own name, and the largest city of South Carolina, is situated on a tongue

of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below the town, and form a spacious harbour, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's island, 7 miles below. It is 118 miles N. E. from Savannah, 580 S. W. from Baltimore, and 540 from Washington. Lat. 32° 46', N. lon. 79° 57' W. Cooper and Ashley rivers are from 30 to 40 feet deep, the former 1400, and the latter 2100 yards wide. The ground on which the city is built is elevated 8 or 9 feet above the level of the harbor at high tide, which rises about six feet, flowing by the city with a strong current, thus contributing to its salubrity. A sandbar extends across the mouth of the harbor, affording, however, two entrances, of which the deepest, near Sullivan's island, has 16 feet of water at low tide. The harbor is defended by Fort Pinckney and Fort Johnson, each on an island, the former two and the latter four miles below the city, and also by Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's island.

Charleston is regularly built, and extends about 2 miles in length and nearly 1½ miles in breadth. The streets, many of which are 60 or 70 feet broad, and bordered with the Pride of India and other beautiful shade-trees, pass, for the most part, parallel to each other, from the Cooper to the Ashley river, and are intersected by others nearly at right angles. Many of the houses are of brick, some of which are in a style of superior elegance; others are of wood, neatly painted, and embowered during the summer season amid a profusion of foliage and flowers. The dwellings are often furnished with piazzas extending to the roof, and ornamented with vines or creepers, while the gardens attached to them are adorned with the orange, peach, and other choice trees, and a variety of shrubbery.

Institutions.—Charleston contains numerous educational and literary institutions, among which may be mentioned the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, a flourishing school, founded in 1833. The Charleston college was founded in 1785, chartered anew in 1791, and again re-organized in 1837. This institution has of late been greatly improved; extensive additions have been made to the main building, and another professorship established, entitled the chair of Intellectual Philosophy and Greek Literature. It is now in a very prosperous condition, with an able faculty, and the number of students steadily increasing. The Literary and Philosophical Society has a valuable collection of specimens in natural history. The Apprentices' Association possesses a library of 10,000 volumes, and maintains an annual course of lectures upon scientific subjects. The City Library numbers about 20,000 volumes. There are also in the city a high-school and several common schools, all of which are in a flourishing condition. The high-school was es-

tablished in 1839, and is endowed with \$1000 per annum for a hundred years. The number of pupils in attendance is usually from 130 to 150. The orphan asylum is richly endowed, and accommodates about 150 children. The building is one of the most remarkable in the city. A commodious almshouse is provided for the poor. Charleston contains about 30 churches, a theatre, several first-class hotels, (one of which, the City Hotel, cost \$150,000,) 4 cotton presses, a cotton factory, 5 or 6 engine manufactories, a large number of grist mills, 5 ship-yards, and an extensive dry-dock, at which the largest vessels, with their cargoes, can be drawn up in about three hours. There are also in the city 9 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$11,153,582, 6 individual incorporated banks having an aggregate capital of \$8,030,235 and a circulation of \$3,944,660, and several insurance and other incorporated companies. Two of the nine banks of Charleston, with a capital of \$1,000,000 each, were chartered by the legislature of 1852-53.

Commerce.—The chief exports of Charleston are cotton and rice. The average crop of sea-island cotton, in South Carolina, is from 22,000 to 23,000 bales, about two-thirds of which comes to Charleston; the rest goes to Savannah. The rice crop of the state is usually in the neighborhood of 130,000 tierces, of which Charleston receives all, except 1000 or 1500 tierces going to Georgetown. During the year ending August 31st, 1851, Charleston exported 15,000 bales of sea-island cotton; 394,683 bales of upland cotton; 125,166 tierces of cleaned rice; 443,723 bushels of rough rice, and 18,135,231 feet of lumber. Tobacco was also exported in considerable quantities. The total amount of the exports during the year 1852 was \$12,899,620. Charleston exports more rice than any other city in the Union, and is surpassed only by New Orleans and Mobile in the exportation of cotton. In 1820 the imports were nearly equal to one-half of the exports; now they are only about one-eighth. The revenue collected at this port in 1801, amounted to \$2,257,100; in 1843 it had fallen to \$158,405, being the smallest amount collected any one year, with the exception of 1814, since the establishment of the federal government. This decline is explained by the fact that the imports which formerly came directly to Charleston, are now entered at Northern ports. The imports in 1852 were \$1,767,943, of which \$1,285,716 were by American vessels, and \$481,627 by foreign vessels. Charleston formerly was extensively engaged in ship-building, but of late years this business has very much declined. During the year ending June 30th, 1852, only 3 schooners and 3 steamers, with an aggregate burthen of 851 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were built. The number of ships and brigs owned and sailing

from this port, is also much smaller than it was ten years ago. Still the commerce is important. There are lines of steamers—three steamships to New York, one to Philadelphia, one to Baltimore, and one to Havana; of sailing vessels—11 ships, 2 barques, 8 brigs, and 5 schooners to New York; 3 barques and 3 brigs to Boston; 3 barques, 3 brigs, and 3 schooners to New Orleans; 2 brigs and 8 or 9 schooners to Philadelphia, and 5 or 6 schooners to Baltimore. Besides these there are a large number of vessels of various classes engaged in foreign commerce. The entire shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 22,526 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons registered, and 19,616 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed.

The great extent of railroads that open communication with the interior, affords Charleston superior advantages for inland trade. The Hamburg railroad, 136 miles in length, was, at the time of its completion in 1833, the longest railroad in the world. Other railroads, recently constructed, connect it not only with the principal towns of North and South Carolina and Georgia, but with Chattanooga and Nashville, thereby opening communication with the navigable waters of the Tennessee, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers. A line of steamboats makes daily trips to Wilmington, connecting with the great Northern route. Steamboats also ply between Charleston and the places along the coast.

The press of Charleston comprises 4 daily and 4 or 5 weekly papers, besides several other periodicals. The "Medical Journal," issued every two months, ranks among the first publications of the kind in the Union.

The citizens of Charleston are distinguished for their hospitality and refinement, and perhaps no place in the United States affords more agreeable society. In winter it is particularly pleasant as a residence, and is much resorted to by persons from other parts of the Union.

History.—The city of Charleston is one of the most ancient in the United States, its foundations having been laid in 1672. Some fifteen years afterwards, a company of French refugees, exiled from their native country on account of their religious faith, settled in South Carolina, a part of them at Charleston. From this noble stock, the French Huguenots, have sprung some of the first families of Charleston. In 1731 the city contained 600 houses and 5 churches, and in 1744, 230 vessels were laden at its wharves. It was incorporated in 1783. On the 28th of June, 1776, the garrison on Sullivan's island, consisting of 400 men, under the command of Colonel Moultrie, sustained an assault from a British squadron of nine ships of war, and triumphantly repulsed them, losing only 32 men killed and wounded, while the enemy's loss amounted to nearly 200. Charleston was afterwards besieged by the British under Sir Henry Clinton, from

the 1st April, 1780, until May 12th, when it was surrendered by General Lincoln. It was held by the enemy until May, 1782. Charleston has suffered greater disasters by fire than almost any city in the United States. In 1778, 252 houses were consumed, and in 1796 nearly a third part of the city, involving a destruction of property to the amount of \$2,500,000. Again, at the great fire in 1838, the loss was estimated at \$5,000,000. Population in 1800, 18,711; 1810, 24,711; 1820, 24,780; 1830, 30,289; 1840, 29,261; 1850, 42,958, of which 14,692 were slaves.

Charleston Lighthouse, on Lighthouse Island, Charleston Harbor, is 125½ feet high, and exhibits a revolving light. Lat. 32° 42' N., lon. 79° 54' 12" W.

CHARLESTON, a small post-village in Tallahatchee county, Mississippi, about 125 miles N. from Jackson.

CHARLESTON, a small post-village of Bradley county, Tennessee, on the Hiwassee river, and on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, 75 miles S. W. from Knoxville, has about 200 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON, a small village of Cass county, Michigan, 174 miles W. from Detroit, has about 80 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON, a post-township in the E. part of Kalamazoo county, Michigan. Population, 846.

CHARLESTON, a small village of Hancock county, Indiana, 25 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

CHARLESTON, a post-township in the central part of Coles county, Illinois. Population, 849.

CHARLESTON, a small post-village, capital of Coles county, Illinois, on the border of Grand prairie, near Embarras river, 81 miles E. by S. from Springfield. The route of the Alton and Terre Haute railroad passes through it.

CHARLESTON, a village of Adair county, Missouri, 110 miles N. by W. from Jefferson City.

CHARLESTON, a post-village, capital of Mississippi county, Missouri, about 6 miles S. W. from the Mississippi river, and 260 miles E. S. E. from Jefferson City.

CHARLESTON, a pleasant post-village of Lee county, Iowa, about 8 miles W. from the Mississippi river, and 18 miles N. N. W. from Keokuk. It is on the route of the plank-road which is progressing from Keokuk up the valley of the Des Moines, and is surrounded by a beautiful, fertile farming region. Population in 1851, about 500.

CHARLESTON FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Montgomery county, New York.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hamp., on the E. side of the Conn., and on the Sullivan railroad, 50 miles W. of Concord. It contains a bank. Pop., 1644.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-township of Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence railroad, 15 miles S. W. of Newport. Population 694.

CHARLESTOWN, a city and seaport of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, is situated on a peninsula immediately N. of Boston, with which it is connected by the Warren and Charles River bridges. It is 237 miles by railroad N. E. from New York; 200 miles E. by S. from Albany; and 111 miles S. S. W. from Portland; lat. 42° 2' N., lon. 71° 3' 33" W. The peninsula extends from the mainland of Summerville about two miles in a south-easterly direction, between two small estuaries, formed by the Mystic and Charles rivers. These are crossed by two public bridges; the one on the right leading from Prison Point to East Cambridge, and the other to Chelsea and Malden. The surface is remarkably uneven, and near the centre rises into two prominences called Bunker's and Breed's Hills, the summits and slopes of which afford delightful sites for dwellings. The streets, though irregular, are generally spacious and finely shaded. Two broad avenues, Main and Bunker Hill streets, extend nearly through the entire length of the peninsula. These are intersected at various angles by those passing from the Mystic to Charles River, and others leading to different sections of the city. Charlestown is, for the most part, handsomely built, and contains a large number of elegant mansions. Its healthy atmosphere and proximity to Boston have made it a favorite place of residence to many of the merchants and business men of that city. The principal public buildings are the churches, 8 or 9 in number, a bank, and a State's prison. The latter is situated at the western extremity of the city, on what is called Prison Point. It consists of an octagonal centre, with four wings, having its interior arrangements upon the Auburn plan. The chief object of interest, however, to persons visiting Charlestown, is the Bunker Hill Monument, erected in commemoration of the first great battle fought between the English and Americans. It stands on Breed's Hill, usually called Bunker Hill, near the spot where the brave Warren fell. Its foundations, which are 50 feet above the level of the sea, are enclosed 12 feet under ground. The corner-stone was laid by the Marquis La Fayette, June 17th, 1825, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. June 17th, 1843, the completion of the monument was celebrated, in the presence of the President of the United States, many of the members of his cabinet, and a vast concourse of citizens. It consists of a plain granite shaft, 220 feet high, 31 feet square at the base, and 15 at the top. Within is a winding stairway, by which it is ascended to a chamber immediately under the apex, 11 feet in diameter, containing four windows, which afford a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding scenery. In this chamber are two of the four cannon which constituted the whole train of field artillery possessed by the Americans at the commence-

ment of the war, in April, 1775. These two pieces are named respectively Hancock and Adams.

The United States navy-yard at Charlestown, established about the year 1798, is situated at the foot of Bunker Hill. It occupies an area of from 70 to 80 acres, extending from the mouth of Charles river to Chelsea bridge, and is enclosed on the land side by a high stone wall. The dry-dock, at its upper end, was completed in 1833, at a cost of \$670,089. It is constructed of chiselled granite, 341 feet long, and 80 wide, having a depth of 30 feet. The first vessel received was the United States frigate Constitution. There are also in the yard four large ship-houses, a granite ropewalk 1300 feet long, the dwellings of the officers, and naval stores to the amount of some \$2,000,000. Connected with it, is a naval hospital, located in Chelsea.

Charlestown is memorable for its sufferings during the Revolutionary war. In the early part of the battle of Bunker Hill, fought June 17th, 1775, the town was set on fire by the British and burned to the ground. Incorporated a city in 1847. Population, 17,216.

CHARLESTOWN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 25 miles W. N. W. from Philadelphia; drained by Pickering creek. Population, 979.

CHARLESTOWN, a small village in the above township, on Pickering creek, 12 miles N. from West Chester, containing 2 churches, a cotton factory, and about 20 dwellings.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-village of Cecil county, Maryland, on the North-East river, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, about 44 miles E. N. E. from Baltimore.

CHARLESTOWN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Virginia, on the Winchester and Potomac railroad, 168 miles N. from Richmond, 60 miles N. W. from Washington, and 8 miles S. W. from Harper's Ferry. It is surrounded by a fertile and beautiful region, which forms part of the Valley of Virginia. Colonel Charles Washington, a brother of General Washington, resided at this place, and was the proprietor of the land on which the town is built. Charlestown contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 academy, 1 bank, and about a dozen stores. Population estimated at 1500.

CHARLESTOWN, a small post-village of Franklin county, Arkansas.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Clarke county, Ohio, on the railroad, 40 miles W. S. W. from Columbus.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-township in the E. central part of Portage county, Ohio. Population, 809.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Portage county, Ohio, 6 miles east from Ravenna.

CHARLESTOWN, a thriving post-village of Charleston township, capital of Clarke county, Indiana, is situated $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Ohio river, and 15 miles N. N. E. from Louis-

ville, in Kentucky. It is surrounded by excellent land, and has an active business. It contains a large court house, a county seminary, a female high school, and 4 or 5 churches. First settled in 1808. Population in 1853, estimated at 1600. Population of the township in 1850, 3902.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-village of Calumet county, Wisconsin.

CHARLEVOIX, an unorganized county in the N. part of Michigan, borders on Lake Michigan. Area estimated at 620 square miles. Its outline is indented by Little Traverse bay. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county.

CHARLEY'S RANCHO, a post-office of Butte county, California.

CHARLOE, a small post-village, capital of Paulding county, Ohio, on the Auglaize river, and on the Miami canal, 137 miles N. W. from Columbus. It was laid out in 1840.

CHARLOTTE county in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 550 square miles. Staunton river washes its entire S. W. border. The surface is uneven; the soil is partly fertile and partly poor. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 3,868,040 pounds of tobacco; 372,867 bushels of corn; 85,653 of wheat; and 171,872 of oats. There was one tannery, besides some other establishments. It contained 25 churches, and 436 pupils attending public schools. The Richmond and Danville railroad passes through the county. Formed from Lunenburg in 1794. Capital, Marysville. Population, 13,955, of whom 4967 were free, and 8988, slaves.

CHARLOTTE, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, 20 miles N. E. of Machias. Population, 718.

CHARLOTTE, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., on the E. side of Lake Champlain, and on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, 11 miles W. of Montpelier. Pop. of the township, 1634.

CHARLOTTE, a township of Chautauque county, New York, about 15 miles N. E. from Maysville. Population, 1718.

CHARLOTTE, formerly PORT GENESEE, a post-village of Monroe county, New York, on Genesee river, near its entrance into Lake Ontario, 7 miles N. from Rochester. It has a steamboat landing, and several warehouses.

CHARLOTTE, a thriving town, capital of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on Sugar creek, 158 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh. It is one of the principal towns in the W. part of the State, and has rapidly increased for a few years past, in consequence of the gold mines which have been opened in the vicinity. A branch mint has been established here for the purpose of coining the gold. This town is the terminus of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, lately finished, and of the Central railroad of North Carolina, now in progress of construction. It contains seven-

ral churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. A plank-road, 120 miles long, extends to Fayetteville. Pop. in 1853, about 2500.

CHARLOTTE, a post-village, capital of Dickson county, Tennessee, on the road from Nashville to Memphis, 38 miles W. from Nashville. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE, a post-village, capital of Eaton county, Michigan, about 20 miles S. W. from Lansing, and 2 miles N. from Battle creek.

CHARLOTTE, a post-office of Grant county, Wisconsin.

CHARLOTTE CENTRE, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE. See **MARYSVILLE**.

CHARLOTTE HALL, a small post-village in St. Mary's county, Maryland, about 45 miles S. S. W. from Annapolis.

CHARLOTTE HARBOR, or **BOCA GRANDE**, on the W. coast of Florida, sheltered from the sea by several islands. It is about 25 miles long, and from 8 to 10 miles wide, but very shoal, having a depth of only 10 or 12 feet. The entrance, which is about three-fourths of a mile wide and 6 fathoms deep, lies between Boca Grande Key and Gasperillo Key. This harbor is noted for producing the finest oysters and the greatest variety of fish, wild-fowl, and deer of any upon the whole coast.

CHARLOTTE RIVER, a small stream in the S. E. central part of New York, forms part of the boundary between Otsego, Schoharie, and Delaware counties. It flows into the east branch of the Susquehanna.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a flourishing town, capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, on the right bank of the Rivanna river, and on the Central railroad, 81 miles W. by N. from Richmond, and 123 miles S. W. from Washington. It is beautifully situated in a fertile valley, and is connected by railroad with Richmond and other towns. One mile W. from the town is the University of Virginia, which was founded in 1819, under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson, and is endowed by the state. In 1852 it had 400 students, and a library of 18,000 volumes. An observatory is attached to this institution. Monticello, the residence of Jefferson, who was a native of Albemarle county, is 3 miles distant. Charlottesville contains churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists, 2 banks, and 4 newspaper offices. Population in 1853, about 2600.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post-village in Hancock county, Indiana, on the Indiana Central railroad, about 30 miles E. from Indianapolis.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

CHARLTON, a post-township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, about 12 miles S. W. from Worcester. Population, 2052.

CHARLTON, a post-township of Saratoga

county, New York, 25 miles N. N. W. from Albany. Population, 1902.

CHARLTON DEPÔT, a post-office of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

CHARTIERS, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, 3 miles below Pittsburg.

CHARTIERS, a post-township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles S. W. from Pittsburg, drained by Chartiers creek. Population, 1677.

CHARTIERS CREEK, Pennsylvania, rises in Washington county, and flows into the Ohio river 4 miles below Pittsburg.

CHASEVILLE, a post-office of Murray county, Georgia.

CHASEVILLE, a small post-village of Benton county, Tennessee, on Birdsong creek.

CHATAUQUE. See **CHAUTAUQUE**.

CHATEAUGUAY, shât'ô-gay', a river which rises in the E. part of Franklin county, New York, and passing through a lake of its own name, falls into the St. Lawrence river in Canada, 5 or 6 miles below La Chine.

CHATEAUGUAY, a post-township of Franklin county, New York, 12 miles N. E. from Malone, is drained by the river of same name, and crossed by the Northern railroad. Population, 3728.

CHATEAUGUAY LAKE in Clinton county, New York, is from 3 to 4 miles long.

CHATFIELD, a post-township in the N. part of Crawford county, Ohio. Population, 1351.

CHATHAM, a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is traversed by the Haw and Deep rivers, which unite in the S. E. part and form the Cape Fear; it is also drained by Rocky and New Hope rivers. The surface is diversified; the soil is generally clayey and productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cotton, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 625,828 bushels of corn; 126,178 of wheat; 99,660 of oats; 4893 tons of hay; and 960 bales of cotton. Extensive beds of stone coal have recently been opened in the county, near Deep river. This stream has been rendered navigable by small boats as high as the coal mines. A plank-road is in progress through this county, from Deep river to the Central railroad. Organized in 1770, and named in honor of the illustrious orator William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Capital, Pittborough. Population, 18,449, of whom 12,464 were free, and 5985, slaves.

CHATHAM, a county forming the E. extremity of Georgia, bordering on the sea, has an area of 358 square miles. The Savannah river forms its boundary on the N. E. and the Ogeechee on the S. W. The surface is level, and partly occupied by swamps. The soil near the rivers is rich, adapted to the cultivation of rice; other parts are sandy and sterile. Cotton, Indian corn, rice, and fruits of various kinds are cultivated. In

1850 this county produced 580 bales of cotton; 57,427 bushels of corn; and 19,453,750 pounds of rice. It contained 3 brick-yards, and 1 sash and blind manufactory; 14 churches, 4 newspaper establishments; 80 pupils attending public schools, and 457 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the Central railroad. Chatham is the most populous county in the state. Capital, Savannah. Population, 23,901, of whom 9883 were free, and 14,018, slaves.

CHATHAM, a township of Carroll county, New Hampshire, 70 miles N. E. from Concord. Population, 516.

CHATHAM, a post-township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 80 miles S. E. from Boston. Population, 2439.

CHATHAM, a post-township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, about 17 miles S. by E. from Hartford, noted for its extensive quarries of freestone. Population, 525.

CHATHAM, a post-township of Columbia county, New York, 18 miles S. by E. from Albany, is intersected by the Western railroad. Population, 3839.

CHATHAM, a post-township of Morris county, New Jersey, on the Passaic river, 6 miles S. E. from Morristown, intersected by the Morris and Essex railroad. Population, 2469.

CHATHAM, a handsome post-village in the above township, on the Passaic river, and on the Morris and Essex railroad, 16 miles W. from Newark. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several stores.

CHATHAM, a small post-village of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Lancaster to Wilmington, in Delaware, about 68 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

CHATHAM, a township of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. N. W. from Wells-borough. Population, 1208.

CHATHAM, a post-office of Smyth county, Virginia.

CHATHAM, a small post-village of Licking county, Ohio, has 250 inhabitants.

CHATHAM, a township in the W. part of Medina county, Ohio. Population, 1167.

CHATHAM, a post-village of Sangamon county, Illinois, on the Alton and Springfield railroad, 10 miles S. S. W. from Springfield, is surrounded by a rich farming district, and has several stores.

CHATHAM, a post-office of Buchanan county, Iowa.

CHATHAM CENTRE, a small post-village of Chatham township, Columbia county, New York, on the Western railroad, 18 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

CHATHAM CENTRE, a post-office of Medina county, Ohio.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, a post-village in Chatham township, Columbia county, New York, at the junction of the Harlem railroad with the Western railroad, 23 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

CHATHAM HARBOR, at the E. extremity of

Cape Cod, Massachusetts. It is well protected from the sea, and has 20 feet of water at low tide. The Chatham Lights are inside of Chatham Harbor, on James' Head, near the S. E. extremity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. They are fixed, two in number, with an elevation of 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $41^{\circ} 40' 20''$ N., lat. $69^{\circ} 57' 12''$ W.

CHATHAM HILL, a post-office of Smyth county, Virginia.

CHATHAM RUN, a post-office of Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

CHATHAM VALLEY, a post-office of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, a large river of Georgia, a branch of the Appalachian, rises on the declivity of the Blue Ridge, in Habersham county, in the N. E. part of the state, and flows first S. W. through the gold region of Upper Georgia, until it strikes the boundary between Georgia and Alabama, at West Point. Below this its general direction is southward, and it forms the W. boundary of Georgia, through the whole of its subsequent course, to its junction with Flint river. Its length is estimated at 550 miles. Steamboats of 200 tons navigate this river during eight months of the year, from November to June, and ascend as far as Columbus, which is about 350 miles from the Gulf. The rapids, at the limit of navigation, produce excellent water-power. It is said that the vertical rise of the water in the course of a year sometimes amounts to 60 feet. (*White's Statistics of Georgia.*) The chief towns on its banks are West Point, Columbus, Eufaula, and Fort Gaines.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, a post-village of Gadsden county, Florida, at the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee rivers, 42 miles N. W. of Tallahassee. It contains a United States arsenal, and about 50 inhabitants.

CHATTANOOGA creek, of Georgia and Tennessee, rises in Walker county, Georgia, and enters the Tennessee near Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, a flourishing post-village of Hamilton county, Tennessee, on the Tennessee river, 250 miles by water below Knoxville, and 140 miles S. E. from Nashville. It is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and of the Western and Atlantic railroad, which connects it with the chief towns of Georgia. The Tennessee river is navigable by steam during about eight months in the year, and by small boats at all times. These circumstances render Chattanooga one of the most important and flourishing towns of the state. Since the completion of the Western and Atlantic railroad, in 1850, the population has increased at the rate of about 100 per month. The surplus productions of East Tennessee, and of part of Middle Tennessee, are mostly shipped from this point. The surrounding region is liberally supplied with water-power and timber, and the hills contain

abundance of stone coal and iron ore. Chattanooga has 1 steam saw mill, 2 sash and blind factories, 3 cabinet factories, in which steam-power is used, 4 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. The manufacture of iron has also been commenced. Laid out in 1839. Population in 1853, estimated at 3500.

CHATTOOGA river, one of the head branches of the Savannah, rises near the S. frontier of North Carolina, and flows S. W. along the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia. After passing the mouth of Tallula creek, it takes the name of Tugaloo river.

CHATTOOGA, a small river of Georgia and Alabama, rises in Walker county, near the N. W. extremity of Georgia, and flowing S. W., enters the Coosa in Cherokee county, Alabama.

CHATTOOGA, a county in the N. W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 360 square miles. It is intersected by the Chattooga river, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the Eukalanaqua, Amuchee, and Snake creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified by productive valleys and wooded mountains, connected with the Blue Ridge. The most considerable elevations bear the local names of Taylor's Ridge, John's mountain, and Dirtseller mountain. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1668 bales of cotton; 301,180 of corn; 36,481 of oats, and 52,986 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 cotton factory, 1 cabinet-ware manufactory, and 4 tanneries. There were 19 churches, 330 pupils attending public schools, and 20 attending an academy. The county contains quarries of limestone and marble, and an abundance of iron and lead ore, with several fine mineral springs. Capital, Summer-ville. Population, 6815, of whom 5130 were free, and 1680, slaves.

CHATTOOGAVILLE, a post-village of Chattooga county, Georgia, on the N. W. side of Chattooga river, about 200 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

CHAUMONT, (shū-mō,) a post-village of Jefferson county, New York, on Chaumont bay of Lake Ontario, and on the Rome and Watertown railroad, 14 miles N. W. from Watertown. It has a good harbor, and contains a number of stores and mills. A river of the same name enters the bay at this place.

CHAUNCEY, a thriving post-village of Athens county, Ohio, on the Hocking river and Hocking canal, 65 miles S. E. from Columbus. It has coal mines and salt works in the vicinity.

CHAUNCEYVILLE, a post-office of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin.

CHAUTAUQUE, shā-tau'que, the most western county of New York, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by Lake Erie, and on the W. and

S. by Pennsylvania, and is drained by Conewango creek with its tributaries, and several smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The Chautauque ridge passes through this county at from 3 to 10 miles distance from the lake; between this ridge and the lake the surface is nearly level, or moderately uneven. The soil is generally good, and along the lake shore and the banks of its numerous streams, very fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 513,827 bushels of corn; 614,392 of oats; 319,026 of potatoes; 125,947 tons of hay, and 2,706,612 pounds of butter. There were 36 flour and grist mills, 160 saw mills, 12 carding and fulling mills, 32 tanneries, 6 iron foundries, 4 woollen factories, and 4 edge-tool factories. Bog, iron ore, shell marble, and sulphur springs are found in this county. There are also several springs, emitting carburetted hydrogen; the gas from one of which, near Fredonia, has been successfully employed for lighting the dwellings in the village. It contained 86 churches, and 9 newspaper offices; 17,720 pupils attending public schools, and 938 attending academies and other schools. By means of the Conewango creek, which falls into the Alleghany, a branch of the Ohio, a boat navigation is open from within 10 miles of Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico. The railroad connecting Buffalo with Erie, in Pennsylvania, traverses the county, and the New York and Erie railroad partly intersects it. Capital, Maysville. Population, 50,493.

CHAUTAUQUE, a post-township of Chautauque county, New York, situated on the lake of same name, about 5 miles S. E. from Lake Erie. Population, 2622.

CHAUTAUQUE LAKE, near the S. W. extremity of New York, in the central part of Chautauque county, is a beautiful expanse of water, 18 miles long, and from one to three miles wide. It is about 730 feet above Lake Erie, and 1290 above the Atlantic ocean; being, it is said, the highest navigable water on the continent. Steamboats run from Maysville, at its N. extremity, to the commencement of the outlet, whence small boats can descend to the Alleghany river. The name "Chautauque," or "Chatauqua," is a corruption of an Indian phrase, signifying a "foggy place," and was given in consequence of the mists which frequently rise from the surface of this mountain lake.

CHAUTAUQUE VALLEY, a post-office of Alleghany county, New York.

CHAZY, a township in the N. part of Clinton county, New York, intersected by Chazy river.

CHAZY, a small post-village in Champlain township, Clinton county, New York, about 128 miles N. by E. from Albany.

CHAZY LAKE, one of the sources of the Chazy river, in Clinton county, New York, is about 4 miles long.

CRAZY RIVER, of Clinton county, New York, falls into Lake Champlain, near its N. extremity.

CHEAPSIDE, a small village of Essex county, New Jersey, 10 miles W. from Newark.

CHEAP VALLEY, a post-office of Henry county, Tennessee.

CHEAT BRIDGE, a post-office of Preston county, Virginia.

CHEAT RIVER, of Virginia, the largest affluent of the Monongahela, is formed by the junction of the Laurel, Glade, Shavers, and Dry forks, which rise among the Alleghany mountains, near the northern border of Pocahontas county, and unite in the N. central part of Randolph county. Flowing thence N. and N. W. through Preston and Monongalia counties, it enters the Monongahela at the S. W. extremity of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. It traverses a hilly country, abounding in stone coal and iron, and well adapted to grazing. It is navigable 40 miles above Rowlesburg, (on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad,) though not in the lower part of its course, and furnishes fine water-power at several places.

CHEBOYGAN, an unorganized county of Michigan, forms the northern extremity of the lower Peninsula, bordering on the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron. The area is estimated at 500 square miles. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county, which has but few white inhabitants.

CHEBOYGAN RIVER of Michigan. See **SHEBOYGAN**.

CHEHAW, a small river of South Carolina, flowing into St. Helena sound.

CHEEKSVILLE, a post-office of Marion county, Tennessee, 122 miles S. E. from Nashville.

CHEEKTOWAGA, a post-office of Erie county, New York.

CHEESEQUAKES, a post-office of Middlesex county, New Jersey.

CHEFONTE, or **CHIFUNCTE**, a small river of Louisiana, flows southward through Tammany parish, into Lake Pontchartrain.

CHELMSFORD, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 23 miles N. W. of Boston. Population, 2097.

CHELSEA, a post-township of Orange county, Vermont, 20 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. It contains a bank. Pop., 1958.

CHELSEA, a post-township of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, 5 miles N. E. of Boston. The United States marine hospital in this township has a beautiful and commanding situation. The village contains a bank and 2 newspaper offices. Population, 6701.

CHELSEA, a village of Cattaraugus county, New York, 50 miles E. from Dunkirk.

CHELSEA, a thriving post-village of Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the Central railroad, 60 miles W. from Detroit, has a railroad station and two stores.

CHELSEA, a post-village of Will county, Illinois, 177 miles N. E. from Springfield.

CHELTENHAM, a township in the S. E. part of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. from Philadelphia; drained by Tacony creek. Population, 1292.

CHEMUNG, a county in the S. W. central part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 513 square miles. It is intersected by Chemung river and Cayuta creek, and also drained by Catharine's and Wynkoop's creeks, which afford valuable water-power. Seneca lake touches its N. border. The surface is broken and hilly, with some considerable elevations. The alluvial flats along the rivers are in some parts very extensive and rich, and on the uplands the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 223,340 bushels of wheat; 166,804 of corn; 368,450 of oats; 40,106 tons of hay, and 829,421 pounds of butter. There were 23 flour and grist mills, 154 saw mills, 14 tanneries, 5 iron foundries, 3 woollen factories, and 1 edge-tool manufactory. It contained 30 churches, and 9 newspaper offices. There were 9195 pupils attending public schools, and 181 attending academies or other schools. The Chemung river is navigable through this county. The New York and Erie railroad traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the canal connecting Elmira with Seneca lake, and by the railroad extending from Junction to Geneva. Organized in 1836, having previously formed part of Tioga county, and named from the Chemung river. Capital, Elmira. Population, 28,821.

CHEMUNG, a post-township, forming the S. E. extremity of Chemung county, New York. Population, 2678.

CHEMUNG, a post-village in the above township, on the New York and Erie railroad, 270 miles from New York city.

CHEMUNG, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of McHenry county, Illinois.

CHEMUNG, a thriving post-village of McHenry county, Illinois, on Piskasaw creek 70 miles W. N. W. from Chicago. It is situated on a fertile prairie, and contains several stores and mills. Population in 1851, about 300.

CHEMUNG RIVER is formed in Steuben county, in the S. S. W. part of New York, by the union of the Tioga and Conhocton rivers, and flowing in an E. S. E. direction through Chemung county, falls into the E. Branch of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

CHENANGO, she-nang'go, a county in the S. E. central part of New York, has an area of about 624 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Unadilla river, and is drained by the Chenango river, and by the E. Branch of the Susquehanna, which intersect it, and by Otselic and Geneganset rivers

and other smaller streams, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is generally elevated and sometimes broken and hilly; the soil is usually good, and along the streams of a superior quality. Oats, potatoes and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 669,866 bushels of oats; 280,817 of potatoes; 124,453 tons of hay; 3,069,421 pounds of butter, and 1,069,331 of cheese. There were 26 flour and grist mills, 153 saw mills, 15 carding and fulling mills, 24 tanneries, 1 cotton and 4 woollen factories, and 8 iron foundries. It contained 105 churches and 4 newspaper offices. There were 13,830 pupils attending public schools, and 835 attending academies or other schools. The Chenango canal, connecting Utica and Binghamton, traverses this county! Organized in 1798, having been formed from portions of Herkimer and Tioga counties, and named from Chenango river, which flows through it. Capital, Norwich. Population, 40,311.

CHENANGO, a township of Broome county, New York, borders on the Susquehanna river, and is intersected by Chenango river and the canal of the same name. It contains Binghamton. Population, 8734.

CHENANGO, a small village of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

CHENANGO FORKS, a post-village of Broome county, New York, at the confluence of the Chenango with the Tioughnioga river, and on the Chenango canal, 11 miles N. E. from Binghamton. It contains a number of stores and mills. Estimated population, from 700 to 800.

CHENANGO RIVER rises in Oneida county, New York, and flowing in a S. S. W. course through Madison and Chenango counties, falls into the Susquehanna river in Broome county, in the southern part of the state, near the boundary of Pennsylvania. Its whole length is about 90 miles.

CHENE, a navigable bayou of Louisiana, on the N. W. border of Terre Bonne parish, is connected on one hand with Bayou Black, and on the other with Bayou Shaver.

CHENEY'S GROVE, a post-office of McLean county, Illinois, 80 miles N. E. of Springfield.

CHENEYVILLE, a post-village of Rapides parish, Louisiana, about 260 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

CHENOOK, or **CHINOOK**, a post-office of Pacific county, Oregon.

CHENUBBA, a post-village of Lee county, Georgia, 86 miles S. S. W. from Macon.

CHEHEE, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

CHEPACHET, che-pack'et, a post-village in Gloucester township, Providence county, Rhode Island, on the Chepachet river, about 10 miles N. W. of Providence. It contains 4 cotton mills, with 5550 spindles; 144 looms, employing 120 hands, making 22,500 yards of cloth per week, working 800 bales of cot-

ton per annum, and consuming 3000 gallons of oil; also 1 bank, 12 stores, 6 shingle mills, 1 stove factory, 12 saw mills, 5 grist mills, 7 shoe manufactories, 4 wheelwrights, 11 blacksmiths, and other establishments of minor importance. Large quantities of hoop poles are manufactured in the vicinity of this place. Annual amount of manufactures and sales of merchandise, \$232,500. Population, about 900.

CHEQUEST, a post-office of Davis county, Iowa, 75 miles S. W. by S. from Iowa city.

CHERAW, a post-village of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, on the right bank of the Great Pedee river, at the head of steam navigation, 93 miles E. N. E. from Columbia. It has a plank-road leading to Wadesborough, North Carolina, and is a place of some importance as a depôt for cotton. Cheraw contains 1 bank, several churches and academies. Population, estimated at 900.

CHERBURY, a village of De Kalb county, Georgia, on the Macon and Western railroad, 4 miles S. from Atlanta.

CHERINO, a post-office of Nacogdoches county, Texas.

CHEROKEE, a county forming the W. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee and Georgia, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Hiawassee and Valley rivers. The Unaka, or Smoky mountain, extends along the N. W. and the Blue Ridge near the S. E. border. The soil in the vicinity of the streams is fertile, producing Indian corn, potatoes, and pasture. In 1850 this county yielded 204,827 bushels of corn; 35,761 of oats, and 24,296 of sweet potatoes. There were 4 iron forges and 1 tin and sheet iron manufactory. A turnpike has recently been commenced which will pass through the county and extend to Salisbury. The county was formed in 1839, and derived its name from the tribe of Indians who once possessed the soil. Capital, Murphy. Population, 6838, of whom 6501 were free, and 337, slaves.

CHEROKEE, a county in the N. W. part of Georgia, has an area of 620 square miles. It is intersected by the Etowah river, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also drained by Little river, and Shoal, Alaculsa, and Long Swamp creeks. The surface is finely diversified; the southern part is undulating, and the northern very hilly. A large portion of the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 444,984 bushels of corn; 60,008 of oats; 78,465 of sweet potatoes, and 272 bales of cotton. There were 2 flour mills, 2 saw mills, and 2 stone and marble establishments. It contained 34 churches; 650 pupils attending public schools, and 93 attending academies or other schools. Valuable quarries of statuary marble have been opened in the N. E. part. The county contains several gold mines, which are said to be profitable; iron,

copper, and titanium are also found. The Etowah river furnishes extensive water-power, and is navigable by small steamboats. Capital, Canton. Population, 12,800, of whom 11,643 were free, and 1157, slaves.

CHEROKEE, a county in the E. N. E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 710 miles. It is traversed by the Coosa river, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also watered by the Chattooga river, an affluent of the former. The surface is diversified by mountain ridges, and partly covered by forests of pine, oak, and other timber. The soil is sandy and fertile, especially along Coosa river. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staples. In 1850, Cherokee county produced 2717 bales of cotton; 546,986 bushels of corn; 79,645 of sweet potatoes, and 68,678 of oats. There were 8 saw mills, 3 flour and grist mills, and 3 tanneries. It contained 20 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1292 pupils attending public schools. Small steamers navigate Coosa river through this county, and ascend to Rome in Georgia. The route of the railroad lately commenced from the Alabama river to the Tennessee passes through the W. part of the county. Organized about the year 1837. Capital, Centre. Population, 13,884, of whom 12,193 were free, and 1691, slaves.

CHEROKEE, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 1215 square miles. The Neches river forms its boundary on the W., and the Angelina river on the E. The surface consists partly of prairies, and partly of timbered land; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, cattle, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 226,660 bushels of corn; 5528 of oats; 54,291 of potatoes; 1083 bales of cotton; 1295 pounds of tobacco; 4250 of rice; 122,097 of butter, and 2492 of wool. It contained 26 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 340 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Rusk. Population, 6673, of whom 5390 were free, and 1283, slaves.

CHEROKEE, a new county in the W. N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of 625 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Sioux river, and also drained by two small affluents of that stream, and by a tributary of Floyd's river, which itself flows into the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

CHEROKEE, a village of Logan county, Ohio, 2 or 3 miles W. from the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad.

CHEROKEE CORNER, a little village of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, 2 miles W. of the Georgia railroad.

CHEROKEE HEIGHTS, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

CHEROKEE INDIANS, a noble and once powerful tribe, who formerly possessed the southern portion of the Appalachian mountains and a large tract of country on both sides of this

range. In 1809 their number amounted to 12,359; but it had since considerably diminished, when, at length, in 1838, all the Cherokees who were in Georgia, constituting a large majority of those who still remained, were removed to the W. of the Mississippi, by the order of the United States government. The Cherokees have been considered the most civilized of all the American Indians. They have a written language; the alphabet, which was invented by a native Cherokee, consists of 85 characters. Previous to their expulsion from Georgia, some of them are said to have become excellent and thriving farmers, so as to bear an advantageous comparison with the most skilful and industrious of this class, in the south-western states.

CHEROKEE IRON WORKS, a post-village of York district, South Carolina, 10½ miles N. of Columbia.

CHERRY, a township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, about 40 miles N. from Pittsburgh, drained by Slippery Rock creek. Population, 970.

CHERRY, a small village of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

CHERRY, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, contains Laporte, the county seat. Population, 1605.

CHERRY CREEK, a post-township of Chautauque county, New York, 20 miles E. from Maysville. Population, 1311.

CHERRY CREEK, a post-village in the above township, 20 miles E. N. E. from Maysville.

CHERRY CREEK, a post-village of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.

CHERRYFIELD, a township of Washington county, Maine, 120 miles E. by N. from Augusta, intersected by Narraguagus river. Population, 1648.

CHERRYFIELD, a post-office of Henderson county, North Carolina.

CHERRY FLAT, a post-office of Rutherford county, Tennessee.

CHERRY FLATS, a small post-village of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

CHERRY GROVE, a township of Warren county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. from Warren. Population, 63.

CHERRY GROVE, a post-office of Saline county, Arkansas.

CHERRY GROVE, a post-township in Carroll county, Illinois, about 25 miles E. by N. from Savannah. Population, 261.

CHERRY GROVE, a small post-village of Carroll county, Illinois, 218 miles N. from Springfield.

CHERRY GROVE, a post-office of Schuyler county, Missouri.

CHERRY HILL, a post-office of Erie county, Pennsylvania.

CHERRY HILL, a small post-village of Cecil county, Maryland.

CHERRY HILL, a post-office of Brooke county, Virginia.

CHERRY HILL, a post-office of Chickasaw county, Mississippi.

CHERRY HILL, a village of Dodge county, Wisconsin, 36 miles N. W. from Milwaukee.

CHERRY LAKE, a post-office of Madison county, Florida.

CHERRY MILLS, a post-office of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania.

CHERRY RIDGE, a post-township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles S. from Honesdale. Population, 614.

CHERRY RIDGE, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

CHERRY STONE, a post-office of Northampton county, Virginia.

CHERRY TREE, a post-township of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on Oil creek, 12 miles N. N. E. from Franklin. Population, 930.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post-township in the N. E. part of Otsego county, New York. Population, 4186.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post-village in the above township, about 55 miles W. from Albany, with which it is connected by turnpike. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and about 200 dwellings.

CHERRY VALLEY, a small post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

CHERRY VALLEY, a small post-village of Wilson county, Tennessee, on a turnpike leading from Nashville, 41 miles E. from that city, contains about 100 inhabitants.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post-township in the S. E. central part of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Population, 839.

CHERRY VALLEY, a small post-village of Winnebago county, Illinois, on the Kishwaukee river, and on the Chicago and Galena railroad, about 200 miles N. by E. from Springfield. It contains a flour mill and about 200 inhabitants.

CHERRYVILLE, a small post-village of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

CHERRYVILLE, a small post-village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. from Easton.

CHERRYVILLE, a village of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, 119 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

CHERRYVILLE, a small village of Haywood county, Tennessee, on the Forked Deer river, 175 miles W. by S. from Nashville.

CHERRY WOOD, a post-office of Clinton county, Iowa.

CHESAPEAKE bay, the largest bay in the United States, enters Virginia between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, lat. about 37° N., lon. 76° W., and extends into Maryland as far as 39° 36' N. lat., 76° 3' W. lon. The length, following the curve, is about 200 miles; the breadth varies from 4 to 40 miles. The distance from Cape Charles to Cape Henry is about 12 miles. Probably no other bay on the globe is marked with so many arms or estuaries as the Chesapeake. These are of various dimensions, and of the most fantastic forms. While many

of them serve as outlets or reservoirs to the waters of the different rivers of Maryland and Virginia, others are scarcely fed by any permanent stream, being nothing more than mere arms or projections from the sea. The depth of the Chesapeake is sufficient for the largest ships to ascend the main bay nearly to the mouth of the Susquehanna. South-west from Cape Henry the rivers, harbors, and sounds are shallow; but with the Chesapeake commence deep bays which continue at no great distance from each other to the N. E. extremity of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The region drained by the Chesapeake bay, and the rivers flowing into it, embraces an area of about 70,000 square miles.

CHESAPEAKE, or **CHESAPEAKE CITY**, a post-village of Cecil county, Maryland, at the W. terminus of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, near the entrance of Elk river into the Chesapeake bay, 84 miles N. E. from Annapolis.

CHESAPEAKE, a post-office of Lawrence county, Missouri.

CHESHER'S STORE, a post-office of Anderson county, Kentucky.

CHESHIRE, a county forming the S. W. extremity of New Hampshire, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Windham county, Vermont, the Connecticut flowing wholly within its border, and is drained by the Ashuelot and its numerous tributaries, and by the head branches of Contoocook and some smaller streams. It contains a number of lakes and ponds. Bellows falls, on the Connecticut, in the N. W. part, is one of the most remarkable cataracts in the state. The surface is generally uneven, with a few mountains, among which may be mentioned the Grand Monadnock and Ashuelot mountains. The soil is generally fertile, especially along the streams. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 177,301 bushels of corn; 364,501 of potatoes; 67,129 tons of hay; 758,181 pounds of butter, and 437,681 pounds of cheese. There were 19 woollen and 4 cotton factories, 2 foundries, 3 glass works, 1 forge, 9 machine shops, 23 flour mills, 11 grist mills, and 68 saw mills. It contained 65 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 8065 pupils attending public schools, and 560 attending academies and other schools. The Connecticut river, navigable for boats, and the railroad connecting Worcester, Massachusetts, and Montpelier, Vermont, intersect this county and part of that connecting Hartford, Connecticut, and Keene is included within its limits. Organized in 1771. Capital, Keene. Population, 30,143.

CHESHIRE, a post-township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 120 miles W. by N. from Boston; intersected by the Pittsfield and North Adams railroad. Pop., 1298.

CHESHIRE, a post-township of New Haven

county, Connecticut, on the Canal railroad, 15 miles N. from New Haven. Population, 1626.

CHESHIRE, a small post-village of Ontario county, New York, about 200 miles W. from Albany.

CHESHIRE, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Gallia county, Ohio, on the Ohio river.

CHESHIRE, a post-village in the above township, near the Ohio river, about 12 miles above Gallipolis.

CHESHIREVILLE, a post-office of Chenango county, New York.

CHESTNUT HILL. See **CHESTNUT HILL**.

CHESS SPRINGS, a post-office of Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

CHEST, a post-township of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, 21 miles S. W. from Clearfield, is drained by Chest creek. Population, 397.

CHESTATEE, a small river of Georgia, rises in Lumpkin county, and flows southward to the Chattahoochee, a few miles W. from Gainesville. It furnishes extensive water-power.

CHEST CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna in Clearfield county.

CHESTER, a county in the S. E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Delaware and Maryland, has an area of 738 square miles. The Schuylkill river forms its boundary on the N. E., the Octorara creek on the W., the branches of Brandywine creek rise within its limits, and it is also drained by French and Elk creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified; a low ridge, called the Welsh mountain, forms the N. W. boundary; the eastern part is generally undulating, and the central and north-western parts hilly. The Great Valley extends across the county from the Schuylkill river in a W. S. W. direction with an average width of about 2 miles. The soil of this valley, and of many other parts, is exceedingly fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, cattle, swine, and butter are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 1,339,466 bushels of corn; 547,498 of wheat; 1,145,712 of oats; 96,315 tons of hay, and 2,092,019 pounds of butter. The quantity of corn was the greatest produced by any county of the state, except Lancaster; and that of hay greater than of any except Montgomery. There were 165 flour and grist mills, 88 saw mills, 48 lime kilns, 10 iron mines, 1 lead mine, 17 manufactories of agricultural implements, 3 iron foundries, 3 furnaces, 5 forges, 1 nail factory, 18 woollen factories, 8 machine shops, 22 paper mills, 10 rolling mills, 9 cotton factories, 8 cotton and woollen factories, and 27 tanneries. It contained 150 churches, and 5 newspaper offices; 11,366 pupils attending public schools, and 1322 attending academies and other schools. The rocks which underlie the county are of the primary strata-

of the tertiary class, and perhaps no part of the state offers so great a variety of rare minerals. Extensive quarries of primitive limestone and marble are worked in the Great Valley; mines of copper and lead have been opened near the Schuylkill river; zinc, chromate of iron, and kaolin are procured for exportation in other parts of the county. It also contains zircon, silver, titanium, agate, chalcodony, sapphire, amethyst, and beryl. Water-power is abundant in the county, and is employed in manufactories of various kinds. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and several branch railroads terminate in it. Chester county was one of the 3 original counties of Pennsylvania, established by William Penn in 1682, and was named from the city of Chester in England. Capital, West Chester. Population, 66,438.

CHESTER, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, has an area of 570 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba river, on the W. by Broad river, and drained by Fishing, Rocky, and Sandy creeks. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hills of moderate height; the soil is fertile and well watered. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 17,810 bales of cotton; 573,070 bushels of corn; 55,864 of wheat; 72,968 of oats, and 36,750 of sweet potatoes. There were 12 grist, and 6 saw and planing mills, 3 tanneries, 1 cotton factory, and 2 coach manufactories. It contained 19 churches, and 1 newspaper office; 413 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending academies or other schools. The district is intersected by the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, lately constructed. Capital, Chesterville. Population, 18,038, of whom 8151 were free, and 9887, slaves.

CHESTER, a township of Penobscot county, Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot river, 100 miles N. E. of Augusta. Population, 340.

CHESTER, a post-township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 25 miles S. E. from Concord, intersected by a branch of Exeter river. Population, 1301.

CHESTER, a post-township of Windsor county, Vermont, 80 miles S. of Montpelier. Population, 2001.

CHESTER, a post-township of Hampden co. Mass. on the Western railroad 100 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1521.

CHESTER, a post-township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 20 miles N. E. by E. from New Haven. Population, 992.

CHESTER, a post-village of Orange county, New York, at the junction of the Newburg branch with the New York and Erie railroad, 55 miles N. N. W. from New York city. The village is divided into East and West Chester. The railroad station is at East

Chester. It contains a bank and several storehouses. Population, about 1700.

CHESTER, a township of Warren county, New York, on the Hudson river, about 78 miles N. from Albany. Population, 1850.

CHESTER, a township of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 9 miles S. W. from Mount Holly. It is intersected by the Camden and Amboy railroad. Population, 3601.

CHESTER, a post-township of Morris county, New Jersey, 12 miles W. from Morristown. Population, 1834.

CHESTER, a post-village in the above township, on the turnpike between Morristown and Easton, 12 miles W. by S. from the former. It contains 2 churches, and about 50 dwellings.

CHESTER, a post-township in the S. part of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 15 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, including Chester borough, 3219.

CHESTER, a flourishing post-borough of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, and on the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad, 15 miles S. W. from Philadelphia, and 94 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. Has the distinction of being the oldest town in the state, having been settled by the Swedes in 1643. It was originally called Upland. The provincial assembly under the government of William Penn was held here in 1682. Chester was the county seat of Chester county from 1682 until Delaware county was organized in 1789; it was afterwards the capital of the latter county till a few years ago. It contains several churches, a library, and a bank. Three newspapers are published. Population in 1850, 1667.

CHESTER, a post-village of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river.

CHESTER, a village of Gwinnett county, Georgia, 25 miles E. N. E. from Atlanta.

CHESTER, a post-office of Gibson county, Tennessee.

CHESTER, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Clinton county, Ohio. Population, 1600.

CHESTER, a village of Butler county, Ohio, 16 miles N. by E. from Cincinnati.

CHESTER, a township in the N. W. part of Geauga county, Ohio. Population, 1103.

CHESTER, a small post-village, and former capital of Meigs county, Ohio, about 100 miles S. E. from Columbus. Population, about 200.

CHESTER, a township in Morrow county, Ohio, about 14 miles W. N. W. from Mount Vernon. Population, 1620.

CHESTER, a post-township in Wayne county, Ohio, about 7 miles E. by N. from Wooster. Population, 2235.

CHESTER, a post-township in the central part of Eaton county, Michigan. Population, 539.

CHESTER, a township in the N. E. part of Ottawa county, Michigan. Population, 216.

CHESTER, a township in Wabash county, Indiana. Population, 1541.

CHESTER, a post-office of Wayne county, Indiana.

CHESTER, a township in Wells county, Indiana. Population, 510.

CHESTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Randolph county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, about 1 mile below the entrance of the Kaskaskia, and 149 miles S. from Springfield. It has considerable business, as the surplus produce of the county is mostly shipped at this place. A weekly newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, estimated at 1500.

CHESTER, a post-township in Dodge county, Wisconsin, about 60 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. Population, 829.

CHESTER, a small village of Dodge co., Wis.

CHESTER'S DISTRICT, a village or settlement of Burke county, Georgia, 80 miles E. from Milledgeville.

CHESTER COURT HOUSE, South Carolina. See CHESTERVILLE.

CHESTER CREEK, in the S. E. part of Pennsylvania, flows through Delaware county, and enters the Delaware river near the borough of Chester.

CHESTER CROSS ROADS, a small post-village of Geauga county, Ohio, 169 miles N. E. from Columbus. There is a flourishing seminary here, with about 200 pupils.

CHESTER FACTORY, a small post-village in the N. W. extremity of Hampden county, Massachusetts.

CHESTERFIELD, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 300 square miles. The Appomattox river forms its whole southern boundary, and the James river on the N. E. separates it from Henrico county and Richmond city. The surface is uneven, and the soil inferior, excepting the river bottoms. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 333,938 bushels of corn; 95,875 of wheat; 116,690 of oats, and 218,562 pounds of tobacco. It contained 5 cotton factories, 6 coal mines, and 1 iron foundry. There were 34 churches, and 567 pupils attending public schools. Coal is procured in considerable quantities from the mines of this county. The Richmond and Petersburg railroad passes through it. The county was formed from Henrico in 1748. Capital, Chesterfield Court House. Population, 17,489, of whom 8873 were free, and 8616, slaves.

CHESTERFIELD, a district in the N. E. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 868 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Great Pedee river, on the S. W. by Lynche's creek, and drained by Black and Cedar creeks. The surface is hilly, the soil generally sandy, and

fertile near the streams. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 3194 bales of cotton; 257,651 bushels of corn; 12,954 of wheat; 41,258 of oats, and 56,434 of sweet potatoes. The industry of the district is almost exclusively agricultural. There were 6 grist and 4 saw and planing mills, and 1 iron foundry. It contained 26 churches, and 1 newspaper office; 355 pupils attending public schools, and 36 attending academies or other schools. The district is intersected by a plank-road from Cheraw to Wadesborough, North Carolina. Capital, Chesterfield Court House. Population, 10,790, of whom 6896 were free, and 3894, slaves.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 65 miles S. W. of Concord. Population, 1680.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 90 miles W. of Boston, watered by a branch of Westfield river. Population, 1014.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-village in New London county, Connecticut, about 6 miles N. N. W. from New London.

CHESTERFIELD, a township of Essex county, New York, on Lake Champlain, 16 miles S. from Plattsburg, is drained by Au Sable river. Population, 4171.

CHESTERFIELD, a township of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, intersected by the Camden and Amboy railroad. Population, 4514.

CHESTERFIELD, a small post-village, capital of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, on Thompson's creek, an affluent of Great Pedee river, 105 miles N. E. from Columbia.

CHESTERFIELD, a small village of Morgan county, Ohio.

CHESTERFIELD, a small post-village of Madison parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Macon.

CHESTERFIELD, a post-township in Fulton county, Ohio, about 35 miles W. by N. from Toledo. Population, 539.

CHESTERFIELD, a township in the E. part of Macomb county, Michigan. Population, 1002.

CHESTERFIELD, a village of Greene county, Indiana, on the West fork of White river, 80 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

CHESTERFIELD, (formerly West Union,) a small village of Madison county Indiana, on White river, 40 miles N. E. from Indianapolis, with which it is connected by railroad. It contains a steam mill.

CHESTERFIELD, a flourishing post-village of Macoupin county, Illinois, 50 miles S. W. from Springfield.

CHESTERFIELD, a village of St. Louis county, Missouri, 25 miles W. from St. Louis.

CHESTERFIELD COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Chesterfield county, Virginia, about 12 miles S. S. W. from Richmond.

CHESTERFIELD FACTORY, a post-office of Cheshire county, New Hampshire.

CHESTERHILL, a post-office of Morgan county, Ohio.

CHESTER RIVER, of Delaware and Maryland, rises in Kent county of the former state, flows westward to Chestertown of Maryland. Here it turns towards the S. W. and assumes the form of a bay, which communicates with Chesapeake bay between Kent and Queen Anne counties. Small vessels ascend to Chestertown, a distance of about 30 miles.

CHESTER SPRINGS, sometimes called YELLOW SPRINGS, a post-village and watering-place of Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, 72 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. It is a pleasant summer resort, surrounded with delightful scenery.

CHESTERTOWN, a post-village of Warren county, New York, 80 miles N. from Albany, has 3 churches, and several stores.

CHESTERTOWN, a seaport, capital of Kent county, Maryland, on the right or W. bank of Chester river, about 30 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 54 miles N. E. from Annapolis. It is the seat of Washington College, founded in 1783, and contains 1 bank and several churches. Small vessels ascend the river to this point.

CHESTER VILLAGE, a post-office of Hampden county, Massachusetts.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-township of Franklin county, Maine, 25 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 1142.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

CHESTERVILLE, a small village of Potter county, Pennsylvania, near the source of Genesee river, about 180 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Kent county, Maryland.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Chester district, South Carolina, on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, 64 miles N. by W. from Columbia. It is situated in a fertile farming district, and has an active business, and 1 bank. A railroad will soon be completed from this place to Yorkville.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Gibson county, Tennessee, 148 miles W. of Nashville city.

CHESTERVILLE, a post-village in Morrow county, Ohio, about 40 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. Population, about 500.

CHESTNUT BLUFFS, a small post-village of Dyer county, Tennessee, 153 miles W. by S. from Nashville.

CHESTNUT CREEK, a post-office of Autauga county, Alabama.

CHESTNUT FLAT, a post-village of Walker county, Georgia.

CHESTNUT GROVE, a post-office of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

CHESTNUT GROVE, a thriving post-village of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, near Sandy

creek, 173 miles W. S. W. from Richmond, contains 3 stores, several tobacco factories, and about 100 inhabitants.

CHESTNUT GROVE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

CHESTNUT GROVE, a post-office of Davidson county, Tennessee.

CHESTNUT GROVE, a post-office of Shelby county, Kentucky, 23 miles from Frankfort.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-township of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, 24 miles N. W. from Easton. Population, 1029.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-village of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia. It is finely situated on the top of a hill; contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, with a number of elegant country seats.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-office of Calvert county, Maryland.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-village of Hall county, Georgia, about 95 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-office of Perry county, Alabama.

CHESTNUT HILL, a post-office of Washington county, Indiana.

CHESTNUT LEVEL, a post-office of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, of Pennsylvania, a ridge extending south-westerly through Westmoreland and Fayette counties into Virginia. See LAUREL RIDGE.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, a post-office of Union county, Pennsylvania.

CHESTNUT RIDGE, a post-office of Lincoln county, Tennessee.

CHESUNCOOK LAKE, in Piscataquis county, Maine, is about 25 miles long, and from 2 to 4 miles wide. It may properly be regarded as an expansion of the Penobscot river, which is commonly said to flow through it.

CHETACHE CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Alabama river from the N. W., about 28 miles below Cahawba.

CHETIMACHES LAKE, also called GRAND LAKE, situated in the S. part of Louisiana, between Atchafalaya bayou and the river Teche, is formed by the overflowings of the former. It is about 40 miles long, and 10 miles wide, but too shallow for navigation. Its waters are discharged through the above named bayou into the Gulf of Mexico.

CHEVIOT, a small post-village of Hamilton county, Ohio, about 5 miles N. W. from Cincinnati.

CHEW'S LANDING, a post-village of Camden county, New Jersey, on the North branch of Big Timber creek, 9 miles S. by E. from Camden. It contains 2 churches, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

CHEWSVILLE, a post-village of Washington county, Maryland, 105 miles N. W. of Annapolis.

CHICAGO river, a small stream flowing into Lake Michigan at Chicago. See CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, a post-office of Henry county, Indiana.

CHICAGO, she-kau'go, the most populous and commercial city of Illinois, and seat of justice of Cook county, is situated on the south-western shore of Lake Michigan, and on both sides of Chicago river, 278 miles W. by S. from Detroit, 180 miles E. by S. from Galena, and 410 miles by water from St. Louis. Lat. 41° 52' 20" N., lon. 87° 35' W. This city, which appears destined to become the chief commercial emporium of the North-west, in consequence of its commanding situation, was settled about the year 1831, previous to which it was a mere trading post amidst the wigwams of the Indian. It was incorporated in 1836; in 1840 it contained 4853 inhabitants; in 1850, 29,963, and in 1853, not less than 60,000; from which it may be perceived that the population has doubled itself about every four years.

The ground on which the city stands is an extremely level plain, sufficiently elevated to prevent inundation, and extending many miles towards the south and west. The adjacent country consists of beautiful and fertile prairies, interspersed with groves, and diversified by gentle slopes. Chicago river, and its North and South branches, which unite about three-quarters of a mile from the lake, separate the city into three portions. The main stream, flowing directly eastward, is from 50 to 75 yards wide, and from 15 to 20 feet deep, and forms one of the best natural harbors on the lake. Substantial piers have been extended into the lake, and a lighthouse erected on one of them. Vessels ascend Chicago river and one of its branches nearly 5 miles.

The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, with streets extending nearly north and south, and east and west. The shore of the lake and the northern parts of the city are occupied with the finest residences, but the principal business is transacted on the south side of the river, the banks of the South branch being lined with docks and large warehouses. Many of the streets are paved with planks and lighted with gas. Michigan avenue, which is, perhaps, the most beautiful street in the city, extends along the shore of the lake, and is bordered with shade-trees. Next to, and parallel with this, is Wabash avenue, adorned with double rows of trees.

The most remarkable public buildings are the new court house, the Merchants' Exchange, the Marine Hospital, the Medical College, and the Second Presbyterian church. The court house is a splendid edifice of Lockport limestone, having a prison on the first floor, the county offices on the second, and a court room and town hall on the third, with a cupola and roof of galvanized iron. The

Marine Hospital is a spacious and handsome building, of Milwaukee brick. The Second Presbyterian church, at the corner of Wabash and Washington streets, in the Gothic style, with a steeple about 200 feet high, is perhaps the most beautiful edifice of its class west of New York. It is built of a kind of pitchy stone, in which black and white are mingled, and presents a singular and striking appearance. Chicago contains 7 banks and about 20 printing offices, from which numerous daily and weekly journals are issued. The public schools are well organized, and are accommodated with excellent buildings.

By a glance at the map of the United States, the great commercial advantages of Chicago will at once be perceived. It communicates by means of the chain of lakes with the Atlantic cities; the Illinois and Michigan canal, 100 miles long, affords an easy access to the Mississippi valley, and to the coal mines of Central Illinois; while the Galena and Chicago railroad penetrates to the mineral region of Wisconsin and Iowa. The Michigan Central and Michigan Southern railroads were completed to this place in 1852, opening a direct steam communication with New York city. Numerous other lines centering in this city are in process of construction, namely, the Illinois Central, which will extend to the mouth of the Ohio, and connect with the Mobile railroad; the Illinois and Wisconsin, the Chicago and Rock Island, the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, &c.

Chicago communicates with Buffalo and intermediate ports by a daily line of steamboats, which, in respect to size, speed, and comfortable accommodations are scarcely inferior to any in the world. The number of arrivals of steamers and sail vessels in 1851, was 2279. The shipping, on June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 25,209 tons, enrolled and licensed. The aggregate value of exports and imports in 1852, was estimated by the Governor of Illinois, in his late message, at \$20,000,000. The same document states that there are 211 houses engaged in wholesale business, many of which import directly from Europe, and 26 forwarding and commission merchants, doing a heavy business. The quantities of leading articles received at this place in 1852, are reported as follows:—2,757,011 bushels of Indian corn; 937,496 of wheat; 124,316 barrels of flour; 24,363 head of cattle, (or about 13 million pounds of beef;) 59,156 hogs, (or about 6 million pounds of pork;) 147,816,232 feet of boards, and 77 million thousands of shingles. The lumber market of Chicago is the most extensive in the Western States, employing a capital of about two million dollars. This market is also celebrated for the quality as well as the quantity of its beef.

Nearly two million dollars are invested in manufactures, the most important productions of which are steam-engines, railway

cars, reaping and threshing machines, with other agricultural implements, horse-powers and other machinery, stoves, gas pipes, leather, lumber, flour, and lard oil. There were in 1851, 10 iron foundries with machine shops, which together produced annually \$241,900; 9 manufactories of agricultural implements, which produced \$390,250; 5 tanneries, which produced \$240,000; 10 manufactories of cabinet ware, 2 or 3 of railway cars, 25 of carriages and wagons, 4 flouring mills with an aggregate capital of \$155,000, and 3 planing mills.

The city is supplied with water from the lake, raised by steam power to a brick reservoir, 80 feet in height, situated at the foot of Chicago avenue. The estimated cost of these works is \$400,000. The Chicago and Galena Railroad Company have erected a fine dépôt for passengers, and another for freight, which is about 300 feet in length.

Among the hotels of Chicago may be mentioned the Tremont House, which is one of the largest as well as one of the very best establishments of the kind in the United States.

CHICHESTER, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, 5 miles N. E. of Concord. Population, 997.

CHICKAHOMINY river, in the S. E. part of Virginia, rises in Hanover county and falls into York river about 8 miles above Jamestown. It divides Henrico and Charles City counties on the right from Hanover, New Kent, and James City counties on the left. It furnishes extensive water-power.

CHICKAHOMINY, a post-office of Hanover county, Virginia.

CHICKALAH, a post-office of Yell county, Arkansas.

CHICKAMAUGA creek, of Georgia and Tennessee, rises in Walker county of the former state, and flowing north-easterly enters the Tennessee near Chattanooga.

CHICKAMOGA, a post-office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

CHICKASAW, a small river of Baker county, Georgia, flows into the Ichawaynochaway from the north.

CHICKASAW creek, of Marengo county, Alabama, flows into Tombigbee river from the E., 28 miles below Demopolis.

CHICKASAW creek, of Mobile county, Alabama, flows into Mobile river 6 miles from its mouth.

CHICKASAW, a county towards the N. E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 990 square miles. It is drained by the Oktibbeha, Loosascoona, and the Yallobusha rivers, the last of which rises within it. The surface is nearly level; the soil productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 9644 bales of cotton; 771,452 bushels of corn, and 111,815 of sweet potatoes. It contained 20 churches and 3 newspaper offices. There were 592 pupils attending public schools. The rivers

above named are navigable by keel-boats. The soil of this county was ceded to the state by the Chickasaw Indians, and the county was formed in 1836. Since that event the population has increased rapidly. Capital, Houston. Population, 16,369, of whom 9889 were free, and 6480, slaves.

CHICKASAW, a new county in the N. E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Wapsipinicon, and by the middle fork of Turkey river. The surface is divided between prairie and forests, and slopes towards the S. E. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

CHICKASAW, a thriving post-village of Franklin county, Alabama, on the Tennessee river, at the mouth of Bear creek, 140 miles N. by W. from Tuscaloosa. The Memphis and Charleston railroad passes through it.

CHICKASAW, a post-office of Mercer county, Ohio.

CHICKASAWHA river, of Mississippi, rises in the E. part of the state, and flowing southward, unites with Leaf river, in Greene county, to form the Pascagoula.

CHICKASAWHATCHEE, a post-office of Lee county, Georgia.

CHICKASAW INDIANS, a tribe formerly inhabiting the northern portions of Mississippi and Alabama.

CHICO, a post-office of Butte county, California.

CHICKOPEE river, in the W. central part of Massachusetts, is formed by the junction of the West branch and Swift river, (which is formed by the East and Middle branches,) in Hampshire county, and falls into the Merrimack in Hampden county. The railroad from Springfield to Worcester passes near this river for a short distance.

CHICKOPEE, a post-township in Hampden county, Massachusetts, about 45 miles W. S. W. from Worcester. Population, 8291.

CHICKOPEE, a post-office of Holmes county, Mississippi.

CHICKOPEE FALLS, a flourishing post-village of Hampden county, Massachusetts, 85 miles W. S. W. from Boston. It contains a number of manufactories and 3 or 4 churches.

CHICK'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Greenville district, South Carolina, 10 miles N. from Greenville, and 120 miles N. W. from Columbia. Here is a chalybeate spring which has lately become a place of resort, and buildings have been erected for the reception of visitors.

CHICKTAWAGA, a township of Erie county, New York, 6 miles E. from Buffalo, is intersected by the Buffalo and Attica railroad. Population, 3042.

CHICOT, she'ko', a county forming the S. E. extremity of Arkansas, and bordering on Louisiana, contains 820 square miles. The Mississippi forms its entire E. boundary; it is also drained by Bayou Boeuf. The surface is level

and partly subject to inundation; the soil in some parts is very fertile, and is occupied by plantations of cotton and maize. In 1850 this county produced 12,192 bales of cotton, the greatest quantity raised in any one county of the state; 222,595 bushels of corn; 12,868 of peas and beans; 26,245 of sweet potatoes, and 39,710 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches, and 75 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Columbia. Population, 5105, of whom 1131 were free, and 3984, slaves.

CHIENNE (she-enn') INDIANS, a tribe found chiefly in the E. part of Missouri territory.

CHILDRESS'S STORE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Virginia.

CHILDSBURG, a village of Fayette county, Kentucky, 32 miles E. of Frankfort.

CHILDSVILLE, a post-office of Yancey county, North Carolina.

CHILHOWEE, a mountain ridge of Blount county, Tennessee, about 30 miles S. from Knoxville.

CHILHOWEE, a post-office of Blount county, Tennessee.

CHILI, a post-township in the S. W. part of Monroe county, New York, on the Genesee river. Population, 2247.

CHILI, a post-village in the above township, on the railroad between Rochester and Buffalo, 10 miles S. W. from the former.

CHILI, a small post-village of Coshocton county, Ohio, 92 miles N. E. from Columbus.

CHILI, a small village of Miami county, Indiana, on Eel river, about 9 miles N. by E. from Peru.

CHILI, a post-village of Hancock county, Illinois, is situated in a fertile prairie about 100 miles W. N. W. from Springfield.

CHILI, a township in the S. E. part of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

CHILICOTHE, a beautiful city, capital of Ross county, Ohio, on the right bank of the Scioto river, and on the Ohio and Erie canal, 45 miles S. from Columbus, and 45 miles N. from the Ohio river at Portsmouth. The situation is remarkably beautiful. The river winds gracefully through a level plain of considerable extent, enclosed on either hand by verdant and cultivated hills, which attain an altitude of about 500 feet. These eminences form the background of a landscape which can scarcely be surpassed in the Western States, and which appears to great advantage through the medium of a bright and transparent atmosphere. Paint creek flows along the southern side of the town, and enters the river about 3 miles below. The plan of the town is regular; the streets are wide, lighted with gas, and adorned with many handsome buildings, among which are 14 churches, 2 academies, and 3 banks. Five newspapers are published in the town. Chilicothe is the centre of trade in the fertile and populous valley of the Scioto, one of the finest farming regions in the United

States, and is steadily advancing in population and importance. A railroad has been commenced which will connect it with Marietta on one hand, and with Cincinnati on the other. The hydraulic works of this place cost \$75,000; they afford extensive water-power. When the railroad shall have opened a ready access to the coal and iron mines of Southern Ohio, Chillicothe will offer great inducements to capitalists as a manufacturing town. It was founded in 1796 by emigrants from Virginia and Kentucky, and in 1800 it became the seat of the state government. The convention which formed the constitution of Ohio met here in November, 1802, and the sessions of the state legislature were held in Chillicothe until 1810, when the seat of government was removed to Zanesville. The old stone state-house, built in 1801, is now used as a court house for the county. Population, 7100.

CHILICOTHE, a flourishing post-village of Peoria county, Illinois, on the right bank of the Illinois river, at the head of Peoria lake, 20 miles above Peoria city. It contains a number of stores, and has a steamboat landing. The value of the grain, &c. shipped at this place in 1852, was estimated at \$220,000. Population in 1853, about 600.

CHILICOTHE, a post-village, capital of Livingston county, Missouri, 3 or 4 miles N. E. from Grand river, and 159 miles N. W. from Jefferson City. It has a court house, and several hundred inhabitants.

CHILICOTHE, a village of Wapello county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, 72 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

CHILLISQUAQUE creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Susquehanna a few miles above Sunbury.

CHILLISQUAQUE, a post-township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 7 or 8 miles N. from Sunbury. Population, 1344.

CHILLITECAUX, a post-office of Dunklin county, Missouri.

CHILMARK, a post-township in Dukes county, Massachusetts, 93 miles S. E. by S. from Boston.

CHILO, a small post-village of Clermont county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 40 miles above Cincinnati, has over 100 inhabitants.

CHILTON CENTRE, a small village, capital of Calumet county, Wisconsin, about 90 miles N. N. W. from Milwaukee.

CHILTON'S MILLS, a small post-village of Walker county, Alabama.

CHILTS, or CHIKAILIS, chik-ká'lis, an Indian tribe N. of the mouth of Columbia river.

CHILTONVILLE, a post-office of Plymouth county, Massachusetts.

CHIMNEY POINT, a post-village in Shoreham township, Addison county, Vermont, on the shore of Lake Champlain, 50 miles S. W. from Montpelier.

CHIMNEY ROCK, a post-office of Rutherford county, North Carolina.

CHINA, a beautiful post-village of Kennebec county, Maine, on the S. side of a small lake, 20 miles N. E. from Augusta; contains a bank. Population, 2765.

CHINA, a post-township of Wyoming co. N. Y., about 35 miles S. E. from Buffalo. Pop., 1961.

CHINA, a post-township in the S. E. part of St. Clair county, Michigan, on the W. side of St. Clair river. Population, 1037.

CHINA, a village of Jefferson county, Indiana, 8 miles N. E. from Madison.

CHINA, a post-township in Lee county, Illinois. Population, 688.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Rowan county, North Carolina.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Pike county, Alabama.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Pike county, Mississippi.

CHINA GROVE, a post-office of Gonzales county, Texas.

CHINA HILL, a post-office of Gadsden county, Florida.

CHINCOTEAGUE, a post-office of Accomack county, Virginia.

CHINCOTEAGUE LIGHTHOUSE, on the S. E. point of Assateague Island, in the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen and Cape Henry. It shows a fixed light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 37° 55' N., lon. 75° 21' W.

CHINKAPIN, a post-office of Duplin county, North Carolina.

CHINNIBEE, a post-office of Talladega co., Ala.

CHIPOLA RIVER rises in Henry co., Ala., enters Florida, and unites with the Appalachian in Franklin co., after a S. course of 150 miles.

CHIPMAN'S POINT, a post-office of Addison county, Vermont.

CHIPPEWA river, of Ohio, rises in a small lake of the same name in Medina county, and joins the Tuscarawas river about 12 miles N. N. W. from Massillon.

CHIPPEWA river, a small stream of Michigan, enters Pine river in Midland county.

CHIPPEWA river, of Wisconsin, (the Ojibway, or Ojibbeway, of the Indians,) rises near the N. boundary of the state, and flowing nearly south-westward through Chippewa county, enters the Mississippi at the foot of Lake Pepin, 85 miles below St. Paul, Minnesota. Its whole length probably exceeds 200 miles; and it is about 500 yards wide at its mouth. Its banks are bordered by large forests of pine.

CHIPPEWA, a county of Michigan, forms the eastern extremity of the upper peninsula, bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, and separated from Canada West by the river St. Mary. It is drained by the Tequamenon and Monistic rivers. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with pine forests. The underlying rocks are limestone and

Potsdam sandstone. The census of 1850 furnishes no statistics respecting this county, except the population, which was 898. Capital, Saute St. Marie.

CHIPPEWA, a county in the N. W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on the Mississippi river, contains about 4300 square miles. It is traversed by the Chippewa river, and many large affluents. The surface is uneven, and mostly occupied by forests of pine and other trees. In 1850 the county produced 9522 bushels of wheat; 9655 of corn; 16,644 of oats, and 1302 tons of hay. The principal rock is sandstone. The county was formed in 1845. Capital, Chippewa Falls. Population, 614.

CHIPPEWA, a small village of Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

CHIPPEWA, a township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Beaver river, 32 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 908.

CHIPPEWA, a post-office of Newcastle county, Delaware.

CHIPPEWA, a village of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.

CHIPPEWA, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Wayne county, Ohio. Population, 2637.

CHIPPEWA, a post-village in the above township, on Chippewa river, 100 miles N. E. from Columbus.

CHIPPEWA, a village of Fulton county, Indiana, on the Tippecanoe river, 30 miles N. by E. from Logansport.

CHIPPEWA, a village of Madison county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 60 miles W. by S. from Vandalia.

CHIPPEWA CITY, a post-office of Chippewa county, Wisconsin.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, a post-village, capital of Chippewa county, Wisconsin, on Chippewa river, about 185 miles N. W. from Madison. It has extensive water-power with mills. Population in 1853, about 250.

CHIPPEWAY OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS, written also OJIBBEWAY, a numerous tribe, formerly inhabiting Wisconsin.

CHIPPEWAYAN MOUNTAINS. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

CHIPWANIC CREEK, of Fulton county, Indiana, flows into Tippecanoe river.

CHISAGO, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin, contains an area of about 2000 square miles. The St. Croix forms part of its eastern boundary; it is also drained by Kettle and Snake rivers. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine. Lumber is the principal production. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county.

CHITTENANGO, a post-village of Sullivan township, Madison county, New York, on Chittenango creek, and on the Utica and Syracuse railroad, 14 miles E. from Syracuse. A side cut, 1 mile long, connects it with the Erie canal. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a bank,

and has manufactories of water-lime. Population estimated at 1200.

CHITTENANGO CREEK, of New York, rises in Madison county, flows in a N. N. W. course, and enters Onondaga lake on the boundary between Madison and Onondaga counties.

CHITTENANGO FALLS, a post-office of Madison county, New York.

CHITTENDEN, a county in the N. W. part of Vermont, has an area of about 517 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained principally by the Lamoille and Union rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The surface near the lake is level, but in the E. part it is rough and mountainous. The soil is generally fertile, producing most of the grasses, grains, &c. common to this climate. In 1850 this county yielded 198,598 bushels of corn; 383,113 of potatoes; 57,407 tons of hay; 1,663,456 pounds of cheese; and 838,481 of butter. There were 10 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 4 foundries, 2 paper mills, 34 saw mills, and 13 tanneries. It contained 39 churches, 5 newspaper offices; 7267 pupils attending public schools, and 631 attending academies or other schools. Lake Champlain, forming the western boundary of this county, is navigable throughout its whole extent. The Vermont Central railroad traverses the county, and that connecting the above line with the Rutland and Burlington railroad partly intersects it. Population, 29,036.

CHITTENDEN, a post-township of Rutland county, Vermont, 40 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 675.

CHITTO BAYOU, a small stream of Mississippi and Louisiana, rises in the former state, and flowing south-eastward into Louisiana, enters Pearl river at the S. E. extremity of Washington parish.

CHOCCHUMA, a village in the S. E. extremity of Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, near Yallahusha river.

CHOCOLOCHEE, or CHOCOLOCCE CREEK, of Alabama, rises in Benton county, and enters the Coosa river about 10 miles N. W. from Talladega.

CHOCONUT, a post-township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, 12 miles N. W. from Montrose.

CHOCOVILLE, a post-office of Sebastian county, Arkansas.

CHOCTAW, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. The Tombigbee forms its eastern boundary. The surface is hilly or undulating, and partly covered with pine woods; the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 4433 bales of cotton; 269,560 bushels of corn, and 104,911 of sweet potatoes. It contained 12 churches and 1 newspaper establishment. The Tombigbee river is navigable by steamboats along the border of the county

Formed recently out of parts of Sumter and Washington counties, and named from the Choctaw tribe of Indians. Capital, Butler. Population, 8369, of whom 4620 were free, and 3769, slaves.

CHOCTAW, a county in the the N. central part of Mississippi, contains about 990 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Black river. The surface is undulating, and partly covered by forests of oak, hickory, and other timber. The soil is fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 this county yielded 4458 bales of cotton; 404,244 bushels of corn, and 23,259 pounds of rice. It contained 23 churches, and 406 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Greensborough. Population, 11,202, of whom 8424 were free, and 2778, slaves.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, a post-office of Oktibeha county, Mississippi.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

CHOCTAW BAYOU, of Grayson county, Texas, enters the Red river at the N. E. corner of the county.

CHOCTAW CORNER, a post-office of Clarke county, Alabama,

CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER, of Alabama and Florida, rises in Barbour county of the former state, and flows south-westward to the boundary; thence southward through Florida, and falls into the E. end of Choctawhatchee bay.

CHOCTAW INDIANS, a tribe formerly inhabiting the middle portions of Mississippi, on both sides of the Yazoo river. They have made considerable progress towards civilization.

CHOESTON, a post-office of Union county, Georgia.

CHOPPEEN, a post-office of Wells county, Indiana.

CHOPTANK RIVER, of Delaware and Maryland, rises in Kent county of the former state, and flows south-westward into Maryland. Near the southern extremity of Talbot county, it spreads out into an estuary several miles wide, and nearly 20 miles long, communicating with the Chesapeake. The whole length is nearly 100 miles. It is navigable for sloops to the mouth of Tuckahoe river, about 50 miles.

CHOUTEAU'S STORE, a little village of Bates county, Missouri, on Marmiton creek.

CHOWAN RIVER, of North Carolina, is formed by the Meherrin and Nottaway rivers, which unite a few miles above Winton, in Herthford county. The river flows first south-eastward and then southward, and enters Albemarle sound at its W. end. It is navigable for sloops through its whole extent, about 50 miles.

CHOWAN, a county in the N. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the W. part of Albemarle sound, has an area of about 240 square miles. The Chowan river (navigable by steamboats) forms the entire W.

boundary. The surface is nearly level or undulating; and the soil generally productive. Indian corn, sweet potatoes and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 295,227 bushels of corn, 88,135 of sweet potatoes, and 129 bales of cotton. It contained 5 saw mills, 1 ship-yard, 4 stove manufactories, 9 churches and 1 newspaper office. Chowan county was one of the original precincts of the lords proprietors under King Charles II. The name was derived from the Chowanokes, a tribe of Indians who owned the soil. Capital, Edenton. Population, 6721, of whom 3048 were free, and 3673, slaves.

CHRISTIAN, a county in the S. W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, contains 704 square miles. It is drained by the sources of little river and of Tradewater creek. The southern part of the county is level and extremely fertile; the northern part is occupied by hills which produce fine timber and contain rich mines of coal and iron ore. The chief productions are tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 1,235,290 bushels of corn; 45,678 of wheat; 329,152 of oats; 6,312,076 pounds of tobacco; 37,892 of wool, and 24,661 of flax. The quantity of tobacco was the greatest produced by any one county in the state. There were 42 churches and 2 newspaper offices; 650 pupils attending public schools and 779 attending academies and other schools. The rock which underlies the county is a cavernous limestone. Several cases here occur of streams which enter subterranean channels, and after flowing a few miles emerge again to the surface. The county was formed in 1796, and named in honor of Colonel William Christian, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Hopkinsville. Population, 19,580, of whom 11,440 were free, and 8140, slaves.

CHRISTIAN, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 675 square miles. The Sangamon river forms the northern boundary, and the South fork of that river flows through the middle of the county. The surface is generally level, or slightly undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and fruits flourish. The county contains extensive prairies and tracts of good timber. In 1850 it produced 594,475 bushels of corn; 17,295 of wheat; 50,700 of oats; 1008 tons of hay, and 64,930 pounds of butter. It contained 10 churches. There were 592 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Central railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Taylorsville. Population, 3203.

CHRISTIAN, a township in Independence county, Arkansas. Population, 582.

CHRISTIANA creek, of New Castle county, Delaware, is formed about 6 miles W. from Wilmington, by the junction of the Christiana branch with the Red Clay and White

Clay creeks. Flowing eastward it unites with the Brandywine at Wilmington, and enters Delaware bay 2 miles below. Vessels requiring 14 feet of water ascend to the city just named. This creek furnishes abundant water-power.

CHRISTIANA river, of Michigan and Indiana, rises in Cass county of the former state, and flows into the St. Joseph's river, at Elkhart, in Indiana.

CHRISTIANA, a thriving post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, about 20 miles E. by S. from Lancaster, has an active trade, and contains an iron foundry and machine shop.

CHRISTIANA hundred, of New Castle county, Delaware. Population, 4831.

CHRISTIANA, or CHRISTIANA BRIDGE, a post-village in New Castle county, Delaware, on Christiana creek, about 10 miles S. W. from Wilmington.

CHRISTIANA, a post-township in Dane county, Wisconsin, about 18 miles S. E. from Madison. Population, 1054.

CHRISTIANA, a post-village in the above township, on Koskonong creek, about 20 miles S. E. from Madison. It has 2 stores, 2 mills, and 30 dwellings.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a post-village, capital of Montgomery county, Virginia, on the stage route from Richmond to Nashville, and on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, 200 miles W. by S. from the former. It was laid out in 1792, and contains 2 churches, and 1 bank. Population in 1853, about 500.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a post-village of Shelby county, Kentucky, 38 miles E. from Louisville, and half a mile from the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, contains 2 churches, several stores, 1 steam mill, 1 woollen factory, and about 200 inhabitants.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a small post-village in Champaign county, Ohio, about 55 miles W. from Columbus.

CHRISTIANSBURG, or CHRISTIANBURG, a post-office of Brown county, Indiana, 54 miles S. from Indianapolis.

CHRISTIANSVILLE, a small post-village in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, about 75 miles S. W. from Richmond.

CHRISTMASVILLE, a thriving post-village of Carroll county, Tennessee, on the Obion river, 120 miles W. from Nashville. The river is navigable for flat-boats up to this point. The village is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. It contains 1 church, 5 stores, and 1 tannery.

CHRISTY'S FORK, a post-office of Morgan county, Kentucky.

CHRISTY'S, or CHRISTIE'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Clay county, Indiana, 66 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis.

CHRONICLE, a post-office of Lincoln county, North Carolina.

CHUCKATUCK, a post-village of Nansemond

county, Virginia, 10 miles N. from Suffolk, the county seat.

CHUCKY BEND, a post-office of Jefferson county, Tennessee.

CHULAFINNE, a post-office of Randolph county, Alabama.

CHULAHOMA, a thriving village of Marshall county, Mississippi, 15 miles S. W. from Holly Springs, and 200 miles N. by E. from Jackson, is situated in a wealthy and populous neighborhood. It contains a flourishing academy for young ladies. The number of pupils in 1851 was about 80.

CHULASKY, a post-office of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

CHUNENUGGEE, a post-office of Macon county, Alabama.

CHUNKEYVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale county, Mississippi.

CHUPEE creek, of Georgia, flows S. E. through Monroe and Bibb counties, and enters the Ocmulgee about 9 miles S. from Macon. It is called also Tobesofka.

CHU-QUA-TON-CHA CREEK, of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, flows into Oktibbeha river.

CHURCH, a post-office of Assumption county, Louisiana.

CHURCH CREEK, a post-office of Dorchester county, Maryland, about 50 miles S. E. from Annapolis.

CHURCH GROVE, a post-office of Knox county, Tennessee.

CHURCH HILL, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

CHURCH HILL, a small post-village of Queen Anne county, Maryland, about 45 miles E. N. E. from Annapolis.

CHURCH HILL, a post-office of Halifax county, Virginia.

CHURCH HILL, a post-office of Jefferson county, Mississippi.

CHURCH HILL, a post-office of Christian county, Kentucky.

CHURCH HILL, a post-village of Trumbull county, Ohio, 65 miles E. S. E. from Cleveland.

CHURCH'S STORE, a post-office of Wilkes county, North Carolina.

CHURCHTOWN, a post-office of Columbia county, New York.

CHURCHTOWN, a small village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

CHURCHTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 52 miles E. from Harrisburg.

CHURCHVIEW, a post-office of Middlesex county, Virginia.

CHURCHVILLE, a post-village of Monroe county, New York, on the Buffalo and Rochester railroad, 15 miles W. S. W. from Rochester. It contains 3 or 4 churches and several stores.

CHURCHVILLE, a post-village of Harford county, Maryland, 30 miles N. E. from Baltimore.

CHURCHVILLE, a post-village of Augusta county, Virginia, on the turnpike from Staun-

ton to Parkersburg, 128 miles N. W. from Richmond, contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and 2 schools.

CHURCHVILLE, a small village in Clarke county, Missouri, near the mouth of the Des Moines river.

CHURUBUSCO, a post-office of Clinton county, New York.

CHURUBUSCO, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

CHURUBUSCO, a post-office of Franklin county, Alabama.

CHURUBUSCO, a post-office of Whitley county, Indiana.

CIBOLO, a small river of Texas, rises near the W. part of Comal county, and flowing south-easterly, enters the San Antonio on the line between Bexar and Goliad counties.

CIBOLO, a post-office of Bexar county, Texas.

CICERO, a post-township of Onondaga county, New York, on the south-western shore of Oneida lake, 10 miles N. E. from Syracuse. Population, 2980.

CICERO, a post-village in the above township, 140 miles W. N. W. from Albany, has several stores and perhaps 50 dwellings.

CICERO, a post-office of Defiance county, Ohio.

CICERO, or **CICEROTOWN**, a small post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., on Cicero creek, and on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad, 26 miles N. from Indianapolis. Pop., about 300.

CICERO CENTRE, a post-office of Onondaga county, New York.

CICERO CREEK, of Hamilton county, Indiana, flows into White river near Noblesville.

CIMARRON. See **SEMERONE**.

CINCINNATI, a small post-village of Walker county, Texas, on the Trinity river, 14 miles N. from Huntsville, the county town.

CINCINNATI, the metropolis of Ohio, and capital of Hamilton county, on the right bank of the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Licking, and immediately above the mouth of Mill creek. It is distant by water 458 miles W. S. W. from Pittsburg, 138 miles N. E. from Louisville, 655 miles E. from St. Louis, and 500 from the mouth of the Ohio: by land, 115 miles S. W. from Columbus, 90 miles N. from Lexington, and about 500 from Washington. Lat. 39° 6' 30" N., lon. 84° 26' W. The upper part of the city is 540 feet above the level of the sea.

Cincinnati is the most populous city of the Western States, and the fifth in size and importance among all the cities of the Union. It is remarkable for its rapid growth, extensive trade, and productive industry. From its central position between Pittsburg and the mouth of the Ohio, it has become the principal gathering and distributing point in the valley of that river. The city is beautifully situated in a valley 3 miles in diameter, intersected from east to west by the Ohio, and environed by a range of hills,

with a well-defined circular form, rising by gentle acclivities, about 400 feet above the river. From the summits of these the most beautiful views of Cincinnati are obtained. The greater part of the city is built on two terraces or plains, of which the first is 50, and the second 108 feet higher than low-water mark. The front margin of the latter, originally a steep bank, has been graded to a gentle declivity, so that the drainage of the city is effected by means of the streets directly into the river. The upper terrace slopes gradually toward the north, and, at the average distance of a mile, terminates at the base of the Mount Auburn range of limestone hills, adorned with country seats, vineyards, and gardens. The city extends more than three miles along the river, without including the suburban villages. The central portions are compactly and handsomely built with streets, about 66 feet wide, bordered with spacious warehouses and dwellings of brick and stone. Many of them are well paved, lined with shade-trees, and lighted with gas. Main street extends from the steamboat landing in a N. N. W. direction, and Broadway, Sycamore, Walnut, Vine, Race, Elm, and Plum streets are parallel with it. It is intersected at right angles by 14 principal streets, named Front, First, Second, Third, &c. Among the handsomest portions of the city are Broadway, Main, Pearl, and Fourth streets. At the foot of Main street is the public landing or levee, an open area of 10 acres, with 1000 feet front. The shore is paved with stone from low-water mark to the top of the first bank, and furnished with floating wharves, which accommodate themselves to the great variation in the height of the river. The mean annual range from low to high water is about 50 feet. The city is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor and a board of trustees, consisting of three members from each ward, usually known by the name of the city council.

Among the most prominent and interesting public buildings may be mentioned the edifice of Cincinnati College, on Walnut street, occupied in part by the Chamber of Commerce and Mercantile Library; it is 140 feet long, by 100 feet wide, with a marble front, in the Doric style: the Roman Catholic cathedral, at the corner of 8th and Plum streets, one of the finest buildings in the West, with a spire 250 feet high; it is 200 feet long, and 80 wide, and cost about \$100,000: the Episcopal church, at the corner of Seventh and Plum streets, recently erected, at a cost of about \$80,000: the First Presbyterian church, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets: the new City Hall, on Plum street, between Eighth and Ninth: the Melodeon, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, containing a public hall, 100 feet long, 60 wide, and 25 feet high: the Masonic Hall, at the corner of Third and

Walnut streets, erected in the castellated style of Gothic architecture: the Burnet House, at the corner of Third and Vine streets, one of the most spacious hotels in the United States; its dimensions, including the terrace, are 212 feet by 210; it is six stories in height, contains 342 apartments, and is surmounted by a dome which is 100 feet above the basement; the cost is estimated at \$300,000: the Cincinnati Observatory, a fine stone edifice, situated on the top of an eminence, (Mount Adams,) which rises about 500 feet above low water, commanding a wide and varied prospect of the city and the "vine-clad hills." Through the centre of the main building rises a pier of masonry, founded on the native rock, supporting the great equatorial telescope, which is one of the largest and most perfect in the world. The focal length is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the diameter of the object glass 12 inches, with magnifying powers varying from 100 times up to 1400 times. In 1852 the city contained more than 90 churches, besides 4 synagogues; among which were 15 Methodist Episcopal, 11 Presbyterian, 7 Lutheran, 5 Episcopal, 7 Baptist, 4 Congregational, 4 Reformed Presbyterian, several German Reformed, and 10 or 12 Catholic.

Institutions.—Cincinnati is distinguished for its literary and benevolent institutions, as well as for wealth and public spirit. It has three colleges, properly so called, namely, the Cincinnati College, which has a law school in operation, the other departments being suspended for the present; the Woodward College, founded by a bequest of the late William Woodward; and the St. Xavier College, founded by the Roman Catholics, with ample buildings and accommodations: there are 3 medical colleges, devoted to the several systems of practice, besides the College of Dental Surgery. Lane Seminary, a theological school of high reputation, is situated on Walnut Hill, about two miles from the river. It is well endowed, and is under the direction of the Presbyterian Church (New School;) there are also theological seminaries, under the direction of the Old School Presbyterians, and of the Baptists. The public schools, which will compare favorably with those of any other city in the United States, occupy 13 three-storied brick buildings, each capable of accommodating over 500 pupils. Connected with these is the Central High School, in which the languages and higher branches of science are taught. The Mercantile Library Association have a collection of about 13,000 volumes. At the Mechanics' Institute, fairs are held and lectures delivered, for the promotion of the mechanic arts. About 12 daily and above 20 weekly papers are published in Cincinnati, besides numerous monthly periodicals. In addition to the above, the offices of the daily journals each

issue a weekly or tri-weekly publication. Four of the daily and four of the weekly journals are in the German language. The city has 6 or 7 chartered banks, besides numerous private banking companies, and 13 insurance companies. Among the benevolent institutions may be named the Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, 4 orphan asylums, the Widows' Home and Asylum for Indigent Females, the House of Refuge, and the Hotel for Invalids.

Commerce.—Cincinnati carries on an extensive trade by the Ohio river, the Miami canal connecting it with Lake Erie and the Whitewater canal. Railway communications have been formed between this city and the ports of Lake Erie, the Atlantic seaports, and the chief towns of Indiana. The following lines are in course of construction: The Ohio and Mississippi, leading to St. Louis; the Cincinnati and Marietta; the Cincinnati and Parkersburg; and the Covington and Lexington, which forms part of a chain extending to Charleston and other seaports of the South. In 1852, there were 267 steamboats employed in the commerce of Cincinnati, and the whole number of steamboat arrivals amounted to 3700. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 11,781 tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, 55 vessels, (45 of them steamers,) with an aggregate burthen of 13,137 tons, were admeasured. The chief article of export is pork, for which Cincinnati is the most extensive market in the Union. The trade of this city, during the year ending August 31, 1852, is stated as follows:—There were received 410,000 hogs and 16,532,884 pounds of pork in bulk, besides 22,500 barrels and 10,330 hogsheads of bacon, amounting in value to \$5,486,592. The value of the principal articles received, not including dry goods, hardware, queensware, and lumber, was estimated at \$24,715,331, and that of the total imports at \$56,861,731. No statement of the value of exports in that year appears to have been published.

Manufactures.—Cincinnati is no less remarkable for the variety and importance of its manufactures than for its commerce. Perhaps there is no place in the whole country where fuel, food, and the raw materials of cotton, wool, and iron can be procured so cheaply. More than 200 steam-engines are employed in the manufactories of this city. The total value of manufactured productions in 1851, according to "Cist's Cincinnati," was about \$55,000,000. There were 44 iron foundries, with machine shops, which produced \$3,676,500; 5 rolling mills, which produced \$1,050,000; 34 lard-oil and stearine factories, which produced \$3,015,000; 14 flowering mills, which produced \$1,690,000; 108 manufactories of clothing, which produced \$1,947,500; 136 of furniture, which produced \$1,660,000; 12 publishing esta-

blishments, which produced \$1,246,000; 40 wine factories; 9 paper mills; 62 tobacco factories; 5 cotton factories; 2 type foundries; 12 bell and brass foundries; 40 manufacturing of hats; 19 of edge-tools; 38 of soap and candles; 15 of trunks, and 7 boat-yards, besides many other establishments. In 1852, 27 steamboats and 6 barges were built, besides 10 boats which were still in the docks at the close of the year. The total capacity of these was estimated at 19,000 tons. This city is supplied with water raised from the Ohio river by steam power into a limestone reservoir, which holds 5,000,000 gallons. The average daily consumption in 1851 was 2,300,000 gallons, and the cost of the apparatus \$796,000. The climate of Cincinnati is favorable to the cultivation of the grape. In 1852, the vineyards in this vicinity occupied about 1200 acres. Wine of good quality is made here from the native Catawba grape. The annual product of the vines in the neighborhood of the city is estimated at above 200,000 gallons; this branch of business is constantly and rapidly increasing.

Cincinnati was first settled in December 26, 1788, and was originally called Losanteville. It was incorporated as a city in 1819. In 1800, it contained 750 inhabitants; in 1820, 9602; in 1830, 24,830; in 1840, 46,388; in 1850, 115,438, and in 1853, 160,186.

CINCINNATI, a village of Greene county, Indiana, 66 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

CINCINNATI, a post-village of Ralls county, Missouri, on Salt river, 100 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson city. It has a Catholic chapel and a few stores.

CINCINNATI, a post-office of Appanoose county, Iowa.

CINCINNATI, a post-village of Polk co., Ogn., on the left bank of the Willamette river.

CINCINNATUS, a post-township of Cortland county, New York, 30 miles N. from Binghamton, drained by Otselic creek. Population, 1206.

CINCINNATUS, a post-village in the above township, on Otselic creek, 128 miles W. from Albany, contains several churches, stores, and mills.

CINCINNATUS, a post-office of Hendricks county, Indiana.

CINNAMINSON, a post-office of Burlington county, New Jersey.

CIRCLEVILLE, a post-office of Orange county, New York.

CIRCLEVILLE, a post-office of Loudon county, Virginia.

CIRCLEVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Pickaway county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Scioto river, and on the Ohio canal, 25 miles S. from Columbus, and 20 miles N. from Chillicothe. It occupies the site of an ancient fortification having a circular form, from which the name is derived. The canal crosses the river here by a hand-

some aqueduct. Circleville is surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated district, and has considerable trade. It contains a fine brick court house, a large public school-house, which cost \$25,000, 8 churches, several newspaper offices, and 2 banks. The town has numerous mills and factories propelled by water-power. The Zanesville and Cincinnati railroad, when finished, will pass through Circleville Laid out in 1810. Pop. in 1853, about 4500

CIRCLEVILLE, a small village of Cass county, Indiana, on the Wabash river and canal, opposite Lewisburg, and 8 miles E. from Logansport.

CIRCLEVILLE, a small village of Tazewell county, Illinois.

CITICO, a post-office of Monroe county, Tennessee.

CITRONELLE, a post-village and railroad station of Mobile county, Alabama, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 33 miles N. N. W. from Mobile.

CITY, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

CITY POINT, a post-village and port of entry of Prince George county, Virginia, on James river, at the mouth of the Appomattox, 34 miles S. E. from Richmond, and 10 miles E. N. E. from Petersburg. There is a good landing here, at which the large vessels engaged in the trade of Richmond and Petersburg receive and discharge their cargoes. The Appomattox railroad extends from this place to Petersburg.

CITY POINT, post-office of Itawamba co. Miss.

CITY WEST, a village of Porter county, Indiana, on Lake Michigan, about 33 miles by water S. E. from Chicago.

CLACKAMAS river, Ogn. joins the Willamette.

CLACKAMAS, a county in the N. W. part of Oregon. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, on the N. by the Columbia, and on the W. by the Willamette river. Along the streams, especially the Willamette, the soil is very fertile. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 16,281 bushels of wheat; 6940 of oats; 18,893 of potatoes; 216 of corn, and 353 tons of hay, the greatest quantity of that article raised in any county of the state. It contained 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices; and 183 pupils attending academies and other schools. Population, 1859.

CLACKAMAS, a post-office of Marion county, Oregon.

CLAIBORNE, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of 740 square miles. The Mississippi washes its W. border, separating it from Louisiana; the Big Black river forms the N. W. boundary, and it is intersected by Bayou Pierre. The surface is mostly uneven; the soil near the river is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 488,003 bushels of corn; 13,924 bushels of oats; 83,854 of sweet potatoes; 65,217 of

peas and beans; 20,795 bales of cotton, and 1973 lbs. of beeswax and honey. It contained 16 churches, 1 newspaper establishment; 365 pupils attended public schools, and 120, academies and other schools. Named in honor of General Claiborne, who commanded in the south-west during the war of 1812. Capital, Port Gibson. Population, 14,941, of whom 3491 were free, and 11,450 slaves.

CLAIBORNE, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, contains about 1200 square miles. It is drained by branches of Bayou d'Arbonne, and bounded on the W. by the Dauchite or Dorchette river. The surface is undulating, and the soil moderately fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. In 1850 there were raised 2483 bales of cotton; 234,470 bushels of corn, and 59,030 of sweet potatoes. There were 5 cotton-ginning mills, and 2 saw and planing mills. There were 10 churches, and 1 newspaper office; 1250 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies or other schools. The parish contains forests of pine and other trees. An active emigration to this place has been going on for a few years past. Capital, Homer. Population, 7471; of whom 4949 were free, and 2522 slaves.

CLAIBORNE, a county in the N. N. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, has an area of about 350 square miles. Clinch river forms the S. E. boundary, and Powell's river flows through the county. The surface is elevated and mountainous. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850, there were raised 441,061 bushels of corn; 88,440 of oats; 10,414 of wheat, and 9595 pounds of wool. The county contains extensive beds of iron ore, which are worked in several places. Zinc and lead are also found in the county, but not worked at present. The great thoroughfare from Kentucky to Carolina passes through Tazewell, the county seat. Population, 9369; of whom 8709 were free, and 660 slaves.

CLAIBORNE, a post-village, capital of Monroe county, Alabama, on the left bank of the Alabama river, about 200 miles by water S. W. from Montgomery.

CLAIBORNE, a post-office of Jasper county, Mississippi.

CLAIBORNESVILLE, a post-office of Yazoo county, Mississippi.

CLAIRBOURN, a township in the N. E. part of Union county, Ohio. Population, 919.

CLAIRVILLE, a post-office of Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

CLALAMS INDIANS, a tribe of Washington Territory, N. of the Columbia river, and near the Straits of Fuca.

CLAPP'S, a post-office of Guilford county, North Carolina.

CLAPPVILLE, a small post-village in Wor-

cester county, Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, about 8 miles S. W. from Worcester.

CLARA, a post-township of Potter county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. W. from Coudersport. It had in 1850, 89 inhabitants.

CLARE, a new county in the N. central part of Michigan, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Maskegon river. The surface is mostly covered with forests. The county is not organized, and has few inhabitants. It is not named in the census of 1850.

CLARE, a township of St. Lawrence county, New York, 15 miles S. E. from Canton.

CLAREMONT, a post-township of Sullivan co., N. H., on the Sullivan railroad, 18 miles N. by E. from Bellows Falls. One newspaper is issued here. Population, 3604.

CLAREMONT, a post-office, Pickens dis., S. C.

CLARENCE, a post-township of Erie county, New York, 16 miles N. E. from Buffalo, drained by Tonawanda creek. Population, 2727.

CLARENCE, a post-township in Calhoun county, Michigan, about 12 miles N. E. from Marshall. Population, 435.

CLARENCE, a post-village of Green county, Wisconsin, on Sugar river, 37 miles S. from Madison.

CLARENCE CENTRE, post-office, Erie co., N. Y.

CLARENDON, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, on the Albany and Rutland railroad, 55 miles S. W. by S. from Montpelier. Population, 1477.

CLARENDON, a post-township, forming the S. E. extremity of Orleans county, New York. Population, 1809.

CLARENDON, a post-village in the above township, New York, 25 miles W. from Rochester. It has 1 or 2 churches and a few stores.

CLARENDON, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

CLARENDON, a post-office of Monroe county, Arkansas.

CLARENDON, a post-township in the S. E. part of Calhoun county, Michigan. Population, 669.

CLARENDON SPRINGS, a post-office of Rutland county, Vermont.

CLARIDON, a post-township in the central part of Geauga county, Ohio. Population, 1009.

CLARIDON, a township in the E. part of Marion county, Ohio. Population, 1343.

CLARINGTON, a post-office of Forest county, Pennsylvania.

CLARINGTON, a thriving village of Monroe county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Sunfish creek, 135 miles E. from Columbus. Population, in 1850, 341.

CLARION, a county in the N. W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 600 square miles. It is intersected by Clarion river, from which the name is derived; bounded on the S. W. by the Alleghany river, and on the S. by Red Bank creek. The surface is

rolling and hilly; the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. Lumber is procured from the forests, and exported. In 1850, this county produced 165,060 bushels of wheat; 111,534 of corn; 279,287 of oats; 17,086 tons of hay, and 422,080 lbs. of butter. There were 27 iron furnaces; 10 iron foundries; 1 forge; 5 woollen factories; 34 flour and grist mills; 28 saw mills; 8 coal mines; 9 tanneries and numerous iron mines. It contained 46 churches and 2 newspaper offices. There were 5961 pupils attending public schools. Bituminous coal, iron, and limestone are the most valuable minerals of the county. The Alleghany river is navigable by steamboats on its border, and Clarion river by keel-boats. Capital, Clarion. Population, 23,565.

CLARION, a post-township of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, on the river of the same name, contains the borough of Clarion. Total population, 2517.

CLARION, a post-borough, capital of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, is situated in the above township, on the left bank of the river of the same name, where it is crossed by the Bellefonte and Erie turnpike, about 75 miles N. N. E. from Pittsburg, and 187 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. It contains a court house, an academy, 2 or 3 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Laid out in 1840. Population in 1853, about 1000.

CLARION, a post-office of Grundy county, Illinois, 140 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

CLARION RIVER, Pennsylvania, also called TOBY'S RIVER, rises in McKean county, flows S. W., and enters the Alleghany in Clarion county. Large quantities of pine lumber are transported on it. The whole length is estimated at 120 miles.

CLARK, or CLARKE, a post-office of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

CLARK, a township in the E. part of Brown county, Ohio. Population, 1281.

CLARK, a township in the S. part of Clinton county, Ohio. Population, 1654.

CLARK, a township in the N. E. part of Johnson county, Indiana. Population, 1018.

CLARK, a township of Montgomery county, Indiana. Population, 1301.

CLARK, a township in Perry county, Indiana. Population, 673.

CLARKE, a county in the N. E. of Virginia, has an area of 208 square miles. It is traversed by the Shenandoah river, and also drained by Opequan creek. It occupies part of the Great Valley of Virginia, which extends along the N. W. base of the Blue Ridge. The surface is beautifully diversified; the soil is based on blue limestone, and is highly productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 306,210 bushels of wheat; 166,897 of corn; 36,915 of oats; 2236 tons of hay, and 75,314 pounds of butter. There were 7 flour mills, 2 grist

mills, 4 tanneries, and 2 manufactories of cabinetware. It contained 11 churches; 98 pupils attending public schools, and 77 attending academies or other schools. This county is intersected by the Winchester railroad and by several turnpike-roads. It was organized in 1836 out of part of Frederick county, and named in honor of General George Roger Clarke, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Berryville. Population, 7352; of whom 3738 were free, and 3614 slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the N. E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 280 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Oconee and its branches, the middle Oconee and the North fork, bounded on the W. by the Appalachee, and also drained by Sandy, Shoal, and Cedar creeks: the surface is hilly. The richest soil is found in the vicinity of the Oconee and its branches; a portion of the upland is said to be "worn out." Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4572 bales of cotton; 289,575 bushels of corn; 65,710 of oats, and 48,942 of sweet potatoes. It contained 4 cotton factories, 3 tanneries, 8 flouring mills, 2 grist mills, 1 paper mill, 10 saw mills, 21 churches and 4 newspaper offices. There were 200 pupils attending public schools, and 522 attending academies and other schools. Granitic rocks are abundant in the county; gold, garnets, kaolin, pyrites, and tourmaline are also found. A branch railroad extends from Athens, the county seat, to the Georgia railroad. The county was named in honor of General Elijah Clarke, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Population, 11,119, of whom 5530 were free, and 5589, slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the S. W. part of Alabama, has an area of 1270 square miles. The Tombigbee and Alabama rivers constitute the respective boundaries of the county on the W. and S. E., until they unite at its S. extremity to form the Mobile. The surface is uneven; the soil in some parts is fertile, in others sandy and thin. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4881 bales of cotton; 329,061 bushels of corn; 105,875 of sweet potatoes, and 35 hogsheads of sugar. There were 6 saw mills, 1 tar and 2 turpentine manufactories, and 2 tanneries. It contained 19 churches, 1 newspaper office; and 666 pupils attending public schools. The rivers above named are navigated by steamboats on the borders of the county. Pine timber is abundant here. Capital, Clarksville. Population, 9786, of whom 4910 were free, and 4876, slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the E. S. E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Chickasawha river, a branch of the Pascagoula. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil produces cotton, Indian corn, and pasture for cattle. In 1850 this county

yielded 174,235 bushels of corn; 2690 of oats; 78,675 of sweet potatoes; 1817 bales of cotton; 300 pounds of beeswax and honey, and 6690 of rice. It contained 7 churches; 145 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. The Mobile and Ohio railroad is located near the W. border of the county. Named in honor of Judge Clarke, first chancellor of Mississippi. Capital, Quitman. Population, 5477, of whom 3829 were free, and 1648, slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the S. W. central part of Arkansas, contains 941 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Washita, and on the S. W. by the Little Missouri. The surface is hilly or rolling, the soil sandy and fertile. The chief productions are cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 122,860 bushels of corn; 17,242 of sweet potatoes, and 826 bales of cotton. It contained 1 tannery and 1 saddle and harness manufactory. There were 7 churches and 196 pupils attending academies and other schools. The Washita is navigable by small steamboats along the border of this county. Capital, Arkadelphia. Population, 4070, of whom 3120 were free, and 950, slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area of about 210 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Kentucky and Red rivers, the former of which is navigable, and drained by Stoner's and Howard's creeks. The surface is uneven and in some parts broken; a portion of the soil is very productive. Indian corn, oats, hay, hemp, wool, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,213,007 bushels of corn; 70,935 of oats; 409 tons of hay, and 53,164 pounds of wool. It contained 24 churches; 833 pupils attending public schools, and 62 attending academies or other schools. Hydraulic limestone is found in the county. Red river furnishes valuable water-power. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of General George Rogers Clarke. Population, 12,683, of whom 7843 were free, and 4840, slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the S. W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 380 square miles. It is intersected by Mad river, and also drained by the sources of the Little Miami, and by Lagonda creek, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is diversified by beautiful undulations; the soil is generally excellent and well supplied with water and timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 839,576 bushels of corn; 195,514 of wheat; 115,616 of oats; 19,097 tons of hay, and 375,145 pounds of butter. It contained 63 churches and 5 newspaper offices; 3560 pupils attending public schools, and 287 attending academies or other schools. The county is crossed by five lines of railway, which meet at Springfield and connect it with Cincinnati, Dayton,

Columbus, Sandusky, &c.: several turnpikes also pass through it. Capital, Springfield. Population, 22,178.

CLARKE, a county in the S. part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains about 400 square miles. The Ohio river bounds it on the S. E.; it is also drained by Silver creek. The surface is nearly level, excepting a chain of "knobs" near the W. border, which are not suited for cultivation, but produce good timber. The soil is generally fertile and well improved. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 567,964 bushels of corn; 62,067 of wheat; 120,430 of oats, and 4600 tons of hay. It contained 45 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1700 pupils attending public schools, and 259 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore, marble, limestone, and hydraulic cement are abundant. The county is intersected by the Jeffersonville and Columbus railroad. Organized in 1801. Capital, Charleston. Population, 15,828.

CLARKE, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 460 square miles. The Wabash river, navigable by steamboats, forms its boundary on the S. E. The county is intersected by the N. fork of Embarras river, and also drained by Fox and Crane creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests; the soil is productive, adapted to Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pasturage. In 1850 this county produced 431,490 bushels of corn; 18,350 of wheat; 79,928 of oats, and 85,017 pounds of butter. It contained 8 churches and 1 newspaper office. There were 2816 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is found along the Wabash river. The county is intersected by the National road, and by the railway from St. Louis to Terre Haute, (not yet finished.) Capital, Darwin. Population, 9532.

CLARKE, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Missouri, has an area of 516 square miles. It is situated on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Des Moines, the latter of which forms its boundary on the N. E., separating it from Iowa, and the former separates it from Illinois. The county is intersected by the Fox and Wyaconda rivers. The surface is undulating or nearly level. More than half of the county consists of fertile upland prairies, some of which are several miles in width, with forests of good timber distributed along the watercourses. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 320,970 bushels of corn; 48,936 of wheat; 50,896 of oats, and 2023 tons of hay. It contained 6 churches, and 1246 pupils attending public schools. The population has increased rapidly for several years past. It was named in honor of William Clarke, of the expedition of Lewis and

Clarke, afterwards governor of Missouri territory. Capital, Alexandria. Population, 5527, of whom 5023 were free, and 504, slaves.

CLARKE, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. The South river and Whitebreast river, affluents of the Des Moines, rise by several branches in this county; it is also drained by the E. fork of Grand river, which flows southward into Missouri. The surface is slightly diversified; the soil is fertile, adapted to grain, fruit, and grass. A large part of the county is prairie. Named in honor of James Clarke, governor of Iowa in 1846. County seat not established. Population, 79.

CLARKE, a county in the S. W. part of Washington territory, has an area of about 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, on the S. and S. W. by the Columbia river, which separates it from Oregon, and partly on the N. and W. by the Cowelitz river, a tributary of the Columbia. The volcanic mountain St. Helen's, on the E. border, is the principal elevation. The soil has as yet been but little cultivated. Wheat, oats, and potatoes are the chief productions. In 1850 there were raised 1050 bushels of wheat; 900 of oats, and 5550 of potatoes. It contained 1 church. Population, 643.

CLARKE, or CLARK, a post-township in the N. part of Coshocton county, Ohio. Population, 833.

CLARKE'S POINT, a narrow peninsula S. W. of New Bedford Bay. At the extremity of the point is a fixed light, 52 feet above high water. Lat. $41^{\circ} 35' 30''$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 54' 12''$ W.

CLARKE'S RIVER, or FLATHEAD RIVER, Washington territory, rises in the Rocky mountains near the sources of the Missouri, in about $45^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. For nearly 200 miles it flows in a northerly direction, after which it inflects to the N. W., entering the Columbia in about $48^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., and $117^{\circ} 45'$ W. lon. The greater part of its course lies through a mountainous region: about 125 miles from its confluence with the Columbia, it spreads out into a lake 30 miles long, and from 6 to 12 miles wide, called Kulluspelm, or Lac Pend Oreilles. The Blackfoot river, and the Rivière à Jacques, (from Flathead lake,) flowing from near the Rocky mountains, are the principal affluents. The entire length is estimated at 650 miles.

CLARKESVILLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Habersham county, Georgia, is delightfully situated on the head waters of the Chatahoochee river, 133 miles N. from Milledgeville. It is surrounded by charming mountain scenery, of which the Blue Ridge is a prominent feature, and is a favorite retreat for many families from the lower parts of South Carolina and Georgia. The village contains a brick court house and 4 churches. Population, about 500.

CLARKSBOROUGH, a post-village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 5 miles S. W. from Woodbury.

CLARKSBOROUGH, a post-office of Scott county, Indiana.

CLARK'S BRIDGE, a village of Erie county, New York, on the railroad 8 miles E. by N. from Buffalo.

CLARKSBURG, a township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 105 miles N. W. by W. from Boston. Population, 384.

CLARKSBURG, a post-office of Erie county, New York, about 300 miles W. of Albany.

CLARKSBURG, a small post-village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 20 miles E. from Trenton.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 170 miles W. from Harrisburg, has 1 church, 2 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village of Montgomery county, Maryland, 60 miles W. N. W. from Annapolis.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village, capital of Harrison county, Virginia, on the W. fork of Monongahela river, at the mouth of Elk creek, 220 miles N. W. from Richmond. It is situated on a high table-land, environed by hills. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 academies, 2 printing offices, and numerous stores. Stone coal abounds in the vicinity. The North-Western railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, passes through the village. Population in 1853, about 1200.

CLARKSBURG, a small post-village, capital of Lewis county, Kentucky, 4 miles from the Ohio river, and 90 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort.

CLARKSBURG, a village of Belmont county, Ohio, about 30 miles W. from Wheeling.

CLARKSBURG, a village of Clarke county, Ohio, 48 miles W. from Columbus.

CLARKSBURG, a small post-village of Ross county, Ohio, about 18 miles N. W. from Chillicothe.

CLARKSBURG, a village of Davies county, Indiana, 16 miles N. E. from Washington, the county seat.

CLARKSBURG, a post-village of Decatur county, Indiana, about 50 miles N. from Madison.

CLARKSBURG, a village of Johnson county, Indiana, 18 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

CLARK'S CORNERS, a thriving post-village of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

CLARK'S CORNERS, a post-village of Astabula county, Ohio.

CLARK'S CREEK, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna river about 10 miles above Harrisburg.

CLARK'S CREEK, a post-office of Montgomery county, North Carolina.

CLARK'S FACTORY, a post-office of Delaware county, New York.

CLARKSFIELD, a post-township in the E. part of Huron county, Ohio. Population, 1454.

CLARK'S FORK, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

CLARK'S FORK, a post-office of Cooper county, Missouri.

CLARK'S GREEN, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

CLARK'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington county, Virginia.

CLARK'S MILLS, a post-office of Moore county, North Carolina.

CLARK'S MILLS, a post-office of Hempstead county, Arkansas.

CLARKSON, a post-township of Monroe county, New York, on Lake Ontario, 16 miles N.W. from Rochester. Population, 4555.

CLARKSON, a small post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, about 165 miles N. E. from Columbus, contains near 100 inhabitants.

CLARKSON CENTRE, a post-office of Monroe county, New York.

CLARK'S RIVER, in the W. part of Kentucky, rises near the S. border of the state, and flowing N. and N. W., enters the Ohio at Paducah, just below the mouth of Tennessee river. A small stream, named the West branch, enters Clark's river on the left hand, a few miles from its mouth.

CLARK'S RIVER, a post-office of Callaway county, Kentucky.

CLARK'S RIVER, Washington Territory. See CLARKE'S RIVER.

CLARK'S RUN, a small stream of Yuba county, towards the N. part of California, falls into Yuba river, about 20 miles above Marysville. About 600 men are engaged here in gold digging, obtaining from 5 to 50 dollars a day.

CLARKSTON, a thriving post-village of Independence township, Oakland county, Michigan, on Kearsley creek, 36 miles N. W. from Detroit. It contains 2 churches, 4 stores, and 1 flouring mill.

CLARKSTOWN, a post-township of Rockland county, New York, on the right bank of Hudson river, 122 miles below Albany. It contains New City, the county seat. Population, 3111.

CLARKSVILLE, a township of Coos county, New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 120 miles N. of Concord. Population, 187.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, about 67 miles S. S. E. from Buffalo. Population, 668.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 14 miles N. from Flemington, has a store and several mills.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Greene county, Pennsylvania, on Ten Mile creek, 12 miles N. E. from Waynesburg, and 35 S. by W. from Pittsburg.

CLARKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, 245 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, about 152 miles N. E. from Harrisburg, and 8 miles W. from Honesdale.

CLARKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on the S. bank of the Roanoke river, a little below the confluence of the Dan and Staunton, 102 miles S. W. from Richmond. It has increased more rapidly perhaps during the last ten years than any other village in the state. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 bank, and over 1000 inhabitants. About 2000 hogsheads of tobacco are annually inspected here, and sent down the river in bateaux. A railroad is projected from this place to the Gaston and Raleigh railroad.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CLARKSVILLE, Georgia. See CLARKESVILLE.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Clarke county, Alabama, 134 miles S. by W. from Tuscaloosa, contains a court house and a few stores.

CLARKSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Red river county, Texas, is about 15 miles S. W. from Red river, and 330 miles N. E. from Austin city. It is the oldest village of the county, and the principal village in what is called the Red river country of Texas.

CLARKSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Johnson county, Arkansas, on Spadra creek, about 100 miles N. W. from Little Rock. It contains a court house, jail, and United States land-office.

CLARKSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Montgomery county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Cumberland river, at the mouth of Red river, about 50 miles N. W. of Nashville. It contains 5 or 6 newspaper offices, 2 banks and has considerable trade. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 3000.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Clinton county, Ohio, on the Zanesville and Cincinnati railroad, 81 miles S. W. from Columbus.

CLARKSVILLE, a small village of Defiance county, Ohio, on St. Joseph's river.

CLARKSVILLE, a village of Clarke county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, 4 miles above New Albany.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Hamilton county, Indiana.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-village of Pike county, Missouri, on the Mississippi, about 100 miles above St. Louis. It contains several stores.

CLARKSVILLE, a small post-village of Monroe county, Iowa, 94 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Oconto county, Wisconsin.

CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

CLASSEN'S CORNER, a village of La Porte county, Indiana, a little S. of the Northern Indiana railroad, and 5 miles W. S. W. from La Porte.

CLATSOP, a county in the N. W. part of Oregon. It is bounded on the N. by the Columbia river, which separates it from Washington, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean, and is drained by several small streams flowing into the Pacific. The soil is generally fertile, although as yet but little cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 2340 bushels of corn, being the greatest quantity of that article produced by any county of the state; 590 of wheat; 9280 of potatoes, and 6350 pounds of butter. It contained 1 church, and 77 pupils attending academies or other schools. Population, 462.

CLAUSSEVILLE, a small post-village of Monroe county, Alabama.

CLAUSSVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, 83 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

CLAVEBACK, a post-township of Columbia county, New York, 4 miles E. from Hudson, intersected by the Hudson and Berkshire railroad. Population, 3208.

CLAY, a county in the S. E. part of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 870 square miles. It is traversed by the South fork of Kentucky river. The surface is mountainous. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 214,659 bushels of corn; 15,694 of oats; 10,419 pounds of wool, and 8621 of flax. It contained 10 churches, 300 pupils attending public schools, and 62 attending academies or other schools. Coal and iron ore are found, and salt is manufactured extensively. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. Capital, Manchester. The county was formed in 1806, and named in honor of General Green Clay, an officer in the war of 1812. Population, 5421, of whom 4906 were free, and 515, slaves.

CLAY, a county in the W. part of Indiana, contains 360 square miles. It is drained by the Eel river. The surface is generally level, and much of the soil is fertile. The exports consist of wheat, cattle, horses, and swine. In 1850 this county produced 357,832 bushels of corn; 33,039 of wheat; 39,210 of oats, and 2003 tons of hay. There were 7 churches. The county contains iron ore, and numerous beds of coal, which are easily accessible. It is intersected by the railroad from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, and by the Wabash and Erie canal. Organized in 1825. Capital, Bowling Green. Population, 7944.

CLAY, a county in the S. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 440 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Wabash river, and also drained by Elm creek. The slope

of the county is toward the S. E.; the surface is undulating, or nearly level; and the soil is fertile. The county consists partly of prairie, and is partly covered by forests. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 245,575 bushels of corn; 38,315 of oats, and 320 tons of hay. It contained 3 churches, and 480 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Maysville. Population, 4289.

CLAY, a county in the W. N. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 415 square miles. The Missouri river forms its S. boundary, it is also drained by Fishing creek and Smith's fork of Little Platte river. The surface is moderately diversified; the soil is fertile, and well timbered with oaks, black walnut, and ash. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hemp, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 834,830 bushels of corn; 50,890 of wheat; 112,027 of oats, and 1288½ tons of hemp. It contained 19 churches, and 1 newspaper office. There were 780 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending an academy. The rocks which underlie the county are limestone and sandstone. Missouri river is navigated by steamboats along the border of the county. Capital, Liberty. Population, 10,332, of whom 7590 were free, and 2742, slaves.

CLAY, a new county in the N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the Little Sioux river, an affluent of the Missouri, with its branches, and some of its tributaries, and also by Lizard river, an affluent of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

CLAY, a post-township of Onondaga county, New York, on the Oswego river, 10 miles N. from Syracuse. The canal connecting Syracuse and Oswego passes through it. Population, 3402.

CLAY, a township in the S. part of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, 66 miles W. from Harrisburg. Population, 695.

CLAY, a post-office of Madison county, North Carolina.

CLAY, a township in Auglaize county, Ohio, about 22 miles N. W. from Bellefontaine. Population, 840.

CLAY, a township in the S. E. part of Gallia county, Ohio. Population, 949.

CLAY, a township in the S. W. part of Highland county, Ohio. Population, 1108.

CLAY, a township in Muskingum county, Ohio. Population, 653.

CLAY, a township in the S. E. part of Knox county, Ohio. Population, 1140.

CLAY, a township in the N. W. extremity of Montgomery county, Ohio. Population, 905.

CLAY, a township in the W. part of Ottawa county, Ohio. Population, 293.

CLAY, a township in the S. part of Scioto county, Ohio. Population, 882.

CLAY, a township in the S. E. part of St. Clair county, Michigan, near the mouth of St. Clair river. Population, 822.

CLAY, a township in the S. central part of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population, 1260.

CLAY, a township in Bartholomew county, Indiana. Population, 612.

CLAY, a township in Cass county, Indiana. Population, 642.

CLAY, a village of Cass county, Indiana, 85 miles N. from Indianapolis.

CLAY, a township in Hendricks county, Indiana. Population, 910.

CLAY, a township in Howard county, Indiana. Population, 413.

CLAY, a township of La Grange county, Indiana. Population, 464.

CLAY, a township in La Fayette county, Missouri. Population, 1716.

CLAY, a township in Miami county, Indiana. Population, 588.

CLAY, a township in Morgan county, Indiana. Population, 1213.

CLAY, a township of Owen county, Indiana. Population, 1085.

CLAY, a township in Pike county, Indiana. Population, 672.

CLAY, a township in St. Joseph county, Indiana. Population, 659.

CLAY, a township in Wayne county, Indiana. Population, 769.

CLAY, a post-office of La Salle county, Illinois, 140 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

CLAY, a post-office of Washington county, Iowa.

CLAY FURNACE, a small village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

CLAY HILL, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

CLAY HILL, a post-office of Marengo county, Alabama, 90 miles E. from Montgomery.

CLAY LANDING, a post-office of Levy county, Florida.

CLAY LICK, a post-office of Licking county, Ohio.

CLAY POOL, a post-office of Kosciusko county, Indiana, about 100 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

CLAY PORT, a small village of Kosciusko county, Indiana, on the railroad projected from Peru to Elkhart, 100 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

CLAYSBURG, a village of Preble county, Ohio, about 35 miles S. W. from Dayton.

CLAY'S POINT, a post-office of Lewis county, Virginia.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-borough of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the National road, about 18 miles E. from Wheeling. Population, 275.

CLAYSVILLE, a small village of Montgomery county, Maryland.

CLAYSVILLE, a small village of Wood county, Virginia, on the Little Kanawha river, 7 miles above Parkersburg, has a fine water-

power and several mills. Population about 100.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-office of Telfair county, Georgia.

CLAYSVILLE, a small post-village of Marshall county, Alabama, on the Tennessee river, 133 miles N. N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-office of White county, Tennessee.

CLAYSVILLE, formerly MARYSVILLE, a small post-village of Harrison county, Kentucky, on the Licking river, 47 miles N. E. from Frankfort. It contains a church, a wool-len factory, a flour mill, and 3 tobacco factories.

CLAYSVILLE, a village of Clinton county, Ohio, about 48 miles S. W. from Columbus.

CLAYSVILLE, a small village of Greene county, Ohio, on the Little Miami railroad, 10 miles from Xenia, the county seat.

CLAYSVILLE, a small post-village of Guernsey county, Ohio, 80 miles E. from Columbus.

CLAYSVILLE, a village of Hendricks county, Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, 21 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis.

CLAYSVILLE, a small post-village of Washington county, Indiana, about 90 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

CLAYSVILLE, a post-office of Boone county, Missouri.

CLAYTON, a county in the E. N. E. part of Iowa, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 760 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its entire boundary on the E. The Turkey river flows through the middle of the county into the first-named river, and the South fork of the Turkey traverses part of the county. The surface is diversified by rolling prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive, and the climate healthy. Timber and water-power are said to be abundant. In 1850, Clayton county produced 42,604 bushels of Indian corn; 36,880 of wheat; 25,701 of oats, and 3202 tons of hay. Mines of lead are worked in the S. E. part, near the river. The county is settling rapidly with Germans and others. Capital, Garnaville. Population, 3873.

CLAYTON, a post-township of Jefferson county, New York, on St. Lawrence and Chamont rivers. Population, 4191.

CLAYTON, a post-village in the above township, on the St. Lawrence, 20 miles N. N. W. from Watertown. The Utica and Black River railroad will terminate here.

CLAYTON, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

CLAYTON, a post-village, capital of Rabun county, Georgia, about 175 miles N. from Milledgeville.

CLAYTON, a post-village, capital of Barbour county, Alabama, 75 miles S. E. from Montgomery. Population, about 400.

CLAYTON, a small post-village in the

N. W. part of Miami county, Ohio. Population, about 100.

CLAYTON, a post-village of Montgomery county, Ohio.

CLAYTON, a small village of Morgan county, Ohio.

CLAYTON, a township in the N. part of Perry county, Ohio. Population, 1594.

CLAYTON, a township in Genesee county, Michigan. Population, 418.

CLAYTON, a post-office of Hendricks county, Indiana.

CLAYTON, a township of Adams county, Illinois. Population, 781.

CLAYTON, a post-village of Adams county, Illinois, 89 miles W. from Springfield. It is on the route of the Military Tract railroad, now in progress. Population, 781.

CLAYTON, a flourishing post-village of Clayton county, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, 50 miles above Dubuque. Nearly all the surplus produce of Clayton county is shipped by steamboats at this place, which is the most easily accessible river-port for a large extent of country. Lead mines have been opened on the bank of the river near Clayton.

CLAYTON, a township in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, about 33 miles N. W. from Fond du Lac. Population, 402.

CLAYTONA, a post-office of Morgan county, Ohio, 75 miles E. S. E. from Columbus.

CLAYTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Monmouth county, New Jersey.

CLAYTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

CLAYTONVILLE, a small post-village of Henderson county, North Carolina, 284 miles W. from Raleigh.

CLAY VILLAGE, a post-village of Shelby county, Kentucky, on the road from Louisville to Frankfort, 16 miles W. from the latter. Population, about 250.

CLAYVILLE, a post-office of Providence county, Rhode Island.

CLAYVILLE, a post-village of Oneida county, New York, about 10 miles S. from Utica.

CLEAR BRANCH, a post-office of Washington county, Virginia.

CLEAR BRIDGE, a post-office of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.

CLEAR CREEK, of Huntingdon county, Indiana, falls into the Wabash river.

CLEAR CREEK, of Monroe county, Indiana, flows into Salt creek.

CLEAR CREEK, near the southern extremity of Illinois, flows into the Mississippi river.

CLEAR CREEK, of Shasta county, in the N. part of California, falls into the Sacramento river about 2 miles below Shasta city.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-village of Chautauque county, New York, about 320 miles W. by S. from Albany, has 2 or 3 churches and several stores.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-office of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-office of Greene county, Tennessee.

CLEAR CREEK, a township in Ashland county, Ohio, about 40 miles S. S. E. from Sandusky city. Population, 1205.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Fairfield county, Ohio. Population, 1606.

CLEAR CREEK, a township in the N. part of Warren county, Ohio. Population, 2316.

CLEAR CREEK, a township in Monroe county, Indiana. Population, 946.

CLEAR CREEK, of Missouri. See PESHAW.

CLEAR CREEK, a small post-village of Daviess county, Missouri.

CLEAR CREEK, a township in Clark county, Illinois. Population, 720.

CLEAR CREEK, a township in Cumberland county, Illinois. Population, 279.

CLEAR CREEK, a small village of Bates county, Missouri.

CLEAR CREEK, a post-office of Daviess county, Missouri.

CLEAR CREEK LANDING, a post-village of Alexander county, Illinois, 215 miles S. from Springfield.

CLEARFIELD, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is intersected by the W. Branch of the Susquehanna river, which divides it into nearly equal portions. Moshannon creek forms part of the S. E. boundary, and Clearfield creek, from which the name is derived, enters the river about the middle of the county. The county lies mostly on the W. declivity of the Alleghany mountain; the eastern part is traversed by deep ravines formed by the watercourses, and is too rugged for cultivation; the remainder is generally rolling and uneven. The soil in the valleys of the large streams is productive, and much of the upland is moderately fertile, and adapted to grazing. Wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 80,588 bushels of wheat; 158,870 of oats; 10,556 tons of hay, and 168,845 pounds of butter. There were 96 saw mills, 13 flour and grist mills, 1 woollen factory, 2 iron foundries, and 6 tanneries. It contained 20 churches, 1 newspaper office; 2810 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending academies or other schools. Large quantities of timber, pine, oak, poplar, and cherry are procured from the forests, and floated down the river to market. Mines of iron ore and stone coal are worked. The turnpike leading from Centre county to Erie passes through the county. Organized in 1804. Capital, Clearfield. Population, 12,586.

CLEARFIELD, a township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 30 miles N. N. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1924.

CLEARFIELD, a small post-village of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

CLEARFIELD, a township of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles N. E. from Ebensburg. Population, 802.

CLEARFIELD, a post-village, capital of Clearfield county, situated in Lawrence township, Pennsylvania, on the W. Branch of the Susquehanna river, 120 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and an academy. Coal is abundant in the vicinity, and lumber is a leading article of export. Population, about 650.

CLEARFIELD CREEK, Pennsylvania, flows northward, and enters the W. Branch of the Susquehanna near Clearfield.

CLEAR FORK, of Mohican river, Ohio, enters the main stream near Loudonville, Ashland county.

CLEAR FORK, of Black river, Missouri. See BLACK RIVER.

CLEAR FORK, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

CLEAR FORK, a post-office of Whitley county, Kentucky.

CLEAR LAKE, of Yolo county, towards the N. W. part of California, is about 6 miles long by 2 miles wide.

CLEAR LAKE, a township in Steuben county, Indiana, Population, 191.

CLEAR LAKE, a post-office of Sangamon county, Illinois.

CLEARMONT, a post-office of Warren county, Tennessee.

CLEAR POINT, a post-office of Hart county, Kentucky.

CLEAR PORT, a post-office of Fairfield county, Ohio.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-village of Washington county, Maryland, 110 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-office of Chickasaw county, Mississippi.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-office of Grainger county, Tennessee.

CLEAR SPRING, a small village of Jackson county, Indiana, 64 miles S. from Indianapolis, has about 50 inhabitants.

CLEAR SPRING, a post-office of Kosciusko county, Indiana, 14 miles S. E. from Warsaw, the county seat.

CLEAR SPRING, a township in the S. part of La Grange county, Indiana. Population, 674.

CLEARSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

CLEARWATER, a post-village of Chippewa county, Wisconsin, on Chippewa river, at the mouth of L'Eau Claire river. It has 2 mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

CLEVELAND, New York. See CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, a post-office of Hancock county, Indiana.

CLEEK'S MILLS, a post-office of Bath county, Virginia.

CLEMENT, a post-office of Hancock county, Ohio.

CLEMENTON, a small village of Camden county, New Jersey, 13 miles S. S. E. from Camden, has 2 mills and a tavern.

CLEMENTSBURG, a small village of Crittendon county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, about 220 miles W. by S. from Frankfort.

CLEMENTSVILLE, a post-office of Jackson county, Tennessee.

CLEMMONSVILLE, a post-village in Davidson county, North Carolina.

CLENDENIN, a post-office of Kanawha county, Virginia.

CLERMONT, a county in the S. W. part of Ohio, has an area of 462 square miles. The Ohio river forms its boundary on the S. W., and the Little Miami on the W., it is also drained by the E. fork of Little Miami. The surface is generally rolling, and is quite hilly in the vicinity of the Ohio river. A large portion of the soil is rich. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, butter, beef, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,292,511 bushels of corn; 188,169 of wheat; 253,153 of oats; 108,056 of potatoes; 13,171 tons of hay, and 485,617 pounds of butter. It contained 86 churches, and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 6913 pupils attending public schools, and 280 attending academies or other schools. The surface rock of this county is the blue limestone. The Cincinnati and Hillsborough railroad passes along its northern border. Capital, Batavia. Population, 30,455.

CLERMONT, a post-township of Columbia county, New York, on the Hudson river, about 10 miles S. by W. from Hudson. Population, 1130.

CLERMONT, a post-office of Marion county, Indiana.

CLERMONT, a post-office of Richland county, Illinois.

CLERMONT, a post-office of Fayette county, Iowa.

CLERMONT MILLS, a post-office of Harford county, Maryland.

CLERMONTVILLE, a small post-village of McKean county, Pennsylvania, about 194 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

CLETO CREEK, of Texas, flows into the San Antonio from the N. in Goliad county.

CLEVELAND, a county in the S. W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is intersected by the First Broad river which enters Broad river proper near the S. W. extremity of the county. The surface is elevated and uneven; the soil is said to be fertile. Indian corn and cotton are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 335,572 bushels of corn, and 321½ bales of cotton. There were 3 corn and flour mills, 4 saw mills, 3 iron forges, and 5 tanneries. It contained 30 churches. King's mountain is on or near

the S. E. border of the county. Cleveland county was formed in 1841, and named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, who commanded at the battle of King's mountain. Capital, Shelby. Population, 10,396, of whom 8649 were free, and 1747, slaves.

CLEVELAND, a post-village of Constantia township, Oswego county, New York, on the N. shore of Oneida lake, about 48 miles W. by N. from Utica. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several mills.

CLEVELAND, a small village of Meriwether county, Georgia, about 100 miles W. by S. from Milledgeville.

CLEVELAND, a thriving post-village, capital of Bradley county, Tennessee, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, 156 miles E. S. E. from Nashville, and about 80 miles N. E. from Chattanooga. The surrounding country is fertile and well watered, and is rapidly improving since the opening of the railroad. Cleveland is a place of active business, and has from 500 to 600 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1840. A railroad is in course of construction from this point to Chattanooga.

CLEVELAND, city and port of entry of Ohio, and capital of Cuyahoga county, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, 135 miles by railroad E. N. E. from Columbus, 255 miles N. E. from Cincinnati, and 195 miles by water S. W. from Buffalo. Lat. 41° 30' N., lon. 81° 47' W. Next to Cincinnati, it is the most commercial town of Ohio, and there are strong reasons for believing that it will continue to increase in population and importance until it becomes a large city. Besides its natural advantages, which are probably equal to any on the lake, its trade is facilitated by the Ohio canal, which extends to the Ohio river at Portsmouth, and by the following railroads, which are already completed: the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati; the Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the Cleveland and Erie. The mouth of the river forms a good harbour, which has been improved by a pier on each side, extending into the lake. The situation is elevated and remarkably beautiful. The greater part of the city is built on a gravelly plain, nearly 100 feet higher than the lake. The streets cross each other at right angles, and vary from 80 to 120 feet in width. Many of them are well paved and bordered with ornamental trees, and open delightful vistas of the blue and boundless waters. The principal business is transacted on Main street, which is 120 feet in width, and is lined with rows of brick and stone buildings, 3 or 4 stories high. Near the centre of the city is a public square of 10 acres, divided into four parts by intersecting streets. The most remarkable public buildings are the Merchants' Exchange, the court house, the Medical College, the American Hotel, the Weddell House, and the different

churches. The Western Reserve Medical College is a flourishing institution, having, in 1852, 6 professors and about 200 students. There is also a Homœopathic Medical College, founded in 1850. Cleveland has 25 churches, among which are 3 Presbyterian, 3 Episcopalian, 3 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 2 Catholic, besides 1 Jewish synagogue. It contains 6 banks, 1 theatre, and numerous newspaper offices. Ohio City, on the W. side of the river opposite Cleveland, is separately incorporated, and has a mayor and council. It contains several thousand inhabitants. The reported value of the exports and imports of Cleveland for 1851 was about \$14,000,000. The last year will doubtless show a large increase in this respect. In 1852, 137,926 tons of stone coal were received at this port. The number of vessels owned here (Cuyhoga district) June 30th, 1852, was over 100, with an aggregate of 38,238 tons enrolled and licensed. During the year 19 vessels, (7 of them steamers,) with an aggregate burden of 4718 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, were admeasured. Arrangements have been made by the public authorities to supply the city with pure water from Lake Erie, to be raised by a steam-engine. From the level character of the grounds in the vicinity, a brick tower and tank will be resorted to as the only practical means to obtain the requisite head of water. The cost of the works is estimated in the engineer's report to the city council at \$380,766. Cleveland is lighted with gas, and several daily and weekly papers are published here. A railroad is in course of construction from this town to Sandusky, and another (the Cleveland and Mahoning) to Newcastle, Pennsylvania. Cleveland was settled in 1796, and incorporated in 1836. The population in 1840 was 6071; in 1850, 17,024; in 1853, (including Ohio City with 9992 inhabitants) 41,196.

CLEVELAND, a township in Elkhart county, Indiana. Population, 419.

CLEVELAND, a small village of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, 54 miles N.W. from Indianapolis.

CLEVELAND, a small village of Boone county, Illinois.

CLEVES, or CLEVETOWN, a post-village of Hamilton county, Ohio, about 12 miles W. by N. from Cincinnati, has about 300 inhabitants.

CLIFFORD, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. from Carbondale. Population, 1353.

CLIFT MILLS, a post-office of Fauquier county, Virginia.

CLIFTON, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine. Population, 306.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Monroe county, New York.

CLIFTON, a township of St. Lawrence county, New York, 25 miles S. S. E. from Canton, drained by Grass river.

CLIFTON, a small village of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, near the Lehigh river, about 120 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

CLIFTON, a post-office of King George county, Virginia.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Madison county, Florida.

CLIFTON, a small post-village of Wayne county, Tennessee.

CLIFTON, a small village of Woodford county, Kentucky, on the Kentucky river.

CLIFTON, a village of Clarke county, Ohio, about 50 miles S. W. from Columbus.

CLIFTON, a post village of Greene county, Ohio, on the Little Miami river, 75 miles N. E. from Cincinnati. The water-power of the river propels a cotton and a woollen factory, a paper mill, and grist mill. Population, about 300.

CLIFTON, a post-office of Union county, Indiana.

CLIFTON, a post-village of Jefferson county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 26 miles S. by W. from St. Louis.

CLIFTON, a village of Dane county, Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin river, about 24 miles N. W. from Madison, has about 50 inhabitants.

CLIFTON FORGE, a post-office of Alleghany county, Virginia.

CLIFTON MILLS, a post-office of Breckenridge county, Kentucky.

CLIFTON PARK, a post-township of Saratoga county, New York, 17 miles N. by W. from Albany, borders on the Mohawk river and Erie canal. Population, 2868.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, a post-village of Ontario county, New York, on the Auburn and Rochester railroad, 44 miles E. S. E. from Rochester.

CLIFTY, a post-office of Todd county, Kentucky.

CLIFTY, a township in Bartholomew county, Indiana. Population, 946.

CLIFTY, a post-office of Decatur county, Indiana, 45 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

CLIFTY CREEK, Alabama, flows S. into Sipsey river, in Walker county.

CLIFTY CREEK, in the S. W. part of Kentucky, flows through the S. E. part of Muhlenberg county into Muddy creek.

CLIFTY CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Rush county, and flowing S. W. about 50 miles, enters the Driftwood fork of White river, 3 miles below Columbus.

CLIFTY CREEK of Jefferson county, Indiana, falls into the Ohio, 1 mile below Madison.

CLIMAX, a township in the E. part of Kalamazoo county, Michigan. Population, 504.

CLIMAX PRAIRIE, a post-office of Kalamazoo county, Michigan.

CLINCH, a new county in the S. part of Georgia, formed since 1850.

CLINCH DALE, a small village of Hawkins county, Tennessee, 250 miles E. from Nashville.

CLINCH RIVER, of Virginia and Tennessee, rises among the mountains in the S. W. part of the former state, and flowing S. W. into Tennessee, traverses the valley between Clinch and Powell mountains, and unites with the Holston at Kingston, to form the Tennessee river. Its whole length is estimated at above 200 miles. Small boats navigate it for more than half that distance.

CLINE'S MILL, a post-office of Augusta county, Virginia.

CLINGMAN, a post-office of Cleveland county, North Carolina.

CLINTON, a county forming the N. E. extremity of New York, has an area of about 950 miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and on the S. by the Rivière au Sable, and is drained by the Saranac and Chazy rivers, and other smaller streams which furnish abundant water-power. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in commerce and manufactures, but the principal occupation is agriculture. Along the shore of the lake the surface is level, or slightly uneven, and the soil of good quality. In the W. part the surface is mountainous, and generally covered with timber. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 129,782 bushels of corn; 254,654 of oats; 352,167 of potatoes; 36,583½ tons of hay; 609,047 pounds of butter, and 144,190 of wool. There were 15 flour and grist mills, 115 saw mills, 2 rolling mills, 19 forges, 2 nail factories, 4 woollen factories, and 9 iron foundries. It contained 35 churches, and 4 newspaper offices; 5092 pupils attending public schools, and 443 attending academies and other schools. The W. part of this county abounds in iron ore of excellent quality. Lake Champlain is navigable along its entire E. border. The railroad connecting Rouse's Point with Ogdensburg traverses the county, and a branch to Plattsburg is included within it. Organized in 1788, and named in honor of George Clinton, who was six times successively elected governor of the state of New York, and afterwards vice-president of the United States. Capital, Plattsburg. Population, 40,047.

CLINTON county, in the N. central part of Pennsylvania, contains about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the W. branch of the Susquehanna river, and also drained by Bald Eagle and Kettle creeks. The surface is mountainous, the county lying on the W. declivity of the Alleghany ridge. The soil of the limestone valleys is productive. There is abundance of iron ore and bituminous coal in the county, and the coal mines are extensively worked. The chief articles of export are lumber and coal. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 191,065 bushels

of wheat; 115,760 of corn; 6696 tons of hay, and 140,456 pounds of butter. There were 3 woollen factories, 4 iron furnaces, 1 forge, 1 foundry, 15 flour and grist mills, 36 saw mills, 4 coal mines, and 2 manufactories of agricultural implements. It contained 15 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1724 pupils attending public schools. The West Branch canal affords an easy access to market. Organized in 1839. Named in honor of De Witt Clinton, governor of New York, and one of the earliest and most distinguished promoters of internal improvement in his own state. Capital, Lock Haven. Population, 11,207.

CLINTON, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. Cumberland river, navigable for boats, washes its N. border, and it is also drained by Wolf river and Indian creek. The surface is partly hilly and partly undulating. Poplar mountain, a spur of Cumberland mountain, rises in the E. part of the county to the height of 1000 feet or more. The soil is fertile, but a large part of it is yet unimproved. In 1850 this county produced 239,601 bushels of corn; 11,012 pounds of wool, and 32,509 of tobacco. It contained 5 churches; 1563 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. Stone coal and iron ore are abundant in the highlands. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1836. Capital, Albany. Population, 4889; of whom 4627 were free, and 262 slaves.

CLINTON, a county in the S. W. part of Ohio, has an area of 467 square miles. It is drained by the E. fork of Little Miami, by Anderson's fork, and by Todd's and Rattlesnake creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil highly productive and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,224,517 bushels of corn; 110,561 of wheat; 127,862 of oats; 12,945 tons of hay, and 407,043 pounds of butter. It contained 49 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 3920 pupils attending public schools, and 320 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati railroad, nearly completed. Named in honor of Governor George Clinton, of New York. Capital, Wilmington. Population, 18,838.

CLINTON, a county in the central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the Grand, Maple, and Looking-glass rivers. The surface is level and heavily timbered; the soil is productive. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 53,554 bushels of wheat; 61,255 of corn, and 39,097 of oats. It contained 1 church, 1 newspaper office, and 1017 pupils attending public schools. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Capital, De Witt. Population, 5102.

CLINTON, a county in the N. W. central part of Indiana, contains 432 square miles. It is drained by the forks of Wildcat river and Sugar creek. This county, which lies in the fertile valley of the Wabash, has a level surface and an alluvial soil, which produces abundant crops of grain and grass. It contains a few prairies, the largest of which is 12 miles long and 4 miles wide, and the rest of the surface was covered by a dense forest. The articles of export are wheat, pork, horses, and cattle. In 1850 this county produced 710,973 bushels of corn; 95,839 of wheat; 34,198 of oats, and 5068 tons of hay. It contained 4 churches, and 4710 pupils attending public schools. Plank-roads extend in two directions from Frankfort, the county seat. Organized in 1830. Population, 11,869.

CLINTON, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia river and by Shoal creek, and also drained by Beaver and Crooked creeks. The surface is generally level and the soil productive. It contains a number of prairies, alternating with tracts of timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, beans, potatoes, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 414,898 bushels of corn; 19,682 of wheat; 71,508 of oats, and 99,077 pounds of butter. It contained 5 churches, and 375 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Carlyle. Population, 5139.

CLINTON, a county in the N. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 460 square miles. It is drained by Smith's fork and Little Platte river, and by Castile creek. The general surface is nearly level, and the soil productive. The county has a large proportion of prairie. The timber consists of hickory, elm, black walnut, and many kinds of oak. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hemp, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 299,070 bushels of corn; 22,363 of wheat; 48,469 of oats, and 193 tons of hemp. Limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks of the county. The projected railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph will probably pass through the county. Capital, Plattsburg. Population, 3786, of whom 3347 were free, and 439, slaves.

CLINTON, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 696 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its eastern boundary; the Wapsipinicon traverses the western part and forms the southern boundary of the county. The county has a fair proportion of timber and prairie; the soil is good. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 94,100 bushels of Indian corn; 61,945 of wheat; 30,759 of oats; 11,163 of potatoes; 65,038 pounds of butter, and 5144 tons of hay. Capital, De Witt. Population, 2822.

CLINTON, a post-township of Kennebec county, Maine, 25 miles N. by E. from Augusta, on the E. side of Kennebec river. Population, 1743.

CLINTON, a flourishing manufacturing post-village of Worcester county, Massachusetts, in a township of its own name, on the Nashua river, which affords good water-power, and on the Worcester and Nashua railroad, 35 miles W. by N. from Boston. The township was set off from Lancaster in 1849. Clinton is remarkable for its rapid growth, and for its extensive and peculiar manufactures, the more important of which consist of Lancaster gingham, Brussels carpets, coach lace, figured counterpanes, fancy cassimeres, carpet-bags, and machinery. The most prominent among the numerous establishments are the Gingham or Lancaster mills, which are considered to be the most complete of the kind in the United States. The buildings are situated on the banks of the Nashua, in the eastern part of the town, and cover more than four acres of ground. About 800 hands are employed, who keep in operation 21,000 spindles and 600 looms, producing daily upwards of 13,000 yards, or between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 yards annually. The dye-house connected with this establishment is supposed to be the most perfect of the kind in the world. Capital of the company, \$900,000. Besides the above may be mentioned the Clinton Company, with a capital of \$400,000, producing annually 1,200,000 yards of coach lace, and 800,000 yards of tweeds and cassimeres; the Bigelow Carpet Company, (commenced operations in the fall of 1849,) which yearly turns out upwards of 150,000 yards of Brussels carpeting, of a quality hitherto unsurpassed; and the Lancaster Quilt Company, producing about 70,000 counterpanes annually. The township covers an area of only about 5000 acres. It contains several excellent schools, and three handsome churches. Population in 1850, 3113.

CLINTON, a post-township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on Long Island sound, about 20 miles E. of New Haven. Population, 1344.

CLINTON, a post-village in the above township, on Long Island Sound, has 2 or 3 churches and several stores.

CLINTON, a post-township of Clinton county, New York, 30 miles N. W. from Plattsburg, intersected by the Northern railroad. Population, 1436.

CLINTON, a township of Dutchess county, New York, 10 miles N. from Poughkeepsie. Population, 1795.

CLINTON, a post-village of Kirkland township, Oneida county, New York, is pleasantly situated on both sides of Oriskany creek, and on the Chenango canal, 9 miles S. W. from Utica, and 100 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It is the seat of Hamilton College. The college buildings are of stone, and are

situated on an eminence 1 mile W. from the village. Clinton contains churches of four or five denominations, and one bank.

CLINTON, a township of Essex county, New Jersey. Population, 2508.

CLINTON, a post-township in the northern part of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the S. branch of Raritan river. Population, 2368.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village of the above township, on the New Jersey Central railroad, and on the S. branch of Raritan river, about 10 miles N. of Flemington, is situated in a fine and well-improved agricultural region. The stream affords sufficient water-power to turn a large flour mill, a saw mill, and some other machinery. This town has 2 or 3 hotels, 7 stores, and 2 churches. Population, about 800.

CLINTON, a small post-village of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles W. from Pittsburg.

CLINTON, a village of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany river, 33 miles above Pittsburg.

CLINTON, a small village of Centre township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, about 6 miles W. from Waynesburg.

CLINTON, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of Susquehanna river, 70 miles N. from Harrisburg. Population, 850.

CLINTON, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, about 50 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 840.

CLINTON, a township of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles E. from Tunkhannock. Population, 544.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Sampson county, North Carolina, on the stage-road from Fayetteville to Warsaw, 35 miles E. from the former. It has an active trade, and contains 6 dry-goods stores, and 8 or 10 other shops. There is a female institute in the immediate vicinity.

CLINTON, a small village of Gwinnett county, Georgia.

CLINTON, a post-village, capital of Jones county, Georgia, about 20 miles W. by S. from Milledgeville.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village of Greene county, Alabama, 120 miles W. N. W. from Montgomery.

CLINTON, a small village in Hinds county, Mississippi, 10 miles W. of Jackson. It is on the railroad from Vicksburg to Brandon.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village, capital of E. Feliciana parish, Louisiana, 32 miles N. from Baton Rouge. A railroad 25 miles long connects it with Port Hudson, on the Mississippi. It is a place of active and extensive business, and is surrounded by a community of wealthy cotton-planters. 16,000 bales of cotton were shipped here in 1851. Clinton contains a fine court house, 2 churches, 1 synagogue, 1 academy, about

20 stores, and 2 offices which issue newspapers. Population, 1252.

CLINTON, a small post-village, capital of De Witt county, Texas, about 94 miles in a direct line S. by E. from Austin. The lands of the Gaudalupe valley are said to be extremely fertile, and the uplands are rolling and finely diversified in scenery.

CLINTON, a post-village, capital of Van Buren county, Arkansas, on Little Red river, about 60 miles in a straight line N. by W. from Little Rock.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Anderson county, Tennessee, on the right bank of the Clinch river, 18 miles N. W. from Knoxville, and 175 miles E. from Nashville, is surrounded by a fertile and beautiful country. The river is navigable for boats.

CLINTON, a small post-village, capital of Hickman county, Kentucky, is about 10 miles from the Mississippi river, and 300 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. It contains 4 stores, 1 school, and about 300 inhabitants.

CLINTON, a township in the N. central part of Franklin county, Ohio. Population, 1186.

CLINTON, a township in Fulton county, Ohio, about 35 miles W. S. W. from Toledo. Population, 708.

CLINTON, a township in the S. W. central part of Knox county, Ohio. Population, 802.

CLINTON, a township in the central part of Seneca county, Ohio. Population, 1680.

CLINTON, a township in the S. E. central part of Shelby county, Ohio. Population, 764.

CLINTON, a small post-village of Summit county, Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 113 miles N. E. from Columbus.

CLINTON, a township in Vinton county, Ohio, about 30 miles E. S. E. from Chilli-cothe. Population, 886.

CLINTON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Wayne county, Ohio. Population, 1121.

CLINTON, a post-village of Lenawee county, Michigan, is pleasantly situated on the Raisin river, and on the Chicago road, 15 miles N. by E. from Adrian, the county seat; is well supplied with water-power, and is surrounded by a fertile tract of land. It contains several stores and mills, and about 500 inhabitants.

CLINTON, a township in the S. E. part of Macomb county, Michigan. Population, 2130.

CLINTON, a township of Cass county, Indiana. Population, 666.

CLINTON, a township in Elkhart county, Indiana. Population, 804.

CLINTON, a township in La Porte county, Indiana. Population, 698.

CLINTON, a post-township in Vermilion county, Indiana. Population, 1509.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the W. bank of the Wa-

bash river, 16 miles S. from Newport. It is a shipping point for the produce of the vicinity. Population, in 1853, about 500.

CLINTON, a township in De Kalb county, Illinois. Population, 350.

CLINTON, a post-village, capital of De Witt county, Illinois, is on the route of the Central railroad, (now in progress,) 50 miles E. N. E. from Springfield. The land in the vicinity is very productive. Laid out in 1837. Population, about 400.

CLINTON, formerly RIVES COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Henry county, Missouri, a few miles N. from Grand river, (of the Osage,) and 107 miles W. by S. from Jefferson City.

CLINTON, a thriving post-village of Monroe county, Missouri, on the N. fork of Salt river, 81 miles N. from Jefferson City. It has a valuable water-power and several stores.

CLINTON, a small village of Dane county, Wisconsin, on the Koshkonong river, 24 miles E. by S. from Madison, has a fine water-power, and contains about 150 inhabitants.

CLINTON, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Rock county, Wisconsin. Population, 1168.

CLINTON, a post-village in the above township, about 68 miles S. W. from Milwaukee.

CLINTON COLLEGE, a post-office of Smith county, Tennessee, 53 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

CLINTON CORNERS, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

CLINTONDALE, a post-office of Ulster county, New York.

CLINTON FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion county, Pennsylvania.

CLINTON HOLLOW, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

CLINTON HILL, a village of St. Clair county, Illinois, 5 or 6 miles N. from Belleville.

CLINTON ROCK, a post-office of Parke county, Indiana.

CLINTON RIVER, of Michigan, has its sources in the numerous small lakes of Oakland county, and flows through Macomb county into Lake St. Clair, 6 miles from Mount Clemens. Its length is estimated at 50 miles. It is navigable by boats for 20 miles.

CLINTONVILLE, a small manufacturing post-village in Au Sable township, Clinton county, New York, on Au Sable river, about 130 miles N. from Albany.

CLINTONVILLE, a small village of Onondaga county, New York, 4 or 5 miles E. S. E. from Skaneateles.

CLINTONVILLE, a village of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. E. from Williamsport, and 80 miles N. from Harrisburg, contains about 100 inhabitants.

CLINTONVILLE, a small post-village of Venango county, Pennsylvania.

CLINTONVILLE, a small post-village of Green-

brier county, Virginia, 231 miles W. from Richmond.

CLINTONVILLE, a post-village of Bourbon county, Kentucky, 9 miles S. from Paris, the county seat, has 2 churches, and several stores.

CLINTONVILLE, a post-office of Franklin county, Ohio.

CLINTONVILLE, a post-office of Kane county, Illinois.

CLIO, a small post-village in Marlborough district, South Carolina, about 120 miles N. E. from Columbia.

CLIO, a post-office of Wayne county, Kentucky, 94 miles S. from Frankfort.

CLIO, a post-office of Greene county, Ohio.

CLOCKVILLE, a post-office of Madison county, New York.

CLOKEY, a post-office of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

CLOPTON, a post-office of Smith county, Texas, 250 miles N. E. from Austin.

CLOPTON'S MILL, a post-office of Putnam county, Georgia, 16 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

CLOSTER, a small village of Bergen county, New Jersey, about 20 miles N. from New York.

CLOUETIERVILLE, a small post-village of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, on the N. bank of Red river, 85 miles W. by S. from Concordia.

CLOVE, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

CLOVE, a post-office of Sussex county, New Jersey.

CLOVER, a post-office of Blair county, Pennsylvania.

CLOVER, a township in the W. part of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, a few miles S. W. from Brookville, drained by Sandy Lick creek. Population, 737.

CLOVER, a post-office of Clermont county, Ohio.

CLOVER BEND, a post-office of Lawrence county, Arkansas.

CLOVER BOTTOM, a post-office of Sullivan county, Tennessee.

CLOVER CREEK, of Blair county, Pennsylvania, falls into the Juniata river.

CLOVER CREEK, a post-office of Highland county, Virginia.

CLOVERDALE, a post-office of Botetourt county, Virginia.

CLOVERDALE, a thriving post-village of Putnam county, Indiana, 10 miles S. from Greencastle, the county seat, is surrounded by a fertile country, which is well supplied with water and valuable timber. The railroad from New Albany to Chicago is expected to pass through the village. Population, about 400.

CLOVERDALE HOTEL, a post-office of Bath county, Virginia.

CLOVER GARDEN, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

CLOVER GREEN, a post-office of Spottsylvania county, Virginia.

CLOVER HILL, a small post-village of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

CLOVER HILL, a pleasant post-village, capital of Appomatox county, Virginia, about 100 miles W. from Richmond, and 20 miles E. from Lynchburg. It is connected by a plank-road with James river, which is nearly 15 miles distant. The village has a handsome court house.

CLOVER HILL, a small post-village of Blount county, Tennessee, 25 miles S. W. from Knoxville.

CLOVER HILL, a post-office of Greene county, Kentucky.

CLOVERLAND, a small post-village of Clay county, Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, 10 miles E. N. E. from Terre Haute.

CLOVER ORCHARD, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

CLOVERPORT, a post-office of Hardeman county, Tennessee.

CLOVERPORT, a post-village of Breckenridge county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 110 miles below Louisville. It has a considerable business in shipping produce. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Four miles from the village are the White Sulphur Springs, a fashionable watering-place. Population, about 700.

CLOVE'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Oldham county, Kentucky.

CLOVESVILLE, a post-office of Delaware county, New York.

CLOYD'S CREEK, a post-office of Blount county, Tennessee.

CLUB CREEK, in the S. part of Virginia, flows southward through Charlotte county, and enters the Staunton a few miles S. W. from Marysville.

CLYATTSVILLE, a post-office of Lowndes county, Georgia.

CLYDE river, in the N. part of Vermont, rises in Essex county, and falls into Memphremagog Lake, in Orleans county.

CLYDE river, of Wayne county, New York, formed by the junction of Flint and Mud creeks, flows into Seneca river.

CLYDE, a flourishing post-village in Galen township, Wayne county, New York, about 160 miles N. W. by W. from Albany, on the Erie canal and Clyde river, where it is crossed by the Rochester and Syracuse railroad. It contains about 20 stores, 4 churches, 1 bank, 1 grist mill, 3 hotels, and 1 large distillery. A railroad and canal, from Sodus bay to Clyde, are in course of construction.

CLYDE, a post-office of Sandusky county, Ohio, about 120 miles N. from Columbus.

CLYDE, a township of St. Clair county, Michigan, about 50 miles N. N. E. from Detroit. Population, 691.

CLYDE, a post-office of Whitesides county, Illinois, 140 miles N. from Springfield.

CLYDE, a township in Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the S. side of Wisconsin river, about

10 miles S. E. from Richmond. Population, 138.

CLYDE MILLS, a post-village of St. Clair county, Michigan, 55 miles N. N. E. from Detroit.

CLYMAN, a post-township in the S. central part of Dodge county, Wisconsin. Population, 725.

CLYMER, a post-township of Chautauque county, New York, 18 miles S. W. from Maysville. Population, 1127.

CLYMER CENTRE, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

COAHOMA, a county in the W. N. W. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Arkansas. The area is about 750 square miles. It is drained by Sunflower river. The surface is flat and low, and the W. part is frequently overflowed by the Mississippi. The soil is said to be productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2430 bales of cotton; 134,815 bushels of corn; and 22,837 of sweet potatoes. It contained 5 churches, and 97 pupils attending public schools. This county, which is comprised in the Chickasaw cession, was organized about the year 1836. Capital, Delta. Population, 2780, of whom 1389 were free, and 1391 slaves.

COAL, a township forming the E. extremity of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. E. from Sunbury, intersected by the Pottsville and Danville railroad. Population, 1461.

COAL CREEK of Fountain county, Indiana, flows into the Wabash a little below the mouth of Vermilion river. Rich mines of coal are found at its mouth.

COAL CREEK, a township in Montgomery county, Indiana. Population, 1517.

COALESVILLE, a post-office of Hendricks county, Indiana.

COAL GROVE, a post-village of Pike county, Kentucky.

COAL GROVE, a post-village of Lawrence county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, about 10 miles below Burlington.

COAL HILL, a post-office of Goochland county, Virginia.

COAL MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Forsyth county, Georgia.

COALPORT, a small village of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio river, 4 miles below Pittsburg, is the depôt for the Chartier coal railroad, which extends about 6 miles back from the river.

COALPORT, a post-office of Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

COALPORT, a thriving village of Meigs county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 100 miles S. E. from Columbus, and 1 mile below Pomeroy. Immense beds of coal are worked here on the bank of the river.

COAL RIVER, in the W. part of Virginia, rises in Fayette county, and flowing in a

general N. W. direction, falls into the Great Kanawha river, in Kanawha county, after a course of probably not less than 60 miles.

COAL RIVER MARSHES, a post-office of Raleigh county, Virginia.

COAL RUN, a post-office of Washington county, Ohio.

COALSMOUTH, a post-office of Kanawha county, Virginia.

COAL VALLEY, a post-office of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

COATES'S TAVERN, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

COATESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of Brandywine creek, where it is crossed by the Laucaster turnpike and the Columbia railroad, 36 miles W. from Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated in a rich and highly cultivated valley, and contains 3 churches, 3 rolling mills, and one cotton factory.

COBALT, a post-office of Middlesex county, Connecticut.

COBB, a county in the W. N. W. part of Georgia, has an area of 529 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Chattahoochee river, and drained by Sweetwater, Powder Spring, Pumpkin Vine, Vickery's, and other creeks. The surface is elevated, hilly, and in some parts mountainous. The Kenesaw mountain, 2 or 3 miles from the county seat, rises 1828 feet above the sea level. The soil is generally fertile and well watered. Indian corn, wheat, cotton, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 318,738 bushels of corn; 52,790 of oats; 54,850 of sweet potatoes; and 2401 of cotton. It contained 1 cotton factory, 4 flour mills, and 2 tanneries. There were 12 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 340 pupils attending academies or other schools. Granite is abundant, and gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead have been found. The county is intersected by the Western and Atlantic railroad. Organized in 1832, and named in honor of John Cobb, formerly United States senator from Georgia. Capital, Marietta. Population, 13,843, of whom 11,571 were free, and 2272, slaves.

COBB, a post-office of Jackson county, Iowa.

COBBESSECONTEE WATERS, in the S. part of Kennebec county, Maine, a beautiful sheet of water connected with a number of smaller ponds. Length, about 7 miles. Its outlet, the Cobbessecontee river, flows into the Kennebec.

COBB'S FORK, a post-office of Decatur county, Indiana.

COBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Cherokee county, Alabama.

COBBSVILLE, a post-office of Telfair county, Georgia.

COBBSVILLE, a post-office of Johnson county, Arkansas.

COBERLY'S, a post-office of Union county, Ohio, 40 miles N. W. from Columbus.

COBHAM, a post-office of Albemarle county, Virginia.

COBHAM, a small village of Columbia county, Georgia.

COBLESKILL, a post-township of Schoharie county, New York, 40 miles W. from Albany, is drained by Cobleskill creek, an affluent of Schoharie creek. Population, 2229.

COBLESKILL CENTRE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

COBSCOOK BAY, at the E. extremity of Maine, communicates with Passamaquoddy bay, near Eastport.

COBURN'S STORE, a post-village of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

COBUSKILL river, a small stream of Schoharie county, in the E. part of New York, falls into the Schoharie river.

COCALICO, a post-office of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

COCHECTON, a post-township of Sullivan county, New York, on the Delaware river, about 100 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 1671.

COCHECTON, a post-village in the above township, on the New York and Erie railroad, 141 miles from New York city, pleasantly situated in the fertile valley of the Cochecton creek.

COCHESSETT, a post-office of Plymouth county, Massachusetts.

COCHITUATE, a post-office of Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

COCHRAN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Harris county, Georgia.

COCHRAN'S GROVE, a small post-village of Shelby county, Illinois, about 70 miles E. S. E. from Springfield.

COCHRAN'S LANDING, a post-office of Monroe county, Ohio.

COCHRAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Pickens county, Alabama.

COCHRANVILLE, a post-office of Marshall county, Tennessee.

COCHRANTON, a post-village of Marion county, Ohio, 56 miles N. by W. from Columbus.

COCHRANTOWN, a small post-village of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on French creek, about 82 miles N. from Pittsburg.

COCHRANVILLE, or COCHRANVILLE, a post-village of Chester co. Pa., 60 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. It has a boarding school.

COCKEYSVILLE, a post-village of Baltimore county, Maryland, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, 40 miles N. from Annapolis. One newspaper is issued here.

COCKE, a county in the E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area estimated at 270 square miles. It is traversed by Big Pigeon river, an affluent of French Broad river, and the latter forms its N. E. boundary. The surface is mostly mountainous, especially near the S. E. boundary, which is formed by the Iron or Smoky moun-

tain. The soil produces Indian corn, oats, and grass. In 1850 there were raised 544,516 bushels of corn; 129,389 of oats, and 81,875 pounds of butter. It contained 22 churches; 1294 pupils attending public schools and 55 attending academies or other schools. The county is well timbered, and supplied with abundance of spring-water. Capital, Newport. Population, 8300, of whom 7581 were free, and 719, slaves.

COCKRUM, a small post-village of De Soto county, Mississippi, about 200 miles N. from Jackson, contains 2 dry-goods stores.

COCORDIE bayou, Louisiana, traverses Concordia parish, between the Black and Mississippi rivers, and is connected with Red river.

COCOLAMUS creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata in Perry county.

CODDINGVILLE, a post-office of Medina county, Ohio.

CODDLE CREEK, a post-office of Cabarrus county, North Carolina.

CODO'RUS creek, of York county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna about 10 miles above Columbia.

CODORUS, a post-township on the S. border of York county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Baltimore and York railroad. Population, 1135.

COELK, a post-office of Livingston parish, Louisiana.

COE RIDGE, a post-office of Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

COESSE, a post-office of Whitley county, Indiana.

COEYMANS, quee'mänz, a post-township of Albany county, New York, 13 miles S. from Albany. Population, 3050.

COEYMAN'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

COFER, a post-office of Hardin county, Kentucky.

COFFEE, a county in the S. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by Pea river. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil mostly sandy and unproductive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 1408 bales of cotton; 136,610 bushels of corn; 51,359 of sweet potatoes, and 65,863 pounds of rice. There were 5 grist and saw mills, besides other establishments. It contained 23 churches, and 290 pupils attending public schools. Pine timber is abundant in the county. It was formed from the W. part of Dale county. Capital, Wellborn. Population, 5940, of whom 5383 were free, and 557, slaves.

COFFEE, a county in the S. E. central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 220 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Duck river. The surface is diversified and elevated, the county occupying the lower plateau of Cumberland mountain. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats,

sweet potatoes, cattle, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 433,215 bushels of corn; 5112 of wheat; 70,365 of oats, and 44,668 pounds of butter. It contained 21 churches; 900 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and by the turnpike leading from Fayetteville to Warren county. Capital, Manchester. Population, 8351, of whom 7084 were free, and 1267, slaves.

COFFEE, a post-office of Clay county, Indiana.

COFFEE CORNER, a post-office of Coffee county, Alabama.

COFFEE CREEK, a post-office of Porter county, Indiana.

COFFEE LANDING, a post-office of Hardin county, Tennessee.

COFFEE RUN, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

COFFEEVILLE, a post-village of Clarke county, Alabama, on the E. bank of Tombigbee river, 132 miles S. by W. from Tuscaloosa.

COFFEEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Yalobusha county, Mississippi, 130 miles N. by E. from Jackson. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and about 700 inhabitants.

COFFEEVILLE, a post-office of Upshur county, Texas.

COFFIN'S GROVE, a small village of Delaware county, Iowa.

COFFODELIAH, a post-village of Neshoba county, Mississippi.

COGANHOUSE, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. W. from Williamsport. Population, 116.

COG HILL, a post-office of McMinn county, Tennessee.

COGSWELL, a post-office of McHenry county, Illinois.

COHANSEY river, New Jersey, rises in the S. E. part of Salem county, and flowing first southerly and then westerly, falls into Delaware bay, in Cumberland county. It is navigable for large brigs, 7 or 8 miles, to Greenwich, and for vessels of 80 tons to Bridgeton, about 20 miles.

COHANSEY, a township of Cumberland county, New Jersey. Population, 1034.

COHANSEY LIGHT, (fixed,) on the Jersey shore of Delaware bay, N. of the mouth of Cohansey creek, has an elevation of 40 feet.

COHASSET, a post-township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 15 miles S. E. from Boston. The village is the terminus of the South Shore railroad. Population, 1775.

COHOCOTON, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

COHOES, a flourishing manufacturing post-village of Albany county, New York, on the right bank of the Mohawk river, a little below Cohoes falls, on the Erie canal near its junction with the Champlain canal, and on the Troy and Schenectady railroad, 8 miles

N. from Albany. The village contains churches of six denominations, 2 very extensive axe factories, 4 large cotton mills, employing some 1200 hands, 1 extensive linen-thread factory, besides various other manufacturing establishments.

COHOES FALLS, on the Mohawk river, 3 miles above its mouth, and 10 miles N. from Albany. Here is a fall of about 70 feet perpendicular, remarkable for its picturesque beauty.

COHUTTAH SPRINGS, a post-village of Murray county, Georgia, at the base of Cohuttah mountain, 90 miles N. by W. from Atlanta.

COILA, a post-office of Washington county, New York.

COILA, a post-office of Carroll county, Mississippi.

COINJOCK, a post-office of Currituck county, North Carolina.

COITSVILLE, a post-township in the N. E. extremity of Mahoning county, Ohio. Population, 982.

COKER CREEK, a small post-village of Monroe county, Tennessee.

COKESBURG, a post-office of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

COKESBURG, a post-office of Licking county, Ohio.

COKESBURY, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

COLAMOKA, or **KOLEMOKEE** creek, of Early county, Georgia, flows into the Chattahoochee a few miles below Fort Gaines.

COLAPARCHEE, a post-office of Monroe county, Georgia.

COLBERT, a small village of Lowndes county, Mississippi, on the Tombigbee river.

COLBYVILLE, a small post-village of Clarke county, Kentucky, 39 miles S. E. from Frankfort.

COLCHESTER, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vt., on the Vermont Central railroad, 35 miles N. W. of Montpelier. Pop., 2575.

COLCHESTER, a beautiful post-village of New London co., Connecticut, 20 miles N. W. of New London. It is the seat of Bacon Academy, an old and liberally endowed institution. Population of the township, 2465.

COLCHESTER, a post-township of Delaware county, New York, on the Popacton river, about 20 miles S. from Delhi. Pop., 2184.

COLDBROOK, a village of Worcester county, Massachusetts, on a small stream of the same name.

COLDBROOK, a post-village of Herkimer county, New York, on a stream of the same name, about 90 miles N. W. from Albany. It has several stores and mills.

COLDBROOK, a post-office of Warren county, Illinois.

COLD CREEK, of Indiana, flows into White river about 15 miles above Indianapolis.

COLDEN, a post-township of Erie county, New York, 20 miles S. E. from Buffalo. Population, 1344.

COLDENHAM, a post-office of Orange county, New York.

COLD FIRE CREEK, of Alabama, flows S. W. through Pickens county, and enters Tombigbee river near the W. line of the state.

COLD NECK, a post-office of Cooper county, Missouri.

COLD RUN, a post-office of Gordon county, Georgia.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Fairfield county, Connecticut.

COLD SPRING, a township of Cattaraugus county, New York, on the Alleghany river, 55 miles S. from Buffalo. Population, 591.

COLD SPRING, a post-village of Phillipstown township, Putnam county, New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, and on the Hudson River railroad, 54 miles N. from New York, and 1 mile above West Point. It is beautifully situated among the Highlands, and one of the principal villages of the county. It contains 5 churches, and a large foundry of iron and brass, with machine shops. Population, about 1200.

COLD SPRING, a post-village in Lower township, in the S. part of Cape May county, New Jersey, about 10 miles S. S. W. from Cape May Court House. It has 2 churches. The name of the place is derived from a remarkable spring near it, which rises in the marsh, and is overflowed at every tide. Population, about 325.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

COLD SPRING, a small village of Meriwether county, Georgia, about 90 miles W. by S. from Milledgeville.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Polk county, Texas.

COLD SPRING, a post-village of Campbell county, Kentucky.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Harrison county, Ohio.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Noble county, Indiana.

COLD SPRING, a small post-village of Shelby county, Illinois, 12 miles S. W. from Shelbyville.

COLD SPRING, a post-village of Daviess county, Missouri, 150 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of Potawatamie county, Iowa.

COLD SPRING, a township in the S. part of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Population, 568.

COLD SPRING, a post-village in the above township, 36 miles E. S. E. from Madison.

COLD SPRING, a post-office of El Dorado county, California.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, a post-village of Suffolk county, New York, on a bay of Long

Island sound, about 35 miles E. by N. from New York. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several hundred inhabitants. The line between Suffolk and Queen's counties passes through the village.

COLD SPRING MILLS, a village of Steuben county, New York, 4 miles N. E. from Bath.

COLDSTREAM, a post-village of Hampshire county, Virginia, 20 miles N. W. from Winchester. It has 2 churches, and 1 flouring mill.

COLDWATER, a post-office of Elbert county, Georgia.

COLDWATER, a post-office of Marshall county, Mississippi.

COLDWATER, a small village of Lincoln county, Tennessee.

COLDWATER, a post-office of Mercer county, Ohio.

COLDWATER, a flourishing post-village, capital of Branch county, Michigan, on the E. branch of Coldwater river, in a prairie of its own name, and on the Michigan Southern railroad, 115 miles W. by S. from Detroit. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and having no competitor within 20 miles or more, it is the centre of an extensive retail trade. The river affords a large amount of water-power, which has been improved by the erection of mills, &c. The village has grown up since 1836. Population in 1853, about 1800.

COLDWATER, a small post-village of Wayne county, Missouri.

COLDWATER CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Rocky river, about 10 miles S. from Concord, in Cabarras county.

COLDWATER RIVER, of Mississippi, a small stream which rises in the N. part of the state, and flows in a W. S. W. direction to Tunica county, where it turns towards the S. and enters the Tallahatchie river in the county of that name.

COLDWATER RIVER, of Branch county, Michigan, flows north-westward and enters the St. Joseph's river.

COLD WELL, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

COLD WELL, a post-office of White county, Arkansas.

COLE, a county in the centre of Missouri, has an area of 410 square miles. The Missouri river forms the boundary on the N. E., the Osage river on the S. E., and it is intersected by Moreau creek. The Osage river enters the Missouri river at the eastern extremity of the county. The surface is broken, and some parts are too rocky for cultivation; but the soil of the river bottoms is productive. The county is well timbered with black walnut, hickory, sugar-maple, and other trees. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 220,173 bushels of corn; 31,262 of wheat, and 43,769 of oats. It con-

tained 17 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 725 pupils attending public schools. Limestone and burrstone are abundant in the county; quarries of good building stone have been opened at Jefferson City. Named in honor of Squire Cole, an Indian-fighter and pioneer. Cole county is important on account of containing Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri. Population, 6696, of whom 5717 were free, and 979, slaves.

COLEBROOK, a post-township of Coos county, New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 110 miles N. from Concord. Population, 908.

COLEBROOK, a post-township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 20 miles N. W. from Hartford. Population, 1317.

COLEBROOK, a township of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, a few miles above Lock Haven. Population, 326.

COLEBROOK, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

COLEBROOK, a township of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Population, 688.

COLEBROOKDALE, a post-township in the E. part of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 17 miles E. from Reading. Population, 1102.

COLEBROOK FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

COLEBROOK RIVER, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

COLE CAMP, a post-village of Benton county, Missouri, 66 miles W. by S. from Jefferson City.

COLE CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Yadkin from the N. in Davidson county.

COLE CREEK, a post-office of Fountain county, Indiana.

COLE CREEK, a post-township in Montgomery county, Indiana. Population, 1517.

COLEMAN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

COLEMANSVILLE, a post-village of Harrison county, Kentucky, on the S. fork of Licking river, about 50 miles N. E. from Frankfort, has 1 church and about 100 inhabitants.

COLERAIN, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, about 100 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg. Population, 1281.

COLERAIN, a village of Camden county, Georgia, on the St. Mary's river, about 24 miles W. from St. Mary's.

COLERAIN, a post-office of Jackson county, Arkansas.

COLERAIN, a post-township in the N. E. part of Belmont county, Ohio. Population, 1366.

COLERAIN, a township in the N. part of Hamilton county, Ohio. Population, 3125.

COLERAIN, a village in the above township, 16 miles N. W. from Cincinnati.

COLERAIN, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Ross county, Ohio. Population, 986.

COLERAINE, a township of Franklin coun-

ty, Massachusetts, about 100 miles N. W. from Boston; watered by a branch of Deerfield river. Population, 1785.

COLERAINE, a post-township in the S. E. part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on Octorara creek, 18 miles S. E. from Lancaster. Population, 1602.

COLERAINE, a small post-village of Bertie county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Chowan river, 140 miles E. by N. from Raleigh.

COLEBAIN FORGE, a small post-village of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, 106 miles W. from Harrisburg.

COLES, a county in the S. E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 880 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia and Embarras rivers, which flow nearly southward. The surface is rolling, and mostly destitute of forests; a part of Grand Prairie is included in the county; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1,012,735 bushels of corn; 21,338 of wheat; 136,450 of oats, and 159,133 pounds of butter. It contained 16 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1299 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending an academy. The county is intersected by the Chicago branch of the Central railroad. Named in honor of Edward Coles, second governor of the state of Illinois. Capital, Charleston. Population, 9335.

COLESBURG, a post-office of Potter county, Pennsylvania.

COLESBURG, a post-village of Delaware county, Iowa, 30 miles W. N. W. from Dubuque.

COLE'S CREEK, a small post-village of Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

COLE'S FERRY, a post-office of Wilson county, Tennessee.

COLES MILLS, a post-office of Delaware county, Ohio.

COLESTOWN, a small village of Burlington county, New Jersey, 12 miles S. W. from Mount Holly.

COLESVILLE, a post-township of Broome county, New York, on the Susquehanna river, 10 miles N. E. from Binghamton. Population, 3061.

COLESVILLE, a post-office of Sussex county, New Jersey.

COLESVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery county, Maryland, 40 miles W. by N. from Annapolis.

COLESVILLE, a post-office of Stokes county, North Carolina.

COLETA, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

COLETTA, a post-office of De Witt county, Texas.

COLETTA CREEK, of Texas, rises in De Witt county, and flowing south-eastward, enters the Guadalupe river about 8 miles S. from Victoria.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Windham county, Connecticut.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Onondaga county, New York.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Copiah county, Mississippi.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Whitely county, Indiana.

COLLAMER, a post-office of Kane county, Illinois.

COLLAMER, a post-village of Sauk county, Wisconsin, on Wisconsin river.

COLLEGE, a township in Knox county, Ohio. Population, 523.

COLLEGE CORNERS, a post-village in Butler county, Ohio, about 35 miles N. N. W. from Cincinnati.

COLLEGE GREEN, a post-office of Cecil county, Maryland.

COLLEGE HILL, a post-office of La Fayette county, Mississippi.

COLLEGE HILL, a post-office of Hamilton county, Ohio.

COLLEGE MOUND, a post-office of Kaufman county, Texas.

COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES, a post-office of Washington county, Maryland.

COLLEGEVILLE, a small post-village of Saline county, Arkansas, about 14 miles S. W. from Little Rock.

COLLETON, a district in the S. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 1672 square miles. It is intersected by the Edisto, bounded on the S. W. by the Combahee, and also drained by the Salkehatchie and Ashepoo rivers. The surface consists of an alluvial and extremely level plain, and is partly occupied by swamps. The soil of the drier parts is productive. Rice, cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and oats are the staples. The palmetto and cabbage-palm are indigenous in this part of the state. In 1850 this district produced 45,308,660 pounds of rice; 6592 bales of cotton; 480,934 bushels of corn; 403,374 of sweet potatoes, and 36,065 of oats. There were 8 saw and planing mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 44 churches, 64 pupils attending public schools, and 230 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the South Carolina railroad, and is among the most populous districts in the state. Capital, Waterborough. Population, 39,505, of whom 7734 were free, and 31,771, slaves.

COLLETSVILLE, a small post-village in Caldwell county, North Carolina.

COLLICOON, or COLLIKOON. See CALLICOON.

COLLIERS, a village of Otsego county, New York, on the Susquehanna river, 73 miles W. by S. from Albany.

COLLIERS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

COLLIERTOWN, a post-village of Rockbridge county, Virginia, 154 miles W. from Richmond.

COLLIERSVILLE, a village of Sullivan county, New York, 75 miles W. by S. from Albany.

COLLIERSVILLE, a small post-village of Shelby county, Tennessee, on the railroad from Memphis to La Grange, 30 miles E. from the former.

COLLIN, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 916 square miles. It is intersected by the E. fork of Trinity river, and also drained by Little Elm and Pilot Grove creeks. The surface consists partly of prairies, and partly of timbered land. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn, and pasture. There were raised in 1850, 88,195 bushels of corn; 3684 of oats; 59,475 pounds of butter, and 1 bale of cotton. There were 273 pupils attending public schools. Capital, McKinney. Population, 1950, of whom 1816 were free, and 134, slaves.

COLLINS, a post-township of Erie county, New York, on Cattaraugus creek, about 22 miles S. from Buffalo. Population, 4001.

COLLINS, a village in the above township, about 20 miles S. from Buffalo.

COLLINS, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1324.

COLLINS, a post-office of Columbia county, Florida.

COLLINS CENTRE, a post-village of Erie county, New York, about 25 miles S. from Buffalo.

COLLINS DEPÔT, a post-office of Hampden county, Massachusetts.

COLLINS RIVER, a small stream in the S. E. central part of Tennessee, flows through Warren county into the Caney fork of Cumberland river.

COLLINS SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Lewis county, Virginia.

COLLINSVILLE, a post-village in Canton township, Hartford county, Connecticut, on Farmington river, and at the terminus of the Collinsville branch of the New Haven and Northampton railroad, about 15 miles N. W. by W. from Hartford. There are in this place several manufactories of paper and saws, and an extensive axe establishment. It contains 1 church, and 5 stores. A school house is about being built, to cost \$5000.

COLLINSVILLE, a post-village of Lewis county, New York, near Black river, about 37 miles N. by W. from Utica, has 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

COLLINSVILLE, a small village of Blair county, Pennsylvania, 122 miles W. from Harrisburg.

COLLINSVILLE, a post-village of Butler county, Ohio, on the Eaton and Hamilton railroad, 10 miles N. N. W. from Hamilton.

COLLINSVILLE, a post-village of Madison county, Illinois, 86 miles S. by W. from

Springfield, and 14 miles E. N. E. from St. Louis. It has several mills and stores.

COLLIERENE, a post-office of Lowndes county, Alabama.

COLLOMSVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

COLLY, a village of Pulaski county, Missouri, 60 miles S. from Jefferson City.

COLOMA, a post-office of Cherokee county, Alabama.

COLON, a post-township in the W. part of St. Joseph county, Michigan. Population, 846.

COLONEL'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into the Wateree from the right in Richland district.

COLONEL'S FORK, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

COLON MILLS, a post-village of Colon township, St. Joseph county, Michigan, on Swan creek, 135 miles W. by S. from Detroit. It has a few stores and mills, and about 400 inhabitants.

COLONY, a post-office of Knox county, Missouri.

COLORADO, an important river of Texas, and one of the largest which intersects the state. It rises in the table-lands in the N. W. part of the state, and flows in a general south-easterly direction. After passing by Austin City, Bastrop, La Grange, and Columbus, it enters Matagorda bay at the town of Matagorda. The whole length probably exceeds 900 miles. It is navigable by steamboats to Austin City, (about 300 miles,) in the higher stages of water. It is stated that they can ascend to La Grange, during at least six months of the year. Below Austin it flows through an alluvial plain, adapted to the growth of cotton, rice, and sugar.

COLORADO, or **RIO COLORADO**, *ree'o-ko-lo-rah'do*, (called also the Colorado of the West, to distinguish it from the Colorado of Texas,) a river of the United States, W. of the Rocky mountains, in which it takes its rise, by two branches, namely, Green and Grand rivers, which unite in about 35° 30' N. lat., and 112° 55' W. lon. Flowing at first S. W., then W., and lastly, almost due S., it falls into the head of the Gulf of California, in about 32° 10' N. lat., and 114° 20' W. lon. The entire length, including that of Green river, its longest branch, may be estimated at 1200 miles. Although the largest river W. of the Rocky mountains, with the exception of the Columbia, the quantity of water carried down its channel during the dry season is very small. It is called Rio Colorado, or "Red River," because, owing to the fall of rains upon a soil of red clay, its waters often assume that color.

COLORADO, a county in the S. E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1020 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado river. The soil near the river is alluvial, and extremely fertile; some parts of it are sandy

Cotton, corn, indigo, tobacco, and wool are the staples. In 1850 it produced 4771 bales of cotton, (more than any other county in the state;) 180,270 bushels of corn; 13,500 pounds of tobacco, and 10,660 of wool. It contained 3 churches, and 165 pupils attending public schools. The Colorado river is navigable for steamboats through this county for six months of the year, or more. The other streams furnish water-power. Capital, Columbus. Population, 2157, of whom 1534 were free, and 723, slaves.

COLOSSE, a small post-village of Oswego county, New York, 20 miles E. from Oswego, has 1 church and several stores.

COLQUITT, a post-village of Montgomery county, Georgia, at the confluence of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, about 100 miles W. by S. from Savannah.

COLTON, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

COLT'S NECK, a post-village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 5 or 6 miles N. E. from Freehold. It has a church, several stores, and about 30 dwellings.

COLT'S STATION, a small village of Erie county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles E. from Erie, the county seat.

COLUMA, California. See **CULLOMA**.

COLUMBIA, or **OREGON** river, the largest stream of water entering the Pacific ocean from the United States, rises in a small lake on the western slope of the Rocky mountains, in about 50° N. lat., and 116° W. lon. The first part of its course is toward the N. W., along the base of the above mountain range, till it receives its northernmost tributary, in about 52° 30' N. lat., after which it flows in a southerly direction, to the 46th parallel. From this point to the Pacific, it runs due W., forming the boundary between Washington and Oregon territories. Between the 46th and 48th parallels, the Columbia is very crooked, flowing in a serpentine course N. W., W. and S. W., about 140 miles, and then S. E. to Fort Wallawalla. It is a remarkably rapid stream, often passing through mountain gorges, and over falls. The tide sets up about 140 miles, to the foot of the Cascades, a series of rapids caused by the passage of the river through the Cascade range. Its principal affluents are McGillivray's, or Flat Bow river, entering it from the S. E., in British America; Clarke's, or Flat Head river, which joins it about 30 miles below, in Washington territory; and Lewis, or Snake river, flowing into it in about 46° 20' N. lat., and 118° 50' W. lon. Besides these, all of which rise in the Rocky mountains, there are the Okonagan, Wallawalla, Fall river, and Willamette, which unite their waters with those of the main stream. For 30 or 40 miles from its entrance into the Pacific, the Columbia forms a kind of bay, from 3 to 7 miles in breadth. At its mouth, it is estimated that over the flats which extend from

Point Adams on the S., nearly to Cape Disappointment, there are 20 feet of water at low tide, while the channel has a depth of 24 feet. Vessels of 200 or 300 tons burthen ascend to the Cascades. Above these, no portion of the river is navigable continuously for more than 20 or 30 miles, and then only by vessels of the smaller class. The Columbia was discovered by Captain Robert Gray, who entered it on the 11th of May, 1792, in the Columbia Rediviva, of Boston, Massachusetts. It was from this vessel that the river received its name. The first exploration of the Columbia river was made in 1804-5, by Captains Lewis and Clarke, under the direction of the United States Government.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF. See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, a county in the E. S. E. part of New York, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the state of Massachusetts, and on the W. by the Hudson, and is drained by Factory creek, with its two branches, Kinderhook and Claverack creeks, and by Jansen's creek and several smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the E. part is uneven and hilly, but in the central and western portions nearly level. The soil is generally fertile, and well cultivated. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 560,079 bushels of corn; 972,015 of oats, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state, except Dutchess county;) 409,472 of potatoes; 526,450 of rye; 74,478 tons of hay, and 1,571,982 pounds of butter. There were 35 flour and grist mills, 12 cotton and 9 woollen factories, 6 iron foundries, 1 furnace, 1 forge, and 13 paper mills. It contained 68 churches, 8 newspaper offices, 8789 pupils attending public schools, and 560 attending academies and other schools. Iron and lead ores, limestone, slate, and marble, are among its mineral productions. The warm springs of New Lebanon, in the N. E. part, are much resorted to. The Hudson river is navigable for ships to Hudson, and for smaller vessels along the entire border. The Western railroad and the Hudson River railroad traverse this county; the Harlem railroad, and the railroad connecting Chatham Four Corners with Bridgeport, Connecticut, partly intersect it. Organized in 1786. Capital, Hudson. Population, 43,073.

COLUMBIA, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 375 square miles. It is intersected by the North branch of the Susquehanna, and drained also by Catawissa and Fishing creeks. The surface is traversed by branches of the Alleghany mountains, namely, the Knob mountain, Catawissa mountain, and Muncy Hills. The soil of the valleys has a basis of limestone, and is very productive; some portions

of the upland are moderately fertile, the mountains are sterile. Grain, cattle, swine, iron, and lumber are the chief articles of export. In 1850 there were raised 199,530 bushels of corn; 153,760 of wheat; 160,364 of oats; 12,884 tons of hay, and 368,055 pounds of butter. There were 72 saw mills, 33 flour and grist mills, 16 stone quarries, 10 iron mines, 1 manufactory of agricultural implements, 4 iron foundries, 6 furnaces, 1 forge, 5 woollen factories, 2 paper mills, and 18 tanneries. It contained 38 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 4558 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. Limestone and iron ore are abundant. The North Branch canal passes through the county. Columbia county was organized in 1813. Capital, Bloomsburg. Population, 17,710.

COLUMBIA, a county in the east part of Georgia, bordering on Savannah river, which separates it from South Carolina, contains about 500 square miles. The Little River forms the boundary on the north-west. The surface is uneven; the soil was once fertile, but has been injured by improvident cultivation. Cotton and maize are the chief productions. In 1850 this county produced 11,336 bales of cotton; 434,777 bushels of corn; 94,641 of oats; and 78,115 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 saw mills, 1 agricultural implement manufactory, and 1 tannery; 20 churches, and 490 pupils attending academies and other schools. The county contains granite, hornblende, and other primary rocks. A gold mine near Little river has been worked profitably. The Georgia railroad passes through the county. Formed in 1790, having been separated from Richmond county. Capital, Appling. Population, 11,959, of whom 3689 were free, and 8270, slaves.

COLUMBIA, a county in the N. E. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 2560 square miles. The Suwanee river forms its boundary on the N. W. and W., the St. Mary's on the N. E., and the Santa Fe on the S. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine woods; the soil is mostly sandy. Indian corn, cotton, sugar, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 112,090 bushels of corn; 802 bales of cotton; 179 hogsheads of sugar; and 51,973 bushels of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 flouring mill, and one brick-yard; 17 churches, and 162 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Alligator. Population, 4808, of whom 3542 were free, and 1266, slaves.

COLUMBIA, a new county, forming the S. W. extremity of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana and Texas. It is drained by Red river. The surface is nearly level, the soil productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. The county was formed in 1853, by a division of La Fayette county.

COLUMBIA, a county in the S. central part

of Wisconsin, contains 727 square miles. It is intersected by the Wisconsin and Neenah rivers, which at the Winnebago Portage are only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart. The surface is undulating or hilly, the soil fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 169,369 bushels of wheat; 77,380 of Indian corn; 120,279 of oats; 13,497 tons of hay; and 168,370 pounds of butter. It contained 3 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1951 pupils attending public schools. The Wisconsin is navigated by steamboats to the Winnebago Portage, and a canal connects it with the Neenah. Organized in 1846. Capital, Portage City. Population, 9565.

COLUMBIA, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, 100 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1140.

COLUMBIA, a post-township of Coos county, New Hampshire, 110 miles N. of Concord. Population, 762.

COLUMBIA, a post-township of Tolland county, Connecticut, 20 miles E. by S. from Hartford. Population, 876.

COLUMBIA, a post-township of Herkimer county, New York, 70 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population, 2000.

COLUMBIA, a small post-village of Mercer county, New Jersey, 17 miles N. from Trenton, contains a Baptist church.

COLUMBIA, a small village of Chatham township, Morris county, New Jersey, on the turnpike from Newark to Morristown, 13 miles W. from the former.

COLUMBIA, a post-village of Warren county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, at the mouth of Paulinskill creek, 10 miles N. from Belvidere. It has a church, a saw mill, and from 25 to 30 dwellings.

COLUMBIA, a township in the W. part of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 24 miles W. by N. from Towanda. Population, 1383.

COLUMBIA, a small village of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA, a flourishing post-borough of West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, at the western terminus of the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 28 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. It is the second town of the county in respect to population and business, and is the principal depôt of the lumber which is rafted down the Susquehanna. The Eastern division of the State canal terminates at this point; the Columbia Branch railroad connects it with Harrisburg, and another railroad extends westward to York and Baltimore. A handsome railway bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, connects this place with Wrightsville. Columbia is built on a high, sloping bank of the river, which is here about 1 mile wide. It contains a town hall, an academy, a bank, and 7 places of worship. Incorporated in 1814. Population in 1840, 2719, in 1850 4140; in 1853, about 5000.

COLUMBIA, a post-village of Fluvanna county, Virginia, at the confluence of the Rivanna and James rivers, and on the James River canal, 52 miles W. by N. from Richmond, contains 1 church and a few stores.

COLUMBIA, a thriving village of Randolph county, North Carolina, on Deep river, a few miles from Ashborough, the county seat. The river furnishes a fine water-power, which is used in the manufacture of cotton.

COLUMBIA, a small post-village, capital of Tyrrel county, North Carolina, is situated on a creek which extends from the S. side of Albemarle Sound, 182 miles E. from Raleigh.

COLUMBIA city, capital of South Carolina, and seat of justice of Richland district, on the left or E. bank of the Congaree river, immediately below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad, 124 miles N. N. W. from Charleston, and 500 miles from Washington. Lat. $33^{\circ} 57' N.$, lon. $81^{\circ} 7' W.$ It is pleasantly situated on a plain, and regularly laid out, with streets about 100 feet wide, bordered with ornamental trees. The greater number of the dwellings are of wood, and others are of brick. Columbia is the seat of South Carolina College, founded by the state in 1804, and liberally endowed. It has 8 professors, and a library of 17,000 volumes. The main buildings are of brick, 210 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 3 stories high. The other public buildings are the state house, 170 feet long by 60 wide, court house, 3 banks, a market house, the Insane Asylum, and churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. The Insane Asylum is richly endowed, and well conducted, under the charge of the state. It had, in 1851, 176 patients. The building is one of the most splendid in the city. Columbia also contains several academies, a theological seminary founded by the Presbyterians in 1831, and 4 newspaper offices, besides a number of other printing offices. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and the terminus of three railroads, connecting it with Charleston, Augusta, &c., namely, the Columbia Branch, the Greenville and Columbia, and the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. Population, in 1850, 6060.

COLUMBIA, a village of Columbia county, Georgia.

COLUMBIA, a small post-village of Henry county, Alabama, on the Chattahoochee river, about 120 miles from Montgomery, was the county seat till 1834. It contains 3 or 4 stores.

COLUMBIA, a small post-village, capital of Marion county, Mississippi, on the E. bank of the Pearl river, 90 miles S. by E. from Jackson.

COLUMBIA, a small post-village capital of Caldwell parish, Louisiana, on the Washita river, 230 miles by water N. by E. from Baton Rouge, contains about 100 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, a post-village of Brazoria county, Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos

river, about 50 miles in a straight line W. by S. from Galveston. It is at the head of regular steamboat navigation, and is the most commercial place in the county.

COLUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Chicot county, Arkansas, on the right bank of the Mississippi, 115 miles S. S. E. from Little Rock, was first settled in 1830. It has 300 or 400 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, a beautiful and thriving post-village, capital of Maury county, Tennessee, on the left bank of Duck river, 41 miles S. by W. from Nashville. A company has been formed to improve the navigation of Duck river. The surrounding country is populous and highly productive. The town has considerable trade, and is distinguished by the excellence of its schools. It is the seat of Jackson College, and of two female seminaries. The Maury Female Academy is a splendid structure, surrounded with beautiful grounds. The proposed railroad leading from Nashville to Jackson, Mississippi, and Mobile, will probably pass through this place. Columbia was the residence of President Polk previous to his election in 1844. It contains 2 banks and 3 or 4 newspaper offices. Population, about 2500.

COLUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Adair co., Ky., 100 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort.

COLUMBIA, a township in the E. part of Hamilton county, Ohio. Population, 2413.

COLUMBIA, a post-village in the above township, on the Ohio river, 5 miles above Cincinnati, contains 3 lumber-yards, several stores, and near 1000 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, a township forming the E. extremity of Lorain county, Ohio. Population, 1236.

COLUMBIA, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Meigs county, Ohio. Population, 897.

COLUMBIA, a small village in Putnam county, Ohio, 45 miles N. N. W. from Bellefontaine.

COLUMBIA, a post-township in the S. E. part of Jackson county, Michigan. Population, 1142.

COLUMBIA, a township in Van Buren county, Michigan, about 26 miles W. N. W. from Kalamazoo. Population, 265.

COLUMBIA, a township in Du Bois county, Indiana. Population, 752.

COLUMBIA, a post-township in the S. part of Fayette county, Indiana. Population, 889.

COLUMBIA, a thriving post-village of Fayette county, Indiana, 50 miles in a direct line E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

COLUMBIA, a township of Gibson county, Indiana. Population, 1184.

COLUMBIA, a township in Jennings county, Indiana. Population, 947.

COLUMBIA, a small post-village, capital of Whitley county, Indiana, on a branch of Eel river, 105 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis, and 20 miles W. from Fort Wayne. It has a

brick court house, and about 450 inhabitants. The plank-road from Fort Wayne to Warsaw passes through it.

COLUMBIA, a small post-village of Monroe county, Illinois, about 110 miles S. by W. from Springfield.

COLUMBIA, a flourishing and handsome post-village, capital of Boone county, Missouri, is pleasantly situated 35 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City, and 10 miles from the Missouri river. It is the seat of the State University: the building is a large and elegant structure, built by the citizens of Boone county. To secure the location of this university, the citizens of the county subscribed and have paid \$120,000; of which sum about \$75,000 were expended in the erection of the building. Columbia contains 4 churches and 1 newspaper office. The surrounding country is highly productive and comparatively populous.

COLUMBIA, a village of St. Louis county, Missouri, at the mouth of the Missouri river.

COLUMBIA, a village of Wapello county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, 70 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

COLUMBIA, a post-town of Tuolumne co., Cal.

COLUMBIA CENTRE, a post-office of Licking county, Ohio.

COLUMBIA CITY, a post-village, capital of Clarke county, Washington Territory, on the right (N.) bank of the Columbia river.

COLUMBIA CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA FURNACE, a small post-village in Shenandoah county, Virginia, about 160 miles N. N. W. from Richmond.

COLUMBIA MINES, a post-office of Crittenden county, Kentucky.

COLUMBIANA, a county in the E. N. E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Pennsylvania, has an area of 490 square miles. It is drained by the Little Beaver river and its branches, and by Sandy and Yellow creeks. The southern part is hilly, and the northern level or undulating. The soil is of limestone formation, and is uniformly and remarkably fertile. Wool, wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. The county is especially noted for the production of wool. In 1850 there were raised 311,507 bushels of wheat; 393,804 of corn; 383,386 of oats; 30,249 tons of hay; 322,965 pounds of wool, and 655,389 of butter. It contained 85 churches and 6 newspaper offices; 12,296 pupils attending public schools, and 326 attending academies or other schools. Limestone underlies a part of the county, stone coal and iron ore are found in it. It is intersected by the Sandy and Beaver canal, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Capital, New Lisbon. Population, 33,621.

COLUMBIANA, a small post-village, capital of Shelby county, Alabama, about 70 miles E. from Tuscaloosa.

COLUMBIANA, a thriving post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, about 165 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population in 1853, estimated at 650.

COLUMBIANA, a small village of Greene county, Illinois, on the Illinois river, 78 miles S. W. from Springfield, and 8 miles from Carrolton. It has a steamboat landing from which produce is shipped.

COLUMBIAN GROVE, a post-office of Lunenburg county, Virginia, 10 miles E. from Lunenburg Court House.

COLUMBIA STATION, a post-office of Lorain county, Ohio.

COLUMBIAVILLE, a village of Stockport township, Columbia county, New York, at the junction of the Kinderhook and Claverack creeks, a few miles N. from Hudson. The Hudson River railroad passes by it. It has one or two cotton factories.

COLUMBIAVILLE, a small village of Martin county, Indiana, about 95 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

COLUMBUS, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina: area estimated at 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by Lumber river, and intersected by Waccamaw river. The surface is nearly level, and in some parts marshy. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 106,842 bushels of corn; 118,825 of sweet potatoes, and 16,128 pounds of butter. It contained 1 saw mill, 1 wheelwright establishment, 2 tar and turpentine distilleries, and 18 churches. Capital, Whitesville. Formed in 1808. Population, 5909, of whom 4406 were free, and 1503, slaves.

COLUMBUS, a post-township of Chenango county, New York, on the Unadilla river, 33 miles S. W. from Utica. Population, 1381.

COLUMBUS, a neat post-village of Mansfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, 12 miles S. S. E. from Trenton. It has a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Methodist church, a library, and several stores. Population, about 400.

COLUMBUS, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Warren county, Pennsylvania, 33 miles E. S. E. from Erie. Population, 1278.

COLUMBUS, a post-village in the above township, on Coffee creek, about 33 miles E. S. E. from Erie.

COLUMBUS, a flourishing city of Georgia, and seat of justice of Muscogee county, on the left (E.) bank of the Chattahoochee river, 90 miles W. S. W. from Macon, 128 miles W. S. W. from Milledgeville, and 290 miles W. from Savannah. The city is laid out in oblong blocks of 4 acres, each of which is divided into eight square lots. It extends one mile and a quarter in the direction of the river, and about half a mile towards the interior. The court house is one

of the finest buildings of its class in the state. Many of the private houses are well built and pleasantly embowered with trees. Columbus contains 7 or 8 places of worship, 1 orphan asylum, a number of excellent schools, and 2 or 4 newspaper offices. A handsome bridge extends across the river and connects the city with the village of Girard. It is the third city of the state in population and wealth, and has an advantageous position for trade and manufactures. The river, which in this part of its course forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama, is navigable for steamboats from this point to the Gulf of Mexico, during eight months of the year. These boats each carry about 900 bales of cotton on an average, and usually run from November to the end of June. The cotton shipped at this place amounts to about 80,000 bales in a year. The bed of the river opposite Columbus is filled by large and rugged rocks, which form a succession of rapids, and produce abundant water-power. Considerable capital has been invested in hydraulic improvements, and in the erection of manufactories, and it is thought Columbus will become one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the Southern States. A dam 500 feet long has been built across the river. There were in 1850, 4 cotton factories, 1 paper mill, 1 cotton-gin factory, 1 woollen factory, 2 iron foundries, several mills, 3 banks and 1 manufactory of farming implements. Columbus is the terminus of the Muscogee railroad, opened in 1852, which connects with other lines leading to Macon and Savannah. Another railroad has been commenced which leads from this place to some point on Mobile bay. Laid out in 1828. Population in 1850, 5942, in 1853, about 7000.

COLUMBUS, a small post-village of Columbia county, Florida, on the Suwanee river, 80 miles E. from Tallahassee.

COLUMBUS, a thriving post-town, capital of Lowndes county, Mississippi, on the left bank of the Tombigbee river, 140 miles N. E. from Jackson, and 28 miles below Aberdeen. The river is navigable at all seasons for steamboats, which make frequent passages between this place and Mobile. Columbus is surrounded by a fertile planting district, and has an active business. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here annually. It contains a court house, an United States land-office, several churches, and 1 newspaper office. Population in 1850, 2611; in 1853, about 3000.

COLUMBUS, a thriving post-village, capital of Colorado county, Texas, on the right bank of the Colorado river, 95 miles S. E. from Austin City. The river is a navigable stream flowing through an alluvial and extremely fertile valley or plain.

COLUMBUS, a small post-village of Hempstead county, Arkansas, 10 miles W. from Washington, the county seat.

COLUMBUS, a small village of Jackson county, Tennessee.

COLUMBUS, a post-village, capital of Polk county, Tennessee, on the Hiwassee river, 170 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

COLUMBUS, a small post-village of Hickman county, Kentucky, on the Mississippi river, about 300 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort, has about 100 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS city, capital of the state of Ohio, and seat of justice of Franklin county, is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Scioto river, 90 miles from its mouth, 116 miles N. E. from Cincinnati, 115 miles S. from Sandusky city, and 350 miles from Washington. Lat. 39° 57' N., lon. 83° 3' W. It is on the same parallel of latitude with Philadelphia, from which it is 450 miles distant. It was laid out in 1812, in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, and incorporated in 1816. The state house, a plain brick building, was erected in 1814, and the legislature met here for the first time in December, 1816. The site of Columbus is level; the streets are wide and laid out with great neatness and uniformity. Broad street, 120 feet wide, extends from east to west, and is crossed by High street, 100 feet wide, on which the principal business is transacted. At the intersection of these is a public square of 10 acres. The old state house, occupying one corner of this square, was entirely consumed by fire, February 1, 1852. A new capitol had previously been commenced, which is designed to be the finest building in the state, and will surpass in magnitude every other state house in the Union: it is 304 feet long by 184 wide, and covers an area of 55,936 square feet. The height to the top of the rotunda is 157 feet. The material is a hard, whitish limestone, resembling marble. The other remarkable edifices are the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, the Institution for the Blind, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Ohio Penitentiary. The Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1836, is a brick building, 296 feet in front, and 46 in depth, with wings 39 feet wide, extending back 218 feet; it cost about \$150,000, and can accommodate 350 patients. The number admitted in the year ending November, 1851, was 283, and 300 were discharged in the same period. The Institution for the Blind is a handsome brick building, three-quarters of a mile E. from the state house. In 1851 it had 69 pupils. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb is also a fine edifice, and surrounded by ornamental grounds. In 1851 there were 132 pupils. The Ohio Penitentiary, situated on the E. bank of the river, is an imposing edifice, of Ohio marble; together with the numerous workshops, it comprises a square of six acres. The whole number of prisoners in 1851, was 628. They are employed in useful manufactures, the proceeds of which are more than sufficient to meet the expenses

of the establishment. The Starling Medical College was recently established in this city, by means of a legacy of \$50,000 from the late Lyne Starling. It is a Gothic edifice, the walls of which are brick, with cornices, caps, arches, sills, &c. of whitish limestone, giving it a very tasteful appearance. The Olentangy river enters the Scioto about half a mile above Columbus.

Columbus is surrounded by a rich and populous country, and is a place of active business. The National road passing through it from E. to W. is a great thoroughfare of travel, and the Columbus feeder connects it with the Ohio canal. Other internal improvements recently finished have given an impetus to its growth, viz. the Cleveland and Columbus railroad; the Columbus and Xenia railroad, which connects it with Cincinnati; and the Central railroad, which extends to Zanesville, and will be continued to Wheeling. Several plank-roads and turnpikes also terminate here. The city is lighted with gas. It contains about 20 churches, 1 academy, several seminaries, and 5 banks. Two daily and several weekly newspapers are published in this town. There is a park of 40 acres on the N. side of Columbus, given to the public by one of the citizens. Eastwood, one mile E. from the city, contains the gardens of the Columbus Horticultural Society, occupying 10 acres, and the grounds of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. Population in 1840, 6048; in 1850, 18,138; and in 1853, about 25,000.

COLUMBUS, a village of Ingham county, Michigan, on Grande river, 12 miles S. by W. from Lansing.

COLUMBUS, a post-township in the S. part of St. Clair county, Michigan. Population, 377.

COLUMBUS, a post-village in the above township, on Belle river, 40 miles N. N. E. from Detroit.

COLUMBUS, a thriving post-village, capital of Bartholomew county, Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, and on the E. fork of White river, just below the mouth of Flatrock creek, 41 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis. Its site is elevated, and commands a fine view of the valleys through which the abovenamed streams flow. It has a fine court house, 4 or 5 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. A railroad has recently been opened from this village to the Ohio river, at Louisville, in Kentucky. Population in 1850, 1008; in 1853, about 1500.

COLUMBUS, a post-township in the central part of Bartholomew county, Indiana. Population, 2,397.

COLUMBUS, a village of Madison county, Indiana, 6 miles S. E. from Anderson.

COLUMBUS, a post-village of Adams county, Illinois, 100 miles W. from Springfield.

COLUMBUS, a small post-village of Johnson county, Missouri, 106 miles W. by N. from Jefferson City, has about 100 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS, a new post-village, capital of Allomakee county, Iowa, on the Mississippi, 85 miles above Dubuque. There is water-power near the village, which is partly improved.

COLUMBUS, a post-township in Columbia county, Wisconsin, about 25 miles N. E. from Madison. Population, 960.

COLUMBUS, a thriving post-village in the above township, on Crawfish river, about 30 miles N. E. from Madison. It was formerly the county seat.

COLUMBUS CITY, a post-village of Louisa county, Iowa, on the Iowa river, 12 miles above Wapello. The village has a few stores and about 200 inhabitants.

COLUMBUS GROVE, a small village of Putnam county, Ohio, about 100 miles N. W. from Columbus.

COLUSI, a county towards the N. W. part of California, has an area of perhaps 3500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sacramento river, and partly on the N. by Red creek, and is drained by Elder, Tombes, Stone, and Sycamore creeks, which afford some mill sites. The coast range passes along its W. border. The soil has generally been found fertile, although but little of it is yet under cultivation.

COLUSI, a post-town in the S. E. part of Colusi county, California, about 90 miles N. N. E. from Benicia.

COMAC, a small post-village of Suffolk county, New York, 187 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

COMAL, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe and Cibolo rivers, and drained by Comal creek. The surface is hilly; the soil produces Indian corn, cotton, and pasturage. In 1850 there were raised 37,575 bushels of corn; 1615 of sweet potatoes; 10 bales of cotton; and 9444 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches, and 130 pupils attending public schools. Capital, New Braunfels. Population, 1723, of whom 1662 were free, and 61, slaves.

COMAL TOWN, a village in the above county, near the junction of Comal creek with the Guadalupe river, about 40 miles S. S. W. from Austin.

COMANCHES, ko-mantch'ez, a numerous and powerful tribe of Indians, dwelling in the northern part of Texas.

COMAN'S WELL, a post-office of Sussex county, Virginia.

COMBAHEE, a small river of South Carolina, flowing south-eastward, forms the boundary between Beaufort and Colleton districts, and enters the Atlantic through St. Helena sound.

COMFORT, a post-office of Jones county, North Carolina.

COMITE, a small river of Louisiana, rises in E. Feliciana parish, and flowing southward enters the Amite about 15 miles E. from Baton Rouge.

COMMACK. See COMAC.

COMMERCE, a post-village in Tunica county, Mississippi, on the E. bank of the Mississippi river, about 200 miles N. by W. from Jackson.

COMMERCE, a post-village in Wilson county, Tennessee, about 35 miles E. from Nashville.

COMMERCE, a post-township of Oakland county, Michigan, 12 miles S. W. from Pontiac. Population, 1428.

COMMERCE, a small post-village in Scott county, Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, about 120 miles S. S. E. from St. Louis.

COMMERCIAL TOWN, a small village in Adams county, Ohio, near the Ohio river, 15 miles S. W. from Portsmouth.

COMNETTSBURG, a post-office of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

COMMISSIONERS CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Wilkinson county into the Oconee, about 10 miles E. from Irwinton.

COMMUNIPAW, a small village of Bergen county, New Jersey, on the W. shore of New York bay, 2 miles S. from Jersey City. It is an old Dutch settlement mentioned in the humorous history of Irving.

COMO, a post-office of De Soto county, Mississippi.

COMO, a post-office of Henry county, Tennessee.

COMO, a post-village of Whitesides county, Illinois, on Rock river, 150 miles N. from Springfield.

COMPETITION, a beautiful and thriving post-village, capital of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on a small branch of Banister river, 160 miles S. W. from Richmond. It is situated in a rich farming district, and contains a number of handsome residences.

COMPOTINE, a post-office of Wapello county, Iowa.

COMPROMISE, a post-office of Fulton county, Kentucky.

COMPTON, a village of Jasper county, Georgia, near the left bank of Ocmulgee river, 40 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

COMRADE BAYOU, of Rapides parish, Louisiana, flows S. E. into Calcasieu river.

COMSTOCK, a post-township in the N. E. central part of Kalamazoo county, Michigan. Population, 1202.

COMSTOCK, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the right or N. bank of the Kalamazoo river, and on the Central railroad, 136 miles W. from Detroit. It is one of the principal villages of the county, and contains several mills.

COMSTOCKS, a post-village of Washington county, New York, on the Saratoga and Washington railroad, 70 miles N. from Albany.

CONASAUGA RIVER, Georgia. See CONNASSAUGA.

CONCHARDEE, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

CONCORD, a post-township in Somerset

county, Maine, 50 miles N. by W. from Augusta. Population, 550.

CONCORD, a post-town, seat of justice of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, and capital of the state, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Merrimack river, 59 miles N. N. W. from Boston. Lat. 43° 12' 29" N., lon. 71° 29' W. It extends about 2 miles along the river, and three-quarters of a mile back. The streets are handsomely laid out, and many of them beautifully shaded. The hotels, most of the mercantile business, and a large portion of the manufactories are on Main street, which is nearly 100 feet broad and about 2 miles long. State street, also about 2 miles long, has on it the state prison, a massive granite structure, and the Methodist General Biblical Institute, founded in 1847. The state house stands in the midst of a beautiful common, planted with maple and elm trees. It is built of hewn granite, is 126 feet long, 49 feet wide, and 2 stories high above the basement. The other public buildings are the churches, 7 or 8 in number, 2 railroad depôts and 3 banks. Condition of the latter, December 1st, 1852: Debts due, \$389,115; specie, \$26,164; deposits, \$159,114; circulation, \$176,896. By the aid of locks, the falls in the Merrimack, opposite the town, furnish a vast hydraulic power, extensively employed in manufacturing. The business of Concord, which is important and rapidly increasing, centres principally in Boston. Formerly, it was carried on through the Merrimack river and Middlesex canal; but since the completion of the various railroads opening communication with nearly every section of the state, the canal has been abandoned. Nine newspapers are published here. Population of the entire township, 8576.

CONCORD, a post-township of Essex county, Vt., on the west side of Connecticut river, 40 miles E. by N. from Montpelier. Pop., 1153.

CONCORD, a post-village and semi-capital of Middlesex county, Mass., on the Fitchburg railroad, 20 miles N. W. from Boston, has 1 bank. The township is celebrated as being the field of the first engagement of the Revolution. Population, 2249.

CONCORD, a township of Erie county, N. Y., 25 miles S. S. E. from Buffalo. Pop., 3242.

CONCORD, a post-township in the S. W. part of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles W. by S. from Philadelphia. Population, 1049.

CONCORD, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Erie county, Pennsylvania, 28 miles S. E. from Erie. It is drained by the S. branch of French creek. Population, 882.

CONCORD, a post-village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in Path valley, 28 miles N. from Chambersburg. Population, near 250.

CONCORD, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

CONCORD, a post-village of Sussex county, Delaware, 46 miles S. from Dover.

CONCORD, a post-office of Appomattox county, Virginia.

CONCORD, a thriving post-village, capital of Cabarras county, North Carolina, on a branch of Rocky river, 145 miles W. by S. from Raleigh. It is on the route of the North Carolina railroad, now in progress, the commencement of which has already increased the activity of its business. Concord contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 academy, and a cotton factory.

CONCORD, a small post-village of Baker county, Georgia, 28 miles W. from Albany, has three stores.

CONCORD, a post-office of Harrison county, Texas.

CONCORD, a small post-village in Lincoln county, Tennessee, about 70 miles S. by E. from Nashville.

CONCORD, a post-village of Lewis county, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 6 miles above Maysville, has 1 church, and about 200 inhabitants.

CONCORD, a township in the W. part of Champaign county, Ohio. Population, 1010.

CONCORD, a township in the S. W. part of Delaware county, Ohio. Population, 1369.

CONCORD, a township in Fayette county, Ohio. Population, 923.

CONCORD, a township in the S. part of Highland county, Ohio. Population, 1501.

CONCORD, a post-township in the S. part of Lake county, Ohio. Population, 1031.

CONCORD, a township in the central part of Miami county, Ohio. Population, 3409.

CONCORD, a small village in Muskingum county, Ohio, about 14 miles E. by N. from Zanesville. Population, 334.

CONCORD, a township in the N. E. part of Ross county, Ohio. Population, 3225.

CONCORD, a township in the W. part of Jackson county, Michigan. Population, 983.

CONCORD, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on the Kalamazoo river, 90 miles W. from Detroit. It is situated in a beautiful and productive country, diversified by groves of oaks, resembling orchards. The village has good water-power, and contains several flouring mills. Population, in 1853, about 700.

CONCORD, a township in De Kalb county, Indiana, Population, 1086.

CONCORD, a township in Elkhart county, Indiana. Population, 1390.

CONCORD, a post-village of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, 11 miles S. S. E. from Lafayette.

CONCORD, a township in Adams county, Illinois. Population, 764.

CONCORD, a small village of Iroquois county, Illinois, on the Iroquois river, 10 or 12 miles E. by N. from Middleport.

CONCORD, a small post-village of Morgan county, Illinois.

CONCORD, a post-village of Callaway county, Missouri, 33 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson

son City, is situated in a rich farming district, and has some trade.

CONCORD, a post-village of Louisa county, Iowa, 35 miles N. by W. from Burlington.

CONCORD, a township in the E. part of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Population, 725.

CONCORD, a small post-village in the above township, 44 miles E. from Madison.

CONCORD CORNER, a small village in Concord township, Essex county, Vermont, about 38 miles W. by N. from Montpelier.

CONCORD RIVER, of Middlesex county, in the N. part of Massachusetts, is formed by the junction of Assabet and Sudbury rivers, at the town of Concord, and falls into the Merrimack near Lowell. This river is the principal feeder of the Middlesex canal.

CONCORDIA, a parish in the N. E. part of Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river. The area is about 790 square miles. The W. border is washed by the Tensas and Washita rivers, and the S. border by the Red river; all of which are navigable. The surface is low, subject to inundation, and occupied by numerous lakes or sloughs. Cotton is the staple production. In 1850 there were raised 18,297 bales of cotton, and 239,670 bushels of Indian corn. The quantity of cotton was the greatest produced by any one parish of the state, except Tensas. It contained 1 church, and 1 newspaper office, and 150 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Vidalia. Population, 7763, of whom 824 were free, and 6934, slaves.

CONCORDIA, a post-office of Bolivar county, Mississippi.

CONCORDIA VILLAGE, Louisiana. See VIDALIA.

CONCORDIA, a post-village in Fayette county, Tennessee, about 170 miles S. W. from Nashville.

CONCORDIA, a small village of Meade county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, about 110 miles W. by S. from Frankfort.

CONCORDIA, a post-village in Darke county, Ohio, 35 miles N. W. from Dayton.

CONCORDVILLE, a small post-village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 83 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

CONECOCHEAGUE creek, rises in the S. part of Pennsylvania, and flowing through Maryland, falls into the Potomac at Williamsport.

CONECUH, a small river of Alabama, rises in Pike county, and flowing S. W. into Florida, unites with the Escambia, a few miles from the boundary of the two states.

CONECUH, a county in the S. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of 1430 square miles. It is traversed by Conecuh river, from which it derives its name, and also drained by Sepulga river. The surface is uneven, the soil is sandy, and mostly unproductive. Cotton and Indian corn are cultivated. Large quantities of pine lumber are procured from the forests, and conveyed down the Conecuh river in small

boats or rafts. In 1850 there were raised 4628 bales of cotton; 300,210 bushels of corn, and 90,375 of sweet potatoes. There were 8 saw mills, 2 tanneries, and 1 saddle and harness factory. It contained 22 churches; 400 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending academies or other schools. A cavern of considerable size has been found in the E. part of the county, near Brooklyn. Organized about the year 1822. Capital, Sparta. Population, 9322, of whom 4923 were free, and 4394, slaves.

CONEDOGWINIT creek, rises in the S. part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Susquehanna, nearly opposite Harrisburg.

CONEMAUGH river, of Pennsylvania, rises in Cambria county, and flowing nearly W., forms the boundary between Indiana and Westmoreland counties, until it unites with the Loyalhanna, near Saltzburg. The stream thus formed is called the Kiskiminetas river. The Pennsylvania canal follows the course of this river.

CONEMAUGH, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, about 60 miles E. by S. from Pittsburg. It is intersected by the Conemaugh river, the Pennsylvania canal, and the Portage railroad. Population, 3027.

CONEMAUGH, a borough of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the Portage railroad, 170 miles W. from Harrisburg. The census of 1850 states the population at 854.

CONEMAUGH, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, bordering on Conemaugh river and the Pennsylvania canal, 35 miles E. by N. from Pittsburg. Population, 1748.

CONEMAUGH, a township forming the N. extremity of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. from Somerset. Population, 1434.

CONEMAUGH FURNACE, a post-office of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

CONEQUENESSING creek, of Western Pennsylvania, rises in Butler county, and unites with the Slippery Rock creek, in Mercer county.

CONESTOGA creek, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna, about 12 miles below Columbia. Boats ascend it to Lancaster city.

CONESTOGA, a post-township in the S. W. part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, bordering on Susquehanna river, and bounded by Conestoga and Pequea creeks, about 36 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 2733.

CONESUS, a post-township of Livingston county, New York, bordering on Conesus and Hemlock lakes, 10 miles S. E. from Geneseo. It is traversed by the Buffalo and Corning railroad. Population, 1418.

CONESUS LAKE, of New York, in the central part of Livingston county, is eight miles in length, and from three-quarters of a mile to one mile in breadth. Its outlet joins the Genesee river.

CONESVILLE, a post-township of Schoharie county, New York, about 40 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 1582.

CONESVILLE, a post-office of Coshocton county, Ohio.

CONEWAGO creek, in the S. part of Pennsylvania, rises in Adams county, flows through York county, and enters the Susquehanna a little below York Haven. Its general course is N. E. The Little Conewago enters the main stream, about three miles from its mouth.

CONEWAGO, a township in the S. E. part of Adams county, Pennsylvania, 35 miles S. S. W. from Harrisburg, drained by Conewago creek. Population, 567.

CONEWAGO, a township in the S. part of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on Conewago creek. Population, 762.

CONEWAGO, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, on Conewago creek, 16 miles S. from Harrisburg. Population, 1270.

CONEWANGO creek, rises in the W. part of New York, and enters the Alleghany river at Warren Court House, Pennsylvania. It receives the waters of the outlet of Chautauque lake.

CONEWANGO, a post-township of Cattaraugus county, New York, 45 miles S. by W. from Buffalo, drained by Conewango creek. Population, 1408.

CONEWANGO, a township of Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, immediately below the mouth of Conewango creek, contains the borough of Warren. Population, 884.

CONEWINGO, a little village of Cecil county, Maryland, on a creek of the same name, near its entrance into the Susquehanna.

CONGAREE, a river of South Carolina, formed by the Broad and Saluda rivers, which unite at Columbia, near the middle of the state. After a S. E. course of about 50 miles, it unites with the Wateree to form the Santee. Steamboats ascend this river to Columbia.

CONGAREE CREEK, of Lexington district, South Carolina, flows into the Congaree river, a few miles below Columbia.

CONGRESS, a township in Morrow county, Ohio, about 6 miles N. E. from Mount Gilead. Population, 1651.

CONGRESS, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Wayne county, Ohio. Population, 2336.

CONHOCTON river rises near the N. W. extremity of Steuben county, in the S. S. W. part of New York, and running in a S. E. course, unites with the Tioga, to form the Chemung river.

CONHOCTON, a township of Steuben county, New York, 18 miles N. W. from Bath, is intersected by the Buffalo and Corning rail-road. Population, 1993.

CONKLIN, a post-township of Broome county, New York, intersected by Susquehanna

river, and by the Erie railroad, a few miles S. E. from Binghamton. Population, 2232.

CONKLIN CENTRE, a post-office of Broome county, New York.

CONNASAUGA river, of Georgia, rises in Gilmer county, near the Blue Ridge. It flows first northward to the N. boundary of the state, then turns southward, and unites with the Coosawattee, near New Echota, to form the Oostenaula.

CONNEAUT creek, rises in the N. W. part of Pennsylvania, passes into the state of Ohio, and flows into Lake Erie, in Ashtabula county, 2 miles from the village of Conneaut.

CONNEAUT, a township in the W. part of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, drained by Shenango creek, 16 miles W. by N. from Meadville. Population, 1807.

CONNEAUT, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Erie county, Pennsylvania, drained by Conneaut creek, and intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal, 24 miles S. W. from Erie. Population, 1942.

CONNEAUT, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Population, 2695.

CONNEAUT, a flourishing post-borough in the above township, on a creek of its own name, on the Cleveland and Erie railroad, 2 miles from Lake Erie, and 226 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is memorable as the landing-place of the party which made the first settlement of Northern Ohio, in 1796; and is sometimes called the Plymouth of the Western Reserve. The settlers were natives of New England. The harbor at the mouth of the creek is visited by the steamers of the lake, and is an important point of transhipment. A light-house has been erected here, and a number of vessels are owned in the town. The borough contains (1853) 4 or 5 churches, a classical academy, and about 1500 inhabitants.

CONNEAUTVILLE, a post-borough of Spring township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the Erie Extension canal, 105 miles N. N. W. from Pittsburg. It is the most important town in the county, except Meadville the capital, and has considerable trade. Within a few years past it has increased rapidly in population and business. Population in 1851, about 1000.

CONNECTICUT river. This beautiful stream, the largest in New England, rises in the Highlands, between the United States and Canada, and flowing in a S. S. W. direction, divides Vermont from New Hampshire, passes through the western part of Massachusetts, and centre of Connecticut, as far as Middletown, where it infects to the S. E., discharging its waters into Long Island sound at Saybrook, lat. 41° 16' 15" N., lon. 72° 21' W. Its source, 1600 feet above the level of the sea, is a few miles N. of Connecticut lake, through which it passes. One of its branches

forms the boundary line between Canada East and New Hampshire, to the 45th parallel of N. latitude. The entire length of the river is rather more than 400 miles. Its breadth at the northern boundary of Vermont is 150 feet; 60 miles below, 390 feet; in Massachusetts and Connecticut, it varies from 450 to 1050 feet. The volume of the Connecticut is increased by a large number of affluent streams, the principal of which, on the W. are the Pasumpsic, emptying into it at the foot of Fifteen Mile falls; the White river, joining it at Hanover; the Deerfield and Westfield, rivers in Massachusetts, and the Farmington in Connecticut. Those most prominent on the E. are the Ammonoosuck, in New Hampshire, and Miller's and Chickopee rivers, in Massachusetts. Numerous bridges have been thrown across this stream; the one farthest down is at Hartford, 50 miles from its mouth. To this place it is navigable for vessels of 8 feet draft, and to Middletown for those drawing 10 feet of water. By the aid of canals around the falls, boats of 8 or 10 tons burthen are enabled to ascend as far as Newbury, at the mouth of Wells river, in Vermont, a distance of 270 miles from Long Island Sound. The Connecticut Valley, measuring in a straight line, is about 300 miles long, with a mean breadth of about 40 miles. It is no less celebrated for the fertility of its soil than for the variety of its enchanting scenery. Some portions are diversified with magnificent mountains and beautiful lakes; others consist of broad tracts of alluvion, skirting the stream. The latter are annually overflowed in the spring, and not unfrequently at other seasons, being thereby rendered extremely productive. Shad of a superior quality are taken in large quantities in the Connecticut; but the salmon, with which it formerly abounded, have entirely disappeared. The Indians called this river Quonektacut, signifying "long river," or, as some render it, "without end."

CONNECTICUT, one of the original states of the American confederacy, and the most S. W. of the New England states, is bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island sound, and W. by New York. It lies between 41° and 42° 3' N. lat., and 71° 55' and 73° 50' W. lon.; being about 93 miles in length from E. to W., and 68 miles in its greatest breadth from N. to S.; including an area of about 4674 square miles, or 2,991,360 acres, of which 1,734,277 were improved in 1850.

Population.—The population of Connecticut is, in common with the other New England states, of more pure English origin than the other states of the Union, though of latter times an influx of emigrants from foreign countries has commenced. In 1790, there were in this state 238,141 inhabitants; 251,002 in 1800; 262,042 in 1810; 275,202 in 1820; 297,675 in 1830; 309,978 in 1840;

and 370,791 in 1850; of whom 180,001 were white males; 183,404 white females; 3749 colored males; and 3737 colored females. This population was divided among 73,448 families, occupying 64,013 dwellings. To confine one's attention to the increase of the residents of the state, would give a very inaccurate idea of the increase of the enterprising and sturdy sons of Connecticut; who has been sending forth all over the Union, leading merchants, statesmen, and lawyers, who have not only assisted in founding new states but are among the prominent men who direct the affairs of those already formed. And although she may also send forth some itinerant tradesmen and sharpers, these are not to be regarded as the fair representatives of the morals of Connecticut or New England. Of the population in 1850, 290,653 were born in the state; 39,883 in other states of the confederacy; 5091 in England; 26,689 in Ireland; 2027 in Scotland and Wales; 959 in British America; 1671 in Germany; 321 in France; 704 in other countries; and 794 whose places of birth were unknown. Number of deaths in the year ending June 1st, 1850, 5781, or nearly 18 in every 1000 persons. The number of paupers who received aid in the same period, were 2237, of whom 465 were foreigners. Of 192 blind, 15 were colored persons. Of 389 deaf and dumb, 4 were colored. Of 462 insane, 13 were colored. Of 300 idiots, 4 were colored.

Counties.—Connecticut is divided into 8 counties, viz. Fairfield, Hartford, Litchfield, Middlesex, New Haven, New London, Tolland, and Windham. Capitals, alternately Hartford and New Haven.

Cities and Towns.—New Haven is the largest town in Connecticut; population, 20,345. The other most important towns are Hartford, population 13,555; Norwich, 10,265; Danbury, 5964; New London, 8991; Bridgeport, 7560; Stamford, 5000; Stonington, 5431; Middletown, 4230; Litchfield, 3953; Fairfield, 3614; and Windsor, 3294.

Face of the Country.—Much of the surface of Connecticut is hilly and rugged, being crossed by several ranges of low mountains, or perhaps more properly, high hills. The Green mountains, entering the N. W. portion of this state from Massachusetts, extend in a succession of detached eminences through the W. part of Connecticut. Another range, in the N. of the state, intervenes between the Green mountains and the Talcet, or Greenwoods range, which cross the state from its northern boundary to near New Haven. Farther east are the Middletown mountains, extending parallel to the last-named ridge, between Hartford and a point east of New Haven. Crossing the Connecticut river, we come upon a ridge that appears to be a continuation of the White mountains of New Hampshire. The Green mountain

ranges, and the mountains east of the Connecticut, are primitive, or granitic; while the other ranges, near the west bank of the Connecticut, are composed of trap rock, more precipitous on the western than on the eastern declivity. There are, between these ranges, valleys and plains of greater or less extent, and, those on the river intervals particularly, of great agricultural capabilities. The channel of the Connecticut, in the lower part of its course, is cut through a primitive formation. The trap rocks generally rest on a base of sandstone.

Minerals.—Public attention has been much excited, in this period of mineral development, by the re-discovery, near Middletown, of an argentiferous lead mine, which appears to have been worked previously to the Revolution. The fortunate (if we may call that fortunate which was the result of scientific skill) re-discoverer, was Eugene Frankfort, M. D., a French mineralogist and chemist, a pupil of the celebrated Liebig. Dr. Frankfort was led to the discovery by the appearance of certain rocks, which indicated mineral treasures, near the mouth of what proved to be a lead mine, that appears to have been closed for a long period. The archives of the past have been searched, and proof is thought to have been found that Governor Winthrop knew of and worked this mine, which it is supposed he closed to elude the vigilance of the crown officers. Independently of its richness in lead, the ore of this mine is largely argentiferous. The region around Middleton is rich in lead, zinc, cobalt, and copper, and companies are forming, with large capitals, to work the different mines.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—Long Island sound washes the entire southern boundary of the state. New Haven bay is the largest bay opening into the sound, though there are a number of small ones. The Connecticut river, entering the state from Massachusetts, traverses its whole extent from N. to S., and divides it into two nearly equal portions. This river is navigable 50 miles for vessels drawing 8 feet water. The Housatonic crosses the western part of the state, first in a S. W. and then in a S. E. direction, and is navigable for small vessels 12 miles. The Thames, in connection with its main branch, the Quinebaug, traverses the E. part of the state, and is navigable 14 miles to Norwich. New London, on this river, has an excellent harbor. These rivers all empty into Long Island sound. The Farmington river enters the Connecticut from the W. above Hartford. The Shetucket, on the east, unites with the Quinebaug to form the New Thames. The smaller rivers and streams abound in falls and rapids, which afford valuable water-power.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though Connecticut has no high mountains, or any

scenery reaching the sublime, she has much that is highly picturesque in various parts. The shores of the Connecticut river are often bold and precipitous; sometimes with rugged cliffs on one side, while the other spreads into beautiful meadows, terminated by hills or mountains at no great distance. Romantic hills and low mountains diversify the whole of that part W. of the Connecticut river and some of the eastern portion. "At Rocky Hill, near Hartford," says Goodrich, "in a quarry of building stone, the junction of sandstone and trap is conspicuously exhibited. Most of the ridges are parallel, and their western parts generally precipitous, so that in many places the country seems divided by stupendous walls. Immense masses of ruins are collected at their feet. These consist sometimes of entire cliffs and pillars of many tons weight, which are thrown off by the freezing of water in the gullies, and often fall with a mighty concussion into the valleys. On the opposite side, there is generally a gradual slope, covered with trees." "In Meriden," (we quote the same author,) "is a natural ice-house, in a narrow defile between ridges of greenstone. The defile is choked up with the ruins of the rocks which have fallen from the ridges, and form a series of cavities overgrown with trees, and strown with thick beds of leaves. The ice is formed in the cavities of these rocks, and remains the whole year. A portion of it melts during summer, causing a stream of cold water perpetually to flow from the spot. The space between the mountains is called Cat Hollow, and presents the most wild and picturesque scenery in the state." Mount Tom, near Litchfield, is 700 feet high, and Bald mountain, near the Massachusetts line, is the highest elevation in the state W. of the Connecticut river. The chalybeate springs of Stafford, in the neighborhood of Bald mountain, are the most noted in the state. There is a waterfall near Norwich, that Bartlett has thought worthy of a place in his Views of American Scenery. Sachem's Head, Say Brook, and Guilford, on Long Island, are places of resort in the bathing season.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate of Connecticut, like that of New England in general, is severe in winter, though vegetation, owing to its somewhat more southern latitude, commences a little earlier in the spring than in the other Eastern States. It is liable, in March and April, to chilling N. E. winds from the ocean, but the same proximity to the sea mitigates the heats of summer and renders the nights pleasant. The soil in the valleys of the Connecticut, Quinipiac, Housatonic, and other streams, is generally very fertile, especially that of the Connecticut. The N. W. and E. parts of the state are best adapted to grazing, but the W. has many fertile districts suited to raising grain. Wherever the soil admits of it, it is skillfully

tilled, and is generally made to produce the most it is capable of with our present system of culture. Connecticut yields most abundantly butter and cheese, live stock, Indian corn, oats, rye, market products, tobacco, wool, and Irish potatoes; she also produces wheat, peas, beans, barley, buckwheat, hay, grass-seeds, and beeswax and honey in considerable quantities, and some sweet potatoes, wine, hops, flax, silk, and maple sugar. In 1850 there were in the state 22,445 farms, occupying 1,768,168 acres of improved land, or less than an average of 80 acres to each farm, which produced 41,762 bushels of wheat; 600,893 of rye; 1,935,043 of Indian corn; 1,158,738 of oats; 2,689,725 of Irish potatoes; 229,297 of buckwheat; 30,449 of grass-seeds; 1,267,264 pounds of tobacco; 497,454 of wool; 6,498,119 of butter; 5,363,277 of cheese; 50,796 of maple sugar; 93,304 of beeswax and honey; 516,131 tons of hay; live stock valued at \$7,467,490; orchard products, at \$175,118; market products, at \$196,874, and slaughtered animals, at \$2,202,266.

Manufactures.—Connecticut has long been celebrated for the itinerant venders of its manufactures, who have travelled over our country in all directions, and have even penetrated the neighboring countries of Mexico and Canada. Though its wares are generally fabricated in small quantities by individuals with trifling capital, yet the aggregate amount is great, placing Connecticut among the first of the manufacturing states of the Union. The wooden clocks of this state note the lapse of time to the remotest settlers of our Western States, and have of later years been exported even to Europe. Wooden, iron, copper, tin, and brass ware; hats, boots, shoes, coaches, combs, axes, buttons, saddlery, paper, and agricultural and mechanical apparatus, are all largely manufactured in this state. Extensive factories of cotton and woollen goods have lately sprung into existence, and the following figures will show that Connecticut does her full proportion in the production of these important articles. She is nearly equal to New York or Pennsylvania in the absolute amount of those articles produced, and, compared with her population, greatly superior, while she is only inferior to Pennsylvania in the relative amount of iron manufactured. In 1850, there were 3913 manufacturing establishments, producing annually \$500 and upwards; 128 of these were cotton factories, employing capital to the amount of \$4,219,100, and 2707 male, and 3478 female hands; consuming \$2,500,602 worth of raw material, and producing 51,780,700 yards of stuffs, and 950 pounds of yarn, worth a total value of \$4,257,522; 149 woollen factories, employing a capital to the amount of \$3,733,950, and 2907 male and 2581 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$3,325,709, and producing

9,408,777 yards of cloth, worth \$6,465,216; 115 tanneries employing \$360,500 of capital, consuming raw material worth \$453,854, and producing a total value of \$731,000; 91 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$1,335,900 of capital, and 1464 male and 7 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$993,374, and producing 30,955 tons of castings, wrought iron, &c.; \$15,500 were invested in the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors, consuming 20,000 bushels of Indian corn, 20,000 of rye, 10 hogsheads molasses, and 2 tons of hops; and producing 130,000 gallons of whisky, wine, &c., and 1200 of rum; and homemade manufactures were produced, valued at \$188,996.

Commerce.—The foreign commerce of Connecticut is nearly all carried on through the ports of New York and Boston. She has, however, some direct trade with the West Indies, and an active coasting trade. Her domestic trade consists principally in the export of her manufactures. There were 9 arrivals in the ports of Connecticut from the whale fisheries in 1852, bearing 802 barrels of sperm and 12,065 of whale oil; indicating a decline in the trade, as in 1851, 4387 gallons of sperm and 99,124 of whale oil were imported. The foreign imports for the fiscal year 1852 amounted to \$394,675, and the exports to \$506,174; tonnage entered, 30,850; cleared, 37,744; of which about one-third was foreign; tonnage of the several districts, 125,088 $\frac{2}{3}$; of which 25,992 $\frac{1}{3}$ was engaged in the whale fishery, 6764 $\frac{2}{3}$ in the cod, and 1554 $\frac{2}{3}$ in the mackerel fishery; and number of vessels built 65, with an aggregate tonnage of 9034 $\frac{2}{3}$. Of the vessels built, 6 were steamers.

Internal Improvements.—Connecticut is threaded in all directions by railways, connecting her principal towns with each other, and with New York and Boston. Lines of railway coast Long Island sound from New York to New London, from which branches diverge to the N. from Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, Stonington, and smaller places, uniting the towns just named with Albany, Pittsfield, Winsted, Tarriffville, Hartford, Springfield, Palmer, Worcester, Providence, and various intermediate places. The Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill railway is completed for 51 miles. Several branch railways diverge from the main tracks to Danbury, Collinsville, and other villages. In January, 1853, there was a grand total of 647 miles of railway in operation in Connecticut, and 198 miles in course of construction. Of the lines projected, one is an airline railroad, between Boston and New York.—See *Table of Railways*, APPENDIX.

Education.—This state has long been celebrated for the attention she has given to the subject of popular instruction. She had, in 1852, a school fund of \$2,049,482, originally derived from the sale of certain public lands

in Ohio, the property of the state. Although this fund has distributed among the schools of the state nearly \$4,000,000 since its formation in 1795, it has nearly doubled its principal. In 1852, the revenue distributed among the different schools was \$132,792.80. The number of children in 1851, between 4 and 16 years, was 94,852. The Legislature appropriated \$10,000 in 1849 for the formation of a state normal school for the instruction of youths intending to become teachers, which had, in 1850, 154 pupils. These are educated gratis, but the number at one time in the institution must not exceed 220. There are schools connected with this for exercising the pupils in the practice of teaching, which had 400 pupils in 1851. An active zeal is manifested in this state for improvement in the modes of instruction, and, to promote this end, societies of teachers are formed, and state and county conventions held. Yale College, the most numerously attended of any college in the United States, had 440 students in 1852, and 51,000 volumes in its library. This is one of the oldest colleges in the country, and has sent forth some of the most distinguished scholars, divines, and statesmen of the Union. It is located at New Haven. There are two other colleges in Connecticut, with an aggregate of 195 students and 27,000 volumes in their libraries. There are also 2 theological schools with 55, 1 law school with 26, and 1 medical school with 37 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 719 churches in Connecticut in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 113; the Congregationalists, 252; the Episcopalians, 100; the Methodists, 178; the Presbyterians, 17; the Roman Catholics, 12; and the Universalists, 22. The rest belonged to the Africans, the Christians, the Free Church, the Friends, Mariner's Church, Scandinavians, Second Advent Union Church, and Unitarians. These give an average of one church to every 515 persons. Value of church property, \$3,554,894.

Public Institutions.—Connecticut has manifested the same wise and benevolent care for her erring and unfortunate children as for literary instruction to the virtuous, healthy, and sane. An act was passed in 1851 for the establishment of a State Reform School, for the instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders under 16 years of age. The state appropriates \$10,000, a like sum to be contributed by individuals. The Retreat for the Insane at Hartford receives a liberal contribution from the state. Since its establishment in 1824, it has received 2318 patients, of whom 1203 have recovered, 712 improved, and 222 died; April 1, 1852, there were 181 patients in the institution. The expenditure for the year was \$28,637.50; received for the support of patients, \$31,341.50. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford was the

first institution of the kind established in the United States. Appropriations are made for the benefit of their own citizens in this institution, severally by Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. Of the 207 pupils in the institution in 1852, May 1, 16 were supported by the State of Maine, 23 by New Hampshire, 18 by Vermont, 72 by Massachusetts, 6 by Rhode Island, 29 by Connecticut, and 6 by South Carolina. The charge for tuition, board, &c. is \$100 per annum, an extra charge being made during sickness. The state prison is at Wethersfield, and in March 31, 1852, had 171 inmates, 116 of whom were white males, 10 females; 42 colored males, and 3 colored females. The male convicts are employed in manufacturing shoes, cabinet-ware, and cutlery, and the females in cooking, washing, mending, and boot-binding. There is a library connected with the institution for the benefit of the prisoners, who are also instructed in the elements of knowledge. There is a Sunday-school also in the prison. The receipts for 1852 exceeded the expenditures by more than \$4000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Connecticut is elected by the people annually, and receives \$1100 per annum; a lieutenant-governor, who is also president of the senate, is elected in a like manner, and for the same period, and he receives \$300 per annum. The senate, which consists of 21 members, and the house of representatives, of 215 members, are both elected annually by popular vote. Connecticut sends four members to the national house of representatives, and is entitled to six electoral votes for president of the United States. Any white male, 21 years of age, who has resided in the town (township) where he wishes to vote, six months next preceding the election, or four months, if previously admitted to the electoral oath, and of good moral character, is a constitutional voter. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme and superior court, composed of one chief, and four associate judges, receiving from \$1250 to \$1300 per annum. One term of the superior court is held triennially in each county by a single judge; and the supreme court, comprised of five judges, meets annually in each county. The judges in this court cannot hold their seats after the age of 70. The judges of the supreme court hold the circuits of the superior court, one judge holding such superior court quarterly each year. 2. Of county courts, held in each county three times a year by one judge, appointed annually by the legislature. The assessed value of property in Connecticut in 1850, was \$119,088,672; the state debt \$91,212, (in 1852;) and the ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$115,000. There were 53 banks in April, 1852, with an aggregate capital of

\$12,500,808, a circulation of \$7,118,625, and \$825,379 in coin.

History.—The early history of Connecticut is fraught with adventure, savage forays, and abundance of incident for the novelist; but this is not the place to dwell upon such themes, and we enter at once upon a few brief facts. Though the Dutch had erected a trading house at Hartford as early as 1631, the English colony (an off-shoot of the Plymouth) at Windsor is generally considered the first permanent settlement in Connecticut. Two years after, Hartford was founded by English emigrants, Wethersfield in 1636, and New Haven in 1638. In 1637 the settlers in Connecticut were much annoyed by the Indians, several persons killed and animals destroyed at Wethersfield and Saybrook. Shortly after, however, the savages were completely subdued in engagements at Mystic and Fairfield, and never more gave the whites of this state serious trouble. Some difficulties occurred between the Dutch of New York and the people of this colony, as to the right of possession, which was terminated by a treaty in 1650. New Haven was for several years a separate colony; and when Charles II., in 1665, granted a charter to Connecticut, she refused her adhesion for a time, but at length submitted, and the Connecticut colonies were consolidated into one government. Sir Edmund Andros was sent over by King James II., in 1686, to resume the charters granted to the colonies. The assembly was in session on his arrival at Hartford, and while the subject was under consideration, the lights were suddenly extinguished, and the charter secretly conveyed away and concealed in the cavity of an old oak. This tree is still in existence, and is called the "*Charter Oak.*" After the deposition of Andros, the charter was resumed, and continued in force till 1818, when the present constitution was adopted. Connecticut early took an active part in the cause of American independence, and throughout the entire contest sustained an eminent distinction both for the wisdom of her statesmen and the bravery of her soldiers.

CONNECTICUT FARMS, OF UNION, a small village of Essex county, New Jersey, 6 miles S. W. from Newark.

CONNELLSVILLE, a post-township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny river, 40 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1553.

CONNELLSVILLE, a thriving post-borough in the above township, on the right bank of the Youghiogheny river, 180 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg, contains 4 churches. A bridge connects it with New Haven on the opposite bank of the river. There is a paper-mill and large woollen factory and several iron foundries in the vicinity.

CONNEROS creek, of Pickens district, South

Carolina, flows into the Kiowee about 8 miles S. W. from Pendleton.

CONNER'S MILLS, a post-office of Cooper county, Missouri.

CONNERSVILLE, a post-office of Harrison county, Kentucky.

CONNERSVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Connerville township, capital of Fayette county, Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Whitewater river, 56 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis. It is noted for its fine public buildings; the court house is one of the largest and most elegant in Indiana. It contains several churches, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. The trade is facilitated by the Whitewater Valley canal, which also affords abundant water-power. The railroad which is projected from Hamilton, Ohio, to Rushville, will pass through Connellsville. Laid out in 1817. Population in 1850, 1396.

CONN'S CREEK, a post-office of Shelby county, Indiana.

CONN'S CREEK, a small village of Camden county, Missouri, 50 miles S. by W. from Jefferson City.

CONOLOWAY creek rises in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and enters the Potomac in Washington county, Maryland.

CONOTTEN creek, Ohio, rises in the E. part of the state, and flows into the Tuscarawas river, a few miles above Dover.

CONOTTEN, a small post-village in Harrison county, Ohio, on Conotten creek, an affluent of the Tuscarawas river.

CONOX, a township forming the western extremity of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 18 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. It is intersected by the Columbia and Harrisburg railroad. Population, 1035.

CONOX, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

CONQUEST, a post-township of Cayuga county, New York, 15 miles N. from Auburn, bordering on Seneca river. Population, 1863.

CONRAD'S STORE, a post-office of Rockingham county, Virginia.

CONSHOCKEN, a thriving post-village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill river, and on the railroad between Philadelphia and Norristown, 13 miles N. W. from the former. Many of the inhabitants are employed in iron-works. The discovery of rich iron mines in the vicinity a few years ago, drew the attention of capitalists to the place, and the population since that time has increased rapidly. It contains a large blast furnace and foundry, in which gas and water pipes are made, and sent to distant parts of the Union. There are also several machine shops and 1 large rolling mill in operation here. Two blast furnaces have been erected on the opposite side of the river. Population in 1850, 727; in 1853, about 1000.

CONSOLATION, a post-village of Shelby coun-

ty, Kentucky, on the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, 41 miles E. from the former, has about 50 inhabitants.

CONSTABLE, a township of Franklin county, New York, bordering on Canada East, a few miles N. from Malone. Population, 1447.

CONSTABLEVILLE, a post-village of Lewis county, New York, 138 miles N. W. from Albany.

CONSTANTIA, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Oswego county, New York, on Oneida lake. Population, 2495.

CONSTANTIA, a post-office of Delaware county, Ohio.

CONSTANTIA CENTRE, a post-office of Oswego county, New York.

CONSTANTINE, a small village of Breckenridge county, Kentucky.

CONSTANTINE, a post-township in the S. W. part of St. Joseph county, Michigan. Population, 1496.

CONSTANTINE, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the St. Joseph's river, 89 miles S. W. from Lansing, and 4 miles N. from the Michigan Southern railroad. It is the largest village of the county, and is the centre of an active trade. The river is navigable for small steamboats from this place to its mouth. Constantine contains a printing office, a bank, and several mills. Population in 1853, estimated at 1200.

CONSTITUTION, a post-office of Franklin county, Arkansas.

CONSTITUTION, a post-village in Washington county, Ohio, on the W. bank of the Ohio river, 6 miles S. W. from Marietta.

CONTENTENIA, a post-office of Pitt county, North Carolina.

CONTENTENY (sometimes written Contentned) creek, in the E. central part of North Carolina, rises near the E. extremity of Wake county, and flowing south-eastward, falls into the Neuse river, about 10 miles N. E. from Kingston. It is navigable by flat-boats 90 miles from its mouth.

CONTOOCCOOK river rises in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and running through Hillsborough, falls into the Merrimack river, in Merrimack county, about 8 miles N. of Concord.

CONTOOCCOOK VILLAGE, a small post-village in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the above river, 10 miles W. from Concord. It contains a number of mills.

CONTRA COSTA, a county in the N. W. central part of California, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by San Francisco bay, and on the N. by San Pablo and Suisun bays and San Joaquin river, and drained by San Ramon, Nueces, Jugerto, Hambre, and San Pablo creeks, with several other small streams, most of which are generally dry in summer. The soil is for the most part fertile. The surface in the E. and W. portions is level, but the coast range, entering it from the S., terminates near the

centre of the county. Mount Diablo is the principal elevation. Barley, wheat, potatoes, onions, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1852, this county produced 288,180 bushels of barley; 17,060 of wheat; 85,190 of potatoes; and 180,100 pounds of onions. There were 38,451 beef cattle, and 3984 horses. The number of acres in cultivation was 9093. Excellent limestone and building stone are found, and also red freestone; gypsum has been discovered in one place. Sulphur springs, mostly tepid, are abundant, and saline springs also exist. Capital, Martinez. Population, 2745.

CONTRA COSTA, a post-office of Contra Costa county, California.

CONTRERAS, a post-office of Butler county, Ohio.

CONVENIENCE, a small post-village in Fayette county, Ohio, 25 miles N. W. from Chilli-cothe.

CONVENIENT, a post-office of Smith county, Tennessee.

CONVENT, a post-office of St. James parish, Louisiana.

CONVYS, a post-township in the N. part of Calhoun county, Michigan. Population, 621.

CONWAY, or MIDDLE river, of Virginia, is a small stream flowing into the Rapidan, on the boundary between Greene and Madison counties.

CONWAY, a county near the centre of Arkansas, contains about 1200 square miles. The Arkansas river bounds it on the S. W., and it is drained by Cadron and Cypress creeks. The surface is diversified by small mountains and valleys, which produce fine pasture. Cotton and corn flourish in the lowlands. In 1850, there were raised 164,192 bushels of Indian corn; 8847 of sweet potatoes; 499 bales of cotton; and 24,045 pounds of butter. It contained 3 saw mills. The streams afford fine water-power. Stone coal is found along the Arkansas river. Capital, Springfield. Population, 3583, of whom 3343 were free, and 240, slaves.

CONWAY, a post-office of Aroostook county, Maine.

CONWAY, a post-township of Carroll county, New Hampshire, on Saco river, about 75 miles N. N. E. from Concord. Population, 1767.

CONWAY, a post-township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by N. from Boston, on the S. side of Deerfield river. Population, 1831.

CONWAY, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Livingston county, Michigan. Population, 460.

CONWAYBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Horry district, South Carolina, on the Wac-maw river, at the head of navigation, 110 miles in a direct line E. by S. from Columbia. It is situated in a level and sandy district, which produces abundance of pine timber. Turpentine is procured in this vicinity.

CONYERS, a post-office of Newton county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 141 miles W. from Augusta.

CONYERSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Henry county, Tennessee, a few miles N. from Paris, the county seat. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has several stores and mechanics' shops.

CONYNGHAM, a post-village of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on Nescopee creek, 90 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It contains several stores, and over 50 dwellings.

COOCH'S BRIDGE, a post-office of New Castle county, Delaware.

COOK, a county in the N. part of Texas, bordering on Red river, which separates it from the Indian territory, contains about 5800 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos river, and drained by the sources of the Elm fork and West fork of the Trinity river. A large tract of forest, called the Upper Cross Timbers, extends across the county in a N. and S. direction. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 5870 bushels of corn; 437 of sweet potatoes; and 5249 pounds of butter. Capital, Cook Court House. Population, 220, of whom 1 was a slave.

COOK, a county in the N. E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana and Lake Michigan, has an area of 1027 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Plaines, Calumet, and Chicago rivers. Lake Michigan washes the eastern border. The surface is slightly undulating, and in some parts level. The prairies of this county are large, generally low and flat, and are interspersed with small groves of timber. The soil is deep, and highly productive. The flat land was formerly thought unfit for tillage, but it is now much cultivated, and commands the highest prices. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 429,513 bushels of Indian corn; 238,952 of wheat; 403,234 of oats; 48,449 tons of hay; 27,954 pounds of wool; and 656,690 pounds of butter. The quantities of oats, hay, and butter were the greatest produced by any county of the state. It contained 37 churches and 21 newspaper offices. There were 2950 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Illinois and Michigan canal; by the Chicago and Galena railroad; the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, and by the Michigan Central railroad. Cook county is the most populous and important in the state, containing the city of Chicago, the commercial capital of Illinois. Organized in 1831, and named in honor of Daniel P. Cook, a member of Congress from Illinois, who obtained from the United States a grant of 300,000 acres of land, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the canal above named. Population, 43,385.

COOK, a post-office of Erie county, Pennsylvania.

COOKE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Erie county, Ohio.

COOKHAM, a small post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

COOKSBURG, a post-village in the S. W. part of Albany county, New York.

COOK'S LAW OFFICE, a post-office of Elbert county, Georgia.

COOK'S RUN, a post-office of Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

COOK'S STORE, a post-office of La Fayette county, Mississippi.

COOK'S STORE, a post-office of Caddo parish, Louisiana.

COOKSTOWN, a post-office of Burlington county, New Jersey.

COOKSTOWN, a post-village of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, about 30 miles S. by E. from Pittsburg, contains glass works and a steam mill.

COOK'S VALLEY, a post-office of Calloway county, Kentucky.

COOKSVILLE, a post-village of Howard county, Maryland, 20 miles W. from Baltimore.

COOKSVILLE, a post-village of Noxubee county, Mississippi, 132 miles E. N. E. from Jackson.

COOKSVILLE, a post-office of Howard county, Indiana.

COOKSVILLE, a post-village of Rock county, Wisconsin, 18 miles S. E. from Madison. It has 1 church, 3 stores, 3 mills, and 35 dwellings.

COOLBAUGH, a post-township of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, 38 miles N. W. from Easton, drained by the sources of the Lehigh river. Population, 246.

COOL SPRING, a post-office of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania.

COOL SPRING, a township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, lies immediately N. from the borough of Mercer. Population, 2730.

COOL SPRING, a small village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

COOL SPRING, a post-office of Iredell county, North Carolina.

COOL SPRING, a post-office of Wilkinson county, Georgia, about 35 miles south from Milledgeville.

COOL SPRING, a township in Laporte county, Indiana. Population, 394.

COOL SPRING, a village near the S. W. extremity of Lafayette county, Missouri, 25 miles E. S. E. from Independence.

COOLVILLE, a post-village of Athens county, Ohio, on the Hockhocking river, 96 miles S. E. from Columbus.

COON CREEK, a post-village of Jasper county, Missouri, 170 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

COONEWAR, a post-office of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.

COON HILL, a post-office of Santa Rosa county, Florida.

COON ISLAND, a post-office of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

COON MEADOWS, a post-office of Marshall county, Illinois.

COON PRAIRIE, a post-office of Crawford county, Wisconsin.

COONSBOROUGH, a post-office of Orangeburgh district, South Carolina.

COON'S MILL, a post-office of Boone county, Virginia.

COONVILLE, a post-village of Mills county, Iowa, on Keg creek, 240 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

COOPER, a small river of South Carolina, rises in Charleston district, and flows southward until it unites with the Ashley river, below Charleston, to form Charleston harbour.

COOPER, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of 558 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri river, intersected in the N. W. part by Lamine river, and also drained by Little Saline and Moniteau creeks. The surface is generally undulating and hilly, consisting of prairies and timbered land in convenient proportions: the soil is highly productive and easily cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, hemp, cattle, and swine are the staples. The grape is extensively cultivated, and will in a few years be an important article of export. In 1850, the county produced 997,870 bushels of corn; 92,666 of wheat; 123,840 of oats; 3800 tons of hay; 127,800 pounds of tobacco, and 171,879 pounds of butter. It contained 9 churches: 460 pupils attending public schools, and 268 attending academies and other schools. The mineral resources of the county are said to be inexhaustible. Cannel and bituminous coal of good quality are found throughout the county; it also contains rich mines of iron and lead near Lamine river; marble and hydraulic limestone are found in several localities; and a rare description of sand, used in the manufacture of flint glass, is abundant on Moniteau creek. Lamine river is navigable from its mouth to the entrance of Blackwater river. Named in honor of Colonel Cooper, an early settler of the county, and a native of Tennessee. Capital, Booneville. Population, 12,950, of whom 9859 were free, and 3091, slaves.

COOPER, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, 20 miles N. of Machias. Population, 562.

COOPER, a township of Montour county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 3 or 4 miles above Danville. Population, 322.

COOPER, a post-office of Wayne county, Ohio.

COOPER, a post-township in the N. W. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Population, 733.

COOPER'S, a post-office, of Franklin county, Virginia, 172 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

COOPERSBURGH, a post-office of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

COOPER'S CREEK, of Camden county, New Jersey, flows north-westward, and enters the Delaware immediately above the city of Camden.

COOPER'S GAP, a post-office of Rutherford county, North Carolina.

COOPER'S MILLS, a post-office of Lincoln county, Maine.

COOPER'S PLAINS, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

COOPERSTOWN, a post-village of Otsego township, capital of Otsego county, New York, is pleasantly situated at the outlet or southern extremity of Otsego lake, 69 miles W. from Albany. This lake is 9 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 miles in width, and is environed by hills about 400 feet in height, which present much interesting scenery. The village contains churches of 5 denominations, an academy, 2 banks, and 3 newspaper offices. Population in 1853, estimated at 1600.

COOPERSTOWN, a small village of Burlington county, New Jersey, 3 miles S. W. from Burlington, contains 2 churches.

COOPERSTOWN, a small village of Camden county, New Jersey, 6 miles E. from Camden.

COOPERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on Sugar creek, 75 miles N. from Pittsburg. It has a woollen factory, and several mills.

COOPERSTOWN, a post-office of Robertson county, Tennessee.

COOPERSTOWN, a post-office of Brown county, Illinois.

COOPERSTOWN, a post-office of Brown county, Wisconsin, about 120 miles N. E. from Madison.

COOPERSTOWN, a township in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin. Population, 91.

COOPERSTOWN, a village of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on Benton creek, 60 miles S. from Milwaukee.

COOPERSVILLE, a small post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 55 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

COOPERSVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

COOPERSVILLE, a post-office of Fentress county, Tennessee.

COOPERSVILLE, a post-office of Dearborn county, Indiana.

COOPER'S WELLS, a noted watering-place of Hinds county, Mississippi. The water has the reputation of curing various diseases, and is extensively patronized by the people of Mississippi and adjoining states.

COOP'S CREEK, a post-office of Marion county, Tennessee, 107 miles S. E. from Nashville.

CO-OS', a county forming the N. extremity of New Hampshire, has an area of about 1950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut river, and is drained by the Androscoggin, Saco, Amonoosuck, and

other smaller streams. The Connecticut river has its source in this county, near its N. extremity. The surface is generally rough and mountainous, and not fitted for cultivation; but along the banks of the Connecticut and some other streams it is comparatively fertile. The celebrated White mountains, among which the Saco river has its principal sources, are situated in the S. part of this county. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850, the county produced 40,376 bushels of corn; 99,773 of oats; 256,928 of potatoes; 30,795 tons of hay, and 358,445 pounds of butter. There were 3 woolen factories, 10 grist mills, 1 foundry, 22 saw mills, 5 starch factories, and 5 tanneries. It contained 16 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 3594 pupils attending public schools, and 165 attending academies or other schools. The Great Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad passes through the S. part of Coos. Organized in 1803, and named from the pine forests with which a portion of the county is covered; *coos*, in the Indian language, signifying "pines." Capital, Lancaster. Population, 11,853.

COOSA, a river of Georgia and Alabama, is formed by the confluence of the Etowah and Oostenaula, which unite at Rome, in Georgia. It flows south-westward to the Ten Islands near Fort Struther, in Alabama, after which its general course is nearly S. until it unites with the Tallapoosa and forms the Alabama, about 10 miles N. from Montgomery. Its length is estimated at 350 miles. Several small steamboats navigate this river between Rome and the Ten Islands, a distance of 180 miles. Between the latter point and Wetumpka the channel is obstructed by numerous shoals which prevent navigation, excepting the passage of flat-boats down the stream.

COOSA, a county in the E. central part of Alabama, has an area of 860 square miles. Its entire boundary on the S. W. is formed by the Coosa river, from which the name is derived: it is also drained by Sochatopatoy and other creeks. The surface is elevated, and in some parts broken. The soil is fertile and supplied with perennial springs of the purest water. It is particularly adapted to pasturage and to the cultivation of grain. In 1850, Coosa county produced 5524 bales of cotton; 418,991 bushels of corn, and 126,233 of sweet potatoes. There were 8 grist and saw mills, 3 tanneries, and 1 cotton factory. It contained 61 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 381 pupils attending public schools, and 150 attending academies or other schools. Quarries of statuary granite and fine marble have been opened in the county. The following interesting extract relating to the mineral productions of this county, is from a letter of one of our correspondents, a gentleman of the highest respectability, residing at Wetumpka:

"About a mile from the village of Eradford there is found the best statuary granite yet discovered in the United States. It is of the most beautiful gray colour, easy of access, being almost entirely above the surface of the ground, and what, according to my information, is an exceedingly rare excellence, it may be split in any direction the entire length of the block, and is capable of being worked into any desirable shape or size. In addition to this, a plank-road passes by the quarry. We have specimens in several buildings here and in Montgomery, of the New Hampshire granite, between which and the Coosa granite there is no comparison. In the northern part of the county there is also a very superior marble, equalling, in the opinion of judges, the best Italian marble, a specimen of which may be seen in the Washington Monument. It is so far superior to any thing yet seen in the United States, that I noticed in some of the Northern papers an insinuation, if not a direct charge, that it was an imposition of Italian for American marble; when in truth it was quarried by Mr. Nix, our own townsman, out of his own quarry, and polished and lettered within one quarter of a mile from where I now write. Indeed, I have seen richer specimens often from the same quarry. All the tombstones and all the marble used in building or furniture, in the southern part of this state, is obtained from this quarry. It extends from the northern part of Coosa through Talladega into Benton county. Lead and iron ore are also found in this county." The streams of the county furnish an ample supply of motive power. Large steamboats can navigate the Coosa river as high as Wetumpka. A plank-road is in progress of construction from this town to the Tennessee river. Coosa county was formed out of part of the Creek Indian territory, and organized about 1834. Capital, Rockford. Population, 14,543, of whom 10,423 were free, and 4120, slaves.

COOSA, a post-office of Floyd county, Georgia.

COOSAUDA, a small village in Autauga county, Alabama, on the W. bank of Alabama river, about 8 miles N. by W. from Montgomery.

COOSAWATTEE, a small river of Georgia, rises in the Blue Ridge, in Gilmer county, and unites with the Connasauga, in Murray county, to form the Oostenaula.

COOSAWATTEE, a post-office of Murray county, Georgia, 220 miles N.W. from Milledgeville.

COOSAWHATCHIE, a small village, capital of Beaufort district, South Carolina, about 100 miles S. from Columbia.

COPAKE, a post-township of Columbia county, New York, 50 miles S. from Albany, intersected by the Harlem railroad. Population, 1652.

COPAN, a post-office of Haywood county, Tennessee.

COPANO, a small post-village of Refugio county, Texas, on Aransas bay.

COPELAND, a post-village of Telfair county, Georgia, 75 miles in a direct line S. from Milledgeville.

COPENHAGEN, a post-village of Lewis county, New York, on Deer river, about 25 miles E. from Sackett's Harbor, contains several stores and mills. A little below the village there is a remarkable water-fall.

COPENHAGEN, a small post-village in Caldwell county, North Carolina, about 200 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

COPENHAGEN, a post-office of Caldwell parish, Louisiana.

COPE'S MILLS, a post-office of Jefferson county, Ohio, 146 miles from Columbus.

COPR, a post-village of Johnson county, Iowa, 12 miles W. N. W. from Iowa City.

COPIAH, a county in the S. W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 960 square miles. Is bounded on the E. by Pearl river, and drained by the head streams of Bayou Pierre and Homochitto river. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 436,485 bushels of corn; 42,174 of oats; 117,006 of sweet potatoes; 52,208 of peas and beans; 241,685 lbs. of rice, and 9318 bales of cotton. It contained 24 churches, 1 newspaper office, 436 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. Small boats sometimes navigate the Pearl river as high as this county. Copiah is an Indian word signifying "screech-owl." Capital, Gallatin. Population, 11,794, of whom 6314 were free, and 5480, slaves.

COPIAH CREEK, a post-village of Copiah county, Mississippi.

COPEY, a post-village of Summit county, Ohio, 124 miles N. E. from Columbus.

COPPA, a post-office of Lorain county, Ohio.

COPPERAS CREEK, a post-village of Fulton county, Illinois, on a creek of the same name, near its entrance into the Illinois river, about 50 miles N. by W. from Springfield. The produce of the vicinity is shipped here in steamboats.

COPPER CREEK, a post-office of Mercer county, Illinois.

COPPER CREEK, a post-village of Jackson county, Iowa, 76 miles E. N. E. from Iowa city.

COPPER RIDGE, a post-office of Hancock county, Tennessee.

COQUAGO, or **OQUAGO**, the principal branch of Delaware river, rises in New York on the W. declivity of the Catskill mountains, near the boundary between Schoharie and Delaware county. It flows first S. W. to Deposit, only about 10 miles from the Susquehanna river, where it suddenly changes its course to S. E., and after forming the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania for a few miles, unites with the Popacton, the other constituent branch, at Hancock. The whole

length is probably 100 miles. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, affording extensive motive-power.

CORA, a village of Henry county, Iowa, 25 miles W. N. W. from Burlington.

CORAL, a post-township in McHenry county, Illinois, about 10 miles S. S. W. from Woodstock. Population, 980.

CORAL, a small post-village in the above township, near the Galena and Chicago railroad, 60 miles N. W. from Chicago.

CORAM, a small post-village of Suffolk county, New York, about 60 miles E. from New York city, containing a few stores.

CORBEAU, a village in the N. E. part of Clinton county, New York.

CORBETTSVILLE, a post-office of Broome county, New York.

CORDAVILLE, a post-office of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

CORDOVA, a post-office of Grant county, Kentucky.

CORDOVA, a post-village of Rock Island county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, about 25 miles above Rock Island city.

CORE SOUND, on the coast of North Carolina, is about 35 miles long, and from 2 to 5 miles broad. It joins Pamlico sound.

CORFU, a post-office of Genesee county, New York.

CORINNA, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 50 miles N. E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1550.

CORINNA CENTRE, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

CORINTH, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 20 miles N. W. from Bangor. Population, 1600.

CORINTH, a post-township of Orange county, Vermont, 20 miles S. E. of Montpelier. Population, 1906.

CORINTH, a post-township of Saratoga county, New York, 52 miles N. from Albany, bordering on the Hudson river. Population, 1501.

CORINTH, a thriving post-village of Heard county, Georgia, 135 miles W. from Milledgeville.

CORINTH, a village of Sumter county, Georgia, about 100 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

CORINTH, a post-office of Belmont county, Ohio.

CORK, a post-village of Butts county, Georgia.

CORK, a small post-village of Ashtabula county, Ohio, about 14 miles S. W. from Jefferson.

CORK, a post-office of Dearborn county, Indiana.

CORN CREEK, of Conecuh county, Alabama, flows into Conecuh river from the N.

CORN CREEK, a post-office of Utah territory.

CORNER GUM, a post-office of Currituck county, North Carolina.

CORNERSBURG, a post-village in Mahoning county, Ohio, about 5 miles N. from Canfield.

CORNERVILLE, a post-village near the N. E. extremity of Marshall county, Mississippi.

CORNERVILLE, a post-village of Giles county, Tennessee, is situated in a rich and beautiful valley. It has 3 stores.

CORNERVILLE, a post-village in Grave's county, Kentucky, about 250 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

CORNERVILLE, a small village of Saline county, Illinois.

CORN GROVE, a post-office of Benton county, Alabama.

CORNING, an important post-village of Painted Post township, Steuben county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 301 miles from New York city. It is beautifully situated at the foot of a hill on the S. bank of the Chemung river, and contains from 15 to 20 stores, a bank, several manufacturing, 2 or 3 hotels, and a foundry. It has an extensive trade in lumber and coal: 25,000,000 feet of dressed timber are estimated to be sent annually from this place down the Susquehanna. The Corning and Blossburg railroad connects it with the bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania. The Buffalo, Corning, and New York railroad connects it with Buffalo and Canada. Bridges unite the village to the communities of Knoxville and Centreville, on the opposite side of the Chemung river. Population, about 2000.

CORNISH, a post-township of York county, Maine, 60 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1144.

CORNISH, a post-township of Sullivan county, New Hampshire, 50 miles N. W. from Concord. Population, 1606.

CORNISH FLAT, a post-office of Sullivan county, New Hampshire.

CORNISHVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mercer county, Kentucky, on Champlain river, about 8 miles W. from Harrodsburg. The water-power of the river is employed in saw and grist mills.

CORNISHVILLE, a village of McHenry county, Illinois, about 200 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

CORNPLANTER, a post-township in the central part of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the Alleghany river. Population, 693.

CORNVILLE, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, about 40 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Population, 1260.

CORNWALL, a post-township of Addison county, Vermont, on the W. side of Otter creek, about 40 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1155.

CORNWALL, a post-township of Litchfield co., Conn., on the E. side of Housatonic river, and on the Housatonic railroad, 40 miles W. by N. from Hartford. Population, 2041.

CORNWALL, a post-township of Orange county, New York, 6 miles S. from New-

bury, bordering on the Hudson river. Population, 4471.

CORNWALL, a post-township of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania.

CORNWALL BRIDGE, a post-village in Cornwall township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Housatonic railroad, on the W. side of the Housatonic river, about 43 miles W. by N. from Hartford. It contains a blast furnace, besides other manufacturing establishments. There is a bridge over the river at this place, from which it derives its name.

CORNWALL HOLLOW, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

CORNWALL LANDING, a small village on the Hudson river, 8 miles below Newburg, and at the N. termination of the Highlands.

CORNWALLVILLE, a post-village of Greene county, New York, 38 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

COROLINA, a post-office of Tishemingo county, Mississippi.

COROWAUGH, a post-office of Isle of Wight county, Virginia.

CORPUS CHRISTI, a small post-village, capital of Nueces county, Texas, on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of Nueces river, 230 miles S. W. from Galveston.

CORSICA, a thriving post-village of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, 177 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. It contained in 1850, about 150 inhabitants.

CORSICA, a post-office of Morrow county, Ohio.

CORSICANA, a thriving post-village, capital of Navarro county, Texas, on the main road from Austin City to North-eastern Texas, 180 miles N. N. E. from Austin City. Corsicana has a seminary and 4 or 5 stores. Population, in 1853, about 400.

CORTA MADERA, a town of Marin county, California.

CORTLAND, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is drained by Tioughnioga and Orselic rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil is principally a gravelly loam, well adapted to both grazing and tillage. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 201,988 bushels of corn; 425,180 of oats; 73,871 tons of hay; 1,989,208 pounds of butter, and 1,071,690 of cheese. There were 21 flour and grist mills, 33 saw mills, 5 iron foundries, 12 tanneries, 2 woollen factories, 2 linseed-oil factories, and 1 paper mill. It contained 44 churches, 5 newspaper offices; 9213 pupils attending public schools, and 340 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore, sulphur springs, and salt springs have been found. Organized in 1802, having been formed from part of Onondaga county, and named in honor of the Van Cortlandt family, early and distinguished emigrants from Hol-

land. Capital, Cortland village. Population, 25,140.

CORTLAND, a post-township of Westchester county, New York, on Croton and Hudson rivers, 100 miles S. from Albany, intersected by the Hudson River railroad. Population, 7758.

CORTLAND, a post-office of Newton county, Texas.

CORTLAND, or COURTLAND, a post-township in the N. part of Kent county, Michigan, 170 miles W. by N. from Detroit. Population, 406.

CORTLAND, a post-office of Jackson county, Indiana.

CORTLAND VILLAGE, a post-village in Cortlandville township, capital of Cortland county, New York, on the Tioughnioga river, 143 miles W. by S. from Albany. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists, several newspaper offices, one or two academies, and a paper mill. There are over 200 dwellings, some of which are elegant edifices.

CORTLANDVILLE, a post-township of Cortland county, New York, 33 miles S. from Syracuse, drained by the Tioughnioga river. Population, 4203.

CORTSVILLE, a small village in Clarke county, Ohio. Population, 48.

CORUNNA, a thriving post-village, capital of Shiawassee county, Michigan, on both sides of the Shiawassee river, 85 miles N.W. from Detroit, and 28 miles N. E. from Lansing. The river affords excellent water-power. It has improved rapidly since the county seat was permanently located here. It has a brick court house, which cost \$7000, a flouring mill, a large woollen factory, 2 iron foundries, 8 stores, and 1 printing office. An extensive bed of coal has been opened within 2 or 3 miles from the village. Population in 1853, 500.

CORWIN, a post-office of Montgomery county, Ohio.

CORWIN, a small village of Warren county, Ohio, on the Little Miami railroad, 67 miles S. W. from Columbus.

CORWINVILLE, a small village of Lorain county, Ohio.

CORYDON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of McKean county, Pennsylvania, bordering on New York. Population, 80.

CORYDON, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 14 miles N. E. from Warren. Population, 228.

CORYDON, a small post-village of the above township, on the bank of the Alleghany river, about 2 miles from the N. boundary of the state.

CORYDON, a post-village of Henderson county, Kentucky, 11 miles from Henderson, the county seat.

CORYDON, a handsome post-village, capital

of Harrison county, Indiana, and formerly the capital of the state, is situated on Indian creek, 115 miles S. from Indianapolis, and 24 miles W. from Louisville, in Kentucky. The seat of government was removed from this place to Indianapolis, in 1824, after which event the prosperity of Corydon declined, and it remained stationary for a considerable period. But within a few years an improvement has taken place, and it is now a flourishing village. This change has been partly caused by the construction of a plank-road, 20 miles long, from Corydon to New Albany, on the Ohio. The village contains 4 churches, 1 academy, 14 stores, and several mills. Population, in 1853, about 650.

CORYDON, a post-office of Wayne county, Iowa.

COSGRAVE HALL, a post-office of Union county, Pennsylvania.

COSHECTON. See COCHECTON.

COSHOCXON, a county in the N. E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 516 square miles. The Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers unite near the county seat, to form the Muskingum. The county is also drained by Vernon river and by Wills and Killbuck creeks. The surface is mostly undulating, and in some parts hilly. The soil presents abrupt transitions from sand to clay, and is generally good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 897,016 bushels of corn; 416,918 of wheat; 195,629 of oats; 14,240 tons of hay, and 174,919 pounds of wool. It contained 67 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 6203 pupils attending public schools, and 87 attending academies or other schools. Stone coal and iron are abundant in the county. It is amply supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Ohio canal, and by the Steubenville and Indiana railroad, not yet finished. Organized in 1811. Capital, Coshocton. Population, 25,674.

COSHOCXON, a post-village, capital of Coshocton county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Muskingum river, just below the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding, 75 miles N. E. from Columbus. The Ohio canal connects it with Lake Erie and with the Ohio river, and also affords a fine water-power at this place. The projected railroad leading from Steubenville to Columbus will pass through Coshocton. It is pleasantly situated on four natural terraces, the highest of which is about 40 feet above the water. A bridge across the river connects this village with Roscoe. Coshocton contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1 woollen factory, and 1 flouring mill. Population in 1850, 850.

COSSATOR, or COSSELOSE CREEK, of Arkansas, rises in Polk county, and flowing southward, falls into Little river, in Sevier county.

COSUMNE, a post-office of Sacramento county, California.

CÔTE BLANCHE, a bay in the S. part of

Louisiana, washes the S. W. border of St. Mary's parish, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico on the S., and with Vermilion bay on the W.

CÔTE SANS DESSEIN, a post-village in Cal-laway county, Missouri, on the N. bank of Missouri river, about 12 miles E. N. E. from Jefferson City.

COTILE, a post-office of Rapides parish, Louisiana.

COTOMA, a post-office of Montgomery county, Alabama.

COTOSA, a post-office of Walker county, Georgia.

COTTAGE, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

COTTAGE, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

COTTAGE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Maryland.

COTTAGE GROVE, a post-office of Union county, Indiana.

COTTAGE GROVE, a post-township in Dane county, Wisconsin, about 12 miles S. E. from Madison. Population, 785.

COTTAGE GROVE, a post-office of Washington county, Minnesota.

COTTAGE HILL, a post-office of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

COTTAGE HILL, a post-office of St. Joseph county, Indiana.

COTTAGE HILL, a post-village of Du Page county, Illinois, on the Chicago and Galena railroad, 16 miles W. from Chicago.

COTTAGE HOME, a post-office of Harford county, Maryland.

COTTAGE HOME, a post-office of Lincoln county, North Carolina.

COTTAGE INN, a post-office of Lafayette county, Wisconsin.

COTTAGE MILL, a post-office of Muscogee county, Georgia.

COTTEVILLE, a post-office of St. Charles county, Missouri.

COTTON, a township in Switzerland county, Indiana. Population, 1872.

COTTON CREEK, a post-office of Benton county, Tennessee.

COTTON GIN, a post-office of Freestone county, Texas.

COTTON GIN PORT, a post-village of Monroe county, Mississippi, on the Tombigbee river, 15 miles above Aberdeen. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

COTTON GROVE, a post-office of Davidson county, North Carolina.

COTTON GROVE, a post-office of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.

COTTON GROVE, a small post-village of Madison county, Tennessee, 142 miles W. S. W. from Nashville, has about 75 inhabitants.

COTTON GROVE, a post-office of Wapello county, Iowa.

COTTON HILL, a post-village of Randolph county, Georgia, 150 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

COTTON PLANT, a post-office of Tippah county, Mississippi.

COTTON PLANT, a post-office of Rusk county, Texas.

COTTON PLANT, a post-office of St. Francis county, Arkansas.

COTTON RIDGE, a post-village of Itawamba county, Mississippi.

COTTON VALLEY, a post-office of Macon county, Alabama.

COTTONVILLE, a small post-village in Marshall county, Alabama, about 120 miles N. from Montgomery.

COTTONVILLE, a village of Jackson county, Iowa, 70 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

COTTONWOOD, a post-village of Shasta county, California.

COTTONWOOD, a small town of Yolo county, California.

COTTONWOOD CREEK, of Shasta county, in the N. part of California, falls into the Sacramento river, about 20 miles below Shasta City.

COTTONWOOD GROVE, a post-office of Bond county, Illinois.

COTTONVILLE, a post-office of Marshall county, Alabama.

COTTONVILLE, a post-office of Christian county, Kentucky.

COTTONVILLE, a post-office of Jackson county, Iowa.

COTTELVILLE, a post-township near the S. E. extremity of St. Clair county, Michigan, on the W. side of St. Clair river. Population, 913.

COTTELVILLE, a post-village in the above township, about 40 miles N. E. from Detroit.

COTUIT, a post-village of Barnstable town, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 68 miles S. E. from Boston.

COTUIT PORT, a post-village and seaport of Barnstable town, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on Oyster bay, 70 miles S. E. from Boston.

COUCHE'S GAP, a small village of Greene county, Tennessee.

COUCHE'S MILLS, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

COUDERSPORT, a post-village, capital of Potter county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 174 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. It has 1 newspaper office, and about 300 inhabitants.

COULSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Linn county, Missouri, 110 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

COULTER'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

COULTER'S STORE, post-office, Macon co., Mo.

COULTERSVILLE, a small post-village of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

COUNCIL BEND, post-office, Crittenden co. Ark.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, CITY OF, called also KANESVILLE, a post-village and capital of Potawatomi county, Iowa, near the Missouri river, 250 miles W. of Iowa City. It has 30 or 40 stores. Pop. in 1853, 3000.—See KANESVILLE.

COUNCIL BLUFF, in the Indian territory, on the W. bank of Missouri river, about 660 miles from the mouth, is the highest point to which steamboats ascend. A noted Indian council was once held here.

COUNCIL HILL, a post-village of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, 8 miles N. E. from Galena, has rich lead mines in its vicinity. It contains several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

COUNTSVILLE, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

COUNTY LINE, a post-office of Niagara county, New York.

COUNTY LINE, a post-office of Davie county, North Carolina.

COUNTY LINE, a post-village of Campbell county, Georgia, on the left side of Chattahoochee river, 32 miles W. S. W. from Atlanta.

COUNTY LINE, a small post-village of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

COUNTY LINE, a post-office of Pike county, Arkansas.

COUNTY LINE, a post-village of Newton county, Mississippi.

COUNTY LINE CREEK, of Caswell county, North Carolina, flows into Dan river at Milton, near the N. boundary of the state.

COURSEVILLE, a small village of Sussex county, New Jersey, 9 miles N. N. E. from Newton, has a store and a mill.

COURTABLEAU bayou, of Louisiana, is formed by the Bœuf and Crocodile bayous, which unite about 8 miles N. N. E. from Opelousas. Flowing south-eastward, it enters the Atchafalaya on the E. border of St. Landry parish, after a course of 30 or 40 miles. During high water it is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Washington, and is important as a channel by which the produce of the parish is exported.

COURTAIS creek, of Missouri, flows into the Osage Fork of Maramec river, in Crawford county.

COURTESY, a village of Floyd county, Georgia, about 60 miles N. W. from Atlanta.

COURT HILL, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

COURT HOUSE, a post-office of Bolivar county, Mississippi.

COURTLAND, a post-village of Lawrence county, Alabama, on the railroad between Tusculumbia and Decatur, about 20 miles E. from the former.

COURTLAND, Michigan. See **CORTLAND**.

COURTLAND, a small village of Jackson county, Indiana, has a steam mill and a few stores.

COURTLAND, a post-office of Columbia county, Wisconsin.

COURTNEYVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.

COURTWRIGHT'S MILLS, a post-office of Iroquois county, Illinois.

COUSHATTEE CHUTE, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana.

COVE, a post-village of Shelby county, Alabama.

COVE, a post-office of Polk county, Arkansas.

COVE CREEK, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

COVE CREEK, a post-office of Benton county, Alabama.

COVELAND, a post-village, capital of Island county, Oregon territory.

COVE POINT, on Chesapeake bay, N. of the entrance to Patuxent river. On it is a fixed light, 50 feet high.

COVENTRY, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, about 70 miles N. W. from Concord.

COVENTRY, a post-township of Orleans county, Vermont, 50 miles N. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 867.

COVENTRY, a post-township of Kent county, Rhode Island, 10 miles S. W. from Providence. Population, 3620.

COVENTRY, a post-township of Tolland county, Connecticut, 29 miles E. of Hartford, intersected by the Willimantic. Population, 1984.

COVENTRY, a post-township of Chenango county, New York, 21 miles S. S. W. from Norwich. Population, 1677.

COVENTRY, a former township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, now divided into North, East, and South Coventry.

COVENTRY, a small village of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on French creek, about 67 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. It has a church, an iron forge, and a mill.

COVENTRY, a post-township in the S. part of Summit county, Ohio. Population, 1299.

COVENTRY CENTRE, a post-office of Kent county, Rhode Island.

COVENTRYVILLE, a post-village of Chenango county, New York, 114 miles W. S. W. from Albany, contains 2 churches and several stores.

COVERLY HALL, a small village of Centre county, Pennsylvania, in Nittany valley, 12 miles N. E. from Bellefonte. The name of the post-office is Nittany.

COVERT, a post-township of Seneca county, New York, on the W. side of Cayuga lake, 25 miles S. by E. from Waterloo. Population, 2253.

COVESVILLE, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

COVESVILLE, a post-office of Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

COVESVILLE, a post-village of Albemarle county, Virginia, 103 miles W. N. W. from Richmond, has 1 church.

COVINGTON, a county in the south part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of 1240 square miles. It is intersected by the Conecuh river, and also drained by Yellow-water river. The surface is uneven; the soil is sandy and poor, and mostly covered by forests of pine. Lumber is the chief article of export. In 1850 this county pro-

duced 80,205 bushels of corn, and 416 bales of cotton. It contained 6 saw mills; 9 churches, and 144 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Montezuma. Population, 3645; of whom 3165 were free, and 480, slaves.

COVINGTON, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is drained by Bouie river and Sun creek, affluents of Leaf river. The soil is sandy and rather light, producing a sparse growth of pine timber. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 108,920 bushels of corn; 9417 of oats; 51,849 of sweet potatoes, and 1164 bales of cotton. It contained 2 churches; 81 pupils attending public schools, and 45 attending academies or other schools. Named in honour of General Covington. Capital, Williamsburg. Population, 3338, of whom 2224 were free, and 1114, slaves.

COVINGTON, a post-township of Wyoming county, New York, 33 miles S. W. from Rochester. Population, 1385.

COVINGTON, a township of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of Susquehanna river, 21 miles E. N. E. from Clearfield. Population, 448.

COVINGTON, a township in the E. part of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles E. by N. from Wilkesbarre, drained by the sources of Lehigh river. Population, 650.

COVINGTON, a post-township of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles E. from Wellsborough. Population, 1162.

COVINGTON, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Tioga river, and on the Corning and Blossburg railroad, 138 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg. It has an active trade in lumber.

COVINGTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Alleghany county, Virginia, on Jackson's river, a branch of James river, 196 miles W. by N. from Richmond. It is situated in a beautiful and healthful region among the Alleghany mountains, and is to be the terminus of the James River canal, which is completed to Buchanan, in the adjoining county. Population in 1853, about 500.

COVINGTON, a post-village in Richmond county, North Carolina, about 80 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

COVINGTON, a post-village, capital of Newton county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 130 miles W. from Augusta. It has a brick court house, an academy, a church, and 8 stores.

COVINGTON, a small post-village, capital of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, and 45 miles N. from New Orleans.

COVINGTON, a small post-village, capital of Tipton county, Tennessee, 200 miles W. by S. from Nashville.

COVINGTON, a flourishing city of Kenton county, Kentucky, situated on the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati, and just below the mouth of the Licking river, which separates

it from the city of Newport. It is built on a beautiful plain, several miles in extent, and regularly laid out in accordance with the plan of Cincinnati, of which it may be considered a suburb. The facilities of intercourse are such, that many persons reside here, whose places of business are in Cincinnati. Covington is connected with Lexington by a railroad about 90 miles long. A charter is also obtained for a railroad from this place to Louisville. It contains about 10 churches, 3 banks, a large city hall, 2 female academies, the Western Theological College, a richly endowed and flourishing institution, under the direction of the Baptists, and 3 newspaper offices. Here are manufactories of cotton, hemp, silk, and tobacco, a large rolling mill, and an extensive establishment for packing pork and beef. Pop. in 1853, about 13,000.

COVINGTON, a thriving post-village of Miami county, Ohio, on Stillwater creek, 78 miles W. from Columbus. It is situated in a rich and beautiful country. Population, 451.

COVINGTON, a village of Preble county, Ohio, about 100 miles W. by S. from Columbus.

COVINGTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Fountain county, Indiana, on the left bank of the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 73 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis. Since the canal was completed thus far in 1846, this village has rapidly improved. Large quantities of grain are shipped here by canal. A bridge has recently been built across the river here, and several plank-roads are in process of construction. The vicinity abounds in coal and iron ore. Laid out in 1826. Population in 1850, 1176; in 1853, about 1500.

COVINGTON, a village of Washington county, Illinois, on the Kaskaskia river, about 100 miles S. from Springfield.

COVINGTON, a post-office of Montgomery county, Missouri.

COVINGTON, a small village of Warren county, Missouri.

COWANESQUE creek, of Pennsylvania, rises in Potter county, flows through Tioga county, and enters the Tioga river in Steuben county, New York, about 7 miles S. from Corning.

COWAN'S FORD, a post-office of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

COWANSHANNOCK creek, of Pennsylvania, falls into the Alleghany in Armstrong county.

COWANSHANNOCK township, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the creek of the same name. Population, 1318.

COWANSVILLE, a post-office of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

COWANSVILLE, a small post-village in Rowan county, North Carolina, about 100 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

COW CREEK, of Shasta county, in the N. part of California, falls into the Sacramento river about 10 miles below Shasta city.

COW CREEK, a township in Gallatin county, Illinois. Population, 756.

COW CREEK, a post-office of Saline county, Missouri.

COWDERSPORT. See COUDERSPORT.

COWEE, a post-office of Macon county, North Carolina.

COWEKEE creek, of Chabour county, Alabama, flows into the Chattahoochee, about 10 miles above Eufaula.

COWEKEE, or COWIKEE, a post-office of Barbour county, Alabama.

COWELITSK (also written COWLITZ) INDIANS, a tribe of Washington territory, N. of the Columbia river, near Fort Vancouver.

COWETA, a county in the W. N. W. part of Georgia, has an area of 378 square miles. The Chattahoochee river forms its boundary on the N. W., Line Creek on the E.; it is also drained by Cedar, Wahoo, and Sandy creeks. The surface is uneven; the soil is a loam, more or less sandy, and generally fertile. Strips of pine timber are distributed through the county, but the greater part produces the oak and hickory. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 10,369 bales of cotton; 516,910 bushels of corn; 93,104 of oats, and 94,357 of sweet potatoes. There were 14 flour mills, 10 saw mills, and 8 tanneries. It contained 27 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 800 pupils attending academies and other schools. One gold mine was worked in 1850. The county is intersected by the Atlanta and La Grange railroad. Organized in 1826, and named in honor of General William McIntosh, a half-blood Creek Indian, and head chief of the Coweta towns. Capital, Newnan. Population, 13,635, of whom 8220 were free, and 5415, slaves.

COWLESVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming county, New York.

COWPASTURE RIVER, of Central Virginia, unites with Jackson's river, near the E. extremity of Alleghany county, forming the James river.

COWPEN, a post-office of Attala county, Mississippi.

COWPEN BRANCH, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

COWPENS, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

COWPENS, a village of Walton county, Georgia, 46 miles E. from Atlanta.

COWPER HILL, a post-office of Robeson county, North Carolina.

COWSKIN, a post-office of Ozark county, Missouri.

COXSACKIE, a post-township of Greene county, New York, 22 miles S. from Albany, bordering on the Hudson river. Population, 3741.

COXSACKIE, a post-village in the above township, 1 mile W. from the Hudson river, and 22 miles S. from Albany. It contains a

number of stores and a bank. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

COX'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph county, North Carolina.

COX'S MILLS, a post-office of Wayne county, Indiana.

COX'S STORE, a post-office of Washington county, Tennessee.

COXTOWN, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

COXVILLE, a post-office of De Kalb county, Alabama.

COYLEE, a post-office of Monroe county, Tennessee.

COYLEVILLE, a post-office of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

COZBY, a post-office of Hamilton county, Tennessee.

CRAB BOTTOM, a post-office of Highland county, Virginia.

CRAB ORCHARD, a post-office of Wythe county, Virginia.

CRAB ORCHARD, a post-village of Lincoln county, Kentucky, 60 miles S. by E. from Frankfort. It is connected by a turnpike with Lexington. The mineral springs of this place attract numerous visitors. It contains a church, an academy, 8 stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

CRAB ORCHARD, a post-office of Ray county, Missouri.

CRAB TREE, a post-office of Haywood county, North Carolina.

CRACKER'S NECK, a post-village of Greene county, Georgia, about 30 miles N. from Milledgeville.

CRAFTSBURY, a post-township of Orleans county, Vermont, 30 miles N. by E. from Hartford. Population, 1223.

CRAFTSVILLE, a post-office of Elbert county, Georgia.

CRAIG, a new county in the S. W. central part of Virginia. It is drained by the sources of Craig's creek, from which the name is derived. The surface is mountainous, the main Alleghany extending along the N. W. border. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live stock are the staples. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county, which was formed since that year out of parts of Giles, Botetourt, and Roanoke counties. Capital, New-castle.

CRAIG, a post-township in Switzerland county, Indiana. Population, 1849.

CRAIG'S CREEK, in the S. W. central part of Virginia, rises in Giles and Montgomery counties, and falls into James river, in Botetourt county, after a course of about 50 miles.

CRAIG'S CREEK, a post-office of Botetourt county, Virginia.

CRAIGSVILLE, a post-office of Orange county, New York.

CRAIGSVILLE, a small village of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the Central

railroad, about 50 miles E. from Pittsburg.

CRAIN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Herkimer county, New York.

CRAIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Moore county, North Carolina.

CRAINSVILLE, a post-office of Hardeman county, Tennessee.

CRANBERRY, a post-village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the Camden and Amboy railroad, 45 miles N. E. from Camden. It contains 2 Presbyterian churches, 2 academies, and several stores. Population, estimated at 600.

CRANBERRY, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. from Pittsburg. Population, 2256.

CRANBERRY, a post-township of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny river, opposite Franklin. Population, 1317.

CRANBERRY, a post-office of Allen county, Ohio.

CRANBERRY, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Crawford county, Ohio. Population, 1042.

CRANBERRY BROOK, of Middlesex county, New Jersey, flows into the Millstone, about 3 miles S. E. from Princeton.

CRANBERRY CREEK, a post-office of Fulton county, New York.

CRANBERRY FORGE, a post-office of Watauga county, North Carolina.

CRANBERRY ISLES, a post-office of Hancock county, Maine.

CRANBERRY LAKE, in the S. part of St. Lawrence county, New York, is the source of Oswegatchie river. Length about seven miles.

CRANBERRY PLAINS, a post-office of Carroll county, Virginia.

CRANBERRY PRAIRIE, a post-office of Mercer county, Ohio.

CRANBERRY SUMMIT, a thriving village of Preston county, Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 243 miles W. from Baltimore.

CRANE, a township in Paulding county, Ohio, about 17 miles S. W. from Defiance. Population, 287.

CRANE, a township in Wyandot county, Ohio, about 4 miles N. E. from Upper Sandusky. Population, 790.

CRANE, a township in the S. W. part of Defiance county, Ohio.

CRANE CREEK, of Richland district, South Carolina, flows into Broad river, a few miles above Columbia.

CRANE CREEK, a post-office of Barry county, Missouri.

CRANE CREEK, a village of Taney county, Missouri, about 150 miles S. S. W. from Jefferson City.

CRANE'S FORGE, a post-office of Assumption parish, Louisiana.

CRANE RIVER, of Arkansas, flows through Arkansas county into White river.

CRANE'S GROVE, a post-office of Stephenson county, Illinois.

CRANE'S RUN, a small village of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

CRANE'S TOWN, a village of Wyandot county, Ohio, 70 miles N. N. W. of Columbus.

CRANE'S VILLAGE, or **CRANESVILLE**, a post-village of Montgomery county, New York, on the Utica and Schenectady railroad, 13 miles from Schenectady.

CRANESVILLE, a post-office of Essex county, New Jersey.

CRANESVILLE, a small village of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie canal, 25 miles S. W. from Erie.

CRANESVILLE, a small post-village of Preston county, Virginia, about 250 miles N. W. from Richmond.

CRANESVILLE, Tennessee. See **CRAINSVILLE**.

CRANESVILLE, a post-office of Paulding county, Ohio.

CRANEVILLE, a small village of Marquette county, Wisconsin.

CRANSTON, a township of Providence county, Rhode Island, 5 miles S. W. from Providence. The village contains one bank and several stores. Population, 4311.

CRARY'S MILLS, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

CRATER'S MILLS, a post-office of Iredell county, North Carolina.

CRAVEN, a county in E. S. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Pamlico Sound, at the mouth of Neuse river, by which it is intersected. The area is estimated at 1000 square miles. The surface is level, and much of it is covered by swamps and forests of pitch pine. Indian corn, turpentine, and lumber are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 174,366 bushels of corn, and 92,783 of sweet potatoes. There were 4 saw mills, 39 tar and turpentine manufactories, 10 turpentine distilleries, and 4 shingle mills. It contained 21 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. The Neuse river is navigable by steamboats through this county. Craven county was formed in 1729, as a precinct of Albemarle county. The name was given in honor of the Earl of Craven, one of the lords proprietors. Capital, Newbern. Population, 14,709, of whom 8758 were free, and 5951, slaves.

CRAVEN'S MILLS, a small village of Wayne county, Tennessee.

CRAVENSVILLE, a small post-village in Daviess county, Missouri, on the N. bank of Grand river, about 140 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

CRAWFISH RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Columbia county, and flowing nearly southward, enters Rock river at Jefferson, in Jefferson county.

CRAWFORD, a county in the N. W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 975 square miles. It is intersected by French creek, and also drained by

Shenango, Oil, Cussawago, and Conneaut creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil generally fertile: a large portion of it is better adapted to grazing than to tillage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and potatoes are the staples. Lumber is also exported. In 1850 this county produced 387,556 bushels of corn; 142,414 of wheat; 418,751 of oats; 165,662 of potatoes, and 1,267,436 pounds of butter. There were 140 saw mills, 15 flour and grist mills, 3 woollen factories, 2 iron foundries, 2 wool-carding mills, 2 distilleries, 11 cabinet-ware manufactories, 3 agricultural implement manufactories, and 16 tanneries. It contained 63 churches, and 5 newspaper offices; 9906 pupils attending public schools, and 417 attending academies and other schools. The county contains iron ore and lime marl. It is intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal, and by the Pittsburg and Erie railroad, not yet finished. The Franklin branch of the State canal also terminates in the county. Organized in 1800, and named in honor of Colonel William Crawford, who was captured and put to death by the Indians at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1782. Capital, Meadville. Population, 37,849.

CRAWFORD, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 289 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by Flint river, on the N. E. by Echaconnee creek, and drained by Spring and Walnut creeks. The surface is uneven; the soil of the N. part is moderately productive; the S. part is sterile and covered with pine woods. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 it produced 7477 bales of cotton; 339,426 bushels of corn; 35,284 of oats, and 93,100 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 tannery and 1 pottery, 20 churches, and 367 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of William H. Crawford, United States senator from Georgia, and at one time secretary of the treasury. Capital, Knoxville. Population, 8984, of whom 4355 were free, and 4629, slaves.

CRAWFORD, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, bordering on the Cherokee Nation, contains 585 square miles. The Arkansas river, navigable for steamboats, forms the entire S. boundary, the county is also drained by Frog bayou and Lee's creek. The surface is diversified by mountains, some of which are among the highest in the state. Boston mountain is estimated to have an elevation of about 2000 feet. Stone coal and other valuable minerals are found. Indian corn, cotton, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 240,567 bushels of corn; 10,006 of sweet potatoes; 986½ bales of cotton, and 75,811 pounds of butter. There were 3 cotton-ginning mills, 1 flour and grist mill, and 2 grist and saw mills. It contained 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 75 pupils attending public schools, and 330 attending academies and other schools. Capital, Van

Buren. Population, 7960, of whom 7027 were free, and 933, slaves.

CRAWFORD, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, contains 412 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Sandusky and Olentangy rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is among the highest parts of the state. The southern part of the county is adapted to grazing; the other portion is mostly appropriated to the growth of wheat: Indian corn and wool are also among the staples. In 1850 this county produced 275,653 bushels of corn; 133,153 of wheat: 16,000 tons of hay, and 108,874 pounds of wool. It contained 39 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 4740 pupils attending public schools. Three important railway lines meet at Crestline, in this county. Capital, Bucyrus. Population, 18,177.

CRAWFORD, a new and unorganized county in the N. central part of Michigan, contains about 620 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Aux Sable river. The surface is not well known. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

CRAWFORD, a county in the S. part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains 280 square miles. The Ohio river washes its southern border, it is also drained by the Blue river. The surface is uneven and broken; the soil is rather poor, except near the river. The exports consist of lumber, flour, pork, and beef. In 1850 this county produced 183,930 bushels of corn; 20,009 of wheat; 37,397 of oats, and 918 tons of hay. It contained 11 churches; 1418 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies or other schools. Coal and iron ore are abundant in the county. The surface rock is carboniferous limestone. Capital, Leavenworth. Population, 6524.

CRAWFORD, a county in the E. S. E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 420 square miles. The Wabash river forms the eastern boundary, the Embarras river flows through the south-western part, and the N. fork of the latter flows along the western border. The surface presents a large proportion of prairie, the soil of which is good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 it produced 453,955 bushels of corn; 16,943 of wheat; 59,001 of oats, and 1411 tons of hay. It contained 7 churches, and 620 pupils attending public schools. The Wabash river is navigable along the border of the county. Named in honor of William H. Crawford, former secretary of the treasury. Capital, Palestine. Population, 7135.

CRAWFORD, a county in the S. E. central part of Missouri, has an area of 1380 square miles. It is intersected by the Maramec river, and also drained by the Osage fork and Dry fork of that river, and by the head streams of Bourbeuse creek. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly; the valleys

and river bottoms contain some excellent land, and the hills afford valuable timber. The county contains several prairies which are moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples of agriculture. In 1850 this county produced 297,133 bushels of corn; 26,482 of wheat; 48,440 of oats, and 597 tons of hay. It contained 7 churches; 280 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending academies or other schools. This county is remarkable for its rich mines of iron, copper, and lead, all of which are worked with success, and the first quite extensively. The iron and copper are found in the sterile hills, in the vicinity of the Maramec river. Stone coal has recently been discovered in the same district. The mineral region is estimated to comprise about two-thirds of the county. Massie's iron works, on the Maramec river, have been in operation many years, employing from 50 to 150 hands. The streams of the county afford extensive water-power. Capital, Steelville. Population, 6397, of whom 6112 were free, and 285, slaves.

CRAWFORD, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Boyer and Soldier rivers, affluents of the Missouri. The county is not included in the census of 1850, and has few inhabitants. County seat not located.

CRAWFORD, a county in the S. W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Iowa; contains 612 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Wisconsin river, and drained by Kickapoo river. The surface is hilly, and partly occupied by prairies. The county contained in 1850, 1 church, 1 newspaper office, and 226 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1818. Capital, Prairie du Chien. Population, 2498.

CRAWFORD, a township of Washington county, Maine., 120 miles N. E. by E. from Augusta. Population, 324.

CRAWFORD, a post-township of Orange county, New York, 20 miles W. from Newburg. Population, 1912.

CRAWFORD, a township in the S. E. part of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles E. from Lock Haven. Population, 542.

CRAWFORD, a small post-village, capital of Stokes county, North Carolina, 110 miles N. W. from Raleigh. It was laid out about 1850, when Stokes county was divided and Forsyth county formed.

CRAWFORD, a district in Harris county, Georgia. Population, 835.

CRAWFORD, a post-village, capital of Russell county, Alabama, 72 miles E. from Montgomery. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 church, 1 newspaper office, and about 200 inhabitants.

CRAWFORD, a township in Coshocton county, Ohio. Population, 1552.

CRAWFORD, a village of Crawford county, Ohio, 70 miles N. from Columbus.

CRAWFORD, a post-township in Wyandot county, Ohio, about 12 miles N. N. E. from Upper Sandusky. Population, 1300.

CRAWFORD COVE, a post-office of St. Clair county, Alabama.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, a post-office of Coos county, New Hampshire.

CRAWFORD'S MILL, a post-village of Henry county, Iowa, on Skunk river, about 37 miles W. N. W. from Burlington.

CRAWFORD'S MILLS, a post-office of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Taliaferro county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 45 miles N. N. E. of Milledgeville. It has one church and an academy.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a post-office of Lowndes county, Mississippi.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a thriving town of Union township, capital of Montgomery county, Indiana, is beautifully situated on Sugar creek, 45 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis, and 28 miles S. from Lafayette, with which it is connected by railroad. It is surrounded by an undulating and fertile country, in which stone coal and timber are abundant. It contains many handsome public and private buildings, and is distinguished for its educational advantages. Wabash College, of this place, founded in 1835, is one of the oldest and most respectable literary institutions of the state. The original edifice was consumed by fire in 1838, together with a library of 3000 volumes. This village also contains a county seminary, a female institute, and 2 newspaper offices. Sugar creek furnishes water-power in the vicinity. The railroad which connects this town with Lafayette, was opened in 1852, and is to be extended southward to meet the New Albany and Salem railroad. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a post-village of Washington county, Iowa, 35 miles S. from Iowa City.

CRATONVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

CREACHVILLE, a post-office of Johnson county, North Carolina.

CREAGERSTOWN, a post-village of Frederick county, Maryland, 12 miles N. by E. from Frederick.

CREAGH'S MILLS, a post-office of Wilcox county, Alabama.

CREEK AGENCY, a post-office of Creek Nation, Arkansas.

CREEK INDIANS, formerly a numerous and powerful tribe, dwelling in Georgia and Alabama. Their number was much reduced by the war of 1814; and of those who survived, most have removed beyond the Mississippi. Some of them have made considerable progress in civilization.

CREEK STAND, a post-office of Macon county, Alabama.

CREEKSVILLE, a village of Otsego county,

New York, about 90 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

CREELSBERG, a small post-village of Russel county, Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, about 5 miles below Jamestown.

CREESVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson county, Iowa.

CREETE, a township in Kane county, Illinois. Population, 731.

CRESCENT, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

CRESCENT, a post-office of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

CRESCENT CITY, a small town of Tuolumne county, California, on the right bank of the Tuolumne river, about 20 miles above its entrance into the San Joaquin.

CRESCENTVILLE, a small village of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on Tacony creek, 6 or 7 miles N. by E. from Philadelphia.

CREST LINE, a thriving village of Crawford county, Ohio, is situated on the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, 60 miles N. by E. from Columbus, and 54 miles S. from Sandusky City. It is also the terminus of three railroads, viz. the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Bellefontaine and Indiana, and the Ohio and Indiana. These, when finished, will doubtless render it an important place. The village was laid out in 1850 or 1851, and one year afterwards it contained 3 stores, 2 warehouses, and several dwellings.

CRETE, a post-office of Will county, Illinois.

CREVE CŒUR, a post-office of St. Louis county, Missouri.

CRICHTON'S STORE, a post-office of Brunswick county, Virginia.

CRIGLERSVILLE, a post-office of Madison county, Virginia.

CRIPPLE CREEK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

CRIPPLE CREEK, a post-office of Rutherford county, Tennessee.

CRIPPLE DEER, a post-office of Tishomingo county, Mississippi.

CRISP PRAIRIE, a post-office of Dade county, Missouri.

CRITTENDEN, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Tennessee, contains 994 square miles. The St. Francis river forms the entire W. boundary. The surface is an alluvial plain, part of which is often overflowed by the Mississippi. The soil is very fertile where it is not occupied by swamps. Cotton and Indian corn are the chief productions. In 1850 there were raised 163,970 bushels of corn; 698 bales of cotton, and 26,843 pounds of butter were made. It contained 2 churches, and 55 pupils attending public schools. The St. Francis river is navigable from its mouth to the upper part of the county. Capital, Marion. Population, 2648, of whom 1847 were free, and 801, slaves.

CRITTENDEN, a county in the W. part of

Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Illinois, has an area estimated at 420 square miles. Tradewater creek forms its boundary on the N. E., and Cumberland river on the S. W. The surface is mostly level or gently undulating, but the E. part is more hilly; the soil is fertile; tobacco, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. Pork and stone coal are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 386,705 bushels of corn; 5759 of wheat; 45,460 of oats; 505,637 pounds of tobacco, and 12,545 of wool. It contained 14 churches, and 600 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is abundant in the county, and the mines of lead and iron are said to be inexhaustible. Formed in 1842, and named in honor of John J. Crittenden, for many years senator from Kentucky, and twice attorney-general of the United States. Capital, Marion. Population, 6351, of whom 5503 were free, and 848, slaves.

CRITTENDEN, a post-office of Erie county, New York.

CRITTENDEN, a small post-village of Grant county, Kentucky, on the turnpike from Covington to Lexington, 27 miles S. from the former, has 3 churches and 5 stores.

CRITTENDEN, a small village of Hendricks county, Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, 26 miles W. by S. from Indianapolis.

CRITTENDEN, a post-office of Howard county, Indiana.

CRITTENDEN, a post-office of Franklin county, Illinois.

CRITTENDEN, a post-office of Daviess county, Missouri.

CRITTENDEN SPRINGS, a post-office of Crittenden county, Kentucky.

CROCKERSVILLE, a post-office of Genesee county, Michigan.

CROCKERY CREEK, a post-township in Ottawa county, Michigan. Population, 247.

CROCKETT, a thriving post-village, capital of Houston county, Texas, on the San Antonio road, 190 miles N. E. from Austin City, and 12 miles E. from Trinity river. The valley of Trinity river is especially rich, and adapted to cotton, rice, and sugar-cane. The village has several stores, a flourishing school, a Masonic lodge, and a Temple of Honor. Laid out in 1838. Population in 1851, about 400.

CROCKETT'S BLUFF, a post-office of Arkansas county, Arkansas.

CROCKETTSVILLE, a small village in Russell county, Alabama, about 65 miles E. by N. from Montgomery.

CROGHAN, a post-township of Lewis county, New York, about 60 miles N. from Utica, bordering on Beaver river. Population, 1185.

CROGHAN, a post-office of Allen county, Ohio.

CROGHANVILLE, a small village of Sandusky county, Ohio, on the Sandusky river, opposite Fremont, the county seat.

CROMWELL, a post-township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 25 miles N. N. E. from New Haven. Population, about 1100.

CROMWELL, a township in the S. part of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, 60 miles W. from Harrisburg, intersected by the Aughwick creek. Population, 1297.

CROMWELL, a post-office of Cecil county, Maryland.

CROMWELL, a post-office of Ohio county, Kentucky.

CROMWELL, a post-office of Noble county, Indiana.

CROOKED CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in the W. central part of the state, and joins the Alleghany river, in Armstrong county.

CROOKED CREEK, of South Carolina, rises near the N. E. extremity of the state, and flows south-westward through Marlborough district into Great Peedee river.

CROOKED CREEK, of Spencer county, Indiana, falls into the Ohio a few miles above Rockport.

CROOKED CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Steuben county, and passing into Michigan, enters Fawn river.

CROOKED CREEK, of Paulding county, Ohio, flows into the Auglaize river.

CROOKED CREEK, in the W. part of Illinois, falls into the Illinois river below Beardstown.

CROOKED CREEK, of Monroe county, Missouri, flows S. E. into the N. fork of Salt river. It furnishes motive-power for mills during a few months of the year.

CROOKED CREEK, of Iowa, enters the Skunk river at the N. W. corner of Henry county.

CROOKED CREEK, a small post-village of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office of Stokes county, North Carolina.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office of Carroll county, Arkansas.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office of Steuben county, Indiana.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office in Clinton county, Illinois.

CROOKED CREEK, a township in Jasper county, Illinois. Population, 658.

CROOKED CREEK, a post-office of Monroe county, Missouri.

CROOKED CREEK, a small village of Shelby county, Missouri.

CROOKED CREEK FURNACE, a post-office of Bullitt county, Kentucky.

CROOKED FORK, a post-office of Morgan county, Tennessee.

CROOKED HILL, a post-office of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

CROOKED LAKE, in the western part of New York, is included in the limits of Steuben and Yates counties. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At the N. end it is divided into two forks or branches, one of which is about 5 and the other 8 or 9 miles long. Its surface is stated to be 487

feet above Lake Ontario, that is, 718 above the level of the Atlantic. This lake usually freezes over in the winter. At other seasons, a steamboat leaves Penn Yan at its N. N. E. extremity for Hammondsport, at its S. W. extremity, at one o'clock P. M., and returns the next morning. The scenery along the shores is very beautiful and picturesque. The outlet which flows into Seneca lake has a descent of 271 feet in about 7 miles, affording valuable water-power.

CROOKED LAKE, a post-office of Marquette county, Wisconsin.

CROOKED RIVER, a small stream in the S. W. part of Maine, rises in Oxford county, and flows into Sebago Pond in Cumberland county.

CROOKED RIVER, of Missouri, a small stream which flows S. E. through Ray county into the Missouri river, a few miles below Lexington.

CROOKSVILLE, formerly **BANCROFT'S MILLS**, a thriving manufacturing village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is delightfully situated on Ridley creek, about 3 miles W. from Chester. It contains (July, 1853) two large woollen factories, in which nearly all the working population of the place is employed; also a neat church, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

CROPPER'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Shelby county, Kentucky.

CROWWELL, a post-office of St. Clair county, Alabama.

CROSBY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Hamilton county, Ohio. Population, 2488.

CROSBYVILLE, a small post-village in Chester district, South Carolina, about 50 miles N. from Columbia.

CROSS ANCHOR, a post-office of Spartanburg county, South Carolina.

CROSSANVILLE, a small post-village in Perry county, Ohio.

CROSS BAYOU, of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, communicates with Saline bayou.

CROSS CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Ohio river 3 or 4 miles below Steubenville.

CROSS CREEK, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, 25 miles W. S. W. of Pittsburg. Population, 1921.

CROSS CREEK, a township in the S. E. part of Jefferson county, Ohio. Population, 1912.

CROSS CREEK VILLAGE, a post-office of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

CROSS CUT, a post-office of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania.

CROSS HILL, a small post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 14 miles S. E. from Laurens Court House. It has 2 High-schools, which are in a prosperous condition.

CROSSINGVILLE, a small post-village of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, about 240 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

CROSS KEYS, a small post-village of Cam-

den county, New Jersey, about 18 miles S. S. E. from Camden.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of Rockingham county, Virginia.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

CROSS KEYS, a district in De Kalb county, Georgia. Population, 798.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of De Kalb county, Georgia, about 112 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of Macon county, Alabama.

CROSS KEYS, a post-office of Roane county, Tennessee.

CROSSKILL MILLS, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

CROSS LAKE, of Louisiana, situated in Caddo parish, immediately W. from Shreveport, communicates on the N. with Soda lake. Length, about 15 miles; mean breadth, 2 or 3 miles.

CROSS PLAINS, Georgia. See DALTON.

CROSS PLAINS, a small post-village of Benton county, Alabama, 13 miles N. from Jacksonville.

CROSS PLAINS, a post-office of Fulton county, Arkansas.

CROSS PLAINS, a small post-village of Robertson county, Tennessee, 35 miles N. N. E. from Nashville.

CROSS PLAINS, a small post-village of Ripley county, Indiana, 80 miles S. E. of Indianapolis.

CROSS PLAINS, a village of Callaway county, Missouri, about 40 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

CROSS PLAINS, a post-township in Dane county, Wisconsin, about 16 miles W. from Madison. Population, 324.

CROSS RIDGE, a post-office of Tishemingo county, Mississippi.

CROSS RIVER, a post-office of Westchester county, New York.

CROSS ROADS, a small village of Burlington county, New Jersey, 8 miles S. W. from Mount Holly.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of York county, Pennsylvania.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Bedford county, Virginia.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Jackson county, Mississippi.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Franklin county, Arkansas.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Jefferson county, Kentucky.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Madison county, Ohio.

CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Johnson county, Illinois.

CROSS ROADS, a village of Osage county, Missouri, about 15 miles S. S. E. from Jefferson City.

CROSS TIMBERS, a village of Hickory county, Missouri.

CROSSVILLE, a post-office of Lumpkin county, Georgia.

CROSSVILLE, a post-office of Bledsoe county, Tennessee, 111 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

CROSSWICKS, a post-village of Chesterfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the left bank of Crosswick's creek, 8 miles S. E. from Trenton, and 4 miles E. from Bordentown. It has 3 churches, and several stores and mills.

CROSSWICKS CREEK, of New Jersey, rises in the central part of the state, and flows along the boundary between Mercer and Burlington counties, until it enters the Delaware at Bordentown.

CROTON, a small post-village in Delaware county, New York, about 80 miles W. S. W. of Albany.

CROTON, or CROTON LANDING, a post-village and railway station of Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson river, at the mouth of Croton river, 36 miles N. from New York.

CROTON, a post-office of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

CROTON, a post-office of Licking county, Ohio.

CROTON, a post-office of Newaygo county, Michigan.

CROTON, a post-office of Lee county, Iowa.

CROTON CORNERS, a post-village of Chemung county, New York.

CROTON FALLS, a post-village, and railroad station of Westchester county, New York, on Croton river, and on the Harlem railroad, 51 miles N. N. E. from New York city.

CROTON RIVER rises in Dutchess county, New York, and flowing in a southerly course through Putnam county, turns westward into Westchester county, and enters the Hudson river, about 35 miles above New York city. From this stream the city of New York is supplied with water.—See New York.

CROW CREEK, a post-office of Picken's county, South Carolina.

CROW CREEK, a post-office of Franklin county, Tennessee.

CROWDER'S CREEK of North Carolina and South Carolina enters the Yadkin in York district of the latter state.

CROWDER'S CREEK, a post-office of Gaston county, North Carolina.

CROWDER'S MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Gaston county, North Carolina.

CROW INDIANS, a tribe dwelling in the central and south-western part of Missouri territory.

CROW MEADOW, a small post-village of Marshall county, Illinois, 122 miles S. W. from Chicago.

CROW MEADOWS, a post-office in Marshall county, Indiana.

CROWN POINT, a post-township of Essex county, New York, on the western shore of Lake Champlain. It contains the ruins of a famous fort of the same name. Population, 2378.

CROWN POINT, a post-village in the above

township, on Lake Champlain, about 100 miles N. from Albany, has 1 church, and several stores.

CROWN POINT, a post-village, capital of Lake county, Indiana, about 130 miles N. W. of Indianapolis. It contains 2 or 3 churches, a high-school, and about 400 inhabitants.

CROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

CROW RIVER of Minnesota territory, is formed by the union of the North and South forks. Flowing nearly E. it falls into the Mississippi river, nearly opposite to Itasca. Entire length, including that of the north, or principal fork, about 100 miles.

CROW'S NEST, a peak of the Highlands, is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, in Orange county, New York.

CROW'S POND, a post-office of Daviess county, Kentucky.

CROWSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

CROW WING, a village and trading-post of Benton county, Minnesota, on the Mississippi river, at the mouth of Crow Wing river.

CROW WING RIVER of Minnesota Territory, has its source in a group of small lakes S. of Lake Itasca. It falls into the Mississippi 8 or 9 miles above Fort Ripley. Entire length near 100 miles.

CROXTON, a post-office of Jefferson county, Ohio.

CROYDON, a post-township of Sullivan county, New Hampshire, 40 miles W. N. W. from Concord. Population, 861.

CROYDON FLAT, a post-office of Sullivan county, New Hampshire.

CROZIERVILLE, a thriving manufacturing village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Chester creek, where it is joined by its West branch, and on the West Chester railroad, 16 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. Population in 1853, about 800.

CRUCIFER, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee, 126 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

CRUM CREEK, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware river.

CRUM ELBOW, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

CRUSO, a post-office of Seneca co., N. Y.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a post-village of McHenry county, Illinois, on a small lake of the same name, about 50 miles N. W. from Chicago.

CRYSTAL LAKE, a post-office of Waupaca county, Wisconsin.

CUBA, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, on Oily creek, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 390 miles from New York city. The canal connecting the Alleghany river with the Erie canal runs through it. It has a bank. Pop. of the township, 2243; of the village, about 900.

CUBA, a post-office of Rutherford county, North Carolina.

CUBA, a post-office of Shelby county, Tennessee.

CUBA, a small post-village of Clinton county, Ohio, about 80 miles S. W. from Columbus.

CUBA, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

CUBA, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

CUBA, a post-office of Fulton county, Illinois.

CUBA, a township in Lake county, Illinois, about 38 miles N. W. from Chicago. Population, 333.

CUBAHATCHEE creek, of Alabama, enters the Tallapoosa river from the S. E., near the W. part of Macon county.

CUBAHATCHEE, or **CUBEHATCHEE**, a post-office of Macon county, Alabama.

CUBB CREEK, a post-office of Perry county, Tennessee.

CUB CREEK, a post-office of Charlotte county, Virginia.

CUB HILL, a post-office of Baltimore county, Maryland.

CUCKOOVILLE, a post-office of Louisa county, Virginia, 46 miles N. W. from Richmond.

CUDDEBACKVILLE, a post-office of Orange county, New York.

CUDDYHUNK, a post-office of Yallabusha county, Mississippi.

CUERO, a post-village and former capital of De Witt county, Texas, on the Guadalupe river, 90 miles S. by E. from Austin.

CULBERTSON'S, a small post-village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

CULBREATH, a post-village of Columbia county, Georgia, about 20 miles N. W. of Augusta.

CULLODEN, a post-village of Monroe county, Georgia, 32 miles W. from Macon and 65 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. The situation is pleasant and healthy. The village contains 1 church, a seminary and other schools of high character, and several stores.

CULLOMA, or **COLUMA**, a post-town, capital of El Dorado county, California, is situated on the left bank of the South fork of American river, and on the road from Sacramento city to Nevada, 107 miles in a straight line N. E. of San Francisco. In the vicinity of this town is Sutter's mill, where the first discovery of gold in California was made. There are a number of saw mills which produce great quantities of lumber, and have materially contributed to the building facilities of this place. Population, between 2000 and 3000.

CULLY, a post-township of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, has 175 inhabitants.

CULPEPPER, a county in the N. E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 673 square miles. The southern and north-eastern borders are respectively washed by the Rapidan and by the N. branch of the Rappahannock, which unite at the eastern extremity of the county. The N. part of the county is drained by Hazel river. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; the soil is of a deep red color, and highly pro-

ductive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and wool are the staples. In 1850, there were raised 191,395 bushels of wheat; 359,670 of corn; 62,599 of oats; and 45,444 pounds of wool. There were 26 flour, grist, and saw mills; 2 woollen factories, and 1 agricultural implement manufactory. It contained 17 churches; 488 pupils attending public schools, and 105 attending academies or other schools. The Rappahannock river has been made navigable along the border of the county: small boats also navigate Hazel river. The county is intersected by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, lately finished; and has a turnpike leading from the county seat to New Market. It contains several mineral springs, which are not yet much noted or improved. Organized in 1748, and named from Lord Culpepper, governor of Virginia in 1681. Population, 12,282; of whom 5599 were free, and 6683, slaves.

CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See FAIRFAX.

CULVER, a post-office of Calhoun county, Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the south-west part of Maine, has an area of about 990 square miles. The Androscoggin river forms part of the N. E. boundary, and the Atlantic ocean washes it on the S. E. It contains several ponds, the principal of which is Sebago pond, from which a canal has been constructed, affording a communication with the Atlantic. The soil is fertile and under good cultivation. Indian corn, potatoes, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 233,870 bushels of corn; 266,586 of potatoes; 130,465 of oats; 94,535 tons of hay, and 1,014,226 pounds of butter. There were 5 cotton factories, 3 woollen mills, 8 foundries, 7 machine shops, 17 grist mills, 89 saw and planing mills, 1 powder mill, 34 tanneries, and 2 paper mills. It contained 134 churches, 14 newspaper offices; 22,724 pupils attending public schools, and 1274 attending academies or other schools. This county has several bays, the chief of which, Casco bay, affords facilities for navigation, and for fisheries, perhaps not to be equalled on the coast. The railroad connecting Boston with Waterville, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroads pass through this county, and that from Gorham is included within it. Capital, Portland. Population, 79,538.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the S. S. W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by Delaware bay, and on the E. by Tuckahoe creek; and is intersected by Maurice river and Cohansey creek. The surface is generally level, with some low ridges between the streams. The soil W. of Cohansey creek consists of clay and sandy loam: E. of the Cohansey creek it is generally light and sandy, and partly covered with forests of pine timber.

Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 370,267 bushels of corn, 78,000 of wheat; 84,408 of oats; 116,144 of potatoes; 21,795 tons of hay, and 174,802 pounds of butter. There were 4 glass factories, 1 forge, 1 foundry, 1 furnace, and 10 flour mills. It contained 40 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 4215 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending an academy. Marl is found in the W. part of the county, and iron ore in Greenwich township. The proposed railroad from Camden to Cape May will probably pass through this county. Organized in 1748, and formed from part of Salem county. Capital, Bridgeton. Population, 17,189.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the S. S. E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 545 square miles. The Susquehanna river forms the boundary on the E.; Conedogwinit creek flows through the county towards the E., and Yellow breeches creek forms part of the S. E. boundary. The greater part of the county lies within the Kittatinny or Cumberland valley, enclosed between the Blue mountain range on the N. and the South mountain on the S. E. The surface of the valley is nearly level; the soil is calcareous, exceedingly fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 487,182 bushels of wheat; 361,166 of corn; 422,100 of oats; 31,788 tons of hay; and 782,587 pounds of butter. There were 40 flour and grist mills, 17 saw mills, 3 manufactories of agricultural implements, 4 iron foundries, 3 furnaces, 2 forges, 5 woollen factories, 1 nail factory, 2 breweries, 5 distilleries, and 27 tanneries. It contained 74 churches, and 5 newspaper offices; 8887 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending academies or other schools. Limestone of fine quality is abundant in the Cumberland valley, and iron ore also is found. The county is copiously supplied with good springs and with permanent water-power. It is intersected by the Cumberland Valley railroad, and by turnpike roads extending to Baltimore and Harrisburg. Organized in 1750, and named from Cumberland county, England. Capital, Carlisle. Population, 34,327.

CUMBERLAND, a county towards the S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 310 square miles. The Appomattox bounds it on the S. E., the James river washes its N. border, and Willis river flows through the county. The surface is undulating; the soil was originally fertile, but in some parts has been worn out. Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 118,616 bushels of wheat; 220,535 of corn; and 2,476,135 pounds of tobacco. There were 6 flour mills, 1 tobacco factory, and 1 iron foundry. It contained 16 churches; 275 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. The county was

formed from Goochland in 1748. Capital, Cumberland Court House. Population, 9751, of whom 3422 were free, and 6329, slaves.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the S. central part of North Carolina. Area estimated at 1680 square miles. It is intersected by Cape Fear river, which, in its passage through the county, is joined by Little river and Rockfish creek. The surface is diversified. The line which separates the tertiary formation of the low country from the granite and hilly region of North Carolina passes nearly through the middle of the county. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes are the chief products of the farms. In 1850 this county produced 376,843 bushels of corn; 156 bales of cotton; and 142,396 bushels of sweet potatoes. There were 7 cotton factories, 11 corn and flour mills, and 36 saw mills. It contained 32 churches, and three newspaper offices. The county contains large forests of pitch-pine, from which lumber and turpentine are procured, and exported by means of steamboats which navigate Cape Fear river. The prosperity of the county has been increased by several plank-roads recently laid, the aggregate length of which is above 300 miles. Water-power is abundant on Cape Fear river, and is employed in a number of cotton mills. Organized in 1754. Capital, Fayetteville. Population, 20,610, of whom 13,393 were free, and 7217, slaves.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 375 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland river, (from which the name is derived,) dividing it into nearly equal parts. The surface is agreeably diversified. The river is bordered by hills of considerable height. The soil is moderately fertile. In 1850 this county produced 434,340 bushels of corn; 7850 of wheat; 30,020 of oats; and 1,238,802 pounds of tobacco. It contained 16 churches, and 1552 pupils attending public schools. The river is navigable by small boats through the county. There is a remarkable "oil spring" on the bank of the river, in this county. Capital, Burksville. Population, 7005, of whom 5502 were free, and 1485, slaves.

CUMBERLAND, a county in the E. S. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 310 square miles. It is intersected by the Embarras river, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is diversified with prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 217,015 bushels of corn; 5122 of wheat, and 33,906 of oats. It contained 2 churches, and 425 pupils attending public schools. The National road passes through the county. The Mississippi and Atlantic railroad, when finished, will connect it with St. Louis and Terre Haute, in Indiana. Capital, Greenup. Population, 3720.

CUMBERLAND, a post-township of Cumberland county, Maine, on the Kennebec and Portland railroad, 55 miles S. W. by S. from Augusta. Population, 1656.

CUMBERLAND, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, 10 miles N. of Providence, on the Providence and Worcester railroad, contains 4 banks. Population, 661.

CUMBERLAND, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, containing the borough of Gettysburg. Total population, 3588.

CUMBERLAND, a township in the N. E. part of Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 41 miles S. from Pittsburg. Population, 2143.

CUMBERLAND, a flourishing town, capital of Alleghany county, Maryland, on the left bank of the Potomac river, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; 179 miles W. by N. from Baltimore. It is the eastern terminus of the National road, and the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, extending to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and has an extensive trade. In respect to population it is not surpassed by any city of the state, excepting Baltimore. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of five or six denominations, 3 newspaper offices, 3 banks, and 1 savings' institution. There are several flouring mills in the vicinity. Large quantities of stone coal are mined a few miles W. from this town. Population in 1850, 6067.

CUMBERLAND, a small village of Cumberland county, Kentucky.

CUMBERLAND, a post-office of Grundy county, Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND, a village of Guernsey county, Ohio, about 80 miles E. from Columbus.

CUMBERLAND, a village of Licking county, Ohio, 18 miles E. from Columbus.

CUMBERLAND, a small post-village of Marion county, Indiana, on the National road, and on the Central railroad, 10 miles E. from Indianapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND, a post-office of Fayette county, Illinois, 75 miles S. S. E. from Springfield. CUMBERLAND BAT, a portion of Lake Champlain, extending into Clinton county, New York, near Plattsburg.

CUMBERLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Cumberland county, Maine.

CUMBERLAND COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Cumberland county, Virginia, 55 miles W. from Richmond. It is situated on a ridge between the Appomattox and Willis rivers, about 5 miles from each.

CUMBERLAND FORD, a post-office of Knox county, Kentucky.

CUMBERLAND GAP, a post-office of Claiborne county, Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND HILL, a post-village of Providence county, Rhode Island, on Blackstone river, 12 miles N. by W. from Providence.

CUMBERLAND INSTITUTE, a post-office of White county, Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND IRON WORKS, a post-office of Stewart county, Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, on the coast of Georgia, off Camden county, is about 20 miles long, and from 1 to 5 miles wide.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, a range of the Appalachian system, forming a part of the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky, and between North Carolina and Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, one of the largest affluents of the Ohio, rises among the Cumberland mountains of Kentucky, near the S. E. boundary of the state. Flowing westward and south-westward, it enters Tennessee between Jackson and Overton counties; and after making an extensive circuit of near 250 miles through Middle Tennessee, and passing the city of Nashville, turns towards the N. W. and again enters Kentucky about 10 miles E. from the Tennessee river. Its subsequent course is nearly parallel with the latter river until it enters the Ohio at Smithland. The whole length is estimated at above 600 miles. During high water, large steamboats ascend to Nashville, about 200 miles from its mouth, and small boats nearly 300 miles further. About 14 miles from Williamsburg, in Kentucky, the river has a vertical fall of 60 feet, which is considered one of the most remarkable natural objects in the state. The area drained by this river is estimated at 17,000 square miles.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, a post-township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, about 100 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg. Population, 1114.

CUMBOLA, a small mining village in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill Valley railroad, which extends from Pottsville to Tamaqua.

CUMMIN'S CREEK, Texas, flows into Colorado river from the N., near Columbus.

CUMMING, a pleasant post-village, capital of Forsyth county, Georgia, on Vickery's creek, 109 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It has a healthy situation, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Sawney's mountain, about 2½ miles from the village, contains rich gold mines. Cumming has 2 churches, 2 schools, and 2 hotels.

CUMMING, or DOUBLE WELLS, a small post-village of Warren county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 57 miles W. from Augusta.

CUMMINGS, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. W. from Williamsport, drained by Pine creek. Population, 505.

CUMMING'S MILL, a small village of Jackson county, Tennessee.

CUMMINGSVILLE, a post-village of Itawamba county, Mississippi.

CUMMINGSVILLE, a small post-village of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton, 5 miles N. from the former.

CUMMINGTON, a post-township of Hampshire

county, Massachusetts, 90 miles W. by N. from Boston, intersected by Westfield river. Population, 1172.

CUMMINGTON, a small post-village of Macoupin county, Illinois, 30 miles in a direct line S. W. from Springfield.

CUMMINGTON WEST VILLAGE, a post-village of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on Westfield river, 110 miles W. from Boston.

CUMMINSVILLE, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

CUMRU, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, opposite Reading, and bounded on the N. E. by Tulpehocken creek. Population, 3489.

CUNNINGHAM'S, a post-office of Bastrop county, Texas.

CUNNINGHAM'S ISLAND, near the W. end of Lake Erie, is about 12 miles N. from Sandusky city, 3 miles long and 2½ wide, constituting a part of Ottawa county, Ohio.

CUNNINGHAM'S MILLS, a small post-village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

CUNNINGHAM'S STORE, a post-office of Person county, North Carolina.

CURDSVILLE, a small post-village of Buckingham county, Virginia, on Willis river, at the head of navigation. It has a large flouring mill.

CURDSVILLE, a small village of Mercer county, Kentucky, on Dix river.

CURETON'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Henry county, Alabama.

CURETON'S STORE, a post-office of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

CURIA, a small post-village of Independence county, Arkansas.

CURLSVILLE, a post-village of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, about 8 miles S. by W. from Clarion.

CURRAN, a township of Saline county, Illinois. Population, 1052.

CURRENT RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in Texas county, Missouri, and flowing south-eastward into Arkansas, enters the Black river in Randolph county. Its whole length probably exceeds 250 miles. The water is remarkably clear. The river is navigable by flat-boats, and abounds with excellent fish. *Branches.*—Jack's fork, which is properly an affluent, enters it from the right, in Shannoh county, Missouri.

CURRITUCK, a county forming the N. E. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia and Currituck sound. Area estimated at 200 square miles. North river, an arm of Albemarle sound, washes the S. W. border. The surface is level, and the soil sandy. The limits of the county comprise several islands separated from the mainland by Currituck sound. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 292,593 bushels of corn; 62,332 of sweet potatoes; and 20,382 pounds of butter; There were 12 churches. The name was derived from a tribe of Indians who once pos-

sessed the land. Capital, Currituck Court House. Population, 7236, of whom 4789 were free, and 2447, slaves.

CURRITUCK COURT HOUSE, capital of Currituck county, North Carolina, on the sound of the same name, 242 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh, and about 12 miles from the sea.

CURRITUCK SOUND, on the coast of North Carolina, in the N. E. part of the state, is separated from the sea by low, narrow islands, and communicates on the S. with Albemarle sound. Length, about 50 miles. Greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

CURRY'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington county, Georgia.

CURRY'S RUN, a post-office of Harrison county, Kentucky.

CURTISVILLE, a small post-village of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 120 miles W. by S. from Boston.

CURWINSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pike township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, on the W. Branch of the Susquehanna river, 6 miles S. W. from Clearfield, has an active trade in lumber. A bridge crosses the river here.

CUSH, a post-office of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.

CUSHING, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, about 40 miles S. E. from Augusta. Population, 807.

CUSHINGVILLE, a post-office of Potter county, Pennsylvania.

CUSHINGSVILLE, a post-office of Burke county, Georgia.

CUSSAWAGO creek, of Pennsylvania, rises in Erie county, and joins French creek near Meadville.

CUSSAWAGO, or **COSSAWAGO**, a post-township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. W. from Meadville, drained by Cussawago creek.

CUSSETA, a post-village in Chambers county, Alabama, on the Montgomery and West Point railroad, about 65 miles N. E. from Montgomery.

CUSTARD'S, a small post-village of Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

CUTCHOGUE, a post-village of Suffolk county, New York, about 235 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

CUTETANT creek, of Tioga county, New York, falls into Oswego creek about 2 miles N. from Oswego.

CUTBERT, a post-village, capital of Randolph county, Georgia, 150 miles S. W. from Milledgeville. It contains a brick court house, 2 or 3 churches, and 2 academies. Incorporated in 1834.

CUTLER, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, 130 miles E. by N. from Augusta, has a good harbor. Population, 820.

CUT OFF, a post-village of Walton county, Georgia, 75 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

CUT OFF, a post-office of Drew county, Arkansas.

CUTTINGSVILLE, a small post-village in Rut-

land county, Vermont, about 60 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier.

CUTTYHUNK ISLAND, the most south-western of the Elizabeth Islands, at the entrance of Buzzard's bay, Massachusetts. At its S. W. extremity is a fixed light, 48½ feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 24' 35" N., lon. 70° 57' 20" W.

CUYAHOGA river, Ohio, rises in the N. E. part of the state, and after a very circuitous course, enters Lake Erie at Cleveland. At Cuyahoga falls, in Summit county, the river descends about 200 feet in the space of 2½ miles, and affords abundant water-power.

CUYAHOGA, a county in the N. N. E. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, has an area of 426 square miles. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga river, from which the name is derived, and also by Chagrin and Rocky rivers. The surface is nearly level, with a moderate declivity towards the N. The soil is good, and adapted to grazing. Wool, butter, Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, fruit, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 222,915 pounds of wool; 841,943 of butter; 37,560 tons of hay; 362,102 bushels of corn, and 193,132 of oats. It contained 55 churches, and 8 newspaper offices; 5850 pupils attending public schools, and 816 attending academies or other schools. Sandstone underlies a portion of the surface; large quantities of grindstones and building stone are procured from it. The county is intersected by the Ohio canal and by three railroads which unite at Cleveland and connect it with Pittsburg, Erie, and Cincinnati. Cuyahoga is the most populous county in the state, excepting Hamilton. Capital, Cleveland. Population, 48,099.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, a flourishing post-village of Tallmage township, Summit county, Ohio, on the Cuyahoga river, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 128 miles N. E. from Columbus. It has a beautiful situation, and contains many elegant buildings. The river here passes through a deep ravine, enclosed by walls of stratified rock near 200 feet high, and presenting a variety of picturesque views. Within a distance of 2½ miles there is a fall of more than 200 feet, which affords immense water-power. There is an abundance of coal in the vicinity. It contains 1 bank, 1 academy, 2 paper mills, 1 manufactory of steam engines, 1 of hayforks and hoes, and 2 furnaces. The Akron branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad connects it with that line at Hudson.

CUYLER, a small post-village of Cortland county, New York, 125 miles W. from Albany.

CUYLERVILLE, a post-office of Livingston county, New York.

CYGNET, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

CYNTHIAN, a township in the W. part of Shelby county, Ohio. Population, 797.

CYNTHIAN, a village in the above township, 90 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

CYNTHIANA, a post-village, capital of Harrison county, Kentucky, on the S. fork of Licking river, 37 miles N. E. from Frankfort. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, and contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, 1 bagging factory, 1 woollen factory, and 2 tanneries. Incorporated in 1802.

CYNTHIANA, a post-village of Pike county, Ohio, 58 miles S. S. W. from Columbus, contains about 200 inhabitants.

CYNTHIANA, a small village of Hamilton county, Indiana, about 20 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

CYNTHIANA, a small post-village of Posey county, Indiana, 22 miles N. E. from Mount Vernon.

CYPRESS, a post-office of Yazoo county, Mississippi.

CYPRESS, a post-village of Union county, Kentucky, on Cypress creek, 190 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

CYPRESS, a post-village of Scott county, Missouri, about 5 miles S. W. from the Mississippi river, and 140 miles S. S. E. from St. Louis.

CYPRESS, a post-office of Kenosha county, Wisconsin.

CYPRESS BAYOU, of Arkansas, forms the boundary between Hempstead and Washita counties, and enters the Little Missouri from the right.

CYPRESS CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Tennessee from the N. at Florence. Little Cypress unites with it a few miles from its mouth.

CYPRESS CREEK, of Arkansas, unites with Cadron creek in Conway county.

CYPRESS CREEK, of Warrick county, Indiana, flows into the Ohio.

CYPRESS CREEK, a post-office of Bladen county, North Carolina.

CYPRESS CREEK, a post-office of Johnson county, Illinois.

CYPRESS GROVE, a post-office of New Hanover county, North Carolina.

CYPRESS INN, a post-office of Wayne county, Tennessee.

CYPRESS TOP, a post-office of Harris county, Texas.

CYPRESSVILLE, a small post-village of Galatin county, Illinois, 190 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

CYRUSTON, a small post-village in Lincoln county, Tennessee, about 70 miles S. by E. from Nashville.

D

BACHEET RIVER, Arkansas. See DAUCHITE.

DACUSVILLE, a small post-village in Pickens district, South Carolina, about 120 miles N. W. from Columbia.

DADE, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee and Alabama, contains 160 square miles. It

is drained by Lookout creek. The county occupies Lookout valley, which is environed by high mountains. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 147,849 bushels of corn; 17,965 of wheat, and 15 bales of cotton. There were 2 flour mills, 2 saw mills, and 1 iron forge. It contained 15 churches. Iron ore, bituminous coal, and other valuable minerals are found in the county. Named in honor of Major Francis Langhorne Dade, who was slain in the Florida war in December, 1835. Capital, Trenton. Population, 159.

DADE, a county of Florida, forms the southern extremity of the peninsula, bordering on the Atlantic. The area is estimated at 1000 square miles. The surface is level, and mostly occupied by the Everglades, a vast expanse of shallow water studded with myriads of small islands. The pine, palmetto, and orange are indigenous in this region. It is proposed to reclaim the inundated lands of this county by means of canals. There is a good harbor for vessels drawing 9 feet of water, with a lighthouse at its entrance on Cape Florida. The census of 1850 gives no information respecting this county, except that it produced 1100 bushels of sweet potatoes, and contained 159 inhabitants. Indian Key is the principal village of the county.

DADE, a county in the S. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 498 square miles. It is intersected by Sac river, an affluent of the Osage, and also drained by Horse and Cedar creeks, which rise within it. The surface is somewhat diversified, and consists partly of prairie; the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 325,958 bushels of corn; 11,371 of wheat; 105,545 of oats, and 588 tons of hay. There were 223 pupils attending public schools. Population, 4246, of whom 3977 were free, and 269, slaves.

DADE, a small village of Dade co., Mo.

DADSVILLE, a post-office of Marion county, Tennessee.

DADEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tallapoosa county, Alabama, 6 miles E. from Tallapoosa river, and about 50 miles N. E. from Montgomery.

DAGGER'S SPRING, a post-village of Botetourt county, Virginia, 18 miles N. from Fincastle. Extensive buildings have been erected for the entertainment of the public at this place.

DAGGETT'S MILLS, a post-village of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, about 150 miles N. from Harrisburg.

DAGSBOROUGH, a post-village of Sussex county, Delaware, on Pepper creek, 50 miles S. S. E. from Dover.

DAHLONEGA, a thriving post-village, capital of Lumpkin county, Georgia, 141 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville. It is situated

on a high hill, commanding a magnificent view of mountains in various directions. The gold mines in this vicinity are among the richest in Georgia, and the adjoining hills have been completely riddled with the operations of the miners. The gold was first obtained from the alluvion of the streams, afterwards from veins embedded in pyrites of quartz rock. Several valuable mines have been discovered quite recently. A Branch United States Mint is established here, which, including the machinery, cost \$100,000. The village contains 2 large hotels, 3 churches, 1 academy, and 1 printing office. The Indian name was *Tau-lau-ne-ca*, which signifies "yellow money." Population in 1850, 1277.

DAHLONEGA, a small post-village of Wapello county, Iowa, on the road from Keokuk to Fort Des Moines.

DAINGERFIELD. See **DANGERFIELD**.

DAIRY, a post-office of Scotland co., Mo.

DAKOTA, a county in the E. S. E. part of Minnesota, contains about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Mississippi, on the N. W. by St. Peter's or Minnesota river, on the S. E. by the Cannon, and intersected by the Vermilion river. The surface is undulating or level, the soil productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. The census of 1850 gives no statistics of this county, except the population, which was 584. Capital, Mendota.

DAKOTA, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wis.

DAKOTA, a village of Fillmore county, Minnesota territory, on the right bank of the Mississippi, 143 miles S. E. from St. Paul.

DAKOTA INDIANS. See **SIoux**.

DALE, a county in the S. E. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by Choctawhatchee river. The surface is uneven; the soil generally sandy and unproductive. Cotton and Indian corn are cultivated. In 1850, Dale county produced 2158 bales of cotton; 182,396 bushels of corn, and 69,408 of sweet potatoes. There were 190 pupils attending public schools. A large portion of the county is covered by forests of pine. Capital, Newton. Population, 6346, of whom 5625 were free, and 721, slaves.

DALE, a post-office of Wyoming co., N. Y.

DALE, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

DALE, a post-office of Spencer co., Ind.

DALESVILLE, a village of Delaware county, Indiana, about 40 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

DALEVILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co. Pa.

DALEVILLE, a post-village in Dale county, Alabama, about 70 miles S. S. E. from Montgomery. It was formerly the county seat.

DALEVILLE, a post-village of Lauderdale county, Mississippi, about 100 miles E. from Jackson.

DALEY'S, a post-office of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

DALLAS, a new county in the peninsula of Florida, formed since the census of 1850 was taken.

DALLAS, a county in the W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 890 square miles. The Alabama river divides the county into two nearly equal parts, and, in passing through it, is joined by the navigable river Cahawba, and by Cedar and Mulberry creeks. The surface is uneven; the soil highly productive and extensively cultivated. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 85,275 bales of cotton; 1,267,011 bushels of corn; 227,298 of sweet potatoes, and 106,525 of oats. The quantity of cotton was the greatest produced in any one county of the United States, except Tuscaloosa county, Alabama; and that of corn greater than in any other of the state, except Greene county. There were 12 grist and saw mills, 2 cotton-gin manufactories, and 4 tanneries. It contained 45 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1773 pupils attending academies and other schools. The surface rock is rotten limestone. The Alabama river is navigable by steamboats through its whole extent. The unfinished railroad connecting the Alabama with the Tennessee river has its terminus at Selma in this county. Dallas county is one of the most populous in the state. The deficiency of water which was formerly felt during the summer months has been supplied by numerous Artesian wells, which vary in depth from 200 to 900 feet. Capital, Cahawba. Population, 29,727, of whom 7469 were free, and 22,258, slaves.

DALLAS, a county situated towards the N. N. E. part of Texas, contains about 950 square miles. It is drained by the forks of Trinity river, two of which unite within it. The soil is mostly productive, and the county is well supplied with water and timber. Indian corn, cotton, wheat, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 44 bales of cotton; 94,870 bushels of corn, and 35,520 pounds of butter. It contained 1 church, 1 newspaper office, and 170 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Dallas. Population, 2743, of whom 2536 were free, and 207, slaves.

DALLAS, a county in the S. W. central part of Arkansas, contains 860 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Washita, and on the E. by Saline river. The surface is nearly level or undulating; the soil is fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 209,940 bushels of corn; 28,797 of peas and beans; 44,749 of sweet potatoes, and 1556 bales of cotton. There were 3 saw mills, 2 tanneries, besides other establishments. It contained 4 churches; 194 pupils attending public schools, and 124 attending academies or other schools. The Washita is navigable by small boats on the border of the county. Capital, Prince-

ton. Population, 6877, of whom 4335 were free, and 2542, slaves.

DALLAS, a new county in the S. W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Niangua river, (an affluent of the Osage,) flowing from S. to N., and also drained by the head streams of the Little Niangua. The surface presents no great elevations, and consists of prairies and forests; the soil is generally good, and particularly adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 187,580 bushels of corn; 8858 of wheat, and 65,795 of oats. There were 375 pupils attending public schools. The streams furnish valuable water-power, and the county is supplied with good springs of limestone water. Dallas county was formed a few years ago out of part of Polk county. Capital, Buffalo. Population, 3648, of whom 3560 were free, and 88, slaves.

DALLAS, a new county in the S. W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed by Racoon river and Beaver creek, affluents of the Des Moines. The soil is stated to be productive. The county is intersected by the State road from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs. Capital, Adell.

DALLAS, a township in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. W. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 904.

DALLAS, a post-office of Marshall co., Va.

DALLAS, a post-village, capital of Gaston county, North Carolina, about 170 miles W. by S. from Raleigh. The county was formed in 1846, from the S. part of Lincoln county.

DALLAS, a post-office of Paulding co., Ga.

DALLAS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Miss.

DALLAS, a small post-village of Madison parish Louisiana, on Bayou Tensas, 15 miles W. from Richmond.

DALLAS, a thriving post-village, capital of Dallas county, Texas, on the Trinity river, just below the mouth of the Elm fork, about 215 miles N. N. E. from Austin City. It is situated in the region known as the "Three forks of the Trinity." It had in 1851, 5 dry-goods stores.

DALLAS, a post-village, capital of Polk county, Arkansas, 170 miles W. S. W. from Little Rock. It is situated in a mountainous region, which is remarkably rich in minerals, including silver, lead, zinc, iron, and stone coal. The population of the county is sparse, and the village has very few dwellings.

DALLAS, a township in Crawford county, Ohio. Population, 406.

DALLAS, a small village of Darke county, Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad.

DALLAS, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

DALLAS, a post-township in the N. W. part of Clinton county, Michigan. Population, 185.

DALLAS, a post-village of Greene county,

Missouri, about 16 miles E. N. E. from Springfield.

DALLAS, a village of Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the West branch of Pekatonica river, a few miles from Mineral Point. It is situated in the vicinity of rich mines of lead and copper, and has an active business. Population, about 500.

DALLAS, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

DALLASBURG, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

DALLASBURG, a post-office of Warren co., O.

DALLAS CITY, a small village of Henderson county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river.

DALLASTOWN, a post-office of York co., Pa.

DALLES, dalz, of the Columbia, a narrow passage in the river, some 50 miles above the Cascades. This channel, which receives the whole volume of the river, is formed by walls of basaltic rock, and is only 58 yards wide in the narrowest place. The word "dalles" (from "dalle," a "slab,") appears to signify "trough," in the language of the French hunters.

DALLES, a post-office of Clackamas co., Ogn.

DALMATIA, a small post-village of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, 40 miles N. from Harrisburg.

DALTON, a post-township of Coos county, New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut river, 90 miles N. by W. from Concord. Population, 751.

DALTON, a post-township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, 146 miles W. from Boston. It has several factories. Population, 1020.

DALTON, formerly CROSS PLAINS, a flourishing post-village, capital of Whitefield county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, 271 miles W. N. W. from Augusta, and 100 miles N. N. W. from Atlanta. Dalton was laid out in 1846, and owes its rapid growth to the construction of the railroad, which was completed about the year 1849. It is also the southern terminus of the E. Tennessee and Georgia railroad, leading to Knoxville, and forming part of the direct route from the Eastern States to those of the South-west. Large quantities of grain, produced in the adjacent counties, are received here and forwarded by railroad. Dalton is environed by mountains of considerable height. Population, estimated at 2000.

DALTON, a post-office of Chickasaw county, Mississippi.

DALTON, a thriving post-village of Wayne county, Ohio, near the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, about 100 miles N. E. from Columbus. Large coalbeds are found in the vicinity. Population, in 1853, about 800.

DALTON, a small village of Wayne county, Indiana, about 60 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

DAMARISCOTTA river, of Lincoln county, in the S. part of Maine, may be considered as an arm of the sea. It is navigable for 16 miles, nearly its whole length, for ships

of any burthen. Ship-building is carried on to some extent on this river, and large quantities of lumber are rafted down it.

DAMARISCOTTA, a township in Lincoln co., Me., contains a bank. Pop. 1328.

DAMARISCOTTA MILLS, a small post-village in Lincoln county, Maine.

DAMASCOVILLE, Ohio. See DAMASCUS.

DAMASCUS, a post-township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river. Population, 1602.

DAMASCUS, a thriving post-village in the above township, is finely situated on the Delaware river, and on the Erie railroad, 178 miles N. E. from Harrisburg, opposite the village of Cocheton. A bridge, 550 feet long, crosses the river at this place. The village contains an academy, and several mills.

DAMASCUS, a small post-village of Montgomery county, Maryland, 70 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

DAMASCUS, a small post-village in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, about 75 miles N. W. from Columbia.

DAMASCUS, a post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, 160 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is on the line between this county and Mahoning. The name of the post-office is Damascoville.

DAMASCUS, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Henry county, Ohio. Population, 233.

DAMASCUS, a post-village in the above township, on the Maumee river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 125 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

DANA, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 65 miles W. of Boston. Population, 842.

DANBOROUGH, or DANVILLE, a small post-village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 4 miles N. from Doylestown.

DANBURG, a small post-village in Wilkes county, Georgia, about 65 miles N. E. from Milledgeville.

DANBURY, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Northern railroad, 39 miles N. W. from Concord. Pop., 934.

DANBURY, a post-town and semi-capital of Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, 18 miles N. N. W. from Bridgeport. It is a pleasant borough, built principally on one street, more than a mile in length, and contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, 1 bank, 1 savings institution, and a printing office, at which a weekly newspaper is issued. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the manufacture of hats. Still river, a branch of the Housatonic, passes through the town, and affords good water-power. Incorporated in 1696. In 1777 it was burned by the British, on which occasion General Wooster, the American commander, was killed. Population of the entire township, 5961.

DANBURY, a post-office of Stokes co., N. C.

DANBURY, a small post-village of Wilkes county, Georgia, 74 miles N. N. E. from Milledgeville.

DANBURY, a township of Ottawa co., Ohio, occupying the N. E. part of the peninsula formed by Sandusky bay. Population, 501.

DANBY, a post-township of Rutland county, Vermont, 70 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1535.

DANBY, a post-township of Tompkins county, New York, 7 miles S. from Ithaca. It is crossed by the Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad. Population, 2411.

DANBY, a post-township in the S. E. extremity of Ionia county, Michigan. Population, 262.

DANBY, a post-office of Du Page co., Ill.

DANBY FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Rutland county, Vermont.

DANCYVILLE, a small post-village of Haywood county, Tennessee, 190 miles W. S. W. from Nashville, has 2 or 3 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

DANDRIDGE, a thriving post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Tennessee, on French Broad river, an affluent of the Holston, at the head of steam navigation, and 30 miles E. from Knoxville. It has an active trade, and contains an academy for both sexes.

DANE, a county in the S. central part of Wisconsin, contains 1235 square miles. The Wisconsin river forms a part of its N. W. boundary; it is also drained by the Sugar and Catfish rivers. The latter is the outlet of the Four Lakes, which lie in a row near the centre of the county, and are connected by short outlets. The largest of these lakes is six miles in length. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height and gentle ascent. The soil is mostly calcareous and fertile. Prairies and oak openings occupy nearly the whole area of the county. In the W. part is an eminence called the Blue mound, which is about 1000 feet high. Wheat, oats, Indian corn, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 347,250 bushels of wheat; 122,290 of Indian corn; 243,601 of oats; 266,214 pounds of butter. It contained 4 churches, 3 newspapers, 2707 pupils attending public schools, and 98 attending academies or other schools. Limestone underlies a large part of the county. The streams afford valuable water-power. The county is intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, not yet finished. This county is one of the most important in the state, as it contains Madison, the capital of Wisconsin. Organized in 1839. Capital, Madison. Population, 16,639.

DANE, a post-township in Dane county, Wisconsin, about 15 miles N. N. W. from Madison. Population, 322.

DANEMORA, New York. See DANNEMORA.

DANEMORA, a village of Darke county, Ohio, about 110 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

DANGERFIELD, or **DAINGERFIELD**, a thriving post-village of Titus county, Texas, about 320 miles N. E. from Austin City. It is pleasantly situated in a rich farming region, and has a large boarding school for girls, and a college. Population, in 1853, about 350.

DANIELS' MILLS, a post-office of Person county, North Carolina.

DANIELSONVILLE, a manufacturing village in Killingly township, Windham county, Connecticut, on the Quinebaug river, about 40 miles E. by N. from Hartford. It contains 5 cotton factories, 1 woollen mill, 1 batting mill, 1 iron foundry, 16 stores, 1 bank, 2 churches, and 1 academy.

DANIELSVILLE, a post-village of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, 90 miles N. from Richmond.

DANIELSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Madison county, Georgia, 87 miles N. from Milledgeville. It contains a court house, jail, a church, and 2 stores.

DANIELSVILLE, a post-office of Dickson county, Tennessee.

DANIELTON, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

DANNEMORA, a post-village in Beekman township, Clinton county, New York, about 150 miles N. from Albany. Population, about 100.

DAN RIVER, of Virginia and North Carolina, rises in Patrick county, of the former state, at the S. E. base of the Blue Ridge, and flowing first S. E., it enters North Carolina, in Surrey county. It then pursues a general easterly direction, near the boundary between the two states, which it crosses no less than five times, and after a tortuous course of about 200 miles, it unites with the Staunton, or Roanoke, at Clarksville, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. It is navigable by batteaus to Danville, Virginia, which is the principal town on its banks. The water-power at Danville is very abundant, but is not yet employed to any great extent. The area drained by this river is estimated at 4000 square miles.

DAN'S FORK, of Black river, Missouri. See **BLACK RIVER**.

DANVILLE, a thriving post-village of Livingston county, New York, on Canaseraga creek, about 40 miles S. from Rochester. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, a bank, and 3 or 4 newspaper offices. The falls of the creek at this place furnish valuable water-power, which is employed in mills and factories of several kinds. Dansville is connected with the Genesee Valley canal by a branch canal about 10 miles long. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

DANVILLE, a township of Steuben county, New York, 44 miles S. from Rochester. Population, 2545.

DANUBE, a post-township of Herkimer county, New York, intersected by the Mohawk river and Erie canal, 70 miles W. N. W. from Albany. Population, 1730.

DANVERS, a post-township of Essex county, Massachusetts, 15 miles N. by E. from Boston. It contains 10 churches, 15 schools, 2 banks, and numerous manufactories, among which are 30 of leather and 20 of boots and shoes. Hands employed in all branches, about 1200; Capital, \$1,000,000. The principal village may be regarded as a suburb of Salem. Population, 8109.

DANVERSPORT, a post-office of Essex county, Massachusetts.

DANVILLE, a post-township of Cumberland county, Maine, 30 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1636.

DANVILLE, a post-township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 25 miles S. S. E. from Concord. Population, 614.

DANVILLE, a post-village of Caledonia county, Vermont, 20 miles E. N. E. from Montpelier, contains a bank and a newspaper office. Population of the township, 2577.

DANVILLE, a post-village of Warren county, New Jersey, about 12 miles N. E. from Belvidere, contains a Presbyterian church.

DANVILLE, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. See **DANBOROUGH**.

DANVILLE, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Montour county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the N. Branch of the Susquehanna river, about 12 miles above Sunbury, and 67 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg. It is a place of great activity, and is especially noted for the manufacture of iron. By its position on the N. Branch canal, in the vicinity of rich and inexhaustible mines of iron ore and anthracite coal, Danville possesses great advantages for this branch of industry. The celebrated Montour's Ridge, which extends 21 miles along the river, in the immediate vicinity of this town, abounds in excellent iron ore and limestone, which is used as a flux in the process of smelting. Since the anthracite coal has been used as a fuel in the iron furnaces, the prosperity of the region in which these three substances are abundant, has received a rapid development: 5 blast furnaces, 3 rolling mills, and several foundries are kept in constant operation. The town contains a bank, and an academy. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The Montour Iron Works for the manufacture of railroad iron are among the most extensive establishments of the kind in the United States. A bridge connects the opposite banks of the river at this place. Danville was settled about 1780; the seat of justice was established here from 1813 to 1845, when it was removed to Bloomsburg by the vote of the citizens, and the county of Montour was formed. Population in 1850, 3302.

DANVILLE, the principal village of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on the Dan river, 5 miles from the North Carolina line, and 168 miles W. S. W. from Richmond. The town is pleasantly situated on high ground, near the

head of navigation, and is a place of active business. It is surrounded by a fertile farming region, which abounds in stone coal, iron ore and limestone. The canal which has been constructed around the falls at this place affords abundant water-power. A railroad is extending from Richmond to Danville. The village has 4 or 5 churches, 3 academies, 2 banks, and several iron foundries and mills. Population in 1850, 1514.

DANVILLE, a post-village of Sumter county, Georgia, on Flint river, 75 miles S. E. from Columbus. Population, about 250.

DANVILLE, a post-office of Morgan county, Alabama.

DANVILLE, a post-office of Tishemingo county, Mississippi.

DANVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery county, Texas, 15 miles N. from Montgomery, the county seat.

DANVILLE, a small village of Pope county, Arkansas.

DANVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Yell county, Arkansas, on the Petit Jean river, about 80 miles W. N. W. from Little Rock.

DANVILLE, a post-town, capital of Boyle county, Kentucky, 42 miles S. from Frankfort, is situated in one of the most fertile and highly improved parts of the state. Macadamized roads extend from this village in seven directions. A railroad 35 miles long is in course of construction from Danville to Lexington, and another is projected from this place to Nashville. Centre college, in this town, has about 200 students and a library of 5500 volumes. The State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which is established here, has about 67 pupils: the building is a fine specimen of the Doric style. Danville also contains a handsome court house, a bank, and several mills and factories. It was the capital of the state for several years previous to 1792. Population in 1850, 2150.

DANVILLE, a small village of Highland county, Ohio, 7 miles S. W. from Hillsborough.

DANVILLE, a post-village of Knox county, Ohio, about 60 miles N. E. from Columbus, is surrounded by a rich farming district. Population, near 400.

DANVILLE, a small village of Madison county, Ohio, a few miles S. from London.

DANVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hendricks county, Indiana, 20 miles W. from Indianapolis. It has a plank-road leading to Indianapolis and the Wabash river, and contains a county seminary, and about 1000 inhabitants.

DANVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Vermilion county, Illinois, on the Vermilion river, 125 miles E. from Springfield. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, having a prairie on the S. and a heavy growth of timber on the other sides. The river furnishes excellent water-power: stone coal and timber abound in the vicinity. Danville con-

tains 3 or 4 churches, a United States land-office, and 2 newspaper offices.

DANVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Montgomery county, Missouri, 44 miles in a straight line E. N. E. from Jefferson City.

DANVILLE, a small post-village of Des Moines county, Iowa, about 14 miles W. by N. from Burlington.

DAN WEBSTER, a post-office of Henry county, Indiana, 52 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

D'ARBONNE, a post-office of Union par., La.

D'ARBONNE, a bayou of Louisiana, is formed by three branches called the South fork, Middle Fork, and Corneille creek, which unite in Union parish. Flowing thence S. E. it falls into the Washita about 6 miles above Monroe. Steamboats ascend 60 miles from its mouth. The S. fork rises in Claiborne parish, and flows nearly eastward. The Middle fork rises near the N. border of Claiborne parish, and its direction is E. S. E. Corneille creek, or Corney's creek, rises in Union county, Arkansas, and flowing S. E. into Louisiana, unites with the main stream a few miles W. from Farmersville.

DARBY, a post-township in the E. part of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, drained by Darby creek. Population, 1310.

DARBY, a pleasant post-village in the above township, on Darby creek, at the head of tide-water, 7 miles S. W. from Philadelphia, is one of the oldest settlements in Pennsylvania. It has not increased as rapidly as most of the towns in this state, though situated in a rich and populous neighbourhood.

DARBY, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

DARBY, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Madison county, Ohio. Population, 551.

DARBY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Pickaway county, Ohio. Population, 1166.

DARBY, a township in Union county, Ohio, about 22 miles N. W. from Columbus. Population, 881.

DARBY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Delaware river, about 8 miles below Philadelphia.

DARBY CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Logan county, flows south-eastward, and enters the Scioto river, near Circleville.

DARBY CREEK, a post-office of Madison co. O.

DARBY PLAINS, a post-office of Union co., O.

DARBY'S, a post-village of Columbia county, Georgia, 94 miles E. N. E. from Milledgeville.

DARBYVILLE, a post-village on Darby creek, in Pickaway county, Ohio, 40 miles S. from Columbus.

DARDANELLE, a small village of Pope county, Arkansas, on Arkansas river, about 14 miles S. from Dover.

DARDANELLE, a post-village of Yell county, Arkansas, 72 miles N. W. from Little Rock.

DARDANELES, a post-office of Jackson county, Oregon.

DARDENNE, a small village in St. Charles

county, Missouri, about 35 miles W. by N. from St. Louis.

DARDENNE CREEK, of St. Charles county, Missouri, enters the Mississippi river above the mouth of Illinois river. It is a fine mill stream.

DARBTOWN, a small village of Salem county, New Jersey, on Salem creek, about 25 miles S. S. W. from Camden.

DARIEN, a post-township of Fairfield co., Ct., on the New York and New Haven railroad, 35 miles S. W. from New Haven. Pop., 1454.

DARIEN, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Genesee county, New York, intersected by the Buffalo and New York railroad, 25 miles E. from Buffalo. Population, 2084.

DARIEN, a small village on the S. E. border of Hancock county, Georgia, a few miles E. from Milledgeville.

DARIEN, a port of entry, and capital of McIntosh county, Georgia, on the left bank of the Altamaha river, 12 miles from the sea, and 60 miles S. W. from Savannah. The situation is not healthy. It had formerly an extensive trade in produce, a portion of which has been diverted to another market by the construction of the Central railroad. Large quantities of pine lumber are received here by the river. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, was 306 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons registered, and 859 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed. The foreign arrivals for the year were only 3—tons, 724; and the clearances for foreign ports, 6—tons, 1359. The town contains 5 churches, 1 academy, and 12 stores. Population, about 550.

DARIEN (or DOBAY) LIGHT, on the S. point of Sapelo island, E. of McIntosh county, Georgia, is 74 feet above the level of the sea, and revolves once in five minutes. Lat. 31° 33' N., lon. 81° 15' W.

DARIEN, a post-township in Walworth county, Wisconsin, about 55 miles S. W. from Milwaukee. Population, 1013.

DARIEN, a post-village in the above township, on the plank-road from Racine to Janesville, 18 miles E. by S. from the latter.

DARIEN CENTRE, a small post-village in Darien township, Genesee county, New York, on the Elmira and Buffalo railroad, about 250 miles W. by N. from Albany.

DARIEN CITY, a small village in Darien township, Genesee county, New York, on the Elmira and Buffalo railroad.

DARIEN DEPÔT, a post-office of Fairfield county, Connecticut.

DARK, a post-office of Perry co., Arkansas.

DARK CORNER, a post-village of Campbell county, Georgia.

DARK CORNER, a post-office of De Soto county, Mississippi.

DARKE, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 609 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Greenville, Stillwater, and Franklin creeks.

The surface is mostly level, and consists partly of small prairies; the soil is good, and well timbered with sugar-maple, hickory, beech, ash, and walnut. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 590,077 bushels of corn; 132,594 of wheat; 115,095 of oats; 11,519 tons of hay, and 390,443 lbs. of butter. It contained 30 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. There were 7585 pupils attending public schools. The Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad passes through the county, and the Greenville and Miami railroad extends from Dayton to Greenville, the county seat. Organized in 1809, and named in honour of General William Darke, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Population, 20,274.

DARKE, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

DARKSVILLE, a post-village of Berkeley county, Virginia, on Sulphur Spring creek, 165 miles N. by W. from Richmond, contains 1 church and a few stores.

DARLINGSVILLE, a small village of Pike county, Pennsylvania.

DARLINGTON, a district in the N. E. part of South Carolina, has an area of 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Great Pedee, on the S. W. by Lynche's creek, and intersected by Black creek. The surface is undulating rather than hilly, and partly covered with forests of pine. The soil along the streams is fertile, and that of the uplands sandy and light. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 13,005 bales of cotton; 471,357 bushels of corn; 61,916 of oats, and 119,283 of sweet potatoes. There were 14 grist and saw mills, 1 cotton factory, and 3 tanneries. It contained 26 churches, 620 pupils attending public schools, and 46 pupils attending an academy. The district is intersected by the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, lately constructed. Capital, Darlington. Population, 16,830, of whom 6789 were free, and 10,041, slaves.

DARLINGTON, a post-township, forming the N. W. extremity of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1160.

DARLINGTON, a post-borough in the above township, on Little Beaver creek, about 39 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

DARLINGTON, a post-village of Harford county, Maryland, 32 miles N. E. from Baltimore, has 2 churches, and an academy.

DARLINGTON, a post-village, capital of Darlington district, South Carolina, 78 miles E. S. E. from Columbia. It contains a court house, jail, several churches, and stores.

DARLINGTON, a small post-village in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, about 75 miles N. E. from Baton Rouge.

DARLINGTON, a pleasant post-village of Montgomery county, Indiana, on Sugar creek, 8 miles E. N. E. from Crawfordsville.

DARLINGTON, a post-office of Lafayette county, Wisconsin.

DARLINGTON HEIGHTS, a post-office of Prince Edward county, Virginia.

D'ARLON, a village of Gibson county, Indiana, on the Evansville and Illinois railroad, about 20 miles N. from Evansville.

DARNESTOWN, a post-village of Montgomery county, Maryland, near the left bank of the Potomac, 55 miles W. by N. from Annapolis.

DARTTOWN, a small post-village in Butler county, Ohio, about 30 miles N. by W. from Cincinnati.

DART, a post-office of Perry co., Arkansas.

DARTFORD, a thriving post-village of Marquette county, Wisconsin, on the outlet of Green lake, 65 miles N. N. E. from Madison. It has (1853) 1 or 2 churches, 5 stores, 4 mills, and about 400 inhabitants.

DARTMOUTH, a post-township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, on the north side of Buzzard's bay, 50 miles S. by E. from Boston. Population, 3868.

DARVILLE, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va.

DARWIN, a post-township in Clarke county, Illinois. Population, 1343.

DARWIN, a thriving post-village, capital of Clark county, Illinois, on the Wabash river, about 20 miles below Terre Haute, and 133 miles E. S. E. from Springfield.

DARYSAW, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

DAUCHITE, also written **DORCHEAT**, a bayou of Arkansas and Louisiana. Rising in the S. W. part of the former state, it flows southward into Louisiana, and forms the W. boundary of Claiborne parish until it falls into Lake Bistineau, about 8 miles S. W. from Minden. Steamboats navigate the lower part of this bayou.

DAUPHIN, a county in the S. E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 530 square miles. Susquehanna river forms its entire boundary on the W. and S. W., Mahantango creek washes its northern border, and the county is traversed by Swatara river, and by Wiconisco, Powell's, Clark's, and Paxton creeks. The surface is mostly occupied by parallel mountain ridges and intervening valleys, the general direction of which is N. E. and S. W. The Kittatinny, or Blue mountain, raises its crest across the middle of the county; the ridges which traverse the N. W. part bear the local names of Second, Third, Peter's, Berry's, and Mahantango mountains. South mountain extends along the S. border of the county. The soil has almost every variety; the valley in the southern part is of limestone formation, and is extremely fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 340,755 bushels of corn; 308,879 of wheat; 370,027 of oats; 115,827 of potatoes; 27,814 tons of hay, and 575,668 lbs. of butter. There were 37 flour and grist mills, 2 coal mines, 8 manufactories of agricultural implements, 4 iron

furnaces, 2 foundries, 2 forges, 1 rolling mill, 1 powder mill, 5 woollen factories, and 15 tanneries. It contained 84 churches, and 7 newspaper offices. There were 6333 pupils attending public schools, and 36 attending academies or other schools. Extensive mines of anthracite coal are worked in the N. part of the county. Iron is also found. The Susquehanna canal extends along the W. border of the county, and the Union canal passes through the S. part. It is traversed by the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad, and by another, not yet finished, connecting Harrisburg with Reading. The county was organized in 1785, and named as a compliment to the Dauphin of France, afterwards called Louis XVII. Harrisburg is the county seat and capital of the state.

DAUPHIN, a thriving post-borough of Middle Paxton township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river and the Pennsylvania canal, 10 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg. Stony creek enters the river at this point. Population, 650.

DAVENPORT, a post-township of Delaware county, New York, 13 miles N. from Delhi. Population, 2305.

DAVENPORT, a flourishing city, capital of Scott county, Iowa, is finely situated on the Mississippi river, at the foot of the upper rapids, opposite the town of Rock Island, 330 miles above St. Louis, and 60 miles E. from Iowa City. It has advantages which indicate that it will continue to grow in extent and importance. Its prosperity is increased by the certainty of a connection with the East by means of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, commenced in 1851. Another railroad is projected from this point to the Missouri river. During low water the navigation is obstructed by the rapids, which extend 20 miles above this place. The project of bridging the "great river" at this point is exciting considerable attention. Two or three newspapers are published here. Stone coal is so abundant and cheap in the vicinity, that steam-power is chiefly used for manufacturing purposes. Davenport is built at the foot of a bluff, which rises gradually from the river, with a chain of rounded hills in the background. The scenery around the town is scarcely surpassed by any on the river. It was first settled in 1837, and is now incorporated as a city. Population in 1853, estimated at 4500.

DAVENPORT CENTRE, a post-office of Delaware county, New York.

DAVENPORT CENTRE, (village,) New York. See **CENTRE**.

DAVIDSBOROUGH, a post-office of Washington county, Georgia.

DAVIDSBURG, a small village of Blair county, Pennsylvania, on the Central railroad, 125 miles W. from Harrisburg.

DAVIDSON, a county in the west central part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at

630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Yadkin river, and intersected by Abbott's and other creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, the soil of which is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 82,424 bushels of wheat; 507,961 of corn; 174,085 of oats, and 932½ bales of cotton. There were 5 saw mills, and 4 tanneries. It contained 41 churches. Gold has been found near the south border. It also contains valuable mines of lead and silver. The route of the Central railroad (not finished) passes through the county. Capital, Lexington. Formed in 1822 from Rowan county, and named in honor of General William Davidson, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Population, 15,320; of whom 12,328 were free, and 2992, slaves.

DAVIDSON, a county in the north central part of Middle Tennessee, has an area estimated at 750 square miles. It is traversed by Cumberland river, dividing it into nearly equal parts; and also drained by Harpeth and Stone's rivers. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is fertile, well watered, and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,598,463 bushels of corn; 162,315 of oats; 108,351 of sweet potatoes; 1277 bales of cotton; 261,304 pounds of butter, and 38,322 of wool. It contained 61 churches, 14 newspaper offices; 742 pupils attending public schools, and 751 attending academies or other schools. Fine limestone is abundant in the county. Steamboats navigate the Cumberland river in this part of its course. Eight good turnpike-roads, extending to distant parts of the state, meet in this county, at the city of Nashville, the county seat and capital of Tennessee. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad also terminates at the same place. Davidson county is the most populous in the state. Population, 38,881, of whom 24,706 were free, and 14,175, slaves.

DAVIDSON, a post-township on the south border of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. Population, 536.

DAVIDSON, a post-village in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 135 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

DAVIDSON, a post-office of Harrison county, Indiana, about 105 miles S. from Indianapolis.

DAVIDSON CENTRE, a post-office of Genesee county, Michigan.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, a post-village in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

DAVIDSON'S CREEK, of Burleson county, Texas, flows south-eastward into Yegua creek.

DAVIDSON'S RIVER, a post-office of Henderon county, North Carolina, 289 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

DAVIDSONVILLE, a small post-village in Anne Arundel county, Maryland.

DAVIDSVILLE, a post-village of Somerset

county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles N. by E. from Somerset.

DAVIE, a county in the west central part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 250 square miles. It is watered by the Yadkin river and Hunting creek. The surface is elevated and uneven. Wheat, maize, and oats are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 29,076 bushels of wheat; 301,010 of corn, and 79,029 of oats. It contained 19 churches, 18 distilleries, and 4 tanneries. Formed in 1836, and named in honor of General William R. Davie. Capital, Mocksville. Population, 7866; of whom 5695 were free, and 2171, slaves.

DAVIESS, a county in the north-west part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, contains an area estimated at 550 square miles. The Ohio river washes its northern border, and the Green river, navigable for steamboats, bounds it on the S. and W. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Corn, tobacco, hemp, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 739,860 bushels of corn; 21,953 of wheat; 81,301 of oats; 3,426,633 lbs. of tobacco; 20,319 of wool, and 14,217 of flax. It contained 27 churches; and 215 pupils attending academies or other schools. Extensive beds of coals are found. Daviess' county was formed in 1815, and named in honor of Colonel Joseph H. Daviess, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Owenborough. Population, 12,361; of whom 9472 were free, and 2889, slaves.

DAVIESS, a county towards the south-west part of Indiana, has an area of 423 square miles. The East fork and West fork of White river respectively form its boundaries on the S. and W., and unite at the south-west extremity of the county. The surface is mostly level or undulating; the soil varies from sandy to clayey, and is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 643,685 bushels of corn; 30,200 of wheat; 59,944 of oats, and 3938 tons of hay. It contained 17 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1124 pupils attending public schools. Extensive beds of bituminous coal are found in the county. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal; and White river and its branches are navigable in high water. Organized in 1817. Capital, Washington. Population, 10,352.

DAVIESS, a county in the north-west part of Missouri, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand river, which flows in a S. E. direction, receiving in its passage the Cypress, Big, and Honey creeks. The surface is slightly undulating, the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 212,536 bushels of corn; 19,168 of wheat; 45,936 of oats, and 742 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches, and 300 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Gallatiu.

Population, 5298; of whom 5057 were free, and 241, slaves.

DAVIS, a county in the S. S. E. of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 480 square miles. It is intersected by Fox river and Soap creek, and drained also by the sources of the Wyaconda and Fabius rivers, which flow south-eastward. The surface is rolling, the soil rich and well watered, but mostly destitute of timber. Indian corn, butter, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 431,207 bushels of Indian corn; 60,168 of oats; 17,445 pounds of wool, and 80,385 of butter. The population is increasing rapidly. Named in honor of Garrett Davis, former member of Congress from Kentucky. Capital, Bloomfield. Population, 7264.

DAVIS, a county of Utah, on the E. side of Great Salt Lake: area, above 1000 square miles. In 1850 it yielded 17,675 bushels of wheat, and 16,033 pounds of butter. Capital, Farmington. Population, 1134.

DAVISBOROUGH, a village of Washington county, Georgia, on the Central railroad, 122 miles N. W. from Savannah.

DAVIS' CREEK, flows into Current river from the right at Van Buren, in Ripley co., Mo.

DAVIS' CREEK, a post-office of Fayette county, Alabama.

DAVIS' CREEK, a post-office of Dubois county, Indiana.

DAVIS' CREEK, a post-office of Washington county, Iowa.

DAVIS' MILLS, a post-village of Bedford county, Virginia, 130 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

DAVIS' MILLS, a village in Barnwell district, South Carolina, about 60 miles S. W. from Columbia.

DAVIS' MILLS, a small village of Bedford county, Tennessee.

DAVISONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Jasper county, Indiana, on the Iroquois river, about 100 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis.

DAVISON, a post-township in Genesee county, Michigan. Population, 376.

DAVIS' SPRING, a post-office of Robeson county, North Carolina, 73 miles S. S. W. from Raleigh.

DAVIS' STORE, a post-office of Bedford county, Virginia.

DAVISTON, a post-village of Talbot county, Georgia, about 42 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

DAVISTON, a small post-village in Clay county, Indiana, about 60 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

DAVISTOWN, a post-village of Greene county, Pennsylvania, about 220 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg, contains about 20 houses.

DAVISVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Rhode Island.

DAVISVILLE, a small post-village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles S. S. E. from Doylestown.

DAVISVILLE, a post-office of Jasper county, Mississippi.

DAWKIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Jackson county, Ohio.

DAWN, a post-office of Livingston co., Mo.

DAWSON, a post-village of Habersham county, Georgia, 125 miles N. from Milledgeville

DAWSONBURG, a post-office of Fremont county, Iowa.

DAWSON'S, a post-office of Alleghany county, Maryland.

DAWSONVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery county, Maryland, about 60 miles W. by N. from Annapolis.

DAWSONVILLE, a post-office of Greene county, Virginia.

DAY, a post-township of Saratoga county, New York, 50 miles N. by W. from Albany.

DAYANVILLE, a small village of Lewis county, New York, 140 miles N. W. from Albany.

DAY BOOK, a post-office of Yancey co., N. C.

DAY'S STORE, a post-office, of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

DAY'S STORE, a post-office of Hopkins county, Kentucky.

DAYSVILLE, a post-office of Todd co., Ky.

DAYSVILLE, a post-village of Ogle county, Illinois, on Rock river, 174 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

DAYTON, a township in Aroostook county, Maine. Population, 49.

DAYTON, a post-village of Dayton township, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 447 miles from New York city. Population of the township, 1448.

DAYTON, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

DAYTON, a pleasant and flourishing post-village of Marengo county, Alabama, 76 miles S. from Tuscaloosa. It owes its growth and prosperity to the salubrity of the situation and its proximity to a fertile cotton-growing region, known as the "Canebrake." Many wealthy planters, who own estates in the vicinity, have fixed their residences in this place, for the benefit of good society and good schools. Several churches and flourishing seminaries have in consequence been established here, and the village is rather eligible as a retreat from business than as a place of trade.

DAYTON, a flourishing city, capital of Montgomery county, Ohio, is situated on the left or E. bank of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Mad river, and on the line of the Miami canal, 52 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati, 67 miles W. by S. from Columbus, and 460 miles from Washington. Lat. 39° 44' N. ; lon. 84° 11' W. This is the fourth city of Ohio in respect to population and wealth, and surpasses all other Western towns of equal size in the variety and extent of its manufactures. It is the terminus of six railway lines, viz. the Mad River and Lake Erie, the Dayton and Cincinnati, the Dayton and Western, the Greenville and Miami, the Dayton and Xenia,

and the Dayton and Michigan, leading to Toledo. All of these are completed except the last. A continuous line of railroad is under contract from the Ohio river at Wheeling, to the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, on which Dayton is one of the principal points. Nine Macadamized or hard gravelled roads radiate in all directions from Dayton, with an aggregate length of more than 250 miles. The town is laid out with streets 100 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. The public buildings are remarkably splendid, and excellent taste is displayed in the construction of the private residences, and in the embellishment of the adjoining grounds. The county court house, built of compact, white marble, quarried in the vicinity, is perhaps the most elegant edifice of its class in the Western States. The style of architecture is that of the Parthenon, with slight modifications. The dimensions are 127 feet in length, by 62 in breadth. It cost about \$100,000. Dayton contains about 15 churches, a public library, 3 banks, 2 market houses, 6 well-organized free schools, and the Cooper Female Academy, a large and flourishing institution, and 7 or 8 newspaper offices. The streets, stores, and public buildings are lighted with gas. Quarries of excellent limestone are worked in the vicinity, and furnish material for the finest buildings of Cincinnati. The abundant water-power which Dayton possesses is one of the chief elements of its prosperity. In 1845 an hydraulic canal was made, by which the water of Mad river is brought through the city. It is the seat of extensive manufactories of railroad cars, of wrapping and printing paper, and of stoves and hollow ware. The annual products of these three branches are valued at \$500,000. It also contains several cotton factories, woollen factories, oil mills, and flouring mills. Dayton was first settled in 1796, and incorporated in 1805. In 1829 the Miami canal was opened from Cincinnati to this point, from which event its prosperity may be dated. It contained in 1830, 2954 inhabitants; in 1840, 6067; in 1850, 10,976, and according to the census just taken, (in 1853,) 16,562.

DAYTON, a post-office of Berrien county, Michigan.

DAYTON, a pleasant post-village of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, 10 miles S. E. from Lafayette. It is situated on the border of a prairie, and has valuable water-power in the vicinity. Population, about 500.

DAYTON, a village of Adams county, Illinois, about 55 miles W. by N. from Springfield.

DAYTON, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

DAYTON, a village of Fremont county, Iowa, 245 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

DAYTON, a post-office of Yam Hill co., Ogn.

DAYTON BAYOU, a small village of Desha county, Arkansas.

DEAD FALL, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

DEAD LAKE, in the S. W. part of Franklin county, New York. Length, about 5 miles.

DEAD RIVER rises in Franklin county, in the N. W. part of Maine, and falls into Kennebec river, about 20 miles below Moosehead lake. This important affluent of the Kennebec flows through a very fertile and well-wooded part of the state.

DEAD RIVER rises in the N. E. part of New Hampshire, in Coos county, and falls into the Margalloway river:

DEAD RIVER, a post-office of Somerset county, Maine.

DEAD STREAM, Maine, joins the Penobscot at Orono.

DEAL, a small village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 3 miles S. from Long Branch, and 1 mile from the sea.

DEAL'S MILLS, a post-office of Caldwell county, North Carolina.

DEAMONDS, a district in De Kalb county, Georgia. Population, 617.

DEANFIELD, a township of Hancock county, Maine, 80 miles N. E. of Augusta.

DEAN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

DEANSVILLE, a post-village of Oneida county, New York, on the Chenango canal, about 15 miles S. W. from Utica.

DEARBORN, a county in the S. E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 291 square miles. It is drained by the Whitewater river, and the Ohio touches its S. E. corner. The surface is diversified, some parts being nearly level and others hilly; the soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, pork, cattle, and sheep are the principal articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 928,491 bushels of corn; 70,506 of wheat; 94,108 of oats, and 13,889½ tons of hay. It contained 47 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 7461 pupils attending public schools, and 35 attending an academy. The principal rock of the county is limestone of the lower Silurian group. The county is intersected by the Whitewater canal, and the railroad extending from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis. Population, 20,166.

DEARBORN, a township of Kennebec county, Maine, 20 miles N. of Augusta.

DEARBORN, a township in the central part of Wayne county, Michigan. Population, 1385.

DEARBORN'S RIVER, the first tributary of any importance which the Missouri receives after the junction of its three head branches. It rises in the Rocky mountains, and flowing S. E., unites with the Missouri, about 130 miles above the Great falls. Length, about 150 miles.

DEARBORNVILLE, a thriving post-village of Dearborn township, Wayne county, Michigan, on the S. branch of the Rouge river, and on the Central railroad, 10 miles W. from Detroit. The United States arsenal at this place comprehends 11 brick buildings, arranged around a square, whose side is 360

feet. The main building is 120 feet long by 30 feet deep, and is 3 stories high. The several buildings are connected by a strong wall, 12 feet in height.

DEARDORFF'S MILLS, a post-office of Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

DEARMAN'S, a post-village, landing, and railroad station, of Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson river and railroad, opposite Piermont. It has a ferry across the river.

DEATESVILLE, a post-office of Nelson county, Kentucky.

DEATONSVILLE, a post-village of Amelia county, Virginia, 52 miles S. W. from Richmond.

DEAVERTOWN, a post-village of Morgan county, Ohio, 16 miles S. from Zanesville.

DECATUR, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of 1062 square miles. It is intersected by the Flint river, and bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee, and also drained by Spring creek. The surface is somewhat uneven, the soil generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and sugar-cane are the staples. In 1850 it produced 5308 bales of cotton; 275,497 bushels of corn; 105,889 of sweet potatoes, and 65 hogsheads of sugar. It contained 10 churches, 2 tanneries, and 1 tobacco factory. Both of the rivers above mentioned are navigable by steamboats. Named in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur. Capital, Bainbridge. Population, 8262, of whom 4623 were free, and 3639, slaves.

DECATUR, a county in the W. central part of Tennessee, has an area of 325 square miles. The Tennessee river forms its entire E. boundary, and Beech river flows through it. The surface presents no great inequalities; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 261,790 bushels of corn; 43,555 of oats; 66,180 pounds of tobacco, and 52,211 of butter. It contained 15 churches; 1058 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies or other schools. Decatur county was formed in 1846, out of the W. part of Perry county. Capital, Decaturville. Population, 6003, of whom 5280 were free, and 723, slaves.

DECATUR, a county in the S. E. part of Indiana, contains 372 square miles. It is drained by Laughery, Clifty, and Sand creeks. The surface is nearly level, or gently undulating; the soil is mostly a rich loam, based on limestone. The exports consist of wheat, pork, cattle, and horses. In 1850 this county produced 1,050,217 bushels of corn; 88,493 of wheat; 47,778 of oats, and 5537 tons of hay. It contained 46 churches, and 1 newspaper office. There were 3721 pupils attending public schools and 65 attending an academy. The county is intersected by the Michigan plank-road, extending from the

Ohio river to Lake Michigan, and it is connected by railroad with the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg. Organized in 1821. Capital, Greensburg. Population, 15,107.

DECATUR, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 528 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Weldon river, and by the Crooked fork of Grand river. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. The prairies of this county are separated by numerous groves of hard timber distributed along the water-courses. Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 33,420 bushels of Indian corn; 4040 of oats; 1415 pounds of wool, and 8246 pounds of butter. A company of Hungarian refugees, about 300 in number, under Governor Ujhazy, have formed a settlement in this county, at New Buda. County seat not yet located. Population, 965.

DECATUR, a post-township of Otsego county, New York, 60 miles W. from Albany. Population, 927.

DECATUR, a township of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles S. E. from Clearfield. Population, 445.

DECATUR, a post-township in the E. part of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, 42 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 990.

DECATUR, a handsome and thriving post-village, capital of De Kalb county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 165 miles W. from Augusta. The situation is reputed to be one of the most healthful, beautiful, and agreeable that can be found on any of the great thoroughfares of the South. It contains 2 seminaries. About 6 miles E. is the famous Stone mountain, which is visited every year by thousands of admiring spectators. Population, in 1850, 744. See STONE MOUNTAIN.

DECATUR, a thriving post-village of Morgan county, Alabama, on the left bank of Tennessee river, 30 miles W. S. W. from Huntsville. It is the eastern terminus of the Tusculumbia and Decatur railroad, 44 miles long.

DECATUR, a small post-village, capital of Newton county, Mississippi, 76 miles E. by N. from Jackson.

DECATUR, a post-village, capital of Meigs county, Tennessee, about 140 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

DECATUR, a post-village of Brown county, Ohio, about 100 miles S. by W. from Columbus, has about 200 inhabitants.

DECATUR, a township in the N. W. part of Lawrence county, Ohio. Population, 1052.

DECATUR, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Washington county, Ohio. Population, 807.

DECATUR, a post-township in the S. part of Van Buren county, Michigan. Population, 386

DECATUR, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Central railroad, 168 miles W. from Detroit, 12 miles S. S. W. from Pawpaw, the county seat, and about 25 miles

E. from Lake Michigan. It is situated in a rich farming district, which is settling rapidly.

DECATUR, a township of Adams county, Indiana. Population, 231.

DECATUR, a post-village, capital of Adams county, Indiana, on the St. Mary's river, 24 miles S. S. E. from Fort Wayne, was settled in 1837. Plank-roads extend in several directions from this village. Population, 231.

DECATUR, a township in Marion county, Indiana. Population, 1008.

DECATUR, a flourishing post-village, capital of Macon county, Illinois, is situated 1 mile N. from Sangamon river, and 40 miles E. from Springfield. The Central railroad and Northern Cross railroad intersect each other at this point. It is surrounded by an excellent agricultural district, and is rapidly advancing in population and business. Besides the county buildings, it contains several churches and stores. Laid out in 1829. Population in 1853, about 1000.

DECATUR, a post-office of Decatur county, Iowa.

DECATUR, a thriving post-village in Decatur township, Green county, Wisconsin, is pleasantly situated on Sugar river, 87 miles W. S. W. from Milwaukee. Sugar river is a fine durable stream, affording extensive water-power, which has been improved by the erection of mills. Lead and limestone are abundant here. Population, from 300 to 400.

DECATURVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Decatur county, Tennessee, 110 miles W. S. W. from Nashville. It became the county seat in 1846, when the county was organized. Population, about 350.

DECATURVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Ohio.

DE CHIEN BAYOU, in the W. part of Kentucky, flows westward through the S. part of Hickman county, into the Mississippi river.

DECKER, a post-office of Franklin county, Tennessee.

DECKER'S CREEK, a post-office of Preston county, Virginia.

DECKER'S FERRY, a post-office of Knox county, Indiana.

DECKERTOWN, a thriving post-village of Wantage township, Sussex county, New Jersey, on Deep Clove creek, 13 miles N. N. E. from Newton. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and contains 2 or 3 churches, an academy, a bank, and mills of various kinds. Population estimated at 600.

DECORAH, a small post-village, capital of Winnishiek county, Iowa, on the Upper Iowa river, 33 miles W. from the Mississippi river at Columbus, which is the nearest landing-place. The river furnishes water-power.

DECORRA, a post-office of Benton county, Minnesota territory.

DEDHAM, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine, 10 miles S. E. of Bangor, intersected by Union river. Population, 546.

DEDHAM, a post-township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, on the south side of Charles river. Population, 4447.

DEDHAM, a post-village, capital of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, is situated in the above township, on Charles river, 12 miles S. W. of Boston; connected with the Boston and Providence railroad by a branch railroad about 2 miles in length. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a number of handsome dwellings, 2 newspaper offices, and a bank.

DEDHAM, a post-office of Weakley co., Tenn.

DEED'S CREEK, a post-office of Kosciusko county, Indiana.

DEEDSVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson county, Iowa, on Skunk river, about 40 miles N. W. from Burlington.

DEEM, a post-office of Owen co., Indiana.

DEEP CLOVE CREEK, of Sussex county, New Jersey, rises at the S. E. base of the Blue mountain, and enters the Wallkill river a little below Deckertown.

DEEP CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Tar river a few miles above Tarborough.

DEEP CREEK, of Anderson district, South Carolina, enters Kiowee river a few miles from its mouth.

DEEP CREEK, a post-village of Norfolk county, Virginia, at the northern terminus of the Dismal Swamp canal, 10 miles S. from Norfolk. It has an active trade in shingles, which are procured from the Dismal Swamp, and shipped by schooners to the Northern cities.

DEEP CUT, a village of Allen county, Ohio, on the Miami canal, 100 miles N. W. of Columbus.

DEEP CUT, a small village of Auglaize county, Ohio.

DEEP CUT, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

DEEP RIVER, a branch of Cape Fear river, in the central part of North Carolina. Rising near the west border of Guilford county, it flows first south-eastward, through Randolph county, and then nearly eastward, until it unites with Haw river, at Haywood, in Chatham county. Its length probably exceeds 100 miles. It flows through a hilly and fertile country, and affords abundant motive-power. The river has lately been rendered navigable from its mouth to the inexhaustible beds of anthracite and bituminous coal which have been opened along its banks in Chatham county. The aboriginal name is *Sapponah*.

DEEP RIVER, of Indiana, flows into the Calumet, in Lake county.

DEEP RIVER, a post-village of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, at the confluence of a small creek, 30 miles E. by N. from New Haven. It contains 2 or 3 churches, several stores, and a bank.

DEEP RIVER, a post-office of Guilford county, North Carolina.

DEEP RIVER, a post-office of Lake co., Ind.

DEEP RIVER, a post-office of Poweshiek county, Iowa.

DEEP WATER, a post-office of Marshall county, Mississippi.

DEEP WATER, a small post-village of Henry county, Missouri.

DEEPWATER CREEK, of Henry county, Missouri, flows eastward into Grand river.

DEEP WELL, a post-village of Iredell county, North Carolina.

DEER BROOK, a post-village of Noxubee county, Mississippi.

DEER CREEK, of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, enters the Alleghany river a few miles N. E. from Pittsburg.

DEER CREEK, in the N. E. part of Maryland, flows through Baltimore and Harford counties, and enters the Susquehanna about 7 miles from its mouth. Its general course is E. S. E.

DEER CREEK, of Mississippi, enters the Yazoo from the N. in Warren county.

DEER CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Scioto river in Ross county, about 10 miles N. from Chillicothe.

DEER CREEK, of Indiana, a fine mill stream, which rises in Howard county, and flows westward into the Wabash, near Delphi.

DEER CREEK, of Putnam county, Indiana, flows into Mill creek.

DEER CREEK, called also SOUTH YUBA and DOBBIN'S creek, of Yuba county, toward the N. part of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and running first in a S. W., and then in a W. course, falls into the Yuba river about 25 miles above Marysville. Good timber is found on its banks.

DEER CREEK, a small village of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 11 miles above Pittsburg, contains about 20 dwellings.

DEER CREEK, a small post-village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

DEER CREEK, a post-office of Issaquena county, Mississippi.

DEER CREEK, a post-office of Livingston county, Michigan.

DEER CREEK, a township in the W. part of Madison county, Ohio. Population, 583.

DEER CREEK, a township in the S. E. part of Pickaway county, Ohio, intersected by a creek of the same name. Population, 1854.

DEER CREEK, a post-office of Carrol county, Indiana.

DEER CREEK, a township of Cass county, Indiana. Population, 664.

DEER CREEK, a township of Miami county, Indiana. Population, 612.

DEER CREEK, a township in Perry county, Indiana. Population, 710.

DEER CREEK, a post-office of Douglass county, Oregon.

DEERFIELD river rises in Windham county, in the S. part of Vermont, and falls into the Connecticut river in Franklin county, in the N. N. W. part of Massachusetts.

DEERFIELD, a post-township of Rocking-

ham county, New Hampshire, 15 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 2022.

DEERFIELD, a post-township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, about 100 miles W. N. W. from Boston, at the junction of Deerfield and Connecticut rivers, and on the Connecticut River railroad. Population, 2421.

DEERFIELD, a township of Oneida county, New York, lies immediately N. E. from Utica. Population, 2287.

DEERFIELD, a post-township of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohansey creek, contains the village of Bridgeton. Total population, 3373.

DEERFIELD, or DEERFIELD STREET, a post-village of the above township, 7 miles N. from Bridgeton, contains a Presbyterian church and about 40 dwellings.

DEERFIELD, a township on the N. border of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, intersected by Cowanesque creek, 16 miles N. N. W. from Wellsborough. Population, 721.

DEERFIELD, a small post-village of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

DEERFIELD, a township of Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 14 miles S. W. from Warren. Population, 1022.

DEERFIELD, a post-village of Augusta county, Virginia, 180 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

DEERFIELD, a post-office of Carroll par., La.

DEERFIELD, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Portage county, Ohio. Population, 1371.

DEERFIELD, a post-village of Portage county, Ohio, 15 miles S. E. from Ravenna. It has 2 churches, and a few stores.

DEERFIELD, a township in the N. W. part of Morgan county, Ohio. Population, 1325.

DEERFIELD, a township in the N. W. part of Ross county, Ohio. Population, 1315.

DEERFIELD, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Warren county, Ohio. Population, 1863.

DEERFIELD, or DEERFIELD VILLAGE, a post-village of Warren county, Ohio, on the right bank of Little Miami river, 32 miles N. E. from Cincinnati. The Little Miami railroad passes near it. Population, 295.

DEERFIELD, a post-village in Lenawee county, Michigan, on the railroad connecting Monroe and Adrian, about 22 miles W. by S. from the former.

DEERFIELD, a township in the N. part of Livingston county, Michigan. Population, 882.

DEERFIELD, a pleasant post-village of Randolph county, Indiana, on the Mississinewa river, and on the Winchester and Portland plank-road, 7 miles N. from Winchester.

DEERFIELD, a township in Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 494.

DEERFIELD, a post-township in Lake county, Illinois. Population, 811.

DEERFIELD, a post-township in Dane county, Wisconsin. Population, 639.

DEERFIELD, a post-village in the aforesaid township, about 15 miles E. from Madison, contains 13 dwellings.

DEERFIELD STREET. See DEERFIELD.

DEER GROVE, a post-office of Cook county, Illinois, 30 miles N. W. from Chicago.

DEERING, a post-township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 18 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 890.

DEER ISLE, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine, 54 miles E. by S. from Augusta, on the E. side of Penobscot bay. Population, 3037.

DEER LICK, a post-office of Mason county, Virginia.

DEER LICK, a post-office of William co., O.

DEERPARK, a township of Orange county, New York, on Neversink river, 38 miles W. from Newburg. Population, 4032.

DEERPARK, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

DEERPARK, a post-village of La Salle county, Illinois, about 120 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

DEER PLAIN, a post-office of Calhoun county, Illinois.

DEER RIVER, a village of Franklin county, New York, on a small stream of the same name, 160 miles N. W. from Albany.

DEER RIVER, a post-office of Lewis county, New York.

DEERSVILLE, a post-village of Harrison county, Ohio, 12 miles W. from Cadiz, the county seat, has 289 inhabitants.

DEFIANCE, a county in the N. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, contains 414 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee and St. Joseph's rivers, and also drained by the Auglaize and Tiffin rivers, which enter the Maumee at the county seat. The surface is nearly level and heavily timbered. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 90,691 bushels of corn; 47,806 of wheat; 26,471 of oats; 2372 tons of hay, and 19,241 bushels of potatoes. It contained 6 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. There were 1220 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Fort Wayne and Toledo railroad, (unfinished,) and by the Wabash and Erie canal. Capital, Defiance. Population, 6966.

DEFIANCE, a thriving post-village in a township of the same name, and capital of Defiance county, Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the Maumee river, at the mouth of the Auglaize, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 152 miles N. W. from Columbus. Steamboats can ascend the river as far as this village during high water, and boats of 60 tons in ordinary stages. In 1794, General Wayne built Fort Defiance at this place, which was then occupied by a large tribe of Indians, who had extensive cornfields and orchards. Two newspapers are published here. Population, in 1853, about 1000.

DEFRANCEVILLE, a post-office of Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

DEFRIETSVILLE, a small post-village of Rensselaer county, New York, 4 miles S. E. from Albany.

DE GLAIZE, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

DE GLAIZE BAYOU, of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, communicates with Atchafalaya bayou.

DE GRAFF, a small village of Miami township, Logan county, Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad, 106 miles from Cincinnati. It was laid out about the year 1850.

DE HART'S CREEK, a post-office of Macon county, North Carolina.

DE KALB, a county in the N. W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 437 square miles. The Chattahoochee river forms its boundary on the N. W.; it is also drained by the sources of South river, one of the main branches of the Ocmulgee, and by Peachtree, Nancy's, and Utoy creeks. The surface is elevated and undulating. The famous Stone mountain, in the E. part of the county, is estimated to rise about 2000 feet above the nearest stream. See STONE MOUNTAIN. The soil in the vicinity of the rivers is excellent. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2397 bales of cotton; 432,435 bushels of corn; 86,047 of oats, and 73,070 of sweet potatoes. There were 6 grist mills, 20 saw mills, and 1 steam-engine factory. It contained 34 churches, 1 newspaper office; 723 pupils attending public schools, and 140 attending academies or other schools. Gold has been found in small quantities; and the county contains iron and an abundance of granite. Chalybeate springs occur at Decatur and Atlanta. Four of the principal railroads of the state terminate in the county, at the city of Atlanta. Named in honor of Baron De Kalb, who bravely fell at the battle of Camden in 1780. Capital, Decatur. Population, 14,323, of whom 11,404 were free, and 2924, slaves.

DE KALB, a county in the N. E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, is about 50 miles long, and has an area of 775 square miles. It is intersected by Wills creek, an affluent of Coosa river, dividing the county into nearly equal portions. This creek flows through a valley of the same name, about 60 miles long, and 5 miles wide, which is enclosed by Lookout mountain on the S. E. and Sand mountain on the N. W. The soil of the valley is fertile and much improved. Grain and cattle are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 363,225 bushels of Indian corn; 75,550 of oats, and 34,377 of sweet potatoes. There were 4 grist and saw mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 22 churches, and 565 pupils attending public schools. Water-power is abundant. The county is noted

for its romantic scenery. Capital, Lebanon. Population, 8245; of whom 7739 were free, and 506, slaves.

DE KALB, a county in the N. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by Caney fork, an affluent of Cumberland river, and also watered by several creeks which furnish motive-power. The surface is agreeably diversified; the soil productive. Indian corn, tobacco, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 417,251 bushels of Indian corn, and 57,361 pounds of tobacco. It contained 12 churches; 1912 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies and other schools. The turnpike from Lebanon to Sparta passes through the county. Capital, Smithville. Population, 8016, of whom 7348 were free, and 668, slaves.

DE KALB, a county in the N. E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 346 square miles. It is drained by the St. Joseph's river of the Maumee, and by Cedar creek. The surface is mostly undulating, and the soil fertile. The staples are wheat, corn, oats, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 139,986 bushels of corn; 75,995 of wheat; 34,366 of oats, and 4660 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches, and 1600 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1836. Capital, Auburn. Population, 8251.

DE KALB, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 648 square miles. It is drained by Sycamore and Indian creeks, affluents of the Kishwaukee and Fox rivers. The surface is undulating and the soil good. The greater part of the county is prairie, with some good timber. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are staples. In 1850 this county produced 221,796 bushels of wheat; 215,733 of Indian corn; 138,903 of oats; 21,193 tons of hay, and 138,989 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches; 1865 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending other schools. Capital, Sycamore. Population, 7540.

DE KALB, a new county in the N. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 441 square miles. It is drained by Blue and Grindstone creeks, affluents of Grand river, and by Livingston creek, and the Third fork of Platte river. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 103,865 bushels of corn; 11,731 of wheat; 13,547 of oats; 108 tons of hay, and 30,375 pounds of butter. De Kalb was formed out of part of Clinton county. Capital, Marysville. Population, 2075, of whom 2010 were free, and 65, slaves.

DE KALB, a post-township of St. Lawrence county, New York, on both sides of the Oswegatchie river, 15 miles S. S. E. from Ogdensburg. Population, 2389.

DE KALB, a post-office of Gilmer co., Va.

DE KALB, a small village of Kershaw district, South Carolina, on Pinetree creek, about 1 mile from Camden, has a cotton factory.

DE KALB, a post-village, capital of Kemper county, Mississippi, about 105 miles E. N. E. from Jackson.

DE KALB, a post-village of Bowie county, Texas, 14 miles N. W. from Boston, the county seat, and 29 miles E. from Clarksville, contains 3 or 4 families.

DE KALB, a small post-village of Crawford county, Ohio.

DE KALB, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ind.

DE KALB, a post-township in De Kalb county, Illinois. Population, 486.

DE KALB, a small post-village of De Kalb county, Illinois, about 200 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

DE KALB, a post-village of Buchanan county, Missouri, 50 miles N. W. from Independence.

DE KALB CENTRE, a post-office of De Kalb county, Illinois, near 200 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

DEKORRA, a post-township in the W. part of Columbia county, Wisconsin, on both sides of Wisconsin river. Population, 661.

DEKORRA, a post-village in the above township, on the left bank of Wisconsin river, 6 miles below Winnebago Portage, and 30 miles N. from Madison. Small steamers can ascend from the Mississippi to this place. It has 1 church, 1 mill, and 150 inhabitants.

DELAFIELD, a post township in the N. W. central part of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Population, 1134.

DELAFIELD, a post-village in the above township, 25 miles W. from Milwaukee. It has 2 flouring mills, 4 stores, and 1 machine shop.

DELAMAR, a small post-village of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

DE LANCEY, a post-office of Madison co., N. Y.

DE LA PALMA, a post-office of Brown co., O.

DE LARGE BAYOU, of Louisiana, commences in the N. part of Terre Bonne parish, and flows S. W. into the Gulf of Mexico.

DELAVAN, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

DELAVAN, a post-village of Tazewell county, Illinois, 45 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

DELAVAN, a thriving post-village of Delavan township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the plank-road leading from Racine to Janesville, 45 miles W. from the former. Turtle creek and the outlet of Swan lake unite here and supply a valuable water-power, which is partly improved. Population of the entire township, 1260.

DELAWARE river, called by the Indians *Makeriskiton*, an important river of the United States, rises in New York, on the W. declivity of the Catskill mountains, by two branches, the Oquago (or Coquago) and the Popacton, which unite at the village of Hancock, on the boundary between New York

and Pennsylvania, near the N. E. extremity of the latter state. It flows first south-eastward for a distance of more than 70 miles, to Port Jervis, where it encounters the Kittatinny (or Shawangunk) mountain, by which its course is inflected to the S. W. Pursuing this direction to the N. extremity of Northampton county, it passes through that mountain ridge at the well-known Delaware Water Gap, one of the most remarkable curiosities in the state. The mountain on each side rises almost perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of 1000 or 1200 feet above the river. From this point its general course is southward until it crosses the South mountain, a few miles below Easton, and turning again to the S. E., falls over the primitive ledge at Trenton, and meets the tide-water 132 miles from the sea. Now increased to a fine navigable river, about half a mile in width, it takes a south-westward course, passes by Philadelphia, and empties itself into Delaware bay, about 40 miles below that city. Its entire length is about 300 miles. The main stream, through its whole course, forms the boundary between the states of New York and New Jersey on one hand, and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the other. It is navigable for ships of the largest size to Philadelphia, and for steamboats to Trenton: smaller boats can descend the stream through its whole course. A canal has been constructed along this river from Bristol to Easton, a distance of 60 miles, and a heavy trade in coal, lumber, and grain is carried on by this means. The chief towns on the Delaware are Easton and Philadelphia on the right, and Trenton, Burlington, and Camden on the left bank. The area drained by the Delaware is estimated by Darby at 11,250 square miles. The great inflections of this river and of the Susquehanna, exhibit a remarkable parallelism, and both receive their largest tributaries from the right hand. Islands of small extent occur in various parts of its channel, one of which lies between Philadelphia and Camden, where the river is about 1 mile wide. Substantial bridges extend across this river at several points, of which Trenton is the first that occurs in ascending from its mouth. The New York and Erie railroad follows the course of the Delaware for a distance of about 90 miles, and two canals extend from this river to the Hudson, namely, the Morris canal, and the Delaware and Hudson. This river was bridged with solid ice at Philadelphia in the winter of 1851-2, but this only happens in seasons of unusual severity. Large numbers of shad are caught in the river in the lower part of its course.

DELAWARE BAY, a large arm of the sea, separating the states of New Jersey and Delaware, communicates with the Atlantic Ocean between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, 17 miles distant from each other. Its

entire length to the entrance of the Delaware river, of which it may be regarded as a broad estuary, is about 60 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. Numerous shoals in the bay render the navigation in some parts difficult. The want of any good anchorage ground on this portion of the United States coast, has induced the general government to construct an extensive breakwater within Cape Henlopen. By this means an artificial harbour, embracing about half a square mile, with a depth of from 4 to 6 fathoms, has been formed, affording a safe refuge for vessels in time of storms.

DELAWARE, one of the Middle States, and one of the original thirteen, is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Delaware river and bay, (which separates it from New Jersey,) and the Atlantic ocean, and S. and W. by Maryland. It lies between 38° 28' and 39° 50' N. lat., and between 75° and 75° 45' W. lon., being about 96 miles in length, and 37 in its greatest breadth, including an area (the smallest except Rhode Island in the Union) of 2120 square miles, or 1,356,000 acres, of which 580,862 were improved in 1850.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 59,096; in 1800, 64,273; in 1810, 72,674; in 1820, 72,749; in 1830, 76,748; in 1840, 78,085, and in 1850, 91,535, of whom 35,771 were white males, 35,518 white females, 8989 free colored males, and 8968 free colored females, and 2289, slaves. This population was divided into 15,439 families, occupying 15,290 dwellings. Of the population, 72,351 were born in the state, 11,617 in other states, 952 in England, 3513 in Ireland, 192 in Scotland and Wales, 21 in British America, 343 in Germany, 73 in France, 137 in other countries, and 63 whose places of birth were unknown. In the 12 months ending June 1st, 1850, there died 1209 persons, or about 13 in every thousand; and in the same period 697 paupers, of whom 123 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about \$35 each. There were also in 1850, 58 deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were free colored and 2 slaves; 46 blind, of whom 19 were free colored; 70 insane, of whom 13 were free colored, and 101 idiotic, of whom 19 were free colored, and 4, slaves.

Delaware has 3 counties, namely, Kent, Newcastle, and Sussex. Capital, Dover.

Cities and Towns.—Wilmington is the largest town in the state. Population in 1853, 16,163. The other principal towns are Dover, population, about 3000, Milford, Newcastle, Lewes, Smyrna, and Georgetown.

Face of the Country, Minerals, &c.—There are no mountains in Delaware, but the northern portion is beautifully variegated by hill and vale, while the central and southern portions are mostly level. Delaware forms a part of a low peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, of which the East-

ern Shore of Maryland constitutes the larger portion. There is a slightly elevated region on the western side of Delaware, running N. and S., which is occupied by a swampy tract, the source of the streams which flow in opposite directions to the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. This elevation is terminated by a cypress swamp at the south. Delaware has few minerals; a fine sand for glass manufacture, is found near the head of Delaware bay, which is exported to New England. Bog iron ore exists in the southern part of the state.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—The Delaware river and bay, as has been elsewhere stated, bound this state on the E. There are no other large waters. The Brandywine and Christiana creeks, the former running S. E. from Pennsylvania, and the other coming in from the S. W. unite at Wilmington, and pour their waters into the Delaware one mile below their junction. There are a number of other creeks which empty into the Delaware bay, that are navigable by coasting vessels for a short distance, and therefore important to the inhabitants. Indian river flows into the Atlantic ocean, near the southern extremity of the state. The Choptank and Nanticoke have their origin near the middle of Delaware, and flow S. W. into Chesapeake bay. The Brandywine, so well known for the important battle fought on its shores, just beyond the limits of Delaware, is a very fine mill stream, and has numerous flour, powder, and other mills on its banks.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The banks of the Brandywine near Wilmington are very romantic and wild, and near them are the Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, much visited by Philadelphians, who seek a pleasant retreat with their families in the summer months. Lewes, or Lewistown, near Cape Henlopen, is becoming a bathing resort. Near it is Delaware Breakwater, about two-thirds of a mile in extent, with one face presented to the sea and another to the current of the river; the latter to protect vessels from floating ice. The ice-breaker is about 1500 feet long. Both are built of massive stone, at an expense to the United States government of over \$2,000,000. The deep cut in the Delaware and Chesapeake canal is 90 feet perpendicular, and is said to be the deepest excavation of the kind in any canal in the world.

Climate, Soil, Productions.—The climate of the N. of Delaware is severe at times, but in the southern part the air is ameliorated by the influence of the sea. The soil in the N. and on the shore of the Delaware river is good, but the southern portion is sandy; in the centre it consists of clay and sand mixed. Wheat, Indian corn, and butter are the staples of the state; besides which considerable quantities of oats, live stock, wool, Irish and sweet potatoes, market vegetables, hay, and fruits, with some rye, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, wine, cheese, grass seeds, hemp,

flax, hops, beeswax, and honey are produced. The peaches of Delaware have become very celebrated: the other fruits are apples, pears, plums, grapes, and berries of different kinds. In 1850 there were in Delaware 6063 farms under cultivation, occupying 580,862 acres of improved land, and producing 482,511 bushels of wheat; 3,145,533 of Indian corn; 604,518 of oats; 240,542 of Irish potatoes; 65,443 of sweet potatoes; orchard products, valued at \$46,574; market goods, worth \$12,714; live stock, \$1,849,281; slaughtered animals, \$373,665; 1,055,308 pounds of butter; 57,756 of wool, and 41,248 of beeswax and honey.

Internal Improvements.—Delaware is crossed by two lines of railway, forming parts of the great chain of communication between the North and East and the capital of the Union; about 40 miles of their tracks are included within the state. A railroad is being built from Wilmington through Dover to the southern part of the state. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railway crosses through Wilmington and Newark, leaving the state near Elkton, Maryland. The New Castle and Frenchtown railway forms part of a steamboat line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, much travelled when navigation is open. An air line railway is talked of from Norfolk to New York, through the southern and eastern part of Delaware. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal connects the bays of the same names at Delaware City and Back creek, and forms an important link in the coast navigation between Philadelphia, Baltimore and the ports of Virginia. It is of sufficient depth to allow schooners and small steamers to pass through.—See *Table of Railroads and Canals*, APPENDIX.

Manufactures.—Wilmington in this state is a manufacturing town, and has long been celebrated for its powder, paper, and flour mills: recently, coach-making has become a very important branch of industry in this town. In 1850 there were in Delaware 513 manufactories, each producing over \$500 annually. A considerable amount of shipbuilding is done at Wilmington. Of the manufacturing establishments in the state in 1850, 12 were cotton mills, employing a capital of \$460,100, and 413 male and 425 female hands, consuming raw material valued at \$312,068, and producing 3,521,636 yards of stuffs, and 533,000 pounds of yarn, worth together \$538,439; 8 woollen mills, employing a capital of \$148,500, and 122 male, and 18 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$204,172, and producing 152,000 yards of stuffs valued at \$251,000; 15 forges, furnaces, &c., employing a capital of \$388,500, and 300 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$173,352, and producing 4180 tons of wrought and cast iron, valued at \$322,462; and 16 tanneries, employing a capital of \$99,350, and consuming raw material worth

\$99,620, and producing leather valued at \$163,742: homemade manufactures valued at \$32,809 were also fabricated.

Commerce.—Though bounded by navigable water, for nearly half her extent, Delaware has but little foreign trade, because of her proximity to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The tonnage owned by the state in 1852 was 7010.46 tons; and the number of vessels built the same year was 23, tonnage 2923.29. Delaware exports to other states considerable flour, grain, large quantities of peaches, lumber, (from the cypress swamps,) and sand for the manufacture of glass.

Education.—The school fund of Delaware amounted in 1852 to \$225,000; the number of scholars to 13,288, educated at an expense of \$44,596.89, of which \$27,507.53 was defrayed by a fund, and the rest by taxation. Newark College with 45 students, and 7500 volumes in its library, is the only college in Delaware. Wilmington, however, is noted for its boarding schools. There are also flourishing academies or high schools in New Castle, Georgetown, Milford, and other towns.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 180 churches in Delaware in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 12; the Episcopalians, 21; the Friends, 9; the Methodists, 106; the Presbyterians, 26; the Roman Catholics, 3; the Union Church, 1; and the Africans, 2.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Delaware is chosen for 4 years, and receives a salary of \$1333 per annum. The senate is composed of 9 members, elected for 4 years, and the house of representatives of 21 members, chosen for 2 years. These officers are all elected by the direct vote of the people. The legislature meets biennially. Every white male citizen over 22 years of age, who has paid a county tax, and resided one year in the state, and one month next preceding the election in the county where he votes, is entitled to the right of suffrage. Those between 21 and 22, not otherwise disqualified, may vote without having paid a tax. Delaware has but one member in the national house of representatives, and three electoral votes for president of the United States. This small state, however, has furnished several distinguished men to the national councils: John Dickinson to the Revolutionary period, and Rodney, Bayard, McLane, and Clayton since that period. The judiciary consists—1. Of a superior court, one chief and three associate judges; 2. A court of chancery, with one judge; 3. An orphans' court, composed of a chancellor and a judge of the superior court; and, 4. A probate court. There is at present (1853) before the people of Delaware a new and amended constitution, which is soon to be submitted to their decision by ballot. The assessed value of property in Delaware in 1850 was \$17,412,640; productive property, \$190,000;

ordinary expenses, \$11,000 per annum, exclusive of schools. The school fund was \$225,000. Public debt, none. There were in 1852, 9 banks in Delaware, with an aggregate capital of \$1,440,000, a circulation of \$1,000,000, and \$250,000 in coin.

History.—Delaware was first settled by the Swedes and Finns about 1627; was subjected by the Dutch from New York in 1655; but fell into the hands of the English with that colony in 1664. It formed a part of the grant to Penn from the crown in 1682, under the name of the "Three Lower Counties of Delaware;" but in 1701 was separated from Pennsylvania, though subject to the same governor down to the period of the Revolution.

DELAWARE, a county in the S. S. E. part of New York, has an area of about 1550 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and on the S. W. the Delaware river separates it from Pennsylvania. It is drained by the Coquago and Popacaton branches of the Delaware river, Olaut creek, and other smaller streams. The surface is generally hilly or mountainous, with fertile intervening valleys. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 119,334 bushels of corn; 591,571 of oats; 373,317 of potatoes; 120,964 tons of hay, and 3,780,585 lbs. of butter, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States, except Oneida county, New York.) There were 23 flour and grist mills, 199 saw mills, 4 iron foundries, 28 tanneries, 5 woollen mills, and 9 carding and fulling mills. It contained 67 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 12,598 pupils attending public schools, and 742 attending academies or other schools. The Delaware and Susquehanna are navigable for boats from this county, and large quantities of lumber are annually rafted down them. The New York and Erie railroad traverses the S. W. part of the county. Named from the Delaware river, which has its source in the N. E. part of the county. Capital, Delhi. Population, 39,834.

DELAWARE, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on the state and river of the same name, has an area of 180 square miles. It is intersected by Darby, Crum, Ridley, and Chester creeks. Brandywine creek forms the boundary on the S. W. The surface is generally undulating or hilly, excepting the level tracts along Delaware river. The soil being derived from primary rocks, is not naturally the most fertile; but has been rendered highly productive by the use of lime and other manures. A large part of the land is occupied by dairy farms, which supply butter, cheese, milk, and ice-cream for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. In 1850 there were raised 294,209 bushels of corn; 121,096 of wheat; 169,754 of oats, 108,508 of potatoes; 27,932 tons of hay, and 1,342,243 pounds of butter. There were 27 flour

and grist mills, 20 saw mills, 8 stone quarries, 4 manufactories of edge tools, 3 of carpets, 1 of shawls, 3 of coaches, 1 of coach springs, 21 cotton factories, 4 woollen factories, 13 cotton and woollen factories, 2 iron foundries, 6 paper mills, and 10 tanneries. It contained 53 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 2995 pupils attending public schools, and 241 attending academies and other schools. The principal rocks which underlie the county are gneiss and mica slate; the quarries of the former furnish a large quantity of building material for Philadelphia. Whetstones of good quality are procured near Darby creek, and exported to all parts of the Union. The county is liberally supplied with water-power, which is employed in numerous manufactories. It is intersected by the West Chester, the Philadelphia and Columbia, and the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroads. The earliest settlement of the province was made in this county, by the Swedes in 1643. Organized in 1789 and named from the Delaware river. Capital, Media. Population, 24,679.

DELAWARE, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of 478 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Scioto and Olentangy rivers, and also drained by the Big Walnut, Alum, and Mill creeks. The surface is generally level; the soil productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 774,289 bushels of corn; 44,523 of wheat; 142,992 of oats; 22,021 tons of hay, and 124,064 pounds of wool. It contained 45 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 8261 pupils attending public schools. There are valuable sulphur springs at the county seat. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Cleveland and Cincinnati railroad, and by another, (not yet finished,) leading from Springfield to Loudonville. Capital, Delaware. Population, 21,817.

DELAWARE, a county in the E. part of Indiana, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the White and Mississinewa rivers. The surface is nearly level; a small portion of it is occupied by wet prairies, which are adapted to grass. The soil of the county is generally productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 429,209 bushels of corn; 55,078 of wheat; 41,992 of oats, and 4957 tons of hay. It contained 15 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1894 pupils attending public schools. The streams afford an ample supply of water-power. The county is traversed by the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis railroad. The name is derived from the Delaware tribe of Indians, by whom the county was once inhabited. Capital, Muncie. Population, 10,843.

DELAWARE, a county in the E. N. E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles.

It is intersected by the Makoqueta river, an affluent of the Mississippi, and by Buffalo creek. The surface is uneven, and in some parts broken; the soil is mostly productive. Timber and water are said to be abundant, and the climate is considered healthy. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 48,515 bushels of Indian corn; 22,150 of wheat; 13,925 of oats, and 2504 tons of hay. Capital, Delhi. Population, 1759.

DELAWARE, a township of Camden county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river. Population, 2577.

DELAWARE, a township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, about 20 miles N. W. from Trenton. Population, 2554.

DELAWARE, a township of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Juniata river, 30 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, intersected by the Pennsylvania railroad.

DELAWARE, a township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, 65 miles N. N. W. from Pittsburgh. The Beaver and Erie canal passes through it. Population, 2863.

DELAWARE, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of Susquehanna river, 18 miles N. from Sunbury. Population, 1908.

DELAWARE, a post-township of Pike county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, about 40 miles N. by E. from Easton. Population, 754.

DELAWARE, a township of Defiance county, Ohio, about 10 miles W. from Defiance. Population, 445.

DELAWARE, a post-township in the central part of Delaware county, Ohio. Population, 3323.

DELAWARE, or DELAWARE COURT HOUSE, a post-town, capital of Delaware county, Ohio, situated in the above township, on the right bank of the Olentangy river, and on the railroad between Cleveland and Columbus, 24 miles N. from the latter. It is pleasantly situated on rolling ground, and is neatly built. There is a bridge across the river here. The Ohio Wesleyan University, established at this place in 1845, has a library of 5700 volumes and about 350 students. Delaware has a medicinal spring, resorted to by many persons, the water of which is cold hydrosulphurous. The Springfield and Loudonville railroad, now in progress, crosses the river at this point. Delaware contains 5 or 6 churches, 2 printing offices, 1 bank, and the "Hinton House," one of the largest hotels in Ohio. Population, 2074.

DELAWARE, a township forming the southeastern extremity of Hancock county, Ohio. Population, 1035.

DELAWARE, a township of Hamilton county, Indiana. Population, 867.

DELAWARE, a post-township of Ripley county, Indiana. Population, 1274.

DELAWARE, a post-village of Ripley county, Indiana, 36 miles N. by E. from Madison.

DELAWARE, a small post-village of Jersey co., Illinois, 59 miles S. W. from Springfield.

DELAWARE, a post-office of the Indian country, Nebraska.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER BEACON, on the north-west end of the Breakwater in Delaware bay, exhibits a red fixed light, 56 feet above the level of the bay.

DELAWARE BRIDGE, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

DELAWARE CITY, a thriving post-borough of Newcastle county, Delaware, on Delaware river, near its mouth, 46 miles below Philadelphia. It is the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and contains 2 or 3 churches, a bank, and numerous stores. Population, in 1850, 908.

DELAWARE GROVE, a post-village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

DELAWARE HILL, a small village of Green county, Arkansas.

DELAY, a post-office of Lafayette co., Miss.

DELECTABLE HILL, a post-office of Pike county, Indiana, 120 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

DELHI, a post-township in the N. E. central part of Delaware county, New York. Population, 2909.

DELHI, a post-village in the above township, capital of Delaware county, New York, on the Coquago river, a branch of the Delaware, 77 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It contains a court house, several churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and an academy.

DELHI, a township in the southern part of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the north side of Ohio river. Population, 1942.

DELHI, a small village of Delaware county, Ohio, 32 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

DELHI, a township in the western part of Ingham county, Michigan. Population, 402.

DELHI, a small post-village of Jersey county, Illinois, 14 miles N. N. W. from Alton.

DELHI, a small post-village, capital of Delaware county, Iowa, near the Makoqueta river, about 40 miles W. from Dubuque.

DELHI, a post-village of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on the right bank of Fox river, 80 miles N. E. from Madison. It has 3 stores, 2 mills, and 40 dwellings.

DELHI CENTRE, a post-office of Ingham county, Michigan.

DELIA LAKE, in the western part of Essex county, New York, one of the sources of the Hudson river. Length, about 5 miles.

DELL PRAIRIE, a post-office of Adams county, Wisconsin.

DELMAR, a township of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, intersected by Pine creek, and contains Wellsborough, the county seat. Total population, 2149.

DELPHI, a post-village of Onondaga county, New York, 120 miles W. from Albany.

DELPHI, a village of Marion county, Ten-

nessee, on the western side of Sequatchee river, 114 miles S. E. from Nashville.

DELPHI, a flourishing post-village, capital of Carroll county, Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 1 mile E. from the Wabash river, and 65 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis. It is surrounded by a fertile and improving country, the surplus produce of which is shipped here by canal. An immense water-power has been produced by a dam across the river. Delphi has several churches and two newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

DELPHI, a post-village in Gasconade county, Missouri, 80 miles W. N. W. from St. Louis.

DELPHOS, formerly SECTION TEN, a flourishing post-village of Allen county, Ohio, on the Miami Extension canal, 116 miles N. W. from Columbus. It is the largest village and principal market of the county, and owes its rapid growth to the navigation of the canal, which affords extensive water-power. The village contained, in 1850, a large iron foundry and machine shop, 2 woollen factories, several boat-yards, and mills of different kinds. Laid out in 1844. Population in 1853, about 1200.

DELRAY, a post-office of Upson co., Geo.

DELRAY, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn.

DELTA, a county of Michigan, forms the southern extremity of the upper peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan and Green Bay, has an area estimated at 3500 square miles. The Menomonee river forms its boundary on the S. W., separating it from Wisconsin. It is drained by Ford and Whitefish rivers. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered with forests. The rocks which underlie this county are limestone and sandstone. Named probably from its triangular shape. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county, which is not yet organized.

DELTA, a post-village of Lee township, Oneida county, New York, 20 miles N. W. from Utica. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores and mills.

DELTA, a new post-village, capital of Coahoma county, Mississippi, on the Mississippi river, at the Yazoo pass, 66 miles below Memphis. It contains, perhaps, 20 dwellings.

DELTA, a post-office of Fulton county, Ohio, about 30 miles S. W. from Toledo.

DELTA, a post-township forming the north-eastern extremity of Eaton county, Michigan. Population, 242.

DELTA, a post-office of Parke co., Ind.

DELTA, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

DELTON, a post-village of Deltona township, Sauk county, Wisconsin, 50 miles N. N. W. from Madison, has 2 churches, and 34 dwellings.

DEMERIE'S FERRY, a post-office of Burke county, Georgia.

DEMING, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ind.

DEMOCRACY, a post-office of Pike co., Ky.

DEMOCRACY, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

DEMOCRAT, a post-office of Buncombe county, North Carolina.

DEMOCRAT, a township in Carroll county, Indiana. Population, 681.

DEMOCRAT, a post-office in Iroquois co., Ill.

DEMOPOLIS, a flourishing post-village of Marengo county, Alabama, on the Tombigbee river, just below the mouth of the Black Warrior, 64 miles S. S. W. from Tuscaloosa. It is a place of considerable trade, and the principal depôt for the cotton exported from the county, the capital and labor of which is almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of that article. The salubrity of the air, the refined society, and the excellence of the schools, render this an attractive place of residence. It contains 4 churches, and a United States land office. Population, about 800.

DEMOS, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

DEMPSEYTOWN, a small post-village of Venango county, Pennsylvania.

DENANE, a village of Saline county, Illinois, 90 miles S. S. E. from Vandalia.

DENMARK, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, 50 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1203.

DENMARK, a post-township of Lewis county, New York, on Black river, 66 miles N. by W. from Utica.

DENMARK, a thriving post-village of Madison county, Tennessee, on the road from Memphis to Jackson, 12 miles S. W. from the latter. It has 5 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

DENMARK, a post-township in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Population, 241.

DENMARK, a village of Iroquois county, Illinois, 150 miles N. E. from Springfield.

DENMARK, a post-village of Lee county, Iowa, about 10 miles N. from the Mississippi river at Fort Madison. It has about 150 inhabitants.

DENNING, a post-township forming the north-western extremity of Ulster county, New York, 70 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 447.

DENNIS, a post-township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 60 miles S. E. from Boston. The fisheries furnish the principal occupation of the inhabitants. Population, 3257.

DENNIS, a post-township of Cape May county, New Jersey, 8 miles N. from the court house. Population, 1604.

DENNIS' CREEK, in the western part of Cape May county, New Jersey, flows into Delaware bay.

DENNIS' CREEK, a village of New Jersey. See DENNISVILLE.

DENNIS' MILLS, a post-office of St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

DENNISON, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, 15 miles S. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 1517.

DENNISVILLE, or **DENNIS' CREEK**, a flourishing post-village of Dennis township, Cape May county, New Jersey, is situated on both

sides of a creek of its own name, 7 miles N. from Cape May court house. It has 2 churches, and several stores. Around this village is an extensive deposit of sound cedar timber in the soil. Ship-building and trade in lumber are carried on to some extent. Population, about 600.

DENNISVILLE, a post-office of Amelia co., Va.

DENNY, a post-office of Warren co., Ill.

DENNYVILLE, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, 135 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 458.

DENNOON, a post-village of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Rochester plank-road, 80 miles E. S. E. from Madison. It has 1 church, and about 100 inhabitants.

DENSONTOWN, a post-office of Rankin county, Mississippi.

DENT, a new county in the S. E. central part of Missouri. It is drained by the sources of the Maramec river, and by small affluents of the Current river. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. The soil in some parts is fertile. The county is not included in the census of 1850, having been recently formed out of the N. part of Shannon county. Named in honor of Frederiek Dent, an early and highly respected citizen of Missouri.

DENT, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

DENTON, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 960 square miles. It is intersected by the Elm fork of Trinity, and also drained by the Denton fork of that river, and by Hickory creek. The county is partly occupied by extensive forests, called the Cross Timbers, and contains fertile prairies. Indian corn, grass, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850, the county produced 14,171 bushels of corn; 980 of oats; and 18,728 pounds of butter. Capital, Alton. Population, 641, of whom 631 were free, and 10, slaves.

DENTON, a post-village, capital of Caroline county, Maryland, on the E. bank of Choptank river, 65 miles E. from Annapolis.

DENTON, a post-office of Newton co., Ark.

DENTON CREEK, a post-office of Denton county, Texas.

DENTON FORK, of Trinity river, Texas, rises in Cook county, and flowing south-eastward, unites with Elm fork, in Dallas county.

DENTONSVILLE, a village of Hanover county, Virginia, 22 miles N. from Richmond.

DENVILLE, a post-office of Morris co., N. J.

DEPAUVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson county, New York, on Chaumont river, 178 miles N. W. from Albany. It has several stores and mills.

DEPERE, a post-township in Brown county, Wisconsin. Population, 799.

DEPERE, a post-village, capital of Brown county, Wisconsin, on both sides of the Neenah or Fox river, 6 miles from its mouth, and 110 miles N. from Milwaukee. It is at the head of lake and at the foot of river navigation, and has abundant water-power. The river is crossed by a drawbridge 2500 feet

long. De Pere contains 2 or 3 churches, 10 stores, and 7 mills. Population in 1853, about 1200.

DEPESTER, a post-township of St. Lawrence county, New York, intersected by Oswegatchie river, 10 miles S. E. from Ogdensburg. Population, 906.

DEPOSIT, a thriving post-village of Delaware county, New York, on the Coquago river, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 177 miles from New York city. There are extensive tanneries in the vicinity. Population, about 1400. It contains several churches and good hotels, and freight houses of the railroad company.

DEPPFORD, a township of Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, contains Woodbury, the county seat. Population, 3335.

DERBY, a post-township of Orleans county, Vermont, 50 miles N. N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1750.

DERBY, a post-township of New Haven county, Connecticut, 10 miles W. by N. from New Haven, on the E. side of Housatonic river. Population, 3324. The village of Derby is situated at the junction of the Naugatuck and Housatonic rivers, and on the Naugatuck railroad.

DERBY, a small post-village of Perry county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, 90 miles below Louisville, Kentucky, has about 100 inhabitants.

DERBY LINE, a post-village in Derby township, Orleans county, Vermont, about 60 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier: it has 1 bank.

DERICKSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Worcester county, Maryland.

DEROCHE, a post-office of Hot Spring county, Arkansas.

DERSTOWN, Pennsylvania. See LEWISBURG.

DERRY, a post-township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence railroad, 25 miles S. E. from Concord, contains a bank. Population, 1850.

DERRY, a small village of Columbia co., Pa.

DERRY, a township in the S. part of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the Swatara river, 12 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg. Population, 1649.

DERRY, a township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata river, immediately below Lewistown. Population, 1342.

DERRY, a township of Montour county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. from Danville. Population, 853.

DERRY, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh river, about 38 miles E. from Pittsburgh. It is intersected by the Central railroad. Population, 4152.

DE RUYTER, de-rÿter, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Madison county, New York. Population, 1931.

DE RUYTER, a post-village of the above township, 122 miles W. from Albany, contains 2 or 3 churches and several stores.

DES ALLEMAND'S LAKE, in the S. E. part of Louisiana, about 5 miles from the right bank of the Mississippi river, is connected by a bayou of its own name with Lake Washa. It is about 7 miles in extent.

DES ARE, dez-ark', a thriving post-village of Prairie county, Arkansas, on White river, 50 miles N. E. from Little Rock. It is situated in a rich cotton and corn-growing district, and has an active trade. The river is navigable by steamboats from this point to its mouth in all stages of water. Cypress, cedar, and white-oak staves are exported extensively. Laid out in 1848. Population, about 300.

DES ARC BAYOU, of Arkansas, flows south-eastward into White river, at the N. E. extremity of Prairie county, a little above the village of Des Arc.

DESHA, a county in the S. E. part of Arkansas, bordering on the Mississippi river, contains 869 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas and White rivers, and by Bartholomew bayou. The surface is an alluvial plain, partly subject to inundation by the large rivers which meet on its E. border. The soil and climate are adapted to the production of cotton and maize. In 1850 there were raised 2672 bales of cotton and 95,355 bushels of Indian corn. It contained 2 saw mills. There were 40 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Napoleon. Population, 2911; of whom 1742 were free, and 1169, slaves.

DES MOINES river, of Iowa, is the largest river which flows through that state. It rises in the S. W. part of Minnesota, and runs south-eastward until it enters Emmet county of Iowa. Below this its general direction is S. S. E. to Fort Des Moines, where it turns toward the S. E., and pursuing that course with little deviation, empties itself into the Mississippi river at the S. E. extremity of the state, about 4 miles below Keokuk. It is thought that it can be made navigable for steamboats, with a moderate expense, as far as Fort Des Moines, a distance of above 200 miles, and the state government has recently undertaken the work. The river flows through an undulating and fertile region, in which numerous prairies are found.

DES MOINES, a county in the S. E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 408 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its boundary on the E. and S. E., the Skunk river on the S. W., it is drained also by Flint creek. The surface is agreeably diversified, and is divided between prairies and woodlands in convenient proportions; the soil is excellent and is extensively cultivated Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 579,332 bushels of Indian corn; 125,773 of oats, 26,210 pounds of wool, and 149,382 pounds of butter. Limestone and stone coal are abundant. The

plank-road leading from Burlington to Fairfield passes through the county. Des Moines is the second county of the state in respect to population. Capital, Burlington, Population, 12,987.

DESMOINES CITY, a village in the S. part of Clarke county, Missouri, near the Mississippi river.

DESMOINES CITY, a post-office of Wapello county, Iowa.

DESMOND, Michigan. See PORT HURON.

DE SOTO, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 960 square miles. The Mississippi washes its N. W. border, it is also drained by Coldwater creek. The surface is nearly level, and the soil is fertile. The industry of the county is almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of cotton, which is conveyed by wagons to Memphis, as the swamps in the W. part prevent access to the nearest part of the river. In 1850 this county produced 20,278 bales of cotton; 741,519 bushels of corn; 10,275 pounds of rice, and 32,907 of beeswax and honey, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. It contained 22 churches, 1 newspaper office; 416 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. About 18 years ago this county was a wilderness, in the possession of the Chickasaw Indians. It was organized in 1836. Capital, Hernando. Population, 19,042, of whom 9489 were free, and 9553, slaves.

DE SOTO, a parish in the N. W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas: area 910 square miles. It is drained by the Red and Sabine rivers, which flow respectively on its N. E. and S. W. borders. The soil is fertile and produces cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 2995 bales of cotton; 240,080 bushels of corn, and 66,200 of sweet potatoes. It contained 6 churches, and 1 newspaper office; 242 pupils attending public schools, and 190 attending academies or other schools. Steamboats navigate Red river on the border of this parish, and convey produce to New Orleans. De Soto was formed since 1840, from Natchitoches parish. Capital, Mansfield. Population, 8023, of whom 3573 were free, and 4450, slaves.

DE SOTO, a thriving post-village of Floyd county, Georgia, on the Oostenaula river opposite Rome. It was laid out in 1851.

DE SOTO, a post-office of Tallapoosa co. Ala.

DES PERES, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 15 miles W. by S. from St. Louis.

DES PLAINES, *dâ plain*, (usually called O'PLAIN,) a river of Illinois, rises in the S. E. corner of Wisconsin, and flowing first southerly, and then south-westerly, joins the Kankakee at Dresden, to form the Illinois river. Length about 150 miles. The name is derived from a species of maple, called *plaine* by the French. The Indian appellation was *She-shik-mah-o*.

DETROIT, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, about 30 miles E. from Norridgwick. Population, 517.

DETROIT, a flourishing city and port of entry of the state of Michigan, and seat of justice of Wayne county, on Detroit river, 18 miles above the head of Lake Erie, 80 miles E. S. E. from Lansing, 302 miles W. from Buffalo, and 526 miles from Washington. Lat. 42° 20' N., lon. 82° 58' W. It is beautifully situated on the W. bank of the river, which is here about half a mile wide, and forms one of the finest harbours in the United States. The part of the city contiguous to the river is built on a rectangular plan, extending 1200 feet back from the shore; the space beyond this is divided into triangular sections by a number of avenues, which converge to an open area called the Grand Circus. These avenues vary in width from 120 to 200 feet. The principal buildings and public offices are situated on Jefferson and Woodward avenues. The city is adorned with several public squares, one of which is named the Campus Martius. Jefferson avenue, one of the finest streets in the city, is well paved, with brick and stone sidewalks. Woodward avenue, crossing the first at right angles, is the principal business street. Congress street is also distinguished for its fine appearance. Among the remarkable edifices may be mentioned the old state house, a commodious brick building, 90 feet by 60, with a dome and steeple 140 feet high, which commands an extensive view, embracing the city with its environs, Lake St. Clair and the Canadian shore; the city hall, which is a brick building 100 feet by 50, and the Bank of Michigan, a substantial structure of stone, in the Grecian style, which cost about \$40,000. Detroit has a well-organized system of public schools. It contains 23 churches, 4 banks, a museum, theatre, and two orphan asylums. The railroad company have a large brick freight house, about 600 feet long by 100 feet wide. Ten or eleven newspapers are published in Detroit, three of them daily, and the others tri-weekly or weekly. The city is lighted with gas, and also supplied with water of the purest quality from Detroit river. It is first forced by steam-power into a reservoir having an elevation of about 50 feet, and thence is conducted through distributing-pipes to the various parts of the town.

Detroit is admirably situated for commerce, and its importance is greatly enhanced by its intimate and extensive relations with a region towards which a prodigious tide of emigration is flowing. By its position on the great chain of lakes, and by means of the connecting rivers and canals, it has a ready communication with the principal centres of trade. A number of large steam-packets, freighted with the merchandise of all climes, and with emigrants from various nations, are con-

stantly ploughing the waters of Lake Erie between Detroit and Buffalo. The Detroit river is an excellent stream for navigation, and never overflows its banks. The average difference between high and low water is only 2 or 3 feet. It is closed by ice about four months in the year. The Michigan Central railroad, which is 218 miles long, extends across the state to Lake Michigan, and connects with another road leading to Chicago. The number of passengers on this road, during the year ending June 30, 1852, exceeded 200,000. Several plank-roads extend from the city toward the interior, one of which connects it with the capital of the state. The business of Detroit is immense. The annual exports coastwise amount to about \$4,000,000, and the imports to upwards of \$15,500,000. Considerable trade is also carried on with Canada. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 43,925 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, enrolled and licensed, of which 24,115 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 10 vessels, (5 of them steamers,) with an aggregate burthen of 2287 $\frac{9}{16}$ tons were admeasured.

The manufactures of the city are extensive and important, consisting of steam-engines and various other kinds of machinery, mill-irons, stoves, ploughs, cabinet ware, &c. Brewing and tanning are also carried on to a considerable extent. At the different steam saw mills here in operation, about 10,000,000 feet of lumber are annually turned out.

Detroit was founded by the French in 1760, and has ever since been a military post. It was the capital of Michigan from the settlement of the state until Lansing was selected as the seat of government. Population in 1830, 2222; in 1840 it was 9102, and in 1850 21,019; in 1853, 34,436.

DETROIT, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

DETROIT, a village of Peoria county, Illinois, on the W. shore of Peoria lake, 6 miles N. N. E. from Peoria.

DETROIT, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

DETROIT RIVER, the name of the river, or strait, connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. Length, 28 miles; breadth, from half a mile to a mile.

DEVEREAUX, a post-office of Herkimer county, New York.

DEVEREAUX, a village of Hancock county, Georgia, 18 miles N. E. from Milledgeville.

DEVIL LAKE. See MINNIWAKAN.

DEVON, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

DE WITT, a county in Texas, in the S. central part of the state, contains 968 square miles. It is drained by the Guadalupe river. The surface of the uplands is rolling, and highly picturesque, and the soil is fertile, especially in the vicinity of the Guadalupe. Cotton and corn are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 547 bales of cotton, and 67,560 bushels of corn. The population is

sparse, but increasing rapidly. Named in honour of De Witt, an empresario, under the Mexican government, of what was termed De Witt's colony. Capital, Clinton. Population, 1716, of whom 1148 were free, and 568, slaves.

DE WITT, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 675 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Salt creek, an affluent of the Sangamon river. The surface is generally level, and diversified by prairies and forests of good timber: the soil is highly productive and easily cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 704,600 bushels of corn; 22,401 of wheat; 45,737 of oats; 2083 tons of hay, and 18,833 pounds of wool. It contained 6 churches, and 8941 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is found. The county is intersected by the Illinois central railroad. The name was given in honor of De Witt Clinton, governor of New York. Capital, Clinton. Population, 5002.

DE WITT, a post-township of Onondaga county, New York, 4 or 5 miles E. from Syracuse, intersected by the Syracuse and Utica railroad, and by the Erie canal. Population, 3802.

DE WITT, a thriving post-village of De Witt township, capital of Clinton county, Michigan, on the Looking-glass river, 8 miles N. from Lansing. The river furnishes water-power, which gives motion to several mills. Population, about 600.

DE WITT, a post-village of De Witt county, Illinois, 60 miles E. N. E. from Springfield.

DE WITT, a post-village of Carroll county, Missouri, on the N. bank of Missouri river, 85 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

DE WITT, a small post-village, capital of Clinton county, Iowa, 70 miles E. N. E. from Iowa city, and 4 miles N. from the Wapsipiconic river.

DE WITT'S VALLEY, a village of Alleghany county, New York.

DE WITTVILLE, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

DEXTER, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 55 miles N. E. of Augusta. Population, 1948.

DEXTER, a post-village of Brownsville township, Jefferson county, New York, at the mouth of Black river, about 10 miles W. from Watertown. It contains a number of manufactories, and has a landing-place for steamboats.

DEXTER, a thriving post-village of Scio township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the Michigan Central railroad, at the confluence of Mill creek with Huron river, 50 miles W. by N. from Detroit. It is abundantly supplied with water-power, and has several mills.

DEXTERVILLE, a village of Chautauque county, New York, at the outlet of Chautauque lake, about 18 miles S. E. from Maysville.

DIAL'S CREEK, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

DIAMOND GROVE, a small post-village in Brunswick county, Virginia, 86 miles S. S. W. from Richmond.

DIAMOND GROVE, a post-office of Jasper county, Missouri.

DIAMOND HILL, a post-office of Providence county, Rhode Island.

DIAMOND HILL, a post-office of Anson county, North Carolina, 154 miles from Raleigh.

DIAMOND HILL, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

DIAMOND MILLS, a village of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on Two Lick creek, 58 miles in a direct line E. N. E. from Pittsburg, has 1 foundry and 2 mills. Population, about 150.

DIAMOND RIVER, a small stream of Coos county, in the N. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Dead river.

DIANA, a post-township of Lewis county, New York, 45 miles S. from Ogdensburg. Population, 970.

DIANA MILLS, a post-village of Buckingham county, Virginia, on Slate river, 75 miles W. from Richmond.

DIAS CREEK, a post-office of Cape May county, New Jersey.

DIBBLEVILLE, a village near the S. W. corner of Livingston county, Michigan, about 51 miles N. W. from Detroit.

DIBERTSVILLE, a post-office of Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

DICE'S HEAD, a point or cape at the entrance of Castine harbor, Maine. On it is a fixed light, 116 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° 21' N., lon. 68° 45' 30" W.

DICKENSONVILLE, a post-office of Russell county, Virginia, 340 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

DICKERSONVILLE, a post-office of Niagara county, New York.

DICKEYVILLE, a small post-village of Grant county, Wisconsin, about 21 miles N. N. W. from Galena.

DICKINSON, a new county in the N. W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by the Okoboji river, a branch of the Little Sioux river, which flows into the Missouri. It has several small lakes, the principal of which is Spirit lake. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located. Named in honor of Senator Dickinson of New York.

DICKINSON, a post-township of Franklin county, New York, 16 miles S. W. from Malone. Population, 1119.

DICKINSON, a former township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, divided into Upper and Lower Dickinson.

DICKINSON, a post-office of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

DICKINSON, a post-village of Franklin

county, Virginia, 200 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

DICK JOHNSON, a township of Clay county, Indiana. Population, 669.

DICKSBURG, a village in Knox county, Indiana, on the N. bank of the W. fork of White river, 14 miles S. from Vincennes.

DICKSON, a county in the N. N. W. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 650 square miles. It is drained by Harpeth river, and other affluents of Cumberland river, which washes its N. E. border. The surface is undulating; the soil moderately fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 388,731 bushels of Indian corn; 60,985 of oats, and 10,148 pounds of wool. It contained 20 churches; 1755 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending academies and other schools. Steamboats navigate the Cumberland river along the border of the county. It is traversed by a turnpike leading to Nashville. Capital, Charlotte. Population, 8404, of whom 6286 were free, and 2118, slaves.

DICK'S RIVER, a small stream of Kentucky, rises in Rockcastle county, and flowing northward, forms the boundary between Garrard county on the right, and Boyle and Mercer on the left, and enters the Kentucky river 10 miles N. E. from Harrodsburg.

DIDO, a post-office of Choctaw co., Miss.

DIGGERS, a name applied to various tribes of miserable and degraded Indians in Oregon and California, who subsist on roots which they dig out of the earth, and on insects, lizards, &c.

DIGHTON, a post-township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, 35 miles S. by W. from Boston, on the E. side of Taunton river. Population, 1641.

DILLERSVILLE, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad, 1 mile W. from Lancaster.

DILLE'S BOTTOM, a post-office of Belmont county, Ohio.

DILLINGERSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

DILLOX, a post-office of Tazewell co., Ill.

DILLOX'S RUN, a post-office of Hampshire county, Virginia, 16 miles E. from Romney, the county seat.

DILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., 85 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

DILLSBURG, a post-village of York county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 270.

DILWORTH TOWN, a post-village of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 78 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

DIMMICK, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

DIMOCKS, a post-township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. from Montrose. Population, 1056.

DIMOCKSVILLE, a small post-village in the above township.

DINGMAN, a township of Pike county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, about 50 miles N. by E. from Easton. Population, 638.

DINGMAN, a post-village of Pike county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, about 8 miles below Milford.

DINGMANSBURG, a thriving village of Shelby county, Ohio, on the Miami river, opposite Sidney, 72 miles W. N. W. from Columbus. Population, about 250.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, a post-office of Pike county, Pennsylvania.

DINSMORE, a post-township in Shelby county, Ohio. Population, 701.

DINWIDDIE, a county in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, contains 540 square miles. The Appomattox river bounds it on the N., and the Nottoway on the S. W.; it is also drained by Stony and Namazine creeks. The surface is undulating. Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 304,556 bushels of corn; 60,275 of wheat, and 1,782,521 pounds of tobacco. There were 3 cotton factories, 25 flour and grist mills, 7 saw mills, and 2 chandleries. It contained 36 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 223 pupils attending public schools, and 869 attending academies and other schools. The rocks which underlie this county are of the primitive formation. The railroad from Richmond to Weldon, North Carolina, passes through the county. Formed in 1752, and named in honor of Robert Dinwiddie, then governor of Virginia. Capital, Dinwiddie Court House. Population, 25,118, of whom 14,238 were free, and 10,880, slaves.

DINWIDDIE COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on Stony creek, 35 miles S. by W. from Richmond.

DINWIDDIE'S TAN YARD, a post-office of Campbell county, Virginia.

DIRT TOWN, a post-village of Chattooga county, Georgia, about 180 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

DISMAL SWAMP extends from near Norfolk, in Virginia, into North Carolina. Length from N. to S., about 30 miles; greatest breadth, 10 or 12 miles. It is in some parts covered with reeds, in others with a heavy growth of trees with a thick undergrowth. In the centre is Lake Drummond, covering about 6 square miles; when full, the surface is 21 feet above tide-water.

DISTRICT, a township in the E. part of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles E. from Reading. Population, 842.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, a small tract of territory set apart as the site of the capital of the United States, was ceded to the general Government by the State of Maryland, by which it is bounded on all sides except the S. W., which is washed by the Potomac river. The capitol in Washington is in lat. 38° 53' N., lon. 77° and 2' W. from Greenwich. American geographers, however, often compute longi-

tude from this place. Originally, the District of Columbia was 10 miles square, or 100 square miles; but, by the retrocession of Alexandria county to Virginia in 1846, it was reduced to 60 square miles, or 38,400 acres, 16,267 of which are improved.

Population.—The District of Columbia had 14,093 inhabitants in 1800; 24,023 in 1810; 33,039 in 1820; 39,834 in 1830; 43,712 in 1840, and 51,687 in 1850, of whom 18,548 were white males, 19,479 do. females, 4210 free colored males, 5763 do. females, and 1422 male, and 2265 female slaves. Of the free population, 24,967 were born in the District, 17,989 in other parts of the Union, 32 in British America, 622 in England, 2373 in Ireland, 162 in Scotland and Wales, 1404 in Germany, 80 in France, 234 in other countries, and 77 whose places of birth were unknown; 19 were deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were free colored and 1 a slave; 23 blind, of whom 8 were free colored, and 1 a slave; 22 insane, of whom 8 were free colored, and 1 a slave, and 11 idiotic, of whom 4 were free colored. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, 846 deaths occurred, being about 16 in every one thousand persons.

Counties.—The entire district constitutes the county of Washington.

Cities.—Washington, the capital of the United States, population, 40,000, and Georgetown, 8336, include nearly the entire population of the district.

Surface.—The surface is generally undulating, with some marshes. There are eminences of sufficient prominence to command fine views and give variety to the scene.

Rivers.—The Potomac river separates the district from Virginia, which, except a small tributary called the East branch, and Rock creek, separating Washington from Georgetown, is the only stream of importance.

Productions.—The district has very little agricultural importance. Products in 1850, 17,370 bushels of wheat; 5509 of rye; 65,230 of Indian corn; 8134 of oats; 28,292 of Irish potatoes; 14,872 pounds of butter; 2279 tons of hay, with some tobacco, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, beeswax, and honey. Value of live stock produced, \$71,643; do. orchard products, \$14,843, and do. market garden, \$67,222.

Manufactures.—In 1850 the District of Columbia had 1 cotton factory, employing \$85,000 of capital, and 41 male and 103 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$67,000, and producing 1,400,000 yards of stuffs, valued at 100,000; 1 woollen factory, employing \$700 capital, and 2 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$1630, and producing 10,000 yards of stuff, valued at \$2400; 2 furnaces, employing \$14,000 capital, and 80 male hands, consuming raw material worth 18,100, and producing 512 tons of castings, &c., valued at \$52,695; \$12,000 were invested in the manufacture of malt and

spirituous liquors, consuming 5000 bushels of barley, and producing 1350 barrels of ale; and 2 tanneries, employing \$25,000 capital, consuming raw material worth \$25,600, and producing leather valued at \$40,000.

Internal Improvements.—A few miles of the Washington and Baltimore railroad are in the District of Columbia, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal has its terminus at Georgetown. These constitute the internal improvements of the district.

Commerce.—The imports of 1851-2 amounted to \$54,142, and the exports \$79,005; tonnage entered, 901; cleared, 2014; belonging to the district, 26,197, of which 3327 $\frac{3}{8}$ was steam tonnage, and number of vessels built, 27, the tonnage of which was 1995 $\frac{3}{8}$.

Education.—There were in 1850, 2 colleges in the district, with an aggregate of 235 students, and 32,300 volumes in their libraries; 1 medical school with 40 students; and 2611 children taught in common schools, by 29 teachers, at an expense of \$11,677.

Religious Denominations.—Of 46 churches, the Baptists owned 6, Episcopalians 8, Friends 1, Lutheran 2, Methodists 16, Presbyterians 6, Roman Catholics 6, and Unitarian 1, making about one church for every 1109 persons; value of church property, \$363,000.

Public Institutions.—See WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN.

Government.—The District of Columbia is under the direct government of the Congress of the United States, and without any representation in the national Congress, or any vote for president. The judiciary consists, 1. Of a circuit court, with one chief and two associate judges, the former receiving \$2700, and the latter \$2500 each per annum. 2. Of a criminal court, presided over by one judge, receiving \$2000; and, 3. Of an orphans' court, with a judge receiving \$1500 per annum. Assessed value of property in 1850, \$14,018,874. In January, 1852, there were in the district four banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,182,300, a circulation of \$350,000, and \$300,000 in coin.

History.—In 1790, Maryland and Virginia ceded 100 square miles to the United States. This tract was named the District of Columbia, in honor of the great discoverer of America. This district, about two-thirds of which was on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, was designed for the site of the capital of the nation, and, in accordance with this intention, a city was laid out, public buildings erected, and in 1800 the government officials removed thereto. During the war of 1812, the British forces took Washington, and burned the capitol, (including the library of Congress,) and the president's house. In 1846, Alexandria county was retroceded to Virginia.

DITNEY HILL, a post-office of Dubois county, Indiana.

DIVIDING CREEK, a post-village of Cumberland county, New Jersey, 17 miles S. S. E.

from Bridgeton. It has 2 churches, and from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

DIX, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Chemung county, New York, bordering on the southern end of Seneca lake. Population, 2953.

DIXBOROUGH, a small village of Washtenaw county, Michigan, 34 miles W. from Detroit.

DIX CREEK, a post-office of Chickasaw county, Mississippi.

DIXFIELD, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, on the N. side of Androscoggin river, 30 miles W. N. W. from Augusta. Population, 1180.

DIX HILL, a post-office of Suffolk county, New York.

DIXMONT, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, about 40 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1605.

DIXMONT CORNER, a small village in Dixmont township, Penobscot county, Maine, about 40 miles N. E. from Augusta.

DIXMONT MILLS, a small village in Dixmont township, Penobscot county, Maine, about 43 miles N. E. from Augusta.

DIXON, a township in the W. part of Preble county, Ohio. Population, 1192.

DIXON, a thriving post-village, capital of Lee county, Illinois, on both sides of Rock river, and on the Northern branch of the Central railroad, 110 miles W. from Chicago. A dam has been built across the river, producing extensive water-power, which is employed in mills of various kinds. Dixon contains a court house, a United States land-office, several churches, and a number of stores. Population in 1850, 1073.

DIXON, a post-office of Scott county, Iowa.

DIXON'S MILLS, a post-office of Marengo county, Alabama.

DIXON'S SPRINGS, a small post-village of Smith county, Tennessee, 51 miles E. from Nashville.

DIXONVILLE, a post-village of Cole county, Missouri, 9 miles W. by N. from Jefferson City.

DIXVILLE, a township of Coos county, New Hampshire, 43 miles N. E. of Lancaster. Population, 8.

DOAKSVILLE, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

DOAN'S CREEK, of Indiana, enters the W. fork of White river, near the S. line of Greene county.

DOANESBURGH, a post-office of Putnam county, New York.

DOBBIN'S CREEK, California. See DEER CREEK.

DOBBIN'S RANCH, a post-office of Yuba county, California.

DOBB'S FERRY, a post-village of Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson river, and on the railroad of that name, 22 miles N. from New York. It has a steamboat landing.

DOCKERY'S STORE, a post-office of Richmond county, North Carolina.

DOCTOR'S CREEK, of New Jersey, rises in

Monmouth county, and falls into Crosswicks creek, 3 miles N. E. from Bordentown.

DOCTOR'S CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Altamaha from the left, on the W. part of McIntosh county.

DODDRIDGE, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, contains 300 square miles. It is drained by Hughes river and Middle Island creek. The surface is hilly, and the land adapted to pasturage. The principal staples are Indian corn, oats, and grass. In 1850 the county produced 59,423 bushels of corn; 13,398 of oats; 1860 tons of hay, and 35,200 pounds of butter. It contained 2 saw mills, 1 grist mill, and 1 wool-carding mill, 1 church, and 115 pupils attending public schools. The Middle Island creek is navigable by flat-boats, in which lumber is exported. Capital, West Union. Population, 2750, of whom 2719 were free, and 31, slaves.

DODDSVILLE, a post-office of McDonough county, Illinois.

DODDVILLE, a post-office of Rock Castle county, Kentucky.

DODGE, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 210 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Locust and Medicine creeks. The slope of the surface is towards the S. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 75,208 bushels of corn; 1770 of wheat; 5325 of oats; 87 tons of hay, and 16,267 pounds of butter. County seat not yet established. Population, 375, of whom 373 were free, and 2, slaves. Named in honor of Henry Dodge, long a resident of Missouri, and afterwards governor of Wisconsin.

DODGE, a county in the S. E. central part of Wisconsin, contains 936 square miles. It is intersected by Rock river and by Crawfish and Beaver Dam creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and "oak openings," or uplands, which are covered with a scattered growth of burr and pin oaks, while the large streams are bordered by dense forests of oak, ash, elm, maple, &c. The soil is calcareous, and very fertile; the Winnebago marsh, (an immense millpond, through which Rock river flows,) covers an area of 44 square miles. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 327,936 bushels of wheat; 127,672 of Indian corn; 204,197 of oats; 158,228 of potatoes, and 331,246 pounds of butter. There were 10 churches, and 3243 pupils attending public schools. Limestone, suitable for building, is found in considerable quantities. It is intersected by the Fond du Lac and Chicago, railroad. Rock river furnishes valuable motive-power, and is navigable for small-boats. This is one of the most populous and flourishing counties of the state. Named in honor of Henry Dodge, first governor of Wisconsin. Capital, Juneau. Population, 19,138.

DODGE CENTRE, Wisconsin. See JUNEAU.
DODGEVILLE, a post-village of Des Moines county, Iowa.

DODGEVILLE, a post-township in Iowa county, Wisconsin. Population, 2117.

DODGEVILLE, a thriving post-village in the above township, 6 miles N. from Mineral Point. Rich mines of lead and copper are worked in the vicinity. The village has 3 churches, 9 stores, and 1 smelting furnace. Population in 1853, about 1200.

DODSON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Highland county, Ohio. Population, 1217.

DODSONVILLE, a small post-village in Jackson county, Alabama.

DODSONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Highland county, Ohio, 50 miles E. from Cincinnati. Population in 1853, about 200.

DOE HILL, a post-office of Highland co., Va.
DOE RUN, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

DOG CREEK, a post-office of Putnam co., O.

DOG ISLAND, at the E. side of the middle entrance to St. George's sound, on the S. coast of Florida. On its W. end is a light 50 feet high, revolving once in three minutes. Lat. 29° 43' 30" N., lon. 84° 41' W.

DOG RIVER, a small stream of Washington county, Vermont, falls into Onion river, a few miles below Montpelier.

DOG RIVER, Mississippi. See ESCATAPPA.

DOG RIVER COVE, a post-office of Carter county, Tennessee.

DOGTOWN, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

DOGWOOD NECK, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.

DOGWOOD VALLEY, a village of Walker county, Georgia.

DOLINGTON, a post-village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 120 miles E. from Harrisburg.

DOLENTOWN, a small village of Orange co., N. Y., about 100 miles S. by W. from Albany.

DOLSON, a post-office of Clark co., Illinois.

DOMESTIC, a post-office of Williams co., O.

DOMINICK, a village of La Salle county, Illinois, about 50 miles N. N. E. from Peoria.

DON, a post-office of Sullivan co., Iowa.

DONA, a small village or steamboat landing of Delaware, on Delaware bay, is the terminus of the Dona and Seaford railroad.

DONALDSON, a thriving post-village of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. W. from Pottsville. It is situated in the vicinity of coal mines, and owes its rapid growth to the trade in coal. Laid out about 1845. Population in 1853, about 700.

DONALDSONVILLE, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

DONALDSONVILLE, a town and river port, capital of Ascension parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at the head of Bayou La Fourche, 82 miles above New Orleans. It was formerly capital of the state. It has a landing for steamboats, and contains several stores.

DONEGAL, a township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. E. from Butler. Population, 1177.

DONEGAL, a small village of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

DONEGAL, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, and intersected by the Hempfield railroad. Population, 1679.

DONEGAL, a small village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

DONEGAL, a post-township, forming the S. E. extremity of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 44 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 3352.

DONEGAL, a small post-village in the above township, about 162 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

DONGOLA, a small post-village of Gibson county, Indiana, on Patoka creek, about 14 miles E. from Princeton.

DONIPHAN, a post-village of Ripley co., Mo.

DONNELL'S, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

DONNELLSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke county, Ohio, a few miles W. from Springfield. Population, about 200.

DOOLY, a county in the S. W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 1530 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Flint river, and drained by the sources of the Alapaha, and by Lumpkin's, Gum, and Cedar creeks. The surface is level, and partly covered with pine woods. Much of the land is productive. Cotton, Indian corn, sugar cane, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 5962 bales of cotton; 289,378 bushels of corn, and 94,645 of sweet potatoes. It contained 3 saw mills, 1 coach manufactory, 4 blacksmithing establishments, and 225 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1821, and named in honor of Colonel John Dooly, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Vienna. Population, 8361, of whom 5586 were free, and 2775, slaves.

DOOR county, Wisconsin, is a narrow peninsula between Lake Michigan and Green bay, forming the N. E. extremity of the state. The area is about 400 square miles. It was separated from Brown county in 1850, but is not yet organized. Capital, Gibraltar.

DOOR CREEK, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

DOOR VILLAGE, a little post-village of La Porte county, Indiana, 3 miles S. W. from La Porte, is situated in a fertile prairie.

DORA, a village of Wabash county, Indiana, on the Salamonie river, 8 miles E. from Wabash.

DORA, a small village of Broome county, New York, 18 miles E. from Binghampton.

DORCHEAT, a post-office of Claiborne par., La.

DORCHEAT river. See **DAUCHITE**.

DORCHESTER, a county in the S. E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware state, and on the Chesapeake bay, which washes the western border. Area, 640 square miles. The Choptank river forms its boundary on

the N. and N. W., and the Nanticoke river on the S. E. It is also drained by Hudson and Marshy Hope rivers. The surface is level, and partly occupied by marshes; the soil in some places is clayey, in others sandy. Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 55,000 bushels of corn; 137,470 of wheat; 8496 of oats, and 84,816 pounds of butter. It contained 2 coach factories, 1 hat factory, 26 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 798 pupils attending public schools, and 140 attending academies or other schools. The principal forest trees are the oak, hickory, walnut, and pine. The Choptank and Nanticoke rivers are navigable along the borders of the county. Organized in 1669. Capital, Cambridge. Population, 18,887, of whom 14,595 were free, and 4282, slaves.

DORCHESTER, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, about 50 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 711.

DORCHESTER, a post-village of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, on Dorchester bay, and on the Old Colony railroad, 5 miles S. of Boston. It has considerable shipping, chiefly employed in the whale and other fisheries, and contains several churches and two banks. Dorchester may properly be regarded as a suburb of Boston. Population of the township, 7969.

DORCHESTER, a small post-village of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Maurice river, 20 miles S. E. from Bridgeton.

DORCHESTER, a small village of Liberty county, Georgia, about 5 miles from Sunbury, containing an academy and 12 families.

DORCHESTER, a post-office of Lafayette county, Arkansas.

DORDASVILLE, a small village of Pope county, Arkansas.

DORMANSVILLE, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

DORNICKTOWN, a post-office of Monongalia county, Virginia.

DORR, a township in Allegan county, Michigan. Population, 124.

DORR, a township in the central part of McHenry county, Illinois.

DORRANCE, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles S. W. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 420.

DORRANCE, a post-office of Stark co., Ill.

DORRVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Rhode Island.

DORSET, a post-township of Bennington county, Vermont, 90 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1700.

DORSET, a post-township in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Population, 236.

DORSET, a post-village of De Kalb county, Illinois, 66 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

DORSEY, a post-office of Woodford co., Ky.

DOTY'S CORNER, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

DOTYVILLE, a post-office of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

DOUBLE BRANCHES, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

DOUBLE BRANCHES, a post-village of Lincoln county, Georgia.

DOUBLE BRIDGE, a post-office of Lunenburg county, Virginia, 87 miles S. W. from Richmond.

DOUBLE BRIDGES, a small post-village of Upson county, Georgia, 11 miles S. W. from Thomaston, the county seat.

DOUBLE BRIDGES, a post-office of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

DOUBLE CABINS, a post-village of Henry co., Ga., 65 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

DOUBLE OAK, a post-office of Camden co., Mo.

DOUBLE PIKE CREEK, a post-office of Carroll county, Maryland.

DOUBLE SHOALS, a post-office of Morgan county, Georgia.

DOUBLE SPRING, a post-office of Benton county, Arkansas.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Oktibbeha county, Mississippi.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Jackson county, Tennessee.

DOUBLE SPRINGS, a post-town, capital of Calaveras county, California, is situated on the main road from Sacramento city to Sonora, 87 miles E. N. E. from San Francisco. It is in the vicinity of one of the principal mining districts, and is much resorted to for supplies by traders and miners.

DOUBLE WELLS, Warren county, Georgia. See CUMMING.

DOUDSVILLE, a post-office of Pendleton county, Kentucky.

DOUGHRTY'S FORK, of Killbuck creek, Ohio, falls into the main stream, in Coshocton county.

DOUGLAS, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 40 miles S. W. from Boston. Population, 1878.

DOUGLAS, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, 15 miles S. E. from Reading. Population, 1018.

DOUGLAS, a post-township in the N. W. part of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 21 miles N. N. W. from Norristown. Population, 1265.

DOUGLAS, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Texas, about 240 miles N. E. from Austin.

DOUGLASS, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

DOUGLASVILLE, a small post-village of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 64 miles E. from Harrisburg.

DOUTHER, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

DOVER, a post-village, capital of Piscataquis county, Maine, on the Piscataquis river, about 70 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population of the township, 1927.

DOVER, a beautiful post-town, capital of Stafford county, New Hampshire, is situated on both sides of Cochecho river, at the lower falls, where it is crossed by the Boston and Maine railroad, 68 miles N. from Boston, and

12 miles N. W. from Portsmouth. Lat. 43° 13' N., lon. 70° 54' W. The site of this town presents an agreeable variety of surface, and some of the streets cross each other in an oblique direction. It contains a town hall, 3 banks, 6 newspaper offices, an academy, a high-school, and about 10 churches, viz. 3 Baptist, 2 Methodist, 1 Congregational, 1 Episcopal, 1 Unitarian, 1 Friends', and 1 Universalist. The principal hotels are the American House, the Dover House, and the New Hampshire hotel. Dover is favorably situated for trade, at the head of sloop navigation, and is connected by the Cochecho railroad with Alton, on Winnipiseogee lake. The river at this place has a direct fall of 32 feet, affording abundant water-power. The Cochecho Manufacturing Company have erected here large cotton mills, with a printing establishment, in which from 1200 to 1500 operatives are employed, and a capital of \$1,300,000 is invested. They produce about 10,000,000 yards of print cloths annually. There are also 2 large manufactories of shoes, 1 of woollen goods, and 1 of carpets, besides several smaller establishments. Dover is the oldest town in the state, having been settled by a company of English in 1623. It is surrounded by a fertile and well-cultivated country. Population of the township in 1850, 8196.

DOVER, a post-township of Windham county, Vermont, 90 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 709.

DOVER, a post-township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 15 miles S. W. of Boston. Population, 1927.

DOVER, a post-township of Dutchess county, New York, 20 miles E. from Poughkeepsie, intersected by the Harlem railroad. Population, 2146.

DOVER, or **DOVER PLAINS**, a post-village in the above township, on the Harlem railroad, 80 miles N. N. E. from New York. It contains two or three churches, an academy, and several stores.

DOVER, a thriving post-village of Randolph township, near the centre of Morris county, New Jersey, is situated on the Rockaway river, and on the Morris canal, about 7 miles N. N. W. from Morristown. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in iron manufactures. There are several forges, foundries, rolling mills, spike factories, and steel furnaces. The Morris and Essex railroad passes through this place. The village contains a bank.

DOVER, a township of Ocean county, New Jersey, on Tom's river, contains Tom's River village, and 2385 inhabitants.

DOVER, a post-township of York county, Pennsylvania, on Conewago creek, 7 miles N. W. from York. Population, 2164. It contains a village of the same name.

DOVER, a handsome and flourishing town, seat of justice of Kent county, and capital of the state of Delaware, on Jones' creek, and

on the Dona and Seaford railroad, 50 miles S. from Wilmington, and about 5 miles W. from Delaware bay. Lat. 39° 10' N., lon. 75° 30' W. It has a fine state house, with an open lawn in front, 4 churches, 2 large hotels, 1 newspaper office, a telegraph station, a bank, several seminaries, and many elegant residences. The houses are mostly built of brick. Dover has increased rapidly for some years past. Population in 1853, about 4000.

DOVER, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

DOVER, a post-office of Randolph co., Ga.

DOVER, a village of Greene county, Georgia, 41 miles N. from Milledgeville.

DOVER, a post-village in Russell co., Ala., about 75 miles E. by N. from Montgomery.

DOVER, a post-office of Yazoo co., Miss.

DOVER, a small post-village, capital of Pope county, Arkansas, near Illinois bayou, about 90 miles N. W. from Little Rock.

DOVER, a post-village, capital of Stewart co., Tenn., on the left bank of Cumberland river, 75 miles W. by N. from Nashville.

DOVER, a thriving post-village of Mason county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 10 or 12 miles below Maysville. A considerable quantity of tobacco and hemp is exported from this place. It contains 2 or 3 churches, a large flouring mill, and a steam saw mill. Population, about 600.

DOVER, a township in the N. part of Athens county, Ohio. Population, 1232.

DOVER, a post-township, forming the N. E. extremity of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Population, 1102.

DOVER, a post-village in the above township, 14 miles W. S. W. from Cleveland.

DOVER, a township in Fulton county, Ohio. Population, 581.

DOVER, a post-village, capital of Fulton county, Ohio, 170 miles N. W. from Columbus, and 35 miles W. from Toledo. It was laid out about the year 1850.

DOVER, a township in the central part of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population; 3248.

DOVER, a flourishing village in the above township, is situated on the right bank of Tuscarawas river, just above the mouth of Sugar creek, 103 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. It owes its importance to the navigation of the Ohio canal, on which large quantities of wheat and flour are shipped at this place. In 1851 the amount was computed at 534,415 bushels of wheat, and 40,495 barrels of flour. Dover also has facilities for manufacturing, which are yet only partially improved. An hydraulic canal has been completed from Sugar creek to the town, by which a fall of 22 feet is obtained. Dover has churches of 5 denominations, 1 woollen factory, 2 iron furnaces, and several mills. The name of the post-office is Canal Dover. Population in 1853, 1500.

DOVER, a township of Union county, Ohio. Population, 700.

DOVER, a post-township in the south-east part of Lenawee co., Mich. Population, 1223.

DOVER, a small post-village of Washtenaw county, Michigan, on Huron river, 54 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

DOVER, a thriving village of Dearborn county, Indiana, on the state road from Rushville to Cincinnati, about 90 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. Population, near 800.

DOVER, a post-village of Bureau county, Illinois, 144 miles N. from Springfield.

DOVER, a post-township in Lafayette county, Missouri. Population, 1415.

DOVER, a post-village of Lafayette county, Missouri, 108 miles W. from Jefferson City.

DOVER, a village of Davis county, Iowa, on Fox river, 80 miles S. S. W. from Iowa city.

DOVER, a post-village of Iowa county, Wisconsin, 27 miles W. by N. from Madison, has 20 dwellings, with about 100 inhabitants.

DOVER, a township in Racine county, Wisconsin. Population, 839.

DOVER, a small village of Racine co., Wis.

DOVER, a post-township of Walworth county, Wisconsin, about 48 miles S. W. from Milwaukee. Population, 1268.

DOVER HILL, a thriving post-village, capital of Martin county, Indiana, 1½ miles from the Eastern fork of White river, and 92 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis. It is surrounded by a hilly country, which contains coal and iron ore. Laid out in 1845.

DOVER MILLS, a small post-village of Goochland county, Virginia, on Dover Creek and on the James River canal, 21 miles W. from Richmond. It has a valuable water-power and a flouring mill.

DOVER SOUTH MILLS, a post-office of Piscataquis county, Maine.

DOVESVILLE, a post-office of Rockingham county, Virginia.

DOWAGIAC, a small river of Michigan, rises in Cass and Van Buren counties, and flows into the St. Joseph's river, near Niles.

DOWAGIAC, a post-village of Cass county, Michigan, on the above river and on the Central railroad, 179 miles W. from Detroit. Settled in 1848. Population in 1853, about 300.

DOWELLTON, a post-office of Yadkin co., N. C.

DOWNE, a township of Cumberland county, New Jersey, 14 miles S. E. from Bridgeton, drained by Maurice river. Population, 2341.

DOWNER'S GROVE, a post-township of Du Page county, Illinois, 24 miles W. S. W. from Chicago.

DOWNERVILLE, a post-office of Yuba co., Cal.

DOWNERVILLE, a post-town of Sierra county, California, about 150 miles N. N. E. from Benicia, is situated on Yuba river, near its source. Population, 810.

DOWNING'S MILLS, a post-office of Strafford county, New Hampshire.

DOWNINGSVILLE, a post-office of Grant county, Kentucky.

DOWNINGTON, a post-village of Meigs county, Ohio, about 40 miles S. W. from Marietta.

DOWNINGTOWN, a pleasant post-village of East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, and on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 29 miles W. from Philadelphia. The North branch of Brandywine creek passes through it. The houses are neatly and substantially built of stone. Downingtown is the western terminus of the Chester Valley railroad, which extends to Norristown. It contains a boarding school for girls. Population, estimated at 700.

DOWNINGVILLE, a small post-village of Grant county, Kentucky, on Eagle creek, 10 miles W. from Williamstown, the county seat.

DOWNINGVILLE, a village of Carroll county, Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal.

DOWNINGVILLE, a post-office of Henry county, Indiana.

DOWNSVILLE, a post-office of Ocean co., N. J.

DOWNSVILLE, a post-office of Union par., La.

DOYLESTOWN, a post-township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, drained by Neshaminy creek. Population, including Doylestown borough, 2315.

DOYLESTOWN, a pleasant post-borough, capital of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 100 miles E. from Harrisburg. A turnpike connects this place with Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, in the midst of a beautiful, fertile, and well-cultivated country. The county buildings are substantial edifices of sandstone. It contains an academy, a seminary for young ladies, 3 churches, 5 or 6 newspaper offices, a public library, and a bank. Pop. in 1850 1006. A railroad has been projected, which will connect Doylestown with Norristown and New Hope.

DOYLESTOWN, a small village of Paulding county, Ohio.

DOYLESTOWN, a post-village of Wayne county, Ohio, on the road from Wooster to Akron, 104 miles N. E. from Columbus, contains 350 inhabitants.

DRACUT, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the north side of Merrimack river, about 25 miles N. by W. from Boston. Population, 3503.

DRAKE'S, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

DRAKE'S CREEK, in the southern part of Kentucky, enters the Big Barren river in Warren county.

DRAKE'S CREEK, a small village of Shelby county, Illinois, about 75 miles E. S. E. from Springfield.

DRAKESTOWN, a small post-village of Morris county, New Jersey, on Schooley's mountain, about 16 miles W. by N. from Morristown.

DRAKESVILLE, a small post-village of Morris county, New Jersey, on the Morris canal, 12 miles N. W. from Morristown.

DRAKESVILLE, a post-village of Davis county, Iowa, on the road from the lower part of the Des Moines valley to the west line of the state.

DRANESVILLE, a post-village of Fairfax county, Virginia, 17 miles W. from Washington.

DRAPER'S VALLEY, a post-office of Pulaski county, Virginia.

DRAPERSVILLE, a post-office of Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

DRAUGHON'S STORE, a post-office of Sampson county, North Carolina.

DRAWBRIDGE, a post-office of Sussex county, Delaware.

DRAYTON, a post-office of Montgomery county, Maryland.

DRAYTON, a post-village of Dooly county, Georgia, on Pennahatchee creek, near its entrance into Flint river, 85 miles S. W. of Milledgeville.

DRAYTONSVILLE, a small post-village in Union district, South Carolina.

DREHERSVILLE, a post-office of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

DRENNON SPRINGS, of Henry county, Kentucky, on the Kentucky river. This fashionable watering place is half a day's distance from Louisville by steamboat, situated in the most delightful region imaginable, and encompassed by an amphitheatre of woody heights. The buildings are capable of entertaining 1000 persons. The Western Military Institute of this place is a school of high reputation.

DRESDEN, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, on the east side of the Kennebec river, 15 miles S. by W. from Augusta. Population, 1419.

DRESDEN, a post-township of Washington county, New York, lies between Lakes Champlain and George, 20 miles N. N. E. from Sandy Hill. Population, 674.

DRESDEN, a post-village of Yates county, New York, on the west shore of Seneca lake, about 7 miles E. from Pen Yan. It has 1 church, 10 stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

DRESDEN, a post-office of Navarro co., Tex.

DRESDEN, a small post-village, capital of Weakly county, Tennessee, 120 miles W. from Nashville.

DRESDEN, a post-village of Jefferson township, Muskingum county, Ohio, is situated on the Muskingum river, 69 miles E. by N. from Columbus, and 15 miles N. from Zanesville. It is at the head of steamboat navigation on this river, and is connected with the Ohio canal by a side-cut, 2 miles long. These advantages render it a place of active business. The village is well supplied with water-power, and the neighboring hills abound in coal and iron ore. The proposed railroad from Zanesville to Cleveland will pass near this village. Population in 1850, 1445.

DRESDEN, a village of Greene county, Indiana, about 70 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

DRESDEN, a post-village of Grundy county, Illinois, on the Illinois river and canal, 52 miles S. W. from Chicago. It contains a warehouse and 6 dwellings.

DRESDEN, a village of Perry county, Missouri, about 86 miles S. by E. from St. Louis.

DRESDEN MILLS, a post-office of Lincoln county, Maine.

DRESSERVILLE, a post-office of Cayuga county, New York.

DREW, a county in the S. E. part of Arkansas, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected in the eastern part by the Bayou Bartholomew, and partly bounded on the W. by Saline river. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of cypress, ash, &c.; the soil is productive. Indian corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 120,731 bushels of corn; 32,757 of sweet potatoes; 1516 bales of cotton, and 22,171 pounds of butter. There were 2 wheelwright shops and 1 tannery. Capital, Menticello. Population, 3275, of whom 2360 were free, and 915, slaves.

DREW, a post-office of Randolph co., Ark.

DREWERSBURG, a post-office of Franklin county, Indiana, about 84 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

DREWRYSVILLE, a small post-village in Southampton county, Virginia, 75 miles S. S. E. from Richmond.

DREWRYSVILLE, a post-office of Pike county, Georgia.

DREWSVILLE, a small post-village in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 45 miles W. S. W. from Concord.

DRIFTWOOD, a township in Jackson county, Indiana. Population, 602.

DRIFTWOOD, a post-office of Iroquois county, Illinois, 135 miles N. E. from Springfield.

DRIFTWOOD CREEK, a branch of Sinnemahoning creek, rises in the N. N. W. part of Pennsylvania.

DRIFTWOOD FORK, of White river. See **WHITE RIVER**.

DRIPPING SPRING, a post-office of Edmondson county, Kentucky.

DRIVER'S HILL, a post-office of Clinch county, Georgia.

DROWNING CREEK, a post-office of Burke county, North Carolina.

DROWNING FORK, a post-office of McDonough county, Illinois.

DRUMMOND, a post-office of Washington county, Georgia.

DRUMMOND LAKE. See **DISMAL SWAMP**.

DRUMORE, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 15 miles S. S. E. from Lancaster. Population, 2826.

DRURY'S LANDING, a village of Rock Island county, Illinois, on the left side of the Mississippi river.

DRYBURG, a post-office of Halifax county, Virginia, 129 miles S. W. from Richmond.

DRY CREEK, of Knox county, Ohio, enters the Vernon river near Mount Vernon.

DRY CREEK rises in El Dorado county, in the N. central part of California; it flows

first in a W. S. W. and then in a southerly course, forming part of the boundary between Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, and falls into the Moquelumne river about 20 miles above its junction with the San Joaquin.

DRY CREEK, No. 1, a small stream of Yuba county, towards the N. part of California, falls into Bear river about 5 miles from its mouth.

DRY CREEK No. 2, a small stream of Yuba county, flows into the Feather river 6 miles above the mouth of Bear river.

DRY CREEK No. 3, of Yuba county, after receiving several small streams, falls into the Yuba river. Its whole length is about 40 miles. Gold is found on this stream, which also affords valuable water-power.

DRY CREEK, a post-office of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

DRY CREEK, a post-office of Covington county, Mississippi.

DRY CREEK, a small village in Monroe county, Tennessee.

DRY CREEK, a post-office of Kenton co., Ky.

DRYDEN, a post-township of Tompkins county, New York, 8 miles E. from Ithaca. Population, 5122.

DRYDEN, a post-village in the above township, about 150 miles W. by S. from Albany, contains several stores and mills.

DRYDEN, a post-township in Lapeer county, Michigan. Population, 1181.

DRY FORK of Whitewater river rises in Franklin county, Indiana, and joins the main stream in Ohio.

DRY FORK, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.

DRY FORK, a post-office of Hamilton co., O.

DRY FORK, a village in the N. W. part of Bond county, Illinois, about 67 miles S. from Springfield.

DRY GLAZE, a post-office of Camden co., Mo.

DRY HILL, a post-office of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

DRY POND, a post-office of Lincoln co., N. C.

DRY RIDGE, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

DRY RIDGE, a post-village in Grant co., Ky., 50 miles N. N. E. from Frankfort.

DRY RIDGE, a post-office of Hamilton co., O.

DRY RUN, a post-village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in Path Valley, 165 miles W. from Philadelphia. It contained in 1850 about 100 inhabitants.

DRY RUN, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

DRY TOWN, a post-town of Calaveras county, California, is situated on the S. bank of Dry creek. It is a fine locality for winter mining.

DRY VALLEY, a small village of Union county, Pennsylvania.

DRY VALLEY, a small post-village of White county, Tennessee.

DRY WOOD, a small post-village of Bates county, Missouri.

DRYWOOD CREEK, of Bates county, Missouri, flows northward into Marmion creek.

DRY WOODS, a village of Jones county, Iowa, 32 miles N. N. E. from Iowa City.

DIANE, a post-township in Franklin county, New York, 15 miles S. from Malone. Population, 222.

DUANESBURG, a post-township in Schenectady county, New York, 23 miles W. N. W. from Albany. Population, 3464.

DUANE STREET, a post-office of Hall co., Ga.

DUBLIN, a post-township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 35 miles S. W. from Concord. The view from the summit of Breed's mountain, near the centre of this township, is exceedingly beautiful. Population, 1088.

DUBLIN, a small post-village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. N. W. from Doylestown.

DUBLIN, a township of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, about 60 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg. Population, 686.

DUBLIN, a township forming the southern extremity of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Population, 908.

DUBLIN, a small post-village of Harford county, Maryland, 68 miles N. by E. from Annapolis.

DUBLIN, a small post-village of Butts county, Georgia, 8 miles S. E. from Jackson, the county seat.

DUBLIN, a small post-village, capital of Laurens county, Georgia, half a mile from the Oconee river, and 120 miles W. by N. from Savannah. It has a court house, a church, and several stores.

DUBLIN, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

DUBLIN, a post-village of Graves county, Kentucky, 11 miles W. from Mayfield, the county seat.

DUBLIN, a post-village of Franklin county, Ohio, on the Scioto river, 12 miles N. N. W. from Columbus. Population, 274.

DUBLIN, a township in the N. part of Mercer county, Ohio. Population, 914.

DUBLIN, a small village of Parke county, Indiana, on Racoon creek, about 10 miles S. E. from Rockville.

DUBLIN, a post-township in Wayne county, Indiana. Population, 713.

DUBLIN, a post-village of Wayne county, Indiana, on the National road, and near the Central railroad, 45 miles E. from Indianapolis.

DUBLIN MILLS, a post-office of Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

DUBOIS, a county in the S. W. part of Indiana, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Patoka river, and bounded on the N. by the E. fork of White river. The north-eastern part is rolling, and the other portions level. The county is heavily timbered. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, cattle, horses, and hogs are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 287,905 bushels of corn; 38,590 of oats; 15,213 of wheat, and 1241 tons of hay. It contained 8 churches, and 273 pupils attending academies and other schools. Extensive beds of stone coal are

found in this county. The E. fork is navigable on the border a few months in the year. Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Toussaint Dubois, a merchant of Vincennes. Capital, Jasper. Population, 6321.

DUBUQUE, (du-book', oo as in moon,) a county in the eastern part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois and Wisconsin, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its north-eastern boundary, and the county is also drained by Fall river and Little Maquoketa river. The surface is uneven and extensively covered with timber. The county comprises the principal portion of the mineral region of Iowa. Large quantities of lead are annually taken from the mines of this county and sent down the river by steamboats. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and butter are the chief agricultural productions. In 1850 there were raised 164,045 bushels of Indian corn; 102,038 of wheat; 86,739 of oats, and 11,123 tons of hay—more than any other county in the state. The rock which underlies the county is limestone. A railroad is projected from Dubuque to Keokuk. Named in honor of M. Dubuque, a Frenchman, who obtained a grant from the Spanish government for mining lead in this region. Capital, Dubuque. Population, 10,841.

DUBUQUE, a flourishing city of Iowa, and seat of justice of Dubuque county, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, about 200 miles above Burlington, 450 miles above St. Louis, and 24 miles by water from Galena. The situation of Dubuque is regarded by some persons as more beautiful than that of any other city in Iowa. It stands on a broad plateau or terrace, which extends along the river for several miles. The city is regularly laid out and contains a number of handsome buildings. The following sketch of the place is extracted from the letter of an intelligent traveller:—"How sweetly this queen city, with its wide, rectangular, well-shaded streets, lies spread out upon its broad plateau, much as New Haven lies between the East and West rocks! But New Haven can never boast of such a verdure as here clothes alike bluff and plateau. And then the river, here a mile in width, rolling so majestically, flanked on the other shore with tall and verdant bluffs, and studded with islands of richest green." Dubuque is the central depôt of the mining region of Iowa, and is a place of active trade. Large quantities of lead are taken from the mines in this vicinity, and sent down the river by steamboats: stone coal and limestone are also abundant. It is stated in the public journals that a quarry of variegated brown marble has been recently found on the bank of the river opposite Dubuque. The city contains a Catholic cathedral, a number of Protestant churches, a United States land-office, 4 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. In 1852 about 100 houses, chiefly of brick, were erected, and

large sums were expended in improving the harbor and in paving the streets. The reported value of imports in 1852, was \$1,670,890, and that of exports was \$629,140, including 116,000 pigs of lead, valued at \$348,000. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1851 was 351, and in 1852, 417. Dubuque is the terminus of the Northern Branch of the Illinois Central railroad, and of the Dubuque and Keokuk railroad, both of which are in process of construction. It is the oldest town in the state, having been settled by French Canadians about 1786. Population in 1853, about 7500.

DUCHOUQUET, a township in Auglaize county, Ohio, about 30 miles N. W. from Bellefontaine. Population, 1408.

DUCK BRANCH, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

DUCK CREEK, of Delaware, forms the boundary between Kent and New Castle counties, and enters Delaware bay.

DUCK CREEK, in the S. E. part of Ohio, falls into the Ohio river, 2 or 3 miles above Marietta.

DUCK CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the White-water river, a few miles above Brookville.

DUCK CREEK, a hundred in Kent county, Delaware. Population, about 4500.

DUCK CREEK, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

DUCK CREEK, a post-office of Trumbull county, Ohio.

DUCK RIVER, of Middle Tennessee, rises in Coffee and Franklin counties, near the base of the Cumberland mountains, and enters the Tennessee river at its right bank, in the S. W. part of Humphreys county. Its general course is nearly W. N. W., and its whole length is estimated at above 250 miles. A company has been formed to improve the navigation of this river by dams and locks.

DUCK RIVER, a post-office of Hickman county, Tennessee.

DUCK SPRING, a post-office of DeKalb county, Alabama.

DUDLEY, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 50 miles S. W. of Boston. This township is watered by several good mill streams. Population, 1443.

DUDLEY, a post-township in the E. part of Hardin county, Ohio. Population, 529.

DUDLEY, a post-village in the above township, 60 miles N. W. from Columbus.

DUDLEY, a post-township in Henry county, Indiana. Population, 1279.

DUDLEY, a village of Jackson county, Indiana, about 60 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis.

DUDLEY, a small post-village of Polk county, Iowa, on the river Des Moines, about 10 miles below Fort Des Moines, the county town. It is surrounded by a fertile prairie.

DUDLEYTOWN, a small post-village of Jackson county, Indiana, 78 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis.

DUDLEYVILLE, a small post-village in Tal-

lapoosa county, Alabama, 150 miles E. S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

DUE WEST CORNER, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

DUFFIELD, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

DUFFIELD'S, a post-office of Jefferson co., Va.

DUFF'S FORKS, a post-office of Fayette co., O.

DUGAN'S LANDING, a small village of Jefferson county, Arkansas.

DUGDEMONA, a small village of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Castor, about 40 miles W. from Harrisonburg.

DUGDEMONA, a post-office of Jackson county, Iowa.

DUGGER'S FERRY, a post-office of Carter county, Tennessee.

DUG SPUR, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

DUGWAY, a post-office of Oswego co., N. Y.

DUKEDOM, a post-office of Graves co., Ky.

DUKES, a county consisting of several islands in the Atlantic ocean, (the principal of which, Martha's Vineyard, is separated from Barnstable county by Vineyard sound, which is about 5 miles wide,) has an area of about 118 square miles. A large part of the surface is covered with wood. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 12,395 bushels of corn; 9899 of potatoes; 2015 tons of hay, and 23,247 pounds of butter. There were 1 whale-oil manufactory, 1 woollen factory, 1 chemical establishment, and 1 tannery. It contained 15 churches, 1 newspaper office; and 897 pupils attending public schools. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in navigation and the fisheries. This county was organized in 1695. Capital, Edgarton. Population, 4540.

DUKE'S, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

DULCI, a post-office of Holmes co., Miss.

DULUDE RIVER, Mich. See **BLACK RIVER**.

DUMAS, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

DUMAS'S STORE, a post-office of Richmond county, North Carolina.

DUMFRIES, a small post-village of Prince William county, Virginia, on Quantico creek, 90 miles N. from Richmond, was formerly a thriving place, containing 2 churches, and several mills, but it is now in decay.

DUMMER, a post-township of Coos county, New Hampshire, 100 miles N. by E. from Concord, on the E. side of Androscoggin river. Population, 171.

DUMMERSTON, a post-township of Windham county, Vermont, 100 miles S. of Montpelier. Population, 1645.

DUMONTVILLE, a post-office of Fairfield county, Ohio, 32 miles S. E. from Columbus.

DUMPLIN ROCK LIGHT, on one of the Dumplin Rocks in Buzzard's bay, Massachusetts. It is a fixed light 43 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 32' 10" N., lon. 70° 55' 40" W.

DUNAWAY'S, a post-office of Clark co., Ky.

DUNBAR, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny river, 9

miles N. E. from Uniontown. Population, 2156.

DUNBARTON, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, 10 miles S. by W. from Concord. Population, 915.

DUNBARTON, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

DUNBARTON, a post-office of Adams county, Ohio, 96 miles S. S. W. from Columbus.

DUNCAN, a post-office of Wood co., Va.

DUNCAN, a post-office of Mercer co., Ky.

DUNCAN, a post-office of Sheboygan co., M.

DUNCANNON, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

DUNCAN'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into the Ennoree river, on the N. border of Newberry district.

DUNCAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Cleveland county, North Carolina.

DUNCAN'S FALLS, a post-village of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Muskingum river, 9 miles below Zanesville. Population in 1853, about 250.

DUNCAN'S MILLS, a village of Mahaska county, Iowa, on Skunk river, 65 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

DUNCANSVILLE, a post-village of Blair county, Pennsylvania, on the Portage railroad, about 3 miles W. from Hollidaysburg.

DUNCANSVILLE, a post-village of Barnwell district, South Carolina, 70 miles S. S. W. from Columbia.

DUNCANTOWN, a post-office of White co., Ill.

DUNCANVILLE, a small post-village of Thomas county, Georgia, 212 miles S. by W. from Milledgeville.

DUNKARD. See DUNKARD.

DUNDAFF, a post-borough of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, near Crystal lake, 10 miles N. from Carbondale. It has a church, an academy, and a glass factory. Population in 1850, 295.

DUNDARRACH, a post-office of Robeson county, North Carolina.

DUNDAS, a post-office of Calumet co., Wis.

DUNDEE, a post-village of Yates county, New York, 190 miles W. by S. from Albany. It contains 2 churches, 2 academies or union schools, 20 stores, and mills and factories of different kinds. Population in 1853, about 1400.

DUNDEE, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., O.

DUNDEE, a post-township in the E. part of Monroe county, Michigan. Population, 1239.

DUNDEE, a thriving post-village in the above township, Monroe county, Michigan, on the Raisin river, 15 miles above Monroe, has an ample water-power, which is partially improved. Population, about 600.

DUNDEE, a post-township in Kane county, Illinois. Population, 1374.

DUNDEE, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on the Fox river, 48 miles N. W. from Chicago. The river affords valuable water-power.

DUNCANNON, a post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 142 miles N. E. from Columbus.

DUNHAM, a post-township in the W. part of McHenry county, Illinois.

DUNHAM'S BASIN, a village of Washington county, New York, on the Champlain canal, about 54 miles N. by E. from Albany.

DUNKARD, or DUNCARD, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1395.

DUNKARD, a small post-village of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

DUNKARD CREEK, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Monongahela river.

DUNKINSVILLE, a post-office of Adams county, Ohio.

DUNKIRK, an important post-town of Pomfret township, district of Buffalo creek, Chautauque county, New York, on Lake Erie, at the western terminus of the New York and Erie railroad, 469 miles from New York city. It is beautifully situated, the ground rising as it recedes from the lake, so that at a distance of a mile from the shore it is 100 feet above the level of the water. The vicinity is free from local diseases, and the climate delightful. The railroad company are making preparations for an extensive business. Individual enterprise also is actively engaged in developing the resources of the place. In 1824 the United States government erected a lighthouse on the W. point of the bay, and subsequently a beacon light at the principal channel. Since then, a breakwater has been thrown across the harbor, making it one of the best protected on the lake. It is much resorted to by vessels in bad weather: it is free from ice somewhat earlier in the spring than that of Buffalo. From its facilities for communication both with the E. and W., and from the great amount of trade and travel which, from its central position, it must attract to it from all parts of the country, Dunkirk is likely to become one of the most wealthy and populous cities on the lake. Among the articles received at this port in 1852, were—

flour, 182,139 barrels, value \$819,625; wool, 4796 bales, \$359,700; furs, 1022, \$153,300; leather, 1490 rolls, \$178,800; bacon, 2800 casks, \$140,000; butter, 1,761,150 pounds, \$317,007; live hogs, 14,805, \$117,660; pork, 6643 barrels, \$112,931; tobacco, \$105,920. The total value of all the articles received by lake, for the year ending December 31, 1852, was \$3,274,756. Dunkirk contains 2 banks and 1 newspaper office. A railroad connects it with Buffalo, and another with Erie, in Pennsylvania, 50 miles distant. Population of Pomfret township, 4483; of Dunkirk, in 1853, about 3000.

DUNKIRK, a post-office of Calvert co., Md.

DUNKIRK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

DUNKIRK, a post-township in the S. E. part of Dane county, Wisconsin. Population, 852.

DUNKIRK, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Catfish river, 20 miles

S. E. from Madison. It has a water-power, with several mills.

DUNKLIN, a county near the S. E. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by St. Francis river, and on the E. in part by Lake Pemisicot, intersected by Castor river, and extensively occupied by swamps. The surface consists partly of open plains or prairies. This county, together with several adjoining, was severely injured by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812. The state legislature in 1850-51 made an appropriation for the reclamation of the sunken lands. The soil, where not overflowed, is highly productive. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 77,360 bushels of corn, and 2776 of oats. It contained 1 church, 1 newspaper office, and 80 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of the late Daniel Dunklin, former governor of Missouri. Capital, Kennet. Population, 1229, of whom 1216 were free, and 13, slaves.

DUNLAP, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

DUNLAP'S CREEK, in the S. W. central part of Virginia, rises in Monroe county, flows north-eastward, and falls into Jackson's river, near Covington.

DUNLAPSVILLE, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

DUNLAPSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Union county, Indiana, on the E. fork of Whitewater river, 70 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis. It contains 1 church and about 250 inhabitants.

DUNLEVY, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

DUNMORE, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

DUNMORE, a thriving post-village in the N. E. part of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the railroad which extends from Scranton to the Lackawaxen river. The origin of this village is very recent: it has been built up by the mining operations of the Pennsylvania coal company. A large number of hands are employed in the coal mines near this place, which are very extensive. Population in 1853, estimated at 1600.

DUNMORE, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Va.

DUNN, a township in Dane county, Wisconsin, about 8 miles S. S. E. from Madison. Population, 330.

DUNNING'S CREEK, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, falls into the Raystown branch of Juniata river.

DUNNING'S MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, a ridge extending nearly northward from the N. W. central part of Bedford county, E. of Dunning's creek, into Blair county.

DUNNINGSVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

DUNNSBURG, a post-office of Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

DUNN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

DUNNSTOWN, a village of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of Susquehanna river, opposite Lockhaven.

DUNNSVILLE, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

DUNNSVILLE, a post-office of Essex county, Virginia, 56 miles N. E. from Richmond.

DUNNSTABLE, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 30 miles N. W. from Boston, on the W. side of Merrimack river. Population, 590.

DUNNSTABLE, a post-township of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna river, a few miles below Lockhaven. Population, 356.

DUNTONSVILLE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

DU PAGE, a county in the N. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 340 square miles. It is drained by the E. and W. branches of the Du Page river. The surface is nearly level, and the soil highly productive. A large portion of the county is prairie. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 259,283 bushels of wheat; 198,363 of Indian corn; 230,450 of oats, and 23,617 tons of hay. It contained 17 churches, and 2 newspaper offices; 850 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending other schools. The Illinois and Michigan canal passes along the S. E. border. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Galena railroad, and two or three short lines of railroad terminate in the western part. Capital, Napierville. Population, 9292.

DU PAGE, a post-township, forming the N. W. extremity of Will county, Illinois. Population, 620.

DU PAGE, a post-village of Will county, Illinois, on Du Page river, 14 miles N. from Joliet.

DUPLAIN, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Clinton county, Michigan. Population, 419.

DUPLIN, a county in the S. E. part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 670 square miles. It is intersected by the N. branch of Cape Fear river, and by Goshen creek. The surface is a level and sandy plain, partly covered with forests of pitch pine. The soil is said to be fertile near the large streams. Cotton, Indian corn, potatoes, lumber, tar, and turpentine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 461 bales of cotton; 372,530 bushels of corn, and 253,097 of sweet potatoes. The quantity of sweet potatoes was the greatest produced by any county in the state. It contained 12 saw mills, 40 tar and turpentine manufactories, 4 turpentine distilleries, and 19 churches. The Wilmington and Weldon railroad passes through the county. Capital, Kenansville. Formed in 1749. Population, 13,514, of whom 7507 were free, and 6007, slaves.

DUPONT, a thriving post-village of Jefferson county, Indiana, on the Madison and In-

dianapolis railroad, 14 miles N. W. from Madison, contains a railway station and several stores.

DUPREE, a district in Clarke county, Georgia. Population, 419.

DUPREE'S OLD STORE, a post-office of Charlotte county, Virginia.

DUQUESNE, a post-borough of Reserve township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Alleghany river, 1 or 2 miles above Pittsburg. It has been mostly built since 1845, and contains numerous saw mills, tanneries, and icehouses for the supply of Pittsburg. Population, 870.

DUQUOIN, a small post-village of Perry county, Illinois, 148 miles S. from Springfield.

DURAND, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

DURANGO, a post-office of Dubuque co., Io.

DURANT'S NECK, a post-office of Perquimans county, North Carolina, 215 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh.

DURBIN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Williams county, Ohio.

DURELL, a post-township of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, a few miles below Towanda. Population, 1202.

DURHAM, a post-township of Cumberland county, Maine, 30 miles S. W. of Augusta. Population, 1836.

DURHAM, a post-office of Strafford co., N. H.

DURHAM, a post-township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, 20 miles S. of Hartford. Population, 1026.

DURHAM, a post-township of Greene county, New York, on Catskill creek, 30 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 2600.

DURHAM, a post-township forming the northern extremity of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river. Pop., 948.

DURHAM, a post-office of Columbia co., Fla.

DURHAM, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill.

DURHAM CENTRE, a post-office of Middlesex county, Connecticut.

DURHAM CREEK, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware river.

DURHAM CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort county, North Carolina.

DURHAMVILLE, a post-village of Oneida county, New York, 125 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and perhaps 300 inhabitants.

DURHAMVILLE, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

DURHAMVILLE, a thriving post-village of Lauderdale county, Tennessee, 190 miles W. by S. from Nashville.

DURLACH, a small post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

DUROC, a post-office of Benton co., Mo.

DURRETSVILLE, a post-office of Richmond county, Virginia.

DUSHORE, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa.

DUTCH CREEK, a small post-village of Washington county, Iowa.

DUTCH CREEK, a post-office of Brown county, Wisconsin.

DUTCHESS, a county in the E. S. E. part of New York, has an area of about 816 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the State of Connecticut, and on the W. by the Hudson river. It is drained by Wappinger's creek, Fishkill river, and other smaller streams, which turn numerous mills. The surface is uneven, and in the eastern and western parts hilly. The soil is generally fertile and under good cultivation, although a large portion is better adapted to grazing than grain. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 782,605 bushels of corn, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state;) 1,066,117 of oats, (also the greatest yield of any county in the state;) 385,941 of potatoes; 97,832 tons of hay, and 1,760,086 pounds of butter. There were 59 flour mills, 6 furnaces, 6 iron foundries, 11 cotton and 9 woolen factories. It contained 124 churches and 6 newspaper offices; 13,433 pupils attending public schools, and 987 attending academies and otherschools. Limestone is abundant, and iron and lead ore, marble, and slate are found. The Hudson river is navigable for ships along the entire western border. The Harlem railroad and the Hudson River railroad traverse the county. Capital, Poughkeepsie. Population, 58,992.

DUTCH ISLAND, in Narraganset bay, Rhode Island. On its S. end is a fixed light. Lat. 41° 29' 8" N., lon. 71° 24' 8" W.

DUTCHMAN'S CREEK of Davie county, North Carolina, flows S. E. into the Yadkin river.

DUTCHMAN'S CREEK of Lincoln county, North Carolina, flows into the Catawba from the N. W.

DUTCHMAN'S CREEK of Fairfield district, South Carolina, flows into Wateree river from the right.

DUTCH NECK, a small post-village of Mercer county, New Jersey, 18 miles N. E. from Trenton.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT, a village in St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Teche, about 100 miles W. S. W. from New Orleans.

DUTCHVILLE, a post-office of Granville county, North Carolina.

DUTOTSBERG, a post-village of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 4 miles E. from Stroudsburg.

DUVAL, a county in the north-east part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 430 square miles. St. John's river flows along the eastern border until it enters the sea, and Nassau river forms its north boundary. The surface has but little elevation: sugar, cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 391 hogsheds of sugar; 216 bales of cotton; 51,788 bushels of corn, and 27,674 of sweet potatoes. It contained 5 saw mills, 8 churches; and 64 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Jacksonville. Population, 4539, of whom 2433 were free, and 2106, slaves.

DUVAL'S BLUFF, a post-office of Prairie county, Arkansas.

DUXBURY, a township in Washington county, Vermont, on the south side of Onion river, 15 miles W. of Montpelier. Population, 845.

DUXBURY, a post-township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the Atlantic coast, 30 miles S. E. of Boston. The inhabitants are principally engaged in ship-building, commerce, and the fisheries. Population, 2679.

DWIGHT, a small village of Pope county, Arkansas, on Illinois bayou, about 9 miles S. W. from Dover.

DYBERRY, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. from Honesdale. Population, 1085.

DYBERRY CREEK of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, falls into the Lackawaxen river.

DYCUSBURG, a post-office of Crittenden county, Kentucky.

DYER, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Missouri. Area estimated at 400 square miles. It is intersected by Obion and Forked Deer rivers, which flow south-westward. The surface is level, the soil is highly productive and well timbered. Indian corn and tobacco are the staples. Large quantities of lumber (yellow poplar) are procured in the county. It produced in 1850, 413,020 bushels of corn; 22,832 of oats; 548,815 pounds of tobacco, and 59,660 of butter. It contained 12 churches, and 700 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Dyersburg. Population, 6361; of whom 4893 were free, and 1468, slaves.

DYER'S BAY, extends into Steuben township of Hancock co., Me. Depth, 4 or 5 fathoms.

DYERSBURG, a flourishing post-village, capital of Dyer county, Tennessee, on Forked Deer river, 161 miles W. from Nashville. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has several steam saw mills.

DYKEMAN'S, a post-office of Putnam county, New York.

DYE'S MILLS, a small village of Grundy county, Missouri.

DYSON'S, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

DYSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

DYSORTVILLE, a post-office of McDowell county, North Carolina.

E

EAGLE, a post-township of Wyoming county, New York, 15 miles S. S. W. from Warsaw. Population, 1381.

EAGLE, a post-office of Warren county, Pa.

EAGLE, a township forming the north-east extremity of Brown county, Ohio. Population, 1134.

EAGLE, a post-township in the central part of Hancock county, Ohio. Population, 950.

EAGLE, a township forming the north-west

extremity of Vinton county, Ohio. Population, 476.

EAGLE, a post-township forming the south-west extremity of Clinton county, Michigan. Population, 521.

EAGLE, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

EAGLE, a township in Ogle county, Illinois. Population, 623.

EAGLE, a township in the western part of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Population, 336.

EAGLE, a post-township forming the south-western extremity of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Population, 816.

EAGLE BRIDGE, a post-office of Rensselaer county, New York.

EAGLE CLIFFS, a small post-village of Monroe county, Illinois.

EAGLE CREEK, a post-office of Bradley county, Arkansas.

EAGLE CREEK of Hancock county, Ohio, flows into Blanchard's fork at Findlay.

EAGLE CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Ohio river, a few miles above Ripley, in Brown co.

EAGLE CREEK of Indiana, rises in Boone county, and flowing nearly south, enters White river, 4 miles below Indianapolis. It affords unflinching water-power.

EAGLE CREEK, a post-office of Benton county, Tennessee.

EAGLE CREEK, a township in Lake county, Indiana. Population, 315.

EAGLE FALLS, a post-office of Rockingham county, North Carolina.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

EAGLE FURNACE, a post-village of Roan county, Tennessee.

EAGLE GROVE, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

EAGLE HARBOR, a post-village of Gaines township, Orleans county, New York, on the Erie canal, 57 miles E. N. E. from Buffalo. It contains 2 churches, 2 flouring mills, and several warehouses. Population, about 500.

EAGLE HARBOR, a post-office of Houghton county, Michigan.

EAGLE ISLAND POINT, Maine, on which is a light to guide to the N. E. entrance to Penobscot bay.

EAGLE LAKE, a post-office of Oakland county, Michigan.

EAGLE LAKE, a post-office of Colorado county, Texas.

EAGLE LAKES are situated in the north part of Maine, in Aroostook and Penobscot counties.

EAGLE MILLS, a post-office of Rensselaer county, New York.

EAGLE MILLS, a post-office of Iredell county, North Carolina.

EAGLE PASS, a small post-village, capital of Kinney county, Texas, on the left bank of the Rio Grand, 450 miles S. W. from Austin City, contains about 400 inhabitants.

EAGLE POINT, or ELKHORN GROVE, a small post-village of Ogle county, Illinois, about 100 miles N. from Peoria.

EAGLEPORT, a small post-village of Morgan county, Ohio, on the Muskingum river, 18 miles S. from Zanesville.

EAGLE RIVER, Kentucky, rises in Scott county, flows first nearly northward through Owen county, then turning suddenly to the S. W., enters the Kentucky river near the border between Owen and Carroll counties.

EAGLE RIVER, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the shore of Lake Superior.

EAGLE ROCK, a small post-village in Wake county, North Carolina.

EAGLESMERE, a post-office of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania.

EAGLETOWN, a small post-village in Choctaw nation, Arkansas.

EAGLETOWN, a small post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., 21 miles N. from Indianapolis.

EAGLE VILLAGE, a post-village in Wyoming co., N. Y., about 38 miles S. E. from Buffalo.

EAGLE VILLAGE, a post-village of Boone county, Indiana, on the Michigan road, 14 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

EAGLEVILLE, a post-office of Tolland county, Connecticut.

EAGLEVILLE, a small village of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on the Bald Eagle creek, 100 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

EAGLEVILLE, a small post-village of Williamson county, Tennessee.

EAGLEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Ash-tabula county, Ohio, on Mill creek, 200 miles N. E. from Columbus.

EAGLEVILLE, a village of Milwaukee co., Wis.

EAGLEVILLE, a post-village of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi, 36 miles W. S. W. from the former.

EARL, a post-township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles E. from Reading. Population, 1047.

EARLE, a township in La Salle county, Illinois. Population, 819.

EARLE'S, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Ky.

EARLESVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburgh district, South Carolina.

EARLVILLE, a post-village of Madison county, New York, on the Chenango river and canal of that name, about 32 miles S. W. from Utica. It contains several stores.

EARLVILLE, or **EARLEVILLE**, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

EARLVILLE, a post-office of Portage co., O.

EARLEVILLE, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

EARLY, a county in the S. W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, contains 864 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee, and drained by the Colamoka and Spring creeks. The surface is a level and fertile plain, in which scarcely a rock can be found. The greater part of it is occupied by forests of yellow pine and oak, or by plantations of cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 this county produced 4354 bales of cotton; 223,037 bushels of corn, and 76,377 of sweet potatoes. There were 4 saw mills,

1 coach manufactory, and 2 tanneries. It contained 16 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 144 pupils attending academies or other schools. Steamboats navigate the river along this county, and the creeks furnish extensive motive-power. On the bank of Colamoka creek is an artificial mound, 75 feet in height, with a level surface on the top, 80 yards by 30 in extent. Named in honor of Peter Early, governor of Georgia in 1813. Capital, Blakeley. Population, 7246, of whom 3717 were free, and 3529, slaves.

EARLY GROVE, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 180 miles W. from Raleigh.

EARLY GROVE, a post-office of Marshall county, Mississippi.

EARLYSVILLE, a small post-village of Albemarle county, Virginia, 94 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

EARPVILLE, a post-office of Upshur co., Tex.

EAST ABINGTON, a post-village of Abington township, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, near the Old Colony railroad, 18 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

EAST ALLEN, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. by N. from Easton. Population, 1473.

EAST ALLENTOWN, a village of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, near Allentown. Population in 1850, 564.

EAST ALTON, a post-village in Belknap county, New Hampshire, about 30 miles N. E. from Concord.

EAST AMUCHY, a district in Walker county, Georgia. Population, 840.

EAST ANDOVER, a post-office of Merrimack county, New Hampshire.

EAST ASHFORD, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

EAST AUBURN, a post-office of Cumberland county, Maine.

EAST AURORA, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

EAST AVON, a post-village of Avon township, Livingston county, New York, 220 miles W. by N. from Albany, and 2 miles E. from Avon Springs. It is situated on the line of the Buffalo, Corning, and New York railroad, and contains 2 churches. Population, 450.

EAST BALDWIN, a post-village in Cumberland co., Me., 45 miles S. W. from Augusta.

EAST BARNARD, a post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, 40 miles S. from Montpelier.

EAST BARRE, a post-office of Orleans co., N. Y.

EAST BARRE, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

EAST BATON ROUGE, a parish in the S. E. central part of Louisiana, contains about 500 square miles. The Amite river washes its E., and the Mississippi its W. border. The surface is level in the N., and gently undulating in the S., and the soil is moderately fertile. Cotton, sugar, and maize are the staples. In 1850 this parish produced 1346 bales of cotton; 7074 hogsheads of sugar; 407,358 gallons of molasses, and 226,942 bushels of corn. It contained 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices.

There were 500 pupils attending public schools, and 20 attending an academy. The parish contains extensive forests, in which live oak, the cypress and magnolia are found. Capital, Baton Rouge. Population, 11,977, of whom 5626 were free, and 6351, slaves.

EAST BEND, a post-office of Yadkin co., N.C.

EAST BERGEN, a post-office of Genesee county, New York.

EAST BERKSHIRE, a post-village in Franklin co., Vt., 50 miles N. by W. from Montpelier.

EAST BERLIN, a post-office of Hartford co., C.

EAST BERLIN, a post-village of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the Conewago creek, 24 miles S. by W. from Harrisburg, and 15 miles W. from York. It has several stores and about 100 houses.

EAST BERLIN, a post-office of St. Clair county, Michigan.

EAST BERNE, a small post-village of Albany county, New York, 19 miles W. from Albany.

EAST BETHANY, a small post-village in Genesee county, New York, contains 1 or 2 churches and several stores.

EAST BETHEL, a post-office of Oxford co., Me.

EAST BETHEL, a post-village of Bethel township, Windsor county, Vermont, near the Vermont Central railroad, 38 miles S. from Montpelier, and 39 miles N. E. from Windsor.

EAST BETHLEHEM, a post-township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 33 miles S. from Pittsburg. Population, 2266.

EAST BIRMINGHAM, a borough of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the S. bank of the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburg, and immediately above Birmingham. Population, 1624.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, a post-township of Ontario county, New York, 8 miles W. from Canandaigua, intersected by the Canandaigua and Niagara railroad. Population, 2262.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, a post-village in the above township, about 200 miles W. by N. from Albany. It has 2 churches, and perhaps 300 inhabitants.

EAST BOSTON. See Boston.

EAST BRADFORD, a flourishing manufacturing village of Bradford township, Essex county, Massachusetts, on the right bank of the Merrimack river, 28 miles N. from Boston.

EAST BRADFORD, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, intersected by Bradywine creek, 30 miles W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1330.

EAST BRANDYWINE, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 36 miles W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1115.

EAST BREWSTER, a post-village in Barnstable co., Mass., 55 miles S. E. from Boston.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, a post-township of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Bridgewater branch of the Old Colony railroad, 25 miles S. by E. from Boston. Pop. 2545.

EASTBROOK, a township of Hancock county, Maine, 30 miles E. by S. from Bangor. Population. 212.

EASTBROOK, a post-office of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania.

EAST BROOKFIELD, a small post-village in Orange county, Vermont, about 15 miles S. from Montpelier.

EAST BROOKFIELD, a post-village in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 60 miles W. by S. from Boston.

EAST BRUNSWICK, a township of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, intersected by Little Schuylkill railroad, 13 miles S. E. from Pottsville. Population, 1337.

EAST BUFFALO, a township in Union county, Pennsylvania, on the West branch of the Susquehanna river, immediately S. from Lewisburg. Population, 970.

EAST BUFFALO, a small village of Union county, Pennsylvania.

EAST BURKE, a post-office of Caledonia county, Vermont.

EAST BURNHAM, a post-office of Waldo county, Maine.

EAST CALAIS, a post-office of Washington county, Vermont.

EAST CALN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 70 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad. Population, 2292.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts. See CAMBRIDGE.

EAST CAMERON, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

EAST CANAAN, a post-office of Grafton county, New Hampshire.

EAST CANAAN, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

EAST CANADA CREEK rises in Hamilton county, in the E. central part of New York, and after forming the boundary between Herkimer and Fulton counties, falls into the Mohawk.

EAST CANDOR, a small post-village of Tioga county, New York.

EAST CANADEA, a post-office of Allegheny county, New York.

EAST CARLTON, a post-office of Orleans county, New York.

EAST CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

EAST CHARLEMONT, a post-office of Franklin county, Massachusetts.

EAST CHARLESTON, a post-office of Orleans county, Vermont.

EAST CHATHAM, a post-village of Columbia county, New York, on the Western railroad, about 20 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

EAST CHESTER, a post-village of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 25 miles S. E. from Concord.

EAST CHESTER, a post-township of Westchester county, New York, intersected by the Harlem railroad. Population, 1679.

EAST CHESTER, a post-village in the above township, on a creek of the same name, and on the Harlem railroad, about 15 miles N. E. from New York. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and 400 inhabitants.

EAST CHICKAMINGA, a district in Walker county, Georgia. Population, 2688.

EAST CHINA, a post-office of Wyoming county, New York.

EAST CLARENDON, a post-office of Rutland county, Vermont.

EAST CLARIDON, a post-office of Geauga county, Ohio, 174 miles N. E. from Columbus.

EAST CLARKSFIELD, a post-office of Huron county, Ohio.

EAST CLARKSON, a post-office of Monroe county, New York.

EAST CLEVELAND, a post-village of Cuayhago county, Ohio, about 4 miles E. from Cleveland.

EAST COBLESKILL, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

EAST COCALICO, a township in the N. part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. E. from Lancaster. Population, 2117.

EAST CONCORD, a flourishing village of Concord township, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the E. bank of the Merrimack river, and on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, about 2 miles from Concord.

EAST CONCORD, a post-office of Bureau county, Illinois.

EAST CONSEQUENESSA, a township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. from Butler. Population, 1142.

EAST CONSTABLE, a post-office of Franklin county, New York.

EAST CORINTH, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

EAST CORINTH, a post-office of Orange county, Vermont.

EAST COVENTRY, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, 16 miles N. from Westchester. Population, 1288.

EAST CRAFTSBURY, a small post-village in Craftsbury township, Orleans county, Vermont, about 30 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier.

EAST CREEK, a post-office of Cape May county, New Jersey.

EAST DEER, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river. Population, 2021.

EAST DE KALB, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

EAST DENNIS, a small post-village in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 65 miles S. E. from Boston.

EAST DIXFIELD, a post-office of Oxford county, Maine.

EAST DIXMONT, a post-village in Dixmont township, Penobscot county, Maine, about 42 miles N. E. from Augusta.

EAST DONEGAL, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 24 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. It is intersected by the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad. Population, 1997.

EAST DORSET, a small post-village in Dorset township, Bennington county, Vermont, about 80 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. In

the vicinity are numerous valuable marble quarries.

EAST DOUGLASS, a post-office of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

EAST DOVER, a post-office of Piscataquis county, Maine.

EAST DUANESBURG, a post-office of Schenectady county, New York.

EAST DURHAM, a post-village of Greene co., N. Y., 40 miles S. by W. from Albany.

EAST EDINGTON, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

EAST EDEN, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

EAST ELLIOTT, a post-village in York co., Me., about 100 miles S. W. from Augusta.

EASTER, a small village in Pittsfield township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 115 miles W. by S. from Boston.

EASTERN or GLOUCESTER POINT, at the entrance of Cape Ann Harbor, Massachusetts. On it is a lighthouse containing a fixed light. Lat. 42° 34' 40" N.; lon. 70° 39' W.

EAST EUCLID, a small village of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, 10 miles N. E. from Cleveland.

EAST EVANS, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

EAST FAIRFIELD, a small post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, about 150 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

EAST FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Franklin county, Vermont.

EAST FALLOWFIELD, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 38 miles W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1289.

EAST FALLOWFIELD, a township on the S. border of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. W. from Meadville. Population, 1289.

EAST FALMOUTH, a small post-village in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 60 miles S. E. from Boston.

EAST FARMINGTON, a post-village in Oakland co., Mich., 20 miles N. W. from Detroit.

EAST FELICIANA, a parish in the N. E. part of Louisiana, on the Mississippi river, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Amite river bounds it on the E., and it is drained by the Comite river and several creeks. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is fertile and easily tilled. Cotton and sugar are the staples. In 1850 this parish produced 9967 bales of cotton; 1105 hogsheads of sugar; 391,789 bushels of corn, and 106,235 of sweet potatoes. The quantity of sweet potatoes was the greatest produced by any parish in the state. There were 6 saw and planing mills, 1 cotton-ginning mill, 4 coach manufactories, and 2 tanneries. It contained 9 churches; 5 newspaper offices; 160 pupils attending public schools, and 175 attending academies and other schools. The indigenous forest trees are the pine, oak, bay, and gum. A railroad 25 miles long extends from the Mississippi river to Clinton, the seat of justice. The parish contains an asylum for the insane, and a college. Population, 13,598, of whom 4084 were free, and 9514, slaves.

EAST FINDLEY, a post-township in the S. W. part of Washington county, Pennsylvania, 38 miles S. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 1281.

EAST FISHKILL, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

EAST FLORENCE, a post-office of Oneida county, New York.

EASTFORD, a post-village in Windham county, Connecticut, 35 miles E. N. E. from Hartford. Population of the township, 1127.

EAST FORK, a small post-village of Montgomery county, Illinois.

EAST FORK, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., 110 miles N. by W. from Jefferson City.

EAST FOXBOROUGH, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., 25 miles S. by W. from Boston.

EAST FRANKLIN, a post-office of Franklin county, Vermont.

EAST FREEDOM, a small post-village of Blair county, Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Juniata river, 130 miles W. from Harrisburg.

EAST FREETOWN, a post-office of Bristol county, Massachusetts.

EAST FREETOWN, a post-office of Cortlandt county, New York.

EAST GAINES, a post-office of Orleans county, New York.

EAST GAINESVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming county, New York.

EAST GALWAY, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

EAST GENESEE, a township in Genesee county, Michigan. Population, 844.

EAST GENOA, a small post-village of Cayuga county, New York, about 20 miles S. from Auburn.

EAST GEORGIA, a post-office of Franklin county, Vermont.

EAST GERMAN, a post-office of Chenango county, New York.

EAST GERMANTOWN, a post-office of Wayne county, Indiana.

EAST GLENVILLE, a post-office of Schenectady county, New York.

EAST GOSHEN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles W. from Philadelphia. Population, 768.

EAST GRAFTON, a post-office of Rensselaer county, New York.

EAST GRANBY, a small post-village in Hartford county, Connecticut, 15 miles N. N. W. from Hartford.

EAST GRANVILLE, a post-village in Hampden county, Massachusetts, about 100 miles E. S. E. from Boston.

EAST GREENBUSH, a post-village of Rensselaer county, New York.

EAST GREENE, a post-office of Chenango county, New York.

EAST GREENFIELD, a township in La Grange county, Indiana. Population, 400.

EAST GREENVILLE, a post-village of Stark county, Ohio, 110 miles N. E. from Columbus.

EAST GREENWICH, capital of Kent county,

R. I., on the E. side of Narraganset bay, on the Stonington and Providence railroad, 14 miles S. by W. from Providence. It has a fine harbor, and contains the county buildings, 2 banks, 3 or 4 churches, and several stores. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly devoted to manufacturing, the fisheries, and the coast trade. Pop. of the township, 2358.

EAST GREENWICH, a post-office of Washington county, New York.

EAST GROVE, a small post-village of Henry county, Iowa, 66 miles S. from Iowa city.

EAST GROVELAND, a post-office of Livingston county, New York.

EAST GUILFORD, a post-village of Chenango county, New York, about 100 miles W. from Albany.

EAST HADDAM, a post-township of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. side of the Connecticut river, 35 miles S. by E. from Hartford. East Haddam Landing is on the left bank of the Connecticut, about 1 mile below the mouth of Salmon river. It is a thriving place, has several stores, a bank, and a ship-yard. Population of the township, 2610.

EASTHAM, a post-township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the E. side of Cape Cod bay, 60 miles S. E. from Boston. Population, 845.

EAST HAMBURG, a post-office of Erie county, New York.

EAST HAMILTON, a post-office of Madison county, New York.

EAST HAMPDEN, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

EAST HAMPDEN, a post-office of Columbia county, Wisconsin.

EAST HAMPTON, a post-township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 80 miles E. by S. from Boston. Population, 1342.

EAST HAMPTON, a post-village in Middlesex county, Connecticut, 18 miles S. E. from Hartford.

EAST HAMPTON, a post-township of Suffolk county, New York, forming the eastern extremity of Long Island, terminating in Montauk point. Population, 2122.

EAST HAMPTON, a post-village in the above township, near the ocean, about 110 miles E. by N. from New York. It has a church, an academy, and probably 500 inhabitants.

EAST HANOVER, a township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, about 15 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg, has the Union canal on its southern border. Population, 1658.

EAST HANOVER, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1815.

EAST HARDWICK, a post-office of Caledonia county, Vermont.

EAST HARTFORD, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Hartford. The village is pleasantly situated on a plain, and

contains one broad handsome street, finely shaded with elms and other trees. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. Population, 2497.

EAST HARWICH, a post-village in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 65 miles S. E. from Boston.

EAST HAVEN, a post-township of Essex county, Vermont, 45 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Population, 94.

EAST HAVEN, a post-township of New Haven county, Connecticut, bounded on the S. by Long Island sound, 4 miles E. from New Haven. A company, organized since November, 1852, with a capital of \$400,000, have erected in the south-western part of the township, on New Haven bay, several extensive buildings, with furnaces and other appurtenances necessary to the smelting of copper ore. This is to be brought by water, for which purpose the company have constructed a wharf. Between East Haven and Branford lies a beautiful sheet of water, called Saltonstall lake, from which New Haven is mostly supplied with ice. The village is pleasantly situated on the New Haven and New London railroad, and contains 2 churches, and a number of stores. Population of the township, 1670.

EAST HAVERHILL, a post-office of Grafton county, New Hampshire.

EAST HAVERHILL, a post-village in Essex county, Massachusetts.

EAST HAWLEY, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

EAST HEBRON, a post-office of Oxford county, Maine.

EAST HEMPFIELD, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 33 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg, is intersected by the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad, and by the Columbia railroad. Population, 2266.

EAST HERRICK, a small post-village of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

EAST HIGHGATE, a post-office of Franklin county, Vermont.

EAST HILL, a post-office of Livingston county, New York.

EAST HOLDEN, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

EAST HOMER, a post-office of Cortland county, New York.

EAST HOUNDSFIELD, a post-office of Jefferson county, New York.

EAST HUNTINGDON, a township in the S. part of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. from Greensburg. Pop., 1873.

EAST JAFFREY, a post-village of Cheshire co., N. H., 36 miles S. W. from Concord, has a bank.

EAST JAVA, a post-office of Wyoming county, New York.

EAST JOHNSON, a small village in Lamoille county, Vermont, on the Eden branch of Lamoille river. It contains 2 stores, 2 saw mills, and a number of workshops.

EAST KENT, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

EAST KILL, a post-office of Greene co., N. Y.

EAST KILLINGLY, a post-village in Windham county, Connecticut.

EAST KINGSTON, a post-township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 40 miles S. E. of Concord. Population, 532.

EAST KNOX, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

EAST KOY, a post-office of Wyoming co., N. Y.

EAST KOY creek, in the W. part of New York, unites with the West Koy, and enters the Genesee river in Alleghany county.

EAST LACKAWANNOG, a township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, about 5 miles S. W. from Mercer. Population, 922.

EAST LAMPETER, a township in the central part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Columbia railroad. Population, 1980.

EAST LANDAFF, a post-office of Grafton county, New Hampshire.

EAST LANSING, a post-office of Tompkins county, New York.

EAST LA PORTE, a post-office of Haywood county, North Carolina.

EAST LEBANON, a small post-village in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 50 miles N. W. from Concord.

EAST LEE, a post-office of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

EAST LEMPSTER, a post-office of Sullivan county, New Hampshire.

EAST LEON, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

EAST LEWISTON, a post-office of Mahoning county, Ohio.

EAST LEXINGTON, a post-office of Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

EAST LIBERTY, a village of Collins township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the Central railroad, 5 miles E. from Pittsburg. Population, about 1000. The name of the post-office is Wilkins.

EAST LIBERTY, a post-village of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny river.

EAST LIBERTY, a post-village of Logan county, Ohio, 126 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati.

EAST LIBERTY, a post-office of Allen co., Ind.

EAST LIMA, a township in La Grange county, Indiana. Population, 824.

EAST LIMINGTON, a post-office of York county, Maine.

EAST LINE, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

EAST LITCHFIELD, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

EAST LIVERMORE, a post-township in Kennebec county, Maine. Population, 891.

EAST LIVERPOOL, a flourishing post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 48 miles below Pittsburg, 430 miles above Cincinnati, is beautifully situated on a bank gradually ascending from the river. Its rapid growth has been caused by the discovery of a fine material for stoneware, 11

manufactories of which are in operation, employing several hundred hands. Population in 1850, 835.

EAST LONGMEADOW, a post-village in Hampden county, Massachusetts, 80 miles E. S. E. from Boston.

EAST LYMAN, a post-office of Grafton county, New Hampshire.

EAST LYME, a post-village in New London county, Connecticut, on Mamacock river, 6 miles W. by S. from New London.

EAST MACDONOUGH, a post-office of Chenango county, New York.

EAST MACHIAS, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, 120 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1905.

EAST MACON, a village of Bibb county, Georgia, on the left bank of the Ocmulgee river, opposite Macon.

EAST MADISON, a post-office of Somerset county, Maine.

EAST MADISON, a small village of Morris county, New Jersey.

EAST MAHONING, a township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. N. E. from Indiana. Population, 869.

EAST MAINE, a post-office of Broome county, New York.

EASTMANSVILLE, a post-office of Fulton county, New York.

EAST MARION, a post-office of Suffolk county, New York.

EAST MARION, a post-office of Livingston county, Michigan.

EAST MARLBOROUGH, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. W. from Westchester. Population, 1425.

EAST MARSHFIELD, a post-office of Plymouth county, Massachusetts.

EAST MEDWAY, a post-village in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 20 miles S. W. from Boston.

EAST MIDDLEBOROUGH, a post-village in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 38 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

EAST MIDDLEBURY, a post-office of Addison county, Vermont.

EAST MONMOUTH, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

EAST MONTPELIER, a post-township in Washington county, Vermont. Population, 1447.

EAST MONTVILLE, a post-office of Waldo county, Maine.

EAST MORICHES, a post-office of Suffolk county, New York.

EAST MOULTONBOROUGH, a small post-village in Carroll county, New Hampshire, 43 miles N. by E. from Concord.

EAST MOUNT VERNON, a village in Kennebec county, Maine, 16 miles N. W. from Augusta.

EAST NANTMEAL, a township in the N. part of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. N. W. from Westchester. Population, 921.

EAST NASSAU, a post-office of Rensselaer county, New York.

EAST NEW MARKET, a post-village in Dor-

chester county, Maryland, 45 miles S. E. from Annapolis.

EAST NEWPORT, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

EAST NEW PORTLAND, a post-office of Somerset county, Maine.

EAST NEW SHARON, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

EAST NEW VINEYARD, a post-office of Franklin county, Maine.

EAST NEW YORK, a post-village of Flatbush township, King's county, New York, on the Long Island railroad, 6 miles S. E. from New York city. It contains several churches, stores, and manufactories.

EAST NORTHPORT, a post-office of Waldo county, Maine.

EAST NORTHWOOD, a post-office of Rockingham county, New Hampshire.

EAST NORTH YARMOUTH, a post-office of Cumberland county, Maine.

EAST NORWEGIAN township, of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, lies immediately N. E. from Pottsville. It is intersected by the Schuylkill river. Population, 1031.

EAST NORWICH, a post-office of Queen's county, New York.

EAST NOTTINGHAM, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on Elk creek, 25 miles S. W. from Westchester. Population, 2412.

EAST OGDEN, a post-office of Lenawee county, Michigan.

EASTON, a post-township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, 20 miles S. by W. from Boston. Population, 2337.

EASTON, a post-township of Fairfield co. Connecticut, about 20 miles W. by S. from New Haven. Population, 1432.

EASTON, a post-township, forming the S. W. extremity of Washington county, New York, on the Hudson river. Population, 3225.

EASTON, a post-village in the above township, 26 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has 3 churches, and perhaps 400 inhabitants.

EASTON, a post-borough, capital of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, immediately above the mouth of the Lehigh, 100 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg, and 56 miles N. from Philadelphia. The New Jersey Central railroad, 78 miles long, connects it with New York city. It is built on a point of land at the confluence of the Lehigh river and Bushkill creek with the Delaware. A fine bridge, about 500 feet long, crosses the latter river, and a chain bridge connects Easton with South Easton, on the right bank of the Lehigh. The town is laid out in rectangular blocks, is lighted with gas, and supplied with good water, conveyed by pipes from a spring one mile distant. It contains 2 banks, a public library, several academies, 8 newspaper offices, and is the seat of Lafayette College, a flourishing institution founded in 1832, with a library of 5000 volumes. The building is among the principal ornaments of the town. Easton is one of the most

flourishing towns in the state, advantageously situated at the junction of the Delaware, Lehigh, and Morris canals, by which vast quantities of stone coal, lumber, grain, and other produce are received and exported. A railroad is in course of construction from this town to Philadelphia, and to the Delaware Water Gap. It has abundant water-power, and is the seat of extensive manufacturing, among which are numerous flouring mills, iron foundries, saw mills, a cotton factory, and 2 rifle factories. It is surrounded by a beautiful, rich, and highly cultivated country, which abounds in iron ore and limestone. Laid out in 1738, and incorporated in 1789. Population, exclusive of South Easton, in 1840, 4865; in 1850, 7250.

EASTON, a post-village, capital of Talbot county, Maryland, on Treadhaven creek, 12 miles from its entrance into Choptank river, and 80 miles by water from Annapolis. It is at the head of tide navigation, and has considerable business. Easton contains 4 churches, 1 bank, an armory belonging to the state, and 2 newspaper offices. Settled about 1785. Population in 1850, 1413.

EASTON, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

EASTON, a township in the N. W. central part of Ionia county, Michigan. Pop., 397.

EAST ORANGE, a post-office of Orange county, Vermont.

EAST ORANGE, a post-office of Delaware county, Ohio.

EAST ORANGEVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming county, New York.

EAST ORLEANS, a small post-village in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 65 miles S. E. from Boston.

EAST ORRINGTON, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

EAST OTTO, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

EAST PAINTED POST, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

EAST PALESTINE, a post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, about 160 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

EAST PALMYRA, a post-office of Wayne county, New York.

EAST PARISH, a post-office of Otsego county, New York.

EAST PARSONFIELD, a post-office of York county, Maine.

EAST PEMBROKE, a post-office of Genesee county, New York.

EAST PENN, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river. Population, 689.

EAST PENNSBOROUGH, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, opposite Harrisburg. It is intersected by the Cumberland Valley railroad. Population, 1605.

EAST PENNSBOROUGH, a small village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

EAST PEPPERELL, a post-office of Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

EAST PERU, a post-office of Clinton co., N. Y.

EAST PHARSALLA, a post-office of Chenango county, New York.

EAST PIERPOINT, a small post-village of St. Lawrence county, New York, about 30 miles E. S. E. from Ogdensburg.

EAST PIKE, a post-office of Wyoming county, New York.

EAST PIKE, a small village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

EAST PIKELAND, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, 26 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 722.

EAST PIKE RUN, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Monongahela river. Pop., 1358.

EAST PITCAIRN, a post-office of Lawrence county, New York.

EAST PITTSFIELD, a post-office of Somerset county, Maine.

EAST PITSTON, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

EAST PLAINFIELD, a post-village in Sullivan co., N. H., 45 miles N. W. from Concord.

EAST PLAINFIELD, a post-office of Otsego county, New York.

EAST PLYMOUTH, a small post-village of Ashtabula county, Ohio, 212 miles N. E. from Columbus.

EAST POESTENKILL, a post-office of Rensselaer county, New York.

EAST POINT, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ga.

EAST POLAND, a post-office of Cumberland county, Maine.

EASTPORT, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, 234 miles N. E. from Portland. The township consists of Moose Island, comprising about 2000 acres, and several other small islands in Passamaquoddy bay. Population, 4125.

EASTPORT, a port of entry in the above township, pleasantly situated on the S. E. part of Moose Island, lat. 44° 54' N., lon. 66° 56' W. Besides a bridge, extending from the N. part of the island to the mainland of Perry, the town communicates by means of ferries with Pembroke, Lubec, and the British islands adjoining. It contains from 60 to 70 stores, 6 or 7 churches, and a bank. The harbor is one of the finest on the coast, and is remarkable for its high tides, which usually rise 25 feet. Extensive provision has been made to meet the requirements of commerce, by the construction of wharves, of which there are nearly 60. Eastport is eligibly situated for trade with the British provinces. It is also an important lumber depôt, and is largely engaged in the fisheries and in the coast trade. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 13,954 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons registered, and 17,467 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 15,972 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were em-

ployed in the coasting trade, and 1184 $\frac{86}{9}$ tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. During the year there were 1164 foreign arrivals,—tons, 152,995: of which 88,455 were in American bottoms. The clearances for foreign ports were 669, with a burthen of 81,258 tons; in American bottoms, 46,068 tons. The same year 17 ships, 7 brigs, and 14 schooners, with an aggregate of 10,690 $\frac{86}{9}$ tons were admeasured. Much of the shipping built here is for other ports. A garrison is maintained at this place, which is on the easternmost frontier of the United States. It has steamboat communication with Calais, on the St. Croix river, and with Boston, Portland, and places along the coast. Population, in 1853, about 4000.

EASTPORT, Alabama, a steamboat landing on the Black Warrior river, below Tuscaloosa.

EASTPORT, a flourishing post-village of Tisheming county, Mississippi, is situated on the left bank of Tennessee river, near the N. E. extremity of the state, 270 miles N. N. E. from Jackson. It is built on a bluff, separated from the river by a bottom, half a mile in width. Eastport is the largest town in the county, and has an active trade. It contains about 15 stores.

EASTPORT, a village of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, near Stillwater creek, 100 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

EAST POULTNEY, a post-village in Rutland co., Vt., 65 miles S. W. from Montpelier.

EAST PRINCETON, a post-office of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

EAST PROVIDENCE, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles E. from Bedford. Population, 991.

EAST RAISINVILLE, a post-office of Monroe county, Michigan.

EAST RANDOLPH, a post-office of Orange county, Vermont.

EAST RANDOLPH, a post-office of Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

EAST RANDOLPH, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

EAST RANDOLPH, a post-office of Columbia county, Wisconsin.

EAST RAYMOND, a post-office of Cumberland county, Maine.

EAST READFIELD, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

EAST RICHLAND, a post-office of Belmont county, Ohio.

EAST RIVER, of New York, is properly a strait connecting Long Island sound with New York bay, and is navigable by large vessels. It contains several small islands, and has a pass called the Hurlgate, 7 miles N. E. from New York city. Length, about 20 miles; breadth between New York and Brooklyn, three-quarters of a mile.

EAST RIVER, a post-office of Mercer co., Va.

EAST RIVER, a post-office of Walton co., Fla.

EAST ROCHESTER, a post-office of Columbiana county, Ohio.

EAST ROCKFORD, a post-office of Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

EAST RODMAN, a post-office of Jefferson county, New York.

EAST ROXBURY, a post-office of Washington county, Vermont.

EAST RUMFORD, a post-office of Oxford county, Maine.

EAST RUPERT, a post-office of Bennington county, Vermont.

EAST SAGINAW, a post-village of Saginaw county, Michigan, on the right bank of the Saginaw river, about 100 miles N. N. W. from Detroit. It contains several steam saw mills, and has a plank-road leading to Flint. Population in 1852, about 500.

EAST SALEM, a post-office of Washington county, New York.

EAST SALEM, a post-office of Juniata co., Pa.

EAST SALISBURY, a post-village in Essex county, Mass., 35 miles N. E. from Boston.

EAST SANBORNTON, a small post-village in Belknap county, New Hampshire, about 30 miles N. from Concord.

EAST SANDWICH, a post-village in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, about 60 miles S. E. from Boston.

EAST SANDY, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

EAST SANGERVILLE, a post-office of Piscataquis county, Maine.

EAST SCHUYLER, a post-office of Herkimer county, New York.

EAST SCOTT, a post-office of Cortland county, New York.

EAST SHARON, a post-office of Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

EAST SHARON, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

EAST SHARPSBURG, a post-office of Blair county, Pennsylvania.

EAST SHEFFIELD, a post-office of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

EAST SHELBURNE, a post-office of Franklin county, Massachusetts.

EAST SHELBY, a post-office of Orleans county, New York.

EAST SHELDON, a post-office of Franklin county, Vermont.

EAST SIDNEY, a thriving village of Clinton township, Shelby county, Ohio, on the Miami river, which separates it from Sidney, the county seat, 72 miles from Columbus. Population in 1853, about 350.

EAST SMITHFIELD, a post-office of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

EAST SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Otsego county, New York.

EAST SPRINGFIELD, a small post-village of Jefferson county, Ohio.

EAST SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

EAST SPRINGWATER, a post-office of Livingston county, New York.

EAST STANDISH, a post-office of Cumberland county, Maine.

EAST STERLING, a post-office of Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

EAST STONEHAM, a post-office of Oxford county, Maine.

EAST STOUGHTON, a post-office of Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

EAST STRONG, a post-office of Franklin county, Maine.

EAST SUFFIELD, a post-office of Hartford county, Connecticut.

EAST SULLIVAN, a post-office of Hancock county, Maine.

EAST SULLIVAN, a post-office of Cheshire county, New Hampshire.

EAST SUMNER, a post-office of Oxford county, Maine.

EAST TOWN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad. Population, 710.

EAST SHETFORD, a post-office of Orange county, Vermont.

EAST TOWNSEND, a post-office of Huron county, Ohio.

EAST TRENTON, a post-office of Hancock county, Maine.

EAST TROY, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

EAST TROY, a post-township in the N. E. part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1318.

EAST TROY, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Janesville, 32 miles S. W. from the former. It has 5 stores and 2 mills. Population in 1853, about 400.

EAST TRUMBULL, a post-office of Trumbull county, Ohio.

EAST TURNER, a post-office of Oxford county, Maine.

EAST UNION, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

EAST UNION, a post-village of Coshocton county, Ohio, 18 miles W. from Coshocton.

EAST UNION, a post-township in the S. E. part of Wayne county, Ohio. Pop., 1940.

EAST UNITY, a post-village in Sullivan co., N. H., about 40 miles W. by N. from Concord.

EAST VARICK, a post-office of Seneca county, New York.

EAST VASSALBOROUGH, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

EASTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Northampton county, Virginia, 180 miles by water, E. by S. from Richmond, and a few miles E. from Chesapeake bay. It contains a court house, 2 carriage shops, and several stores. Population, about 300.

EASTVILLE, a small post-village in Randolph co., Ala., 160 miles E. from Tuscaloosa.

EASTVILLE, a post-office of Bath co., Ky.

EAST VINCENT, a township in the N. part of Chester county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the Schuylkill river, 15 miles N. from Westchester. Population, 1505.

EAST VIRGIL, a post-office of Cortland county, New York.

EAST WAKEFIELD, a post-office of Carroll county, New York.

EAST WALLINGFORD, a post-office of Rutland county, Vermont.

EAST WAREHAM, a post-village in Plymouth county, Massachusetts.

EAST WASHINGTON, a small post-village in Sullivan county, New Hampshire.

EAST WATERFORD, a post-village of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on Tuscarora creek, 50 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

EAST WEARE, a post-village in Hillsborough co., N. H., 15 miles S. W. from Concord.

EAST WESTMORELAND, a post-office of Cheshire county, New Hampshire.

EAST WESTVILLE, a post-office of Mahoning county, Ohio.

EAST WYMOUTH, a post-village in Norfolk co., Mass., 15 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

EAST WHATELY, a post-village in Franklin county, Mass., 80 miles W. from Boston.

EAST WHITELAND, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 22 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia. Pop., 1194.

EAST WILTON, a post-office of Franklin county, Maine.

EAST WILTON, a post-office of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.

EAST WINDHAM, post-office of Greene co. N. Y.

EAST WINDSOR, a post-office of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

EAST WINDSOR, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., near the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 miles N. by E. from Hartford. It is the seat of the Connecticut Theological Institute. Population of the township, 2633.

EAST WINDSOR, a township of Mercer county, New Jersey, 14 miles E. by N. from Trenton. Population, 2596.

EAST WINDSOR HILL, a post-office of Hartford county, Connecticut.

EAST WINTHROP, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

EAST WOBURN, a post-office of Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

EAST WORCESTER, a post-village of Otsego county, New York, 53 miles W. by S. from Albany, contains two or three churches.

EATON, a county near the centre of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Grand river, and drained by the sources of Thornapple and Battle creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil is mostly a deep calcareous and sandy loam. The middle and N. part is heavily timbered, the southern portion is occupied with plains, over which oak trees are scattered. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, potatoes, and maple sugar are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 50,860 bushels of wheat; 73,212 of corn; 44,290 of oats; 7207 tons of hay; 23,769 pounds of wool, and 210,167 of maple sugar. Limestone and sandstone are found in the county. It contained 2 churches, 1 newspaper office; 2192 pupils attending public schools and 105 attending academies or other schools. Named in honor of John H. Eaton, secretary of war under President Jackson. Capital, Charlotte. Population, 7058.

EATON, a post-township of Carroll county, New Hampshire, 60 miles N. E. from Concord. Population, 1743.

EATON, a post-township of Madison county, New York, contains Morrisville, the county seat. Population, 3944.

EATON, a post-village in the above township, about 100 miles W. from Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches, and a number of manufacturing factories.

EATON, a township of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the North branch of the Susquehanna river, opposite Tunkhannock. Population, 914.

EATON, a thriving post-village of Gibson county, Tennessee, on the Forked Deer river, 143 miles W. from Nashville. The greater part of the cotton produced in the county is shipped at this place.

EATON, a small post-village in Fayette co., Ohio, 160 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

EATON, a township in the E. part of Lorain county, Ohio. Population, 1111.

EATON, a post-village of Washington township, and capital of Preble county, Ohio, on Seven Mile creek, 46 miles N. from Cincinnati. It is situated in a rich farming country, and is well supplied with water-power. About a mile W. from Eaton is the site of Fort St. Clair, which was erected in the winter of 1791-2. General Harrison, who was then an ensign, commanded the guard during its erection. Eaton is on the Dayton and Western railroad, recently finished, at the terminus of the Eaton and Hamilton railroad, which connects it with Cincinnati. A college is about being established at this place. It contains about 4 churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and a woollen factory. Laid out in 1806. Population in 1850, 1846; in 1853, about 1600.

EATON, a post-township in the S. E. part of Eaton county, Michigan. Population, 539.

EATON, a post-village in Benton township, Eaton county, Michigan, on Thornapple river, about 20 miles S. W. from Lansing.

EATON, a post-office of Crawford co., Ill.

EATON, a small village of Cedar co., Mo.

EATON CENTRE, a post-office of Carroll county, New Hampshire.

EATON GRANT, a post-office of Aroostook county, Maine.

EATON RAPIDS, a post-village of Eaton county, Michigan, on Grand river, about 20 miles S. S. W. from Lansing.

EATON'S CORNERS, a small village of Schenectady county, New York, about 30 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

EATON'S NECK, the E. side of the entrance to Huntington's bay, Long Island. On it is a fixed light, 134 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 40° 57' 5" N., lon. 73° 24' 12" W.

EATONTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Putnam county, Georgia, is situated on a high ridge, 22 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville. A branch railroad extends from

this village to Milledgeville, and connects with the Central railroad. It is a place of some importance on account of its excellent schools. It contains a court house, a bank, 2 academies, and 1 carriage factory.

EATONTON FACTORY, a village of Putnam county, Georgia, on Little river, 24 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It has a cotton factory, employing about 100 operatives, and a capital of \$70,000.

EATONTOWN, a post-village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 11 miles E. from Freehold. It contains an academy, and between 30 and 40 dwellings.

EATONVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer county, New York, 75 miles W. by N. from Albany.

EAU PLEINE, a post-office of Portage county, Wisconsin.

EATRSTOWN, a village of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the S. branch of Rancocas creek, 4 miles S. from Mount Holly. It has 2 mills and about 20 houses.

EBENEZER, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

EBENEZER, a small village of Effingham county, Georgia, on the Savannah river, 25 miles above Savannah. It is among the oldest places in the state, and was once more flourishing than at present. The first settlers were Germans.

EBENEZER, a post-village of Morgan county, Georgia, 112 miles W. from Augusta.

EBENEZER, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss.

EBENEZER CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Savannah river, about 9 miles E. from Springfield, in Effingham county.

EBENEZERVILLE, a post-village of York district, South Carolina, 80 miles N. from Columbia.

EBENSBURG, a post-borough, capital of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, is situated on an eminence a few miles W. from the main Alleghany chain, 74 miles E. by N. from Pittsburg. It contains a court house, an academy, 4 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

EBERLEE, a small village of Putnam county, Indiana, 7 miles N. E. from Greencastle.

EBERLEVILLE, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

EBERSOLE'S WAREHOUSE, a post-office of Mason county, Kentucky.

ECHACONNEE, also called **TOCHOCUNO**, a creek of Georgia, flows S. E. and enters Ocmulgee river, at the S. extremity of Bibb county.

ECHACONNEE, a village of Bibb county, Georgia, on Echaconnee creek.

ECKFORD, a post-township in the E. part of Calhoun county, Michigan. Population, 715.

ECKMANSVILLE, a post-village of Adams county, Ohio, on the plank-road from Ripley to Locust Grove, 16 miles N. from the Ohio river.

ECLIPSE, a post-office of Macon co., Tenn.

ECONOMY, a post-township forming the S.

E. extremity of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river. Population, 1390.

ECONOMY, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the right bank of the Ohio river, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 17 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. It is a settlement of Germans, called the Harmony Society, who, under the direction of George Rapp, emigrated from Germany, and finally established themselves here in 1825. They own 3500 acres of land, which, together with their other property, is held in common. The village is situated on a plain, and contains about 100 houses, a large church, a school house, a museum, and manufactories of wool, cotton, silk, and flour. Their patriarch Rapp died in 1847.

ECONOMY, a post-office of Highland co., O.

ECONOMY, a post-village of Wayne county, Indiana, on a branch of the Whitewater river, 14 miles N. W. from Centreville.

ECORCE, a post-township in the E. part of Wayne county, Michigan, on the W. side of Detroit river. Population, 653.

ECORE À FABRE. See CAMDEN.

EDDINGTON, a post-village in Penobscot county, Maine, on the E. bank of Penobscot river, 70 miles N. E. of Augusta. Population of the township, 696.

EDDY'S CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, enters Cumberland river, in Caldwell county, near Eddyville.

EDDYVILLE, or EDDYVILLE, a post-village of Wapello county, Iowa, on the river Des Moines, 10 miles N. W. from Ottumwa.

EDDYTOWN, a village of Yates county, New York, about 190 miles W. from Albany.

EDDYVILLE, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

EDDYVILLE, a village of Ulster county, New York, on the Rondout creek, near its entrance into the Hudson river, about 55 miles S. from Albany. It is the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson canal.

EDDYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Caldwell county, Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, at the mouth of Eddy creek, about 15 miles W. from Princeton. It has 1 or 2 churches, 10 stores, and 4 warehouses. Estimated population, 700.

EDEN, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine, in the northern part of Mount Desert island, 35 miles S. S. E. from Bangor. Population, 1127.

EDEN, a post-village of Lamoille county, Vermont, about 30 miles N. of Montpelier, contains 1 church, 1 store, 1 tavern, and a number of starch factories. Population of the township, 668.

EDEN, a post-township of Erie county, New York, 16 miles S. from Buffalo. Pop., 2494.

EDEN, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

EDEN, a post-office of Randolph co., N. C.

EDEN, a post-office of Laurens co., S. C.

EDEN, a post-village of Bryan county, Georgia, 50 miles N. from Darien.

EDEN, a township in the N. E. part of Licking county, Ohio. Population, 1013.

EDEN, a township in the S. part of Seneca county, Ohio. Population, 1584.

EDEN, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

EDEN, a township in Wyandott county, Ohio. Population, 646.

EDEN, a post-office of Ingham co., Mich.

EDEN, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind.

EDEN, a township in La Grange county, Indiana. Population, 649.

EDEN, a small village of Randolph co., Ill.

EDEN, a township in Schuyler county, Illinois. Population, 806.

EDEN, a post-township in the S. E. part of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. Pop., 840.

EDENBURG, a thriving post-village of Shenandoah county, Virginia, on Stony creek, 6 miles from Woodstock. It is connected by a turnpike with Staunton.

EDENBURG, a post-office of Cameron co. Tex.

EDENFIELD, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

EDEN'S RIDGE, a post-office of Sullivan county, Tennessee.

EDENTON, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

EDENTON, a post-town, capital of Chowan county, North Carolina, is situated at the head of Edenton bay, which opens into Albemarle sound a little below the mouth of Chowan river, 150 miles E. from Raleigh. It is one of the principal towns in the N. E. part of the state, and carries on some trade by the navigation of the sound. It contains a court house, bank, an academy, 1 newspaper office and several churches. Settled in 1716. Population, 1607.

EDENTON, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

EDEN VALLEY, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

EDENVILLE, a small post-village of Orange county, New York, 119 miles S. by W. from Albany.

EDES FALLS, a post-office of Cumberland county, Maine.

EDGAR, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, a few miles from the Wabash river: area about 600 square miles. It is drained by Brulette and Clear creeks, affluents of the Wabash river, and by Little Embarras river. The surface presents no great inequalities; the soil is good. The county contains extensive prairies, and many parts of it are well timbered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1,250,278 bushels of Indian corn; 49,424 of wheat; 138,830 of oats, and 174,828 pounds of butter. It contained 19 churches, 1 newspaper office, 690 pupils attending public schools, and 165 attending academies or other schools. Named in honor of Colonel John Edgar, one of the earliest and most distinguished pioneers of Illinois. Capital, Paris. Population, 10,692.

EDGAR, a post-office of St. John Baptist parish, Louisiana.

EDGARTOWN, a port of entry and seat of

justice of Duke's county, Massachusetts, on the E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 80 miles S. E. from Boston. It contains 3 or 4 churches, several stores, and 1 newspaper office. The harbor is well protected, and has a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 fathoms. At its entrance, on a pier extending 1000 feet from the W. beach, is a fixed light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $41^{\circ} 25' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 27' W.$ The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 5796 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons registered, and 2174 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the registered tonnage 3963 $\frac{1}{3}$ tons were employed in the whale fisheries, and of the enrolled and licensed 1498 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons in the coast trade, and 473 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 82, (tons, 14,999,) of which 78 (tons, 14,386) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 18, (tons, 6537) all in American bottoms. The district includes Martha's Vineyard and the adjoining islands. Population of the township, 1990.

EDGECOMBE, a county towards the N. E. part of North Carolina: area estimated at 600 square miles. It is traversed by Tar river, and watered by Fishing, Sandy, and Contented creeks. The surface is nearly level, the soil is generally sandy and fertile. Indian corn and cotton are the staples. Turpentine is procured from the pine forests. In 1850 this county produced 759,373 bushels of corn; 4046 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay, and 3097 $\frac{1}{2}$ bales of cotton. It contained 1 cotton factory, 2 corn and flour mills, 2 saw mills, and 6 tar and turpentine factories. Tar river is navigable from its mouth to the county seat. The county is intersected by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. Organized in 1783, and named in honor of the Earl of Mount Edgewcombe. Capital, Tarborough. Population, 17,189, of whom 8642 were free, and 8547, slaves.

EDGECOMB, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, 30 miles S. S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1231.

EDGEFIELD, a district in the western part of South Carolina, bordering on the Savannah river, which separates it from Georgia, has an area of 1540 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Saluda river, and drained by the sources of Edisto and Little Saluda rivers. The surface is moderately hilly, the soil productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the district produced 25,880 bales of cotton; 1,155,489 bushels of corn; 62,810 of wheat; 285,926 of oats, and 166,757 of sweet potatoes. The quantities of corn and oats were the greatest raised by any one district in the state, and the quantity of cotton was not exceeded by any excepting Abbeville. Considerable numbers of cattle and swine are reared in the district. There were 2 cotton factories, 64 saw and planing, and 33 grist

mills, 5 potteries, and 7 tanneries. It contained 52 churches, and 2 newspaper offices; 921 pupils attending public schools, and 438 attending academies or other schools. The streams furnish abundant motive-power. The Savannah river is navigable by steamboats to the southern part of the district: the South Carolina railroad has its western terminus in it, and the Greenville and Columbia railroad passes near the northern border. Capital, Edgefield Court House. Population, 39,262, of whom 16,537 were free, and 22,725, slaves.

EDGEFIELD, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

EDGEFIELD, a pleasant village of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the right bank of Cumberland river, opposite Nashville. It contains a handsome church, 2 schools, and a manufactory of lard-oil and candles. The village was commenced about 1849. Population in 1853, about 800.

EDGEFIELD COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Edgefield district, South Carolina, 56 miles W. by S. from Columbia. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, which is mostly occupied by plantations of cotton. The village has 3 or 4 churches, 1 newspaper office, and above 1000 inhabitants.

EDGE HILL, a post-office of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

EDGE HILL, a post-office of King George county, Virginia.

EDGINGTON, a small post-village of Rock Island county, Illinois.

EDGMONT, a post-township on the N. W. border of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 10 miles from Chester. Population, 623.

EDIN, a small village of Delaware county, Ohio, on the railroad from Springfield to Loudonville, about 30 miles N. from Columbus.

EDINA, a post-township in Knox county, Missouri. Population, 163.

EDINA, a post-village, capital of Knox county, Missouri, on the South Fabius river, 125 miles N. from Jefferson City.

EDINBOROUGH, a post-borough of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on Conniattee creek, 20 miles S. from Erie, is situated in a fine grazing region. A plank-road is in progress from this place to Meadville.

EDINBURG, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine. Population, 93.

EDINBURG, a post-township of Saratoga county, New York, 45 miles N. N. W. from Albany. Population, 1336.

EDINBURG, a post-office of Mercer co., N. J.

EDINBURG, a small village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the Assunpink creek, 8 miles E. from Trenton.

EDINBURG, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa.

EDINBURG, a post-village of Leake county, Mississippi, 76 miles N. E. from Jackson.

EDINBURG, a post-village and port of entry of Cameron county, Texas, on the Rio Grande. It has a custom house and several stores. Population, about 500.

EDINBURG, a post-office of Garrard co., Ky.

EDINBURG, a post-township of the southern part of Portage county, Ohio. Pop., 1101.

EDINBURG, a small village of Wayne county, Ohio, 80 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, 250.

EDINBURG, a post-office of Hillsdale county, Michigan.

EDINBURG, a thriving post-village of Johnson county, Indiana, on the Blue river, and on the Madison and Indiana railroad, at the terminus of the Shelbyville Branch railroad, 30 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis. The river furnishes abundant water-power.

EDINBURG, a village of Grundy co., Mo.

EDINBURG, a village of Scotland county, Missouri, about 140 miles N. from Jefferson City.

EDINBURG, a post-village in Jones county, Iowa, 45 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

EDINBURG CENTRE, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

EDINGTON, a post-office of Rock Island county, Illinois.

EDINFIELD, a village of Irwin county, Ga.

EDISTO, a river of South Carolina, formed by the union of the North Edisto and South Edisto. The former rises near the western extremity of Lexington district, and flows S. E. to Orangeburg Court House, where it turns southward and unites with the other branch a few miles W. from Branchville. The South Edisto rises in Edgefield district, and flows along the boundary between Orangeburg and Barnwell districts to the junction. The main stream flows S. E. and S. until it enters the Atlantic by two channels, called the North and South Edisto Inlets, between which Edisto Island is situated.

EDISTO, a post-office of Lexington dist., S. C.

EDISTO ISLAND, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

EDISTO MILLS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

EDMESTON, a post-township of Otsego county, New York, 18 miles W. from Cooperstown. Population, 1885.

EDMONDS, a township of Washington county, Maine, 80 miles E. of Bangor. Pop., 446.

EDMONDSON, a county in the south-west central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 225 square miles. It is intersected by Greene river, bounded on the W. by Bear creek, and also drained by the Nolin creek. The surface is generally undulating and in some parts hilly; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 193,095 bushels of corn; 4322 of wheat; 34,455 of oats; 86,980 pounds of tobacco; 7940 of wool, and 12,891 of flax. It contained 5 churches, and 210 pupils attending public schools. The county is occupied by extensive beds of stone coal and cavernous limestone; the latter formation contains the celebrated Mammoth Cave, a description of which will be found

under the head of KENTUCKY. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of Captain John Edmondson, who fell at the battle of the river Raisin. Capital, Brownsville. Population, 4088, of whom 3763 were free, and 325, slaves.

EDMONTON, a post-village of Barren county, Kentucky, 114 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

EDMONDS, a post-office of Brunswick co., Va.

EDNEVILLE, a post-office of Henderson county, North Carolina.

EDOM, a post-office of Rockingham co., Va.

EDOM, a post-office of Gilmer county, Ga.

EDRAY, post-office of Pocahontas co., Va.

EDSALLVILLE, a small post-village of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

EDWARDS, a county in the E. S. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 200 square miles. The Wabash river touches its south-east extremity; the Little Wabash flows through the western part, and Bon Pas creek forms its eastern boundary. The surface presents a succession of rolling prairies and forests, the soil is good. Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 227,035 bushels of corn; 33,412 of oats, and 1502 tons of hay. It contained 11 churches, and 1054 pupils attending public schools. A plank-road extends from the Wabash river to Albion, the county seat. Named in honor of Ninian Edwards, governor of the territory of Illinois. Population, 3524.

EDWARDS, a post-township of St. Lawrence county, New York, on Oswegatchie river, 22 miles S. S. W. from Canton. Population, 1023.

EDWARDSBURG, a thriving post-village of Cass county, Michigan, on Pleasant lake, 140 miles S. W. from Lansing. It is pleasantly situated on the border of a rich prairie. Settled about 1835.

EDWARDS'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Hinds county, Mississippi.

EDWARDSPORT, a post-village in Knox county, Indiana, on the W. bank of the West fork of White river, 40 miles S. by E. of Terre Haute.

EDWARDSVILLE, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

EDWARDSVILLE, a post-village of Warren county, Ohio, about 80 miles S. W. from Columbus.

EDWARDSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Madison county, Illinois, on the Cahokia creek, 74 miles S. by W. from Springfield. It is pleasantly situated in a highly productive district. It contains a United States land-office, several churches, and an academy.

EEL, a township in Cass county, Indiana. Population, 2251.

EEL CREEK, rises in the southern part of Trinity county, in the north-west portion of California, and running in a N. W. course, falls into the Pacific in about 40° 40' N. lat.

EEL RIVER of Indiana, (*Shoanague* of the Indians,) rises in Allen county, and flowing south-westward about 100 miles, enters the

Wabash at Logansport. It is a rapid stream, and furnishes abundant water-power. The average width, for a distance of 60 miles, is near 50 yards. *Sho-a-maque* signifies "slippery fish."

EEL RIVER of Indiana rises in Boone county, and, flowing first south-westward and then south-eastward, enters the West fork of White river, about 5 miles above Bloomfield in Greene county. The whole length is estimated at 100 miles, and the average width of its lower part at 50 or 60 yards.

EEL RIVER, a post-office of Allen co., Ind.

EEL RIVER, a township in Greene county, Indiana. Population, 572.

EEL RIVER, a township in Hendricks county, Indiana. Population, 1346.

EFFINGHAM, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 480 square miles. It is situated between the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, which respectively form its boundaries on the E. and W.; the former separates it from South Carolina. The county is also drained by Ebenezer creek. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests of pine and cypress; the soil is sandy, and, with small exceptions, unproductive. Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes are the staples. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 87,794 bushels of corn; 37,252 of sweet potatoes, and 257,901 pounds of rice. It contained 21 churches, and 208 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the Central railroad. Named in honor of Lord Effingham, a British officer who resigned his commission rather than take arms against the American colonies. Capital, Springfield. Population, 3864, of whom 2016 were free, and 1848, slaves.

EFFINGHAM, a county in Illinois, situated towards the S. E. part of the state, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Little Wabash river. The surface is nearly level, and is divided almost equally between prairies and woodlands. The soil is fertile. Grain and wool are the staples. In 1850 it yielded 227,025 bushels of corn; 5169 of wheat; 36,028 of oats; 7105 pounds of wool; 341 tons of hay, and 41,671 pounds of butter. It contained 5 churches, and 526 pupils attending public schools. Mines of copper, iron and lead have recently been discovered here. The railroad between St. Louis and Terre Haute, when finished, will pass through the county; also the Central railroad leading to Chicago. The Little Wabash river affords water-power. Capital, Ewington. Population, 3799.

EFFINGHAM, a post-township of Carroll county, New Hampshire, 60 miles N. E. from Concord. Population, 1252.

EFFINGHAM, a post-village in Darlington district, South Carolina.

EFFINGHAM FALLS, a post-office of Carroll county, New Hampshire.

EFFORT, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

EFFIRD'S MILLS, a post-office of Stanley county, North Carolina.

EGG HARBOR, a township of Atlantic county, New Jersey, bordering on the ocean and Great Egg Harbor bay. Population, 2688.

EGG ISLAND POINT, the southern extremity of Egg Island, Delaware bay, near the left shore, has a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 39° 10' 24" N.; lon. 75° 9' W.

EGMONT KEY, at the entrance to Tampa bay, W. coast of Florida. On it is a light-house, showing a fixed light, 40 feet high. Lat. 27° 36' N.; lon. 82° 48' W.

EGREMONT, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 120 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1013.

EGYPT, a post-office of Monroe co., N. Y.

EGYPT, a small village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

EGYPT, a post-office of Monroe co., Va.

EGYPT, a post-office of Effingham co., Geo.

EGYPT, a post-office of Colorado co., Texas.

EGYPT, a post-office of Fayette co., Tenn.

EGYPT'S MILLS, a post-office of Belmont county, Ohio.

EIGHTEEN MILE CREEK, of South Carolina, enters the Kiowee a few miles S. W. from Pendleton.

ELA, a post-township in the S. part of Lake county, Illinois. Population, 988.

ELAMSVILLE, a post-village in Patrick co., Va., about 200 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

ELBA, a village of Essex county, New York, 25 miles W. by N. from Elizabethtown.

ELBA, a post-township of Genesee county, New York, 6 miles N. from Batavia. Population, 1772.

ELBA, a post-office of Coffee co., Ala.

ELBA, a township in the S. W. central part of Lapeer county, Michigan. Population, 225.

ELBA, a post-office of Washington co., Mich.

ELBA, a post-office of Dodge co., Wis.

ELBERT, a county in the E. N. E. part of Georgia, has an area of 514 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S. W. by Broad river, and on the N. E. by the Savannah, which separates it from South Carolina; it is also drained by Beaverdam, Coldwater, and Cedar creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil in the vicinity of the rivers is good, and in other parts moderately fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 614,066 bushels of corn; 65,183 of oats; 64,777 of sweet potatoes. There were 7 grist mills, 1 cotton factory, 3 coach factories, and 4 tanneries. It contained 20 churches, and 1202 pupils attending public schools. On the bank of the Savannah river are several artificial mounds, one of which is 40 or 50 feet high, and bears on its summit a large cedar. The county was named in honor of Samuel Elbert, formerly governor of Georgia. Capital, Elberton. Population,

12,957, of whom 6692 were free, and 6267, slaves.

ELBERTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Elbert county, Georgia, 78 miles N. W. from Augusta. The situation is healthy and the water good. A fine court-house and several other buildings were erected in 1851; and measures have been taken to lay a plank-road to Augusta. The village contains 1 academy and 2 carriage shops.

ELBRIDGE, a post-township of Onondaga county, New York, 15 miles W. from Syracuse. It is intersected by the Erie canal, and by the Rochester and Syracuse railroad. Population, 3924. It contains a village of the same name.

ELBRIDGE, a post-village of Edgar county, Illinois, 10 miles S. E. from Paris.

ELDERSVILLE, a small post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 30 miles W. by S. from Pittsburg.

ELDETON, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., about 14 miles S. E. from Kittanning.

EL DORADO, a county towards the N. part of California, bordering on Utah territory, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the American river, it is also drained by the S. fork of the American river, which forms the outlet of Bonpland lake, and by Carson's and Walker's rivers, which flow eastward into Utah territory. The surface is uneven, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range of California. The census of 1852 gives no returns for this county. It is, however, known to be one of the most populous in the state. The number of inhabitants is estimated in the governor's late message at 40,000. The name El Dorado is of Spanish origin, and signifies, "the golden," or, "the golden country." Capital, Culloma.

EL DORADO, a post-office of Culpepper county, Virginia.

EL DORADO, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Union county, Arkansas, 145 miles S. by W. from Little Rock. It has a few handsome buildings, a spacious brick court-house, a good seminary, and several stores. Population in 1853, about 500.

EL DORADO, a small post-village of Mercer county, Kentucky, on the turnpike from Frankfort to Harrodsburg.

EL DORADO, a small post-village of Clark county, Missouri, 25 miles W. from the Mississippi river.

EL DORADO, a post-office of Fayette co., Io.

EL DORADO, a post-township in the N. part of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Population, 504.

ELDRED, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. W. from Brookville. Population, 492.

ELDRED, a township on the N. border of McKean county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Alleghany river. Population, 527.

ELDRED, a township of Warren county, Pennsylvania, 41 miles S. E. from Erie. Pop., 194.

ELDRED, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

ELDRETVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania.

ELDRIDGE, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

ELDRIDGE'S HILL, a post-office of Salem county, New Jersey.

ELEVATION, a post-office of Johnson county, North Carolina.

ELEVEN POINTS, a small river of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the S. part of the former, and flowing S. E. into Arkansas, enters the Black river about 12 miles S. W. from Pocahontas, and near the mouth of Spring river. It is navigable by flat-boats.

ELGIN, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

ELGIN, a post-township in the N. E. part of Kane county, Illinois. Population, 2359.

ELGIN, a thriving post-village in the above township, on Fox river, and on the railroad between Chicago and Galena, 42 miles W. S. W. from the former, and 138 miles from the latter. The river affords water-power, which is employed in mills of various kinds. Elgin is situated in a fertile and populous country, and has an active business. It contains several churches, 1 academy, and a number of stores.

ELGIN, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

ELIDA, a post-township in the S. part of Winnebago county, Illinois. Population, 499. It contains a small village of its own name.

ELIJAH'S CREEK, a post-office of Boone county, Kentucky.

ELIMSPORT, a post-village of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles from Williamsport. Population, about 200.

ELIZA, a post-office of Mercer co., Ill.

ELIZA, a post-office of Black Hawk co., Iowa.

ELIZABETH, a township of Essex county, New Jersey, on Newark bay and Staten Island sound, 5 miles S. S. W. from Newark. It is intersected by the New Jersey Central railroad. Population, 5583.

ELIZABETH, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, bounded on opposite sides by the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, 16 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. Total pop., 5090.

ELIZABETH, a thriving post-borough in the above township, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Monongahela river, 16 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. It contains 4 churches, 3 boat-yards, and several manufactories of glass and other articles. Steamboats run regularly from this place to Pittsburg. Population, in 1853, about 2500.

ELIZABETH, a township in the N. part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. from Lancaster. Population, 2309.

ELIZABETH, or **ELIZABETHTOWN**, a village in Wood county, Virginia, on the W. bank of Kanawha river, about 300 miles N. W. from Richmond.

ELIZABETH, or **ELIZABETHTOWN**, a post-village, capital of Bladen county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Cape Fear river, 90 miles S. from Raleigh.

ELIZABETH, a small post-village, capital of Jackson county, Arkansas, on White river, a few miles below the mouth of Black river, and about 100 miles N. E. from Little Rock. The rivers above named are navigable for steamers during 8 or 9 months of the year. Large quantities of cypress and ash timber are exported from the county.

ELIZABETH, a township in the W. part of Lawrence county, Ohio. Population, 2529.

ELIZABETH, a township in the E. part of Miami county, Ohio. Population, 1433.

ELIZABETH, a pleasant post-village of Harrison county, Indiana, 4 miles from the Ohio river, and 12 miles S. E. from Corydon, the county seat.

ELIZABETH, a post-village, capital of Hardin county, Illinois, on the Ohio river, 219 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

ELIZABETH, a post-village of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, is pleasantly situated on the road between Galena and Chicago, 18 miles S. E. from the former. It has considerable business, and derives its importance mainly from the rich mines of lead with which it is surrounded. Population in 1853, about 500.

ELIZABETH CITY, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of James river, has an area of 50 square miles. Hampton Roads form its boundary on the south, and Back river washes its northern border. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes, are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 87,295 bushels of corn; 22,188 of wheat; 17,754 of oats, and 42,579 of potatoes. There were 3 flour and grist mills, 2 saw mills, and 2 brick yards. It contained 7 churches, 139 pupils attending public schools, and 110 attending an academy. This county occupies the extremity of the peninsula formed by James and York rivers. It was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Capital, Hampton. Population, 4586, of whom 2438 were free, and 2148, slaves.

ELIZABETH CITY, a post-town, capital of Pasquotank county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Pasquotank river, about 20 miles from its mouth, 215 miles E. by N. from Raleigh, and 50 miles S. from Norfolk, in Virginia. It is one of the most considerable towns in the N. E. part of the state. Small vessels ascend the river to this place, and it communicates with Norfolk, in Virginia, by means of the river and the Dismal Swamp canal. Lumber, and other products of the pitch pine, are exported. Population, estimated, at 2000. It contains 2 banks, 3 newspaper offices, and several churches.

ELIZABETH ISLANDS, off the coast of Massachusetts, are situated between Buzzard's bay and Vineyard sound. They are very small, 16 in number, of which only 2 or 3 are inhabited.

ELIZABETH PORT, a thriving manufacturing

post-village in Essex county, New Jersey, on Staten Island sound, 14 miles W. S. W. from New York, and 7 by railroad S. from Newark. It contains a church, an extensive ropewalk, a foundry, and a number of steam saw mills. It is the eastern terminus of the Central railroad. A steamboat makes trips daily between this town and New York. Population, in 1853, about 1000.

ELIZABETH RIVER, a small stream of Virginia, emptying itself into Hampton Roads. A light-ship is stationed on Craney Island flats, at its mouth.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post-township of Essex county, New York. Population, 1635.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post-village in the above township, and capital of Essex county, New York, on Boquet river, about 125 miles N. from Albany. It contains, besides the county building, 1 or 2 churches.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post-borough of Essex co., New Jersey, on a creek of its own name, 2 miles from its entrance into Staten Island sound, and 5 miles S. by W. from Newark. The New Jersey railroad intersects the Central railroad at this point, connecting it with New York, Philadelphia, and places in the interior of the state. The borough has a pleasant situation on elevated ground, and is regularly laid out with broad, straight streets, finely shaded, and crossing each other at right angles. It contains 5 churches, viz. 3 Presbyterian, (large, handsome buildings.) 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist; 2 newspaper offices, a bank, an insurance office, and several manufactories, among which may be mentioned a large establishment for making oil-cloths. Elizabethtown was formerly the capital and principal town of New Jersey, and has long been noted for its excellent schools, and for its intelligent and polite society. Settled in 1665. Population in 1853, about 4000.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post-borough of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad, 19 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. The turnpike leading to Harrisburg passes through it. It contains a town hall and several churches. Incorporated in 1827. Population, about 600.

ELIZABETH TOWN, Va. See GRAVE CREEK.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post-village, capital of Bladen county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Cape Fear river, 50 miles above Wilmington. It has about 150 inhabitants.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post-village, capital of Carter county, Tennessee, on an island at the confluence of Watauga and Doe rivers, 318 miles E. from Nashville. It is situated in a mountainous region, which contains abundance of good iron ore, and is liberally supplied with water-power. Several iron works are in operation in the vicinity.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a post-village, capital of Hardin county, Kentucky, is pleasantly situated on Valley creek, and on the main road from Nashville to Louisville, 43 miles S. by

W. from the latter. It is handsomely built of brick, and contains 3 churches and 2 seminaries.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village in Guernsey county, Ohio, about 35 miles E. N. E. from Zanesville.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the Whitewater canal, about 18 miles W. from Cincinnati.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village of Licking county, Ohio. Population, about 200.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on the railroad from Madison to Columbus, 7 miles S. E. from the latter.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village of Jackson county, Indiana, on White river, about 65 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village, capital of Hardin county, Illinois, on the N. bank of Ohio river, about 200 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-office of Monroe county, Missouri.

ELIZABETHVILLE, a post-office of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

ELIZAVILLE, a post-office of Columbia county, New York.

ELIZAVILLE, a post-village of Fleming county, Kentucky, 70 miles E. by N. from Frankfort. Population, about 200.

ELIZAVILLE, a small village of Boone county, Indiana, about 33 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis.

ELK, a county in the N. W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 800 square miles. The Clarion river and its branches traverse the W. part; the Bennett's branch and Driftwood branch of the Sinnemahoning creek flow through the S. E. part. The surface is broken by irregular mountains and hills, the highest of which is Elk mountain, in the S. part, from which the name is derived. The greater part of the county is covered with dense forests. The soil is mostly adapted to pastoral pursuits. At present, lumber is the chief article of export. In 1850 this county produced 10,776 bushels of Indian corn; 24,040 of oats; 26,661 tons of hay, and 31,755 pounds of butter. There were 3 flour and grist mills, 38 saw mills, and 1 tannery. It contained 3 churches, 1 newspaper office; and 415 pupils attending public schools. Bituminous coal is abundant. The route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1843. Capital, Ridgway. Population, 3531.

ELK, a township of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, 9 miles N. W. from Clarion. Population, 1484.

ELK, a township of Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 10 miles N. E. from Warren. Population, 414.

ELK, a township in Monroe county, Ohio. Population, 955.

ELK, a post-township in the central part of Vinton county, Ohio. Population, 1645.

ELK, a small village of Crawford co., Wis.

EL KADER, a thriving post-village of Clayton county, Iowa, on the Turkey river, 90 miles N. from Iowa City. The river affords abundant water-power. El Kader has a large flouring mill and several stores.

ELK CREEK, a post-township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie canal, 20 miles S. W. from Erie. Pop., 1535.

ELK CREEK, of Washington county, Indiana, flows into the Muscatatuck river.

ELK CREEK, a post-office of Grayson co., Va.

ELK CREEK, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

ELK CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Ashe county, North Carolina, 214 miles from Raleigh.

ELK DALE, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

ELK FORD, a village of Jones county, Iowa, 35 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

ELK FORK, a post-office of Vernon co., Mo.

ELK GARDEN, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

ELK GROVE, a post-office of Lafayette county, Missouri.

ELK GROVE, a small post-village of Iowa county, Wisconsin.

ELK GROVE, a township in Lafayette county, Wisconsin. Population, 624.

ELK GROVE, a small village of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, about 20 miles N. from Galena.

ELKHART, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, contains 467 square miles. It is drained by the St. Joseph's and Elkhart rivers, which unite within its limits. The surface is undulating, and the soil is very productive. About half of the county is occupied by oak-openings and prairies: the remainder was originally covered by dense forests. In the N. are several lakes, the largest of which is near 3 miles in circuit. Wheat, corn, and oats are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 370,973 bushels of corn; 174,716 of wheat; 104,940 of oats, and 8287 tons of hay. It contained 10 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1800 pupils attending public schools. The streams afford abundant water-power. The North Indiana railroad passes through the county. Capital, Goshen. Population, 12,690.

ELKHART, a post-township of Elkhart county, Indiana. Population, 1035.

ELKHART, a flourishing post-village of Elkhart county, Indiana, at the confluence of the river of the same name with the St. Joseph's river, 156 miles N. from Indianapolis. It is situated on the border of a fertile, well-cultivated prairie. The Michigan Southern railroad connects it with Monroe and Chicago. It is the principal shipping point for the county, and has a large flouring mill, a paper mill, and several saw mills.

ELKHART, a post-office of Anderson co., Tex.

ELKHART, a township in Noble county, Indiana. Population, 621.

ELKHART, a post-office of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin.

ELKHART CREEK, of Houston county, Texas, flows into Trinity river.

ELKHART RIVER, of Indiana, rises in Noble county, and flowing north-westward empties itself into the St. Joseph's (of Lake Michigan) at the village of Elkhart. Its whole length is about 100 miles, and its breadth in the lower half of its course is from 80 to 100 yards. It furnishes abundant water-power.

ELK HILL, a post-office of Amelia county, Virginia, 64 miles S. W. from Richmond.

ELKHORN, a post-office of Franklin county, Kentucky, 9 miles from Frankfort.

ELKHORN, a township in Carroll county, Illinois. Population, 434.

ELKHORN, a small post-village of Washington county, Illinois.

ELKHORN, a post-village of Montgomery county, Missouri.

ELKHORN, a thriving village of Ray county, Missouri, about 160 miles N. W. from Jefferson City, has 350 inhabitants.

ELKHORN, a post-township in Walworth county, Wisconsin. Population, 42.

ELKHORN, a thriving post-village, capital of Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the plank-road leading from Racine to Janesville, 40 miles W. from the former. The surrounding country is fertile, and is diversified by prairies and numerous small lakes. Elkhorn was laid out in 1841. It has 4 stores, a steam-mill, and about 60 dwellings.

ELKHORN, a post-office of Contra Costa county, California.

ELKHORN GROVE, Ill. See EAGLE POINT.

ELKHORN GROVE, a post-office of Carroll county, Illinois, 15 miles S. E. from Mount Carroll, the county seat.

ELKHORN RIVER, a small river of Kentucky, rises in Fayette county, by two branches, the N. and S. forks, which unite about 3 miles E. from Frankfort. After a north-westerly course of a few miles it enters the Kentucky river in Franklin county.

ELK LAKE, a post-office of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

ELKLAND, a township of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. W. from Laporte. Population, 408.

ELKLAND, a township in the N. part of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles N. from Wellsborough. Population, 962.

ELKLAND, a post-village of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on Cowanesque creek.

ELK LICK, a post-township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 17 miles S. from Somerset. Population, 1091.

ELK LICK, a village of Pike co., Mo., 82 miles N. E. by N. from Jefferson City.

ELK MILLS, a post-village of McDonald county, Missouri, on Elk river, 220 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

ELK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated in the S. part of Elk county, immediately S. E. of Little Toby's creek, an affluent of Clarion

river. Elk mountain is also the name of an elevated mountain ridge in the S. E. part of Susquehanna county. The height of the latter is about 2000 feet.

ELK PORT, a small post-village of Clayton county, Iowa.

ELK RIDGE, a post-office of Giles co., Tenn.

ELK RIDGE LANDING, a post-village of Howard county, Maryland, on the S. bank of Patapsco river, and on the Baltimore and Washington railroad, 7 miles S. W. from Baltimore. It has an active business, containing several manufactories of iron, and mills. The railroad crosses the river here on a handsome viaduct of granite, about 700 feet in length.

ELK RIVER, formed by Big and Little Elk creeks, which rise in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and unite at Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland. Flowing thence south-westward it enters the Chesapeake about 8 miles S. E. from Havre de Grace. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal extends along the lower part of this river.

ELK RIVER, in the W. part of Virginia, rises in Randolph and Pocahontas counties, interlocking sources with the Greenbrier and Monongahela rivers, and pursuing a general western course, falls into the Great Kanawha, at Charleston, in Kanawha county. The whole length is perhaps 200 miles. It is described as a beautiful stream, and highly favorable to navigation. Boats can ascend in ordinary stages to Sutton in Braxton county, more than 100 miles from its mouth.

ELK RIVER, of Tennessee and Alabama, rises on the N. W. declivity of the Cumberland mountains in Grundy county, Tennessee, and passing into Alabama, enters Tennessee river, on the W. border of Limestone county. Steam-boats navigate it from its mouth to Elkton, in Tennessee, about 40 miles.

ELK or COWSKIN river, a small stream which rises in the S. W. part of Missouri, and flowing through McDonald county, into the Indian territory, enters the Neosho.

ELK RIVER, a post-office of Franklin co. Tenn.

ELK RIVER, a township in Allen county, Indiana. Population, 655.

ELK RIVER, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

ELK RIVER, a post-office of Benton county, Minnesota territory.

ELK RUN, a post-office of Fauquier county, Virginia, 90 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

ELK RUN, a post-township in the E. part of Columbiana county, Ohio. Pop., 1558.

ELK SPRING, a small village of Pike co., Mo.

ELK SPUR, a post-office of Wilkes co., N. C.

ELKTON, a post-village, capital of Cecil county, Maryland, is situated at the junction of the branches of Elk river, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, 50 miles E. N. E. from Baltimore. Several handsome houses have been erected within a few years past, and the place is gradually improving. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches, a news-

paper office, and a fire-insurance office. Population, 1128.

ELKTON, a post-village of Giles county, Tennessee, on the Elk river, 87 miles S. from Nashville. The river is navigated by small steam-boats for a few months in the year.

ELKTON, a post-village, capital of Todd county, Kentucky, on Elk creek, 187 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It contains the Green River Female Academy, the Jefferson Academy for boys, and 3 or 4 churches.

ELKTON, a thriving post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 159 miles N. E. from Columbus.

ELKTON, a post-village of Crawford county, Illinois, 130 miles S. E. from Springfield.

ELKTON, a post-village of Hickory co., Mo. about 100 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

ELKVILLE, a small post-village in Caldwell county, North Carolina.

ELLEJAY, GEORGIA. See ELLIJAY.

ELLEJOY, a post-office of Blunt co., Tenn.

ELLENBOROUGH, a post-village of Grant county, Wisconsin, on Platte river, 7 miles S. E. from Lancaster.

ELENBURG, a post-township of Clinton county, New York. Population, 1503.

ELENBURG, a post-village in the above township, about 155 miles N. of Albany. Population, about 100.

ELENGOWAN, a post-office of Baltimore county, Maryland.

ELENVILLE, a post-village of Ulster county, New York, on the Delaware and Hudson canal, about 80 miles S. S. W. from Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several manufactories.

ELLERSLIE, a post-village of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 140 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

ELLERSLIE, a district in Harris county, Georgia. Population, 1768.

ELLERSLIE, a post-village of Harris county, Georgia, about 14 miles N. E. from Columbus.

ELLERY, a post-township of Chautauque county, New York, on Chautauque lake. Population, 2104.

ELLERY, a small post-village in the above township, 55 miles S. S. W. from Buffalo.

ELLERY, a small village of Stephenson county, Illinois.

ELLETTSVILLE, a village of Monroe county, Indiana, on the extension of the New Albany and Salem railroad, 7 miles N. W. from Bloomington, has about 150 inhabitants.

ELL GROVE, a post-office of Henry co., Tenn.

ELLCOTT, a township of Chautauque county, New York, at the S. E. end of Chautauque lake, about 18 miles S. E. from Maysville. Population, 3523.

ELLCOTT, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

ELLCOTT CREEK, a post-office of Erie county, New York

ELLCOTT'S MILLS, a post-village of Howard and Baltimore counties, Maryland, is finely

situated on both sides of the Patapsco river, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 12 miles W. by S. from Baltimore. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, numerous flouring mills, and other manufactories. The scenery in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful. Pop. 1059.

ELLCOTTVILLE, a post-township of Cattaraugus county, New York. Population, 1725.

ELLCOTTVILLE, a post-village in the above township, and capital of Cattaraugus county, on Great Valley creek, about 45 miles S. by E. from Buffalo. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and several manufactories. Population estimated at 800.

ELLIJAY, a small river of Gilmer county, Georgia, flows into the Coosawattee at the village of Ellijay.

ELLIJAY, a post-village, capital of Gilmer county, Georgia, on the river of the same name, 171 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It is surrounded by a mountainous region, which is rich in minerals. The village contains a court house, jail, and 5 stores.

ELLINGTON, a post-township of Tolland county, Connecticut. Population, 1399.

ELLINGTON, a post-village in the above township, 20 miles N. E. from Hartford.

ELLINGTON, a post-township of Chautauque county, New York, 25 miles E. from Maysville. Population, 2001.

ELLINGTON, a township in Adams county, Illinois. Population, 1451.

ELLINGTON, a township in Brown county, Wisconsin. Population, 64.

ELLINGTON, a post-village of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, 36 miles W. by S. from Green bay. It has 2 mills. Pop., 300.

ELLINGWOOD'S CORNER, a post-office of Waldo county, Maine.

ELLIOT, a post-township of York co., Me., on the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad, 45 miles S. W. from Portland. Pop., 1803.

ELLIOTT BAY, Washington Ter. See SEATTLE.

ELLIOTTSBURG, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

ELLIOTT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Clinton county, Kentucky.

ELLIOTT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morgan county, Ohio.

ELLIOTTSVILLE, a post-township of Piscataquis county, Maine, 90 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 102.

ELLIOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 145 miles E. by N. from Columbus.

ELLIS, a county of Texas, situated in the N. central part of the state, contains about 1080 square miles. It is drained by the Trinity river and its affluents. The surface is diversified by tracts of hard timber and fertile prairies. Cotton and maize are the staples. In 1850, Ellis and Tarrant counties produced 45,914 bushels of corn; 4809 of sweet potatoes, and 26,780 pounds of butter. The census of 1850 does not furnish the population. Capital, Waxahachie.

ELLISBURG, a post-township forming the

S. W. extremity of Jefferson county, New York, bordering on Lake Ontario. Population, 5524.

ELLISBURG, a thriving post-village in the above township, on Sandy creek, 17 miles S. from Sackett's Harbor, with which it is connected by railroad. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several mills.

ELLISBURG, a small post-village of Camden county, New Jersey, 6 miles S. E. of Camden.

ELLISBURG, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

ELLISBURG, a small post-village in La Grange county, Indiana.

ELLIS ISLAND, of New York, is situated in New York harbor, about a mile S. W. from the city; on it is Fort Gibson.

ELLIS RIVER, a small stream of Coos county, in the N. E. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Saco river.

ELLISTON, a post-office of Onondaga co., N. Y.

ELLISTON, a post-office of Madison co., Ky.

ELLISTON, a post-office of Warren co., Ill.

ELLISTOWN, a post-office of Pontotoc county, Mississippi.

ELLISVILLE, a small post-village in Louisa county, Virginia.

ELLISVILLE, a post-office of Bladen co., N. C.

ELLISVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., Fla.

ELLISVILLE, a post-village, capital of Jones county, Mississippi, on Tallahalla river, 144 miles S. E. from Jackson.

ELLISVILLE, a post-village of Fulton county, Illinois, on Spoon river, about 75 miles N. W. from Springfield.

ELLISVILLE, a post-village of St. Louis county, Missouri, 22 miles W. from St. Louis.

ELLITSVILLE. See ELLETSVILLE.

ELLMORE, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

ELLSWORTH, an important commercial town, capital of Hancock co., Maine, is situated on both sides of the navigable river Union, which is here crossed by 4 bridges, 30 miles S. E. from Bangor. About 35,000,000 feet of lumber are annually exported. It contains a bank. Population of the township, 4009.

ELLSWORTH, a township of Grafton co., N. H., 50 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Pop., 320.

ELLSWORTH, a post-village in Litchfield co., Conn., 50 miles W. by N. from Hartford.

ELLSWORTH, a post-township in the W. part of Mahoning county, Ohio. Pop., 954.

ELLSWORTH, a post-village of Mahoning county, Ohio, 5 miles W. from Canfield, and 165 miles N. E. from Columbus. It has 2 churches and a flourishing academy.

ELLSWORTH, a post-village in Texas county, Missouri, on the Big Sandy fork of Gasconade river, 85 miles S. by E. from Jefferson City.

ELLSWORTH FALLS, a post-office of Hancock county, Maine.

ELLWOOD, a post-office of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky.

ELM, a post-office of Ballard co., Kentucky.

ELM BLUFF, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala.

ELM BRANCH, a small village of Lawrence county, Missouri.

ELM CREEK, of McKinley county, Texas, flows south-eastward into the Nueces river.

ELMER, a post-office of Salem co., N. J.

ELM GROVE, a post-office of De Soto county, Mississippi.

ELM GROVE, a post-office of Highland co., Ill.

ELM GROVE, a village of Clay county, Missouri, on Smith's fork of Platte river, 28 miles N. by W. from Independence.

ELM GROVE, a post-village of Marion county, Iowa, 88 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

ELM HILL, a post-office of Davidson co., Ten.

ELMIRA, a post-village, capital of Chemung county, New York, is situated in Elmira township, near the junction of Newton creek with the Chemung river, where the latter is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 283 miles from New York city. The village is handsomely laid out, and contains, besides the county buildings, about 50 stores, a large number of warehouses, 6 or 7 churches, 2 banks, 1 or 2 excellent hotels, several manufacturing and printing offices, and a number of educational institutions. Three newspapers are issued weekly. The Chemung canal connects Elmira with the interior of Pennsylvania and with Seneca lake, 20 miles distant. A wooden bridge unites the village with the opposite side of the Chemung river. Elmira has surpassed all of its competitors along the line of the New York and Erie railroad in the rapidity of its growth. Population of the township in 1840, 4791; in 1850, 8166; of the village, about 6000. Settled in 1788, by Captain John Hendry.

ELMIRA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

ELMIRA, a post-village of Stark county, Illinois, 40 miles N. by W. from Peoria.

ELMORE, a post-township of Lamoille county, Vermont, about 17 miles N. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 504.

ELMORE, a post-village in the above township, contains 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 starch factory, 2 saw mills, and other establishments.

ELMORE, a village of Talbot county, Georgia, 62 miles W. from Macon.

ELMORE, a township in Daviess county, Indiana. Population, 708.

ELMORE, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

ELM POINT, a post-office of Bond county, Illinois, 60 miles S. from Springfield.

ELM RIVER, in the S. E. part of Illinois, is an affluent of the Little Wabash, which it joins in Wayne county.

ELM SPRING, a thriving post-village of Washington county, Arkansas, 212 miles N. W. from Little Rock, has a large seminary for both sexes, and a flouring mill.

ELMTREE, a post-office of Weakly co., Tenn.

ELMTREE, a small post-village of Hancock county, Illinois, about 100 miles W. N. W. from Springfield.

ELM VALLEY, a post-office of Alleghany county, New York.

ELMWOOD, a post-village of Peoria county, Illinois, 23 miles W. by N. from Peoria.

ELM WOOD, a post-office of Saline co., Mo.

ELON, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

ELON, a post-office of Ashley co., Arkansas.

EL PASO, an unorganized county forming the W. extremity of Texas. It is not mentioned in the census of 1850.

EL PASO, or EL PASSO, a post-office in the above county.

EL PASO DEL NORTE, el pá'so del nor'tá, better known as EL PASO, (often written EL PASSO,) though not within the limits of the United States, has become so well known in connection with the unsettled national boundary question, that some notice of it seems indispensable. El Paso is properly a line of settlements, embracing a population of about 5000 souls, situated in a rich but narrow valley, which extends 9 or 10 miles along the right bank of the Rio Grande, in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, 350 miles S. by W. from Santa Fé. The grape is extensively cultivated in this locality, and considerable quantities of a weak but well-flavoured wine and brandy (known to the American traders as Pass wine and Pass brandy) are made. The houses are built of adobes, or sun-dried bricks, chiefly of one story, with earthen floors. Though supplied with abundance, the inhabitants are remarkably deficient in the commonest appliances of civilized life: glazed windows, chairs, tables, knives and forks, and other conveniences, which the humblest American considers indispensable to comfort, are unknown even to the rich. Few of the people are pure white, being nearly all more or less tinged with Indian blood. That portion of the settlement at the northern part of the valley, where the *plaza*, the parish church, and the dwellings of a few of the principal inhabitants are located, may be considered as the town of El Paso. It is in lat. N. 31° 42', lon. W. 106° 40', 1420 miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande, following the course of the stream, 600 miles in a direct line eastward of the Pacific coast, and 1800 miles from Washington City. El Paso is the chief thoroughfare between New Mexico and Chihuahua, and the other Mexican states farther south, the Rio Grande being fordable near the town a great portion of the year. The name, signifying "the passage," is supposed to be derived from the passage of the river through a gorge or gap in the mountain, just above the town.

ELROD, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

EL SINBOROUGH, a township of Salem county, New Jersey, 3 miles from Salem. Population, 655.

ELTON, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

ELTON, a post-office of Edgefield dis., S. C.

ELVINSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

ELWOOD, a post-office of Walker co., Texas.

ELWOOD'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Delaware county, New York.

ELY LICK, a village of Ralls county, Missouri, 78 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

ELYRIA, a post-township in the N. part of Lorain county, Ohio, intersected by Black river. Population, 2658.

ELYRIA, a pleasant post-village, capital of Lorain county, Ohio, is situated in the above township, 7 miles from Lake Erie, 28 miles W. S. W. from Cleveland, and 116 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. It stands on a peninsula formed by the branches of Black river, which here unite. The river in this vicinity has two falls of 40 feet perpendicular, and affords fine water-power. The railroad from Cleveland to Sandusky, now in course of construction, passes through this place. Elyria contains a court house, 5 or 6 churches, a bank, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. One of the churches is a Gothic building of sandstone. In the vicinity are several mills, an iron furnace, a machine shop, and an axe factory. Population, in 1850, 1482; in 1853, about 2000.

ELYSBURG, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 70 miles N. from Harrisburg.

ELYSIAN FIELDS, a post-office of Harrison county, Texas.

ELYSIUM, a post-village of McHenry county, Illinois, 50 miles N. W. from Chicago.

ELYSVILLE, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

ELYTON, a small post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Alabama, 100 miles N. N. W. from Montgomery.

EMANUEL, a county in the E. S. E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Ogeechee river, on the S. W. by Pendleton's creek, intersected by the Great Ochoopee, and also drained by the Cannouchee. The surface is level and partly covered with pine timber; the soil is sandy and sterile. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 559 bales of cotton; 121,874 bushels of corn; 2259 of oats, and 49,339 of sweet potatoes. It contained 17 churches, and 202 pupils attending academies or other schools. Named in honor of David Emanuel, at one time president of the Georgia senate. Organized in 1812. Capital, Swainsborough. Population, 4577, of whom 3615 were free, and 962, slaves.

EMAUS. See EMMAUS.

EMBARRAS river, in the E. S. E. part of Illinois, falls into the Wabash 6 or 7 miles below Vincennes.

EMBARRAS river, of Wisconsin, flows through Waupaca county, and enters Wolf river on the E. border of that county.

EMBARRASS POINT, a post-village of Edgar co., Illinois, 100 miles E. from Springfield.

EMBDEN, a post-township of Somerset county, Maine, on the W. side of Kennebec river, 40 miles N. by W. from Augusta. Population, 971.

EMBDEN CENTRE, a post-office of Somerset county, Maine.

EMBREVILLE, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

EMERALD GROVE, a post-office of Rock county, Wisconsin.

EMERALD POINT, a post-office of Morgan county, Illinois.

EMERY, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

EMERY'S MILLS, a post-office of York county, Maine.

EMERY'S RIVER, of E. Tennessee, rises in Morgan county, and flowing southward enters Clinch river, near Kingston, Roane county.

EMIGSVILLE, a post-office of York co., Pa.

EMINENCE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

EMINENCE, a thriving post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, 40 miles E. from the former.

EMINENCE, a post-village of Logan county, Illinois, 40 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

EMINENCE, a post-village, capital of Shannon county, Missouri, on Current river, about 120 miles S. W. from St. Louis.

EMLENTON, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

EMMA, a post-office of Fulton co., Pa.

EMMA, a post-village of White county, Illinois, about 1½ miles N. E. from the Little Wabash river.

EMMAUS, a post-village of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, at the foot of the South mountain, 5 miles S. W. from Allentown. The inhabitants are mostly Moravians.

EMMAUS, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

EMMETT, a new county in the N. N. W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Des Moines river, and by one of its affluents flowing from Okamanpidu lake. There are several small lakes near the N. E. border of the county. Emmett county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located. Named in honor of Robert Emmett, the distinguished Irish patriot.

EMMETT, a county of Michigan, called also TONEDAGANA, in the extreme northern part of the lower peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of about 200 square miles. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county, which is not yet organized.

EMMETT, a post-village of Wilkinson county, Georgia, on the Central railroad, 40 miles E. from Macon.

EMMETT, a post-township in the W. part of Calhoun county, Michigan. Population, 1582.

EMMETT, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

EMMETT, a post-township in the S. of Dodge county, Wisconsin. Population, 1207.

EMMETTSBURG, a post-village of Frederick county, Maryland, 50 miles in a direct line N. W. from Baltimore, is surrounded by a fertile and populous country, and has considerable business. It contains several churches, an academy, and is the seat of Mount St. Mary's College, (Catholic.) Population, 812.

EMMETTSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Randolph county, Indiana, about 75 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

EMORTON, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

EMORY, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

EMORY, a post-office of Holmes co., Miss.

EMORY IRON WORKS, a post-office of Roane county, Tennessee.

EMPIRE, a post-office of Whitesides co., Ill.

EMPIRE CITY, a small town of Tuolumne county, California, is situated on the left bank of the Tuolumne river, about 30 miles by water above its entrance into the San Joaquin. The river is navigable for small steamboats, during winter, to this town.

EMPIRE IRON WORKS, a post-office of Trigg county, Kentucky.

EMPORIUM, a small village of McKean county, Pennsylvania, about 170 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

EMUCKSFAIR, a post-office of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

ENDOR, a small post-village of Will co., Ill.

ENERGY, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss.

ENFIELD, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot river, 90 miles N. E. of Augusta. Pop., 396.

ENFIELD, a post-township of Grafton county, N. H., on the Northern railroad, 59 miles N. W. from Concord. Population, 1742.

ENFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 90 miles W. by S. from Boston, intersected by Swift river. Population, 1036.

ENFIELD, a post-village of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the left bank of the Connecticut river, where it is crossed by the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield railroad, 14 miles N. by E. from Hartford. A bridge, the first erected across this stream in the state, connects it with Suffield. A canal, 5½ miles in length, has been constructed around the falls in the Connecticut, opposite the village. Population of the township, 4460.

ENFIELD, a post-township of Tompkins county, New York. Population, 2117.

ENFIELD, a small post-village in the above township, 6 or 7 miles W. from Ithaca.

ENFIELD, a post-village of King William co., Virginia, 36 miles N. E. from Richmond.

ENFIELD, a post-village of Halifax county, North Carolina, on the Weldon and Wilmington railroad, 19 miles S. from Weldon.

ENFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Tompkins county, New York.

ENGELVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

ENGLESIDE, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn.

ENGLESIDE, a post-office of Warren co., Ky.

ENGLESIDE, a post-office of Oregon co., Mo.

ENGLISH CREEK, of Marion county, Iowa, flows into the Des Moines from the S. W.

ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, a post-village of Bergen county, New Jersey, 5 or 6 miles N. from Hoboken. It contains 2 churches and several stores.

ENGLISH PRAIRIE, a post-village of McHenry county, Illinois, 50 miles N. W. from Chicago.

ENGLISH RIVER, of Iowa, an affluent of the Iowa, is formed by two branches, which unite near the N. W. corner of Washington county, and flowing eastward, enters the Iowa about 15 miles S. from the capital of the state. The branches are called the North fork and South fork.

ENGLISH RIVER, Iowa, rises in the N. part of the state, and flowing S. E., enters the Red cedar in Black Hawk county.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Marion county, Iowa.

ENGLISHTOWN, a post-village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 5 miles N. W. from Freehold. It has a Methodist church, and about 40 dwellings.

ENGLISH TURN, a post-office of Plaquemine parish, Louisiana.

ENNIS POINT, a village of Jasper county, Missouri, 180 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

ENNISVILLE, a post-village of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, about 80 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

ENNOREE, a small river of South Carolina, rising in Greenville district, near the N. W. border of the state: it flows S. E., and enters the Broad river in Newberry district, a few miles below the mouth of Tiger river.

ENNOREE, or ENOREE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

ENOCH, a post-township in Monroe county, Ohio. Population, 1439.

ENOE MILLS, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

ENON, a post-office of Macon county, Ala.

ENON, a post-office of Perry county, Miss.

ENON, a post-village of Clark county, Ohio, on the railroad from Dayton to Springfield, 7 miles S. W. from the latter. It has 2 churches, and about 300 inhabitants.

ENON, a post-village of Bureau county, Illinois, about 7 miles N. W. from Princeton.

ENON COLLEGE, a post-office of Sumner county, Tennessee.

ENON GROVE, a post-village of Heard co., Georgia, about 9 miles N. E. from Franklin.

ENON VALLEY, a post-office of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

ENO RIVER, a small stream of North Carolina, flows eastward through Orange county, and enters Neuse river, near the N. border of Wake county.

ENOSBURG, a post-township of Franklin county, Vermont, on the S. side of Missisquoi river, 40 miles N. N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 2009.

ENOSBURG FALLS, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, 58 miles N. from Montpelier.

ENTERPRISE, a thriving post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 6 miles E. from Lancaster. It is a depôt for the produce exported from the vicinity, and has an active trade in lumber and coal.

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Clark co., Miss.

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Preble co., O.

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Shiawassee county, Michigan

ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Spencer county, Indiana.

ENTERPRISE, a village of Switzerland county, Indiana, about 8 miles from the Ohio river, and 100 miles S. E. from Indianapolis, is a place of considerable business.

ENTERPRISE, a post-village of Wayne county, Illinois, on Elm creek, 55 miles S. E. from Vandalia.

ENTERPRISE, a small post-village of McDonald county, Missouri, about 225 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

EOLIA, a post-village of Dane county, Wisconsin, 20 miles N. E. from Madison.

EPHRATAH, a post-township in the S. part of Fulton county, New York. Pop., 2080.

EPHRATAH, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles N. E. from Lancaster. Population, 1979.

EPHRATAH, a post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles N. E. from Lancaster city, was settled about 1730, by a sect of Germans called Dunkers.

EPPING, a post-township of Rockingham co., N. H., on the Portsmouth and Concord railroad, 30 miles S. E. from Concord; intersected by Lamprey river. Population, 1663.

EPSOM, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, 8 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 1366.

EQUALITY, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

EQUALITY, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

EQUALITY, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

EQUALITY, a village of Barren county, Ky.

EQUALITY, a post-village, capital of Gallatin county, Illinois, on Saline creek, 14 miles W. by N. from the Ohio river, and 187 miles S. S. E. from Springfield. Salt is manufactured in the vicinity.

EQUINUNK, a railroad station in Delaware county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 163 miles from New York city.

EQUINUNK, a post-village of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, opposite the above station, about 24 miles N. N. E. from Honesdale. It contains several tanneries.

ERASMUS, a post-office of Lincoln county, North Carolina, 184 miles W. from Raleigh.

ERASTUS, a post-office of Franklin co., Ga.

ERCILDOWN, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

ERIE, lake, one of the five great lakes drained by the St. Lawrence river, lies between 41° 25' and 42° 55' N. lat., and between 78° 55' and 83° 34' W. lon., having Canada West on the N., a part of the state of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio on the S., and a part of Michigan on the W. Its shape is elliptical, the entire length being

about 240 miles; greatest breadth, 57 miles; average breadth, 38 miles; computed circumference, 658 miles. The depth of this lake is less than that of any other in the chain, the greatest yet obtained from soundings being only 270 feet; and its mean depth does not exceed 120 feet. Towards the shores, and especially at the western extremity, its shallowness is a serious impediment to navigation, which is entirely suspended during the winter months, in consequence of the shoal portions being frozen. The surface of Lake Erie has an elevation of 322 feet above the level of Ontario, and 565 feet above high-water mark in the Hudson at Albany. There is some reason to suppose that it was once much higher than this. Ancient beaches have been discovered in Ohio and Michigan, having an elevation of more than 100 feet above the present surface of the water. Its principal supply is by the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, which constitute the outlet of the three great lakes to the N. W., viz. Huron, Michigan, and Superior. Numerous other streams also flow into it, the more important of which are the Maumee, Sandusky, Grand, Huron, and Raisin. Its own waters are discharged by the Niagara river into Lake Ontario, and thence by the St. Lawrence to the ocean. The principal harbors on the coast are Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Dunkirk, Erie, Sandusky bay, and Monroe, all of which have been improved by the United States government. The commercial importance of Lake Erie has been greatly increased by the construction of numerous canals and railroads, connecting its ports with the interior and the seaboard. The amount of business and travel which these channels of communication conduct to it is almost incalculable. The shipping of the several American ports on Lake Erie, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate burthen of 148,219 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons, of which 70,561 $\frac{3}{8}$ were employed in steam navigation. The commerce of the single port of Buffalo amounts to nearly \$80,000,000 annually. The lake abounds with fine fish. A kind termed *whitefish* was formerly taken in vast quantities, but their number has somewhat diminished. Lake Erie is remarkable for its violent storms, which prevail most in the months of November and December, often causing the most disastrous shipwrecks, attended with fearful loss of life.

ERIE, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Erie, N. by Tonawanda creek, and S. by Cattaraugus creek, and is drained by Buffalo creek, with its three branches, Cazenove, Seneca, and Cayuga, and by Ellicott's and Conquaga creeks, with some smaller streams, which furnish valuable water-power. The surface in the N. part is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the production of grain; in

the southern portions the face of the country is uneven, and the land more suitable for grazing. Wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 242,221 bushels of wheat; 740,270 of oats; 90,984 tons of hay; 1,544,201 pounds of butter, and 4,293,949 of cheese. There were 10 iron foundries, 132 saw mills, 1 cotton, and 6 woollen mills, 1 white-lead factory, and 38 tanneries. It contained 121 churches, and 24 newspaper offices; 20,279 pupils attending public schools, and 1938 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore, limestone, water cement, and brick clay are among its mineral productions. The Erie canal has its western termination at Buffalo, and connects with Niagara river at Black Rock, where there is an extensive basin. The county is traversed by six railroads, which pass through or terminate in Buffalo. Organized in 1821, having been formed from part of Niagara county, and named from the great lake which forms its western boundary. Capital, Buffalo. Population, 100,993.

ERIE, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, Ohio, and Lake Erie, has an area of 740 square miles. It is intersected by French and Conneaut creeks: Walnut and Elk creeks rise in the county, and flow into Lake Erie, which forms the entire N. W. boundary. The surface is generally rolling, with a ridge of highland, extending nearly parallel with the lake shore, at a distance of several miles. The soil is clayey, having a basis of slate and sandstone: the northern part produces good crops of grain, the southern is better adapted to pasturage and dairy farming. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, wool, butter, cheese, maple sugar, and lumber are the staples. In 1850 it yielded 433,692 bushels of Indian corn; 147,825 of wheat; 433,765 of oats; 171,855 of potatoes; 69,422 tons of hay; 252,843 pounds of butter, and 333,748 of maple sugar, being the greatest quantity of that article produced by any one county of the state, except Somerset county. There were 86 saw mills, 21 flour and grist mills, 8 manufactories of oilcloth, 6 of pot and pearl ash, 3 of oars, 3 of coaches, and 2 of stoves and ranges, 12 woollen factories, 2 paper mills, 1 linseed-oil mill, 4 iron foundries, 3 distilleries, and 19 tanneries. It contained 57 churches, and 5 newspaper offices; 9343 pupils attending public schools, and 375 attending academies and other schools. Iron is the principal mineral. French creek furnishes extensive water-power. The county is traversed by the Erie Extension canal, and by the railroad connecting Cleveland with Buffalo. The Sunbury and Erie railroad, lately commenced, has its W. terminus at the county seat; and several plank-roads have also been laid. Formed in 1800, and named from Lake Erie. Capital, Erie. Population, 38,742.

ERIE, a county in the N. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie and Sandusky bay, contains 250 square miles. It is intersected by Huron and Vermilion rivers, and by Pipe creek. The surface is nearly level, with a gentle declivity towards the N. The soil is alluvial and remarkably rich. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staples. The influence of Lake Erie renders the climate favorable to fruits. In 1850 this county produced 374,988 bushels of corn; 180,521 of wheat; 116,791 of oats; 17,204 tons of hay, and 299,066 pounds of butter. It contained 26 churches, 6 newspaper offices; 4976 pupils attending public schools, and 110 attending academies and other schools. The county contains abundance of fine limestone, which is extensively quarried at Sandusky. Numerous ancient mounds and enclosures are found near Huron river. Erie county is intersected by the Mad river and Lake Erie railroad, and by the Sandusky and Mansfield railroad; another, from the county seat to Cleveland and Toledo, is not yet finished. Capital, Sandusky City. Population, 18,568.

ERIE, a post-borough, port of entry, capital of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the lake of the same name, 90 miles S. W. from Buffalo, 129 miles N. from Pittsburg, and 310 miles by turnpike from Harrisburg. Lat. 42° 8' N., lon. 80° 10' W. It is pleasantly situated opposite the island of Presque Isle, formerly a peninsula. The harbor, which is one of the largest and best on the lake, is 3½ miles long, and over 1 mile wide, and from 9 to 25 feet deep the whole length. Large sums have been expended in improving and fortifying the harbor, and in erecting a lighthouse. The island is 4 miles long and 1 mile wide. Erie is an important place of outfit for vessels of the United States, and is remarkable for its flourishing trade. The Erie Extension canal connects it with the Ohio river and Beaver; several railways extend to Cleveland, Buffalo, &c. It is the terminus of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, now in course of construction, with a branch leading to Pittsburg. Erie contains a court house, a bank, about 10 churches, a fine hotel, an academy, and four newspaper offices. About 20,000,000 feet of lumber are received here annually by canal, and over 80,000 tons of stone coal. The reported value of imports and exports in 1851, was \$3,832,852. The canal affords extensive water-power, which is employed in mills of different kinds. The shipping of the district, (Presque Isle,) June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 81227½ tons, enrolled and licensed, of which 5350¾ tons were employed in steam navigation. Incorporated in 1805. Population in 1840, 3412; in 1850, 5850.

ERIE, a post-office of Roane county, Tennessee.

ERIE, a township in the central part of Ottawa county, Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie. Population, 292.

ERIE, a post-township in the S. E. part of Monroe county, Michigan, on the W. shore of Lake Erie. Population, 1144.

ERIE, a township in Miami county, Indiana. Population, 420.

ERIE, a post-village of Whitesides county, Illinois, on Rock river, 76 miles N. N. W. from Peoria.

ERIE, a small post-village, capital of Camden county, Missouri, on the Osage river, just below the Niangua, 60 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

ERIEVILLE, a post-village of Nelson township, Madison county, New York, about 35 miles S. W. from Utica. It has 1 or 2 churches.

ERIN, a post-township of Chemung county, New York, 10 miles E. N. E. from Elmira. Population, 1833.

ERIN, a post-village of Meriwether county, Georgia, near the junction of Whitewater creek with Flint river, about 60 miles N. W. from Macon.

ERIN, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Miss.

ERIN, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

ERIN, a township in the S. part of Macomb county, Michigan, on the E. shore of Lake St. Clair. Population, 974.

ERIN, a post-village of McHenry county, Illinois, 64 miles N. W. from Chicago.

ERIN, a township in the W. part of Stephenson county, Illinois. Population, 886.

ERIN, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Washington co., Wis. Pop., 840.

ERIN SHADES, a post-office of Henrico co., Va.

ERROL, a post-township of Coos county, New Hampshire, on the W. side of Umbagog lake, 30 miles N. E. from Lancaster. Pop., 138.

ERVING, a post-township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut river, and on the Vt. and Mass. railroad, 70 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Pop., 449.

ERWIN, a post-township of Steuben county, New York, 20 miles S. S. E. from Bath; intersected by the Erie railroad. Pop., 1435.

ERWIN CENTRE, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

ERWINNA, a post-village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, opposite Frenchtown, with which it is connected by a bridge.

ERWINSVILLE, a post-village in Cleveland county, North Carolina.

ERWINTON, a post-office of Barwell dis., S. C.

ESCAMBIA river rises in Monroe county, Alabama, and flows into an arm of Pensacola bay. It is navigable to the mouth of the Conecuh, which is also navigable more than 50 miles beyond this point. Above their junction the Conecuh is the larger stream.

ESCAMBIA, a county forming the W. extremity of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 1110 square miles. The Perdido river bounds it on the W., and separates it from Alabama; the Escambia river, from which the name is derived, forms its eastern boundary, and the southern border

is washed by the Gulf of Mexico. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly covered by forests of pine; the soil is generally poor. In 1850 this county produced 4950 bushels of corn; 4150 of sweet potatoes, and 10,150 pounds of rice. There were 2 flour and grist mills, 4 saw mills, and 3 brick-yards. It contained 6 churches and 2 newspaper offices; 269 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Pensacola. Population, 4351, of whom 3019 were free, and 1332, slaves.

ESCATAPPA, or **DOG RIVER**, a small river of Alabama and Mississippi, flows southward, and enters the Pascagoula near its mouth, and near the S. E. extremity of Mississippi.

ESCOHEAG, a post-office of Kent co., R. I.

ESCALAPIA, or **SULPHUR SPRINGS**, of Lewis county, Kentucky. This fashionable watering place is situated in a delightful valley. The buildings are large enough to accommodate 200 persons.

ESOM HILL, a post-office of Paulding co., Ga.

ESOT'US, a post-township of Ulster county, New York, on the Hudson river. Pop., 2900.

ESOPUS, a post-village in the above township, about 68 miles S. by W. from Albany, and 2 miles W. from the Hudson river.

ESOPUS CREEK, of Ulster county, in the E. part of New York, falls into the Hudson river about 15 miles S. S. W. from Catskill.

ESPERANCE, a post-township of Schoharie county, New York. Population, 1428.

ESPERANCE, a post-village in the above township, near Schoharie creek, 28 miles W. by N. from Albany.

ESPY, a small post-village of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, about 85 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

ESPYVILLE, a post-village of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on Shenango creek, 110 miles N. N. W. from Pittsburg.

ESSEX, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Vermont, has an area of 790 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut river, and is drained by the Passumpsick, Clyde, Nulhegan, and several other streams. It contains numerous small lakes and ponds. The surface is rough and mountainous, and the soil generally poor and unfruitful; along the bank of the Connecticut there is, however, some good land. Potatoes, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 94,124 bushels of potatoes; 45,597 of oats; 14,972 tons of hay; 292,615 pounds of butter, and 122,321 of cheese. It contained 1 foundry, 1 flour mill, 14 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 starch factory, and 3 tanneries. There were 8 churches, 1666 pupils attending public schools, and 74 attending academies or other schools. The Great Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad passes through the N. E. part of this county. Organized in 1792, and named from Essex, a county in England. Capital, Guildhall. Population, 4650.

ESSEX, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Massachusetts, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. E. by Massachusetts bay, and is traversed by the Merrimack and Ipswich rivers. It has a great extent of seacoast and many fine bays which afford excellent harbors. A large portion of the great wealth of the inhabitants of the seaboard towns, is invested in commerce and the fisheries. The interior towns are manufacturing and agricultural. Until within the last few years the manufacture of leather and shoes were almost the only branches of industry; but recently several steam cotton mills erected in Lawrence, Salem, and Newburyport, have contributed very much to the industrial prospects of the county. The surface is generally rough and rocky, and the soil hard, but well cultivated, and productive in some districts. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are among the staples. In 1850 this county produced 158,264 bushels of corn; 339,423 of potatoes; 57,968½ tons of hay, and 560,789 pounds of butter. There were 10 cotton and 13 woollen factories, 1 manufactory of woollen shawls, 1 of white-lead, 6 of glue; 61 currying establishments, 13 chandleries, 394 boot and shoe manufactories, 4 iron foundries, 11 machine shops, 3 flour mills, 10 grist mills, 1 rolling mill, 16 saw and planing mills, 25 tobacco, 2 india-rubber and 8 morocco factories, 1 piano-forte manufactory, 26 ship-yards, 7 ship-smithing establishments, 101 tanneries and 5 mast and spar manufactories. It contained 168 churches, 21 newspaper offices; 15,574 pupils attending public schools, and 2409 attending academies and other schools. The Merrimack river is navigable for sloops of 200 tons to Haverhill in this county. Essex is traversed by railroads connecting Boston with Gloucester, Portsmouth, Portland, and Manchester, and several short lines partly intersect it. Organized in 1642. Seats of justice, Salem, Ipswich, and Newburyport. Pop., 131,300.

ESSEX, a county in the N. E. part of New York has an area of about 1656 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and the river Au Sable forms part of its northern boundary. It is drained by the head waters of the Hudson, and by Boquet and Scroon rivers, all of which afford motive-power for numerous grist and saw mills. The surface in the western part is rough and mountainous and usually thickly wooded, but along the lake shore it is much more level. Mount Marcy is the principal elevation and the highest mountain in the state. The soil is generally good. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 120,425 bushels of corn; 307,549 of potatoes; 37,868 tons of hay, and 150,258 pounds of wool. There were 26 iron forges, 60 saw mills, 9 flour mills, 2 nail factories, 3 woollen factories, and 1 rolling mill. It

contained 42 churches, and 4 newspaper offices; 8482 pupils attending public schools, and 512 attending academies or other schools. This county abounds in iron ore and limestone; and some marble and blacklead have been found. Lake Champlain is navigable along its entire eastern border. Organized in 1799, having previously formed part of Clinton county. Capital, Elizabethtown. Population, 31,148.

ESSEX, a county in the north-eastern part of New Jersey, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Passaic river, Newark bay, and Staten Island sound, on the W. by Passaic river and Bound brook, and partly on the S. by Rahway river. These streams, especially the Passaic, afford valuable water-power. The surface is generally level, but in some portions hilly, and in the western part are 2 elevated ranges, known by the local names of First and Second mountains, which traverse the county from S. W. to N. E. The soil is mostly derived from red shale, and is, in many places highly productive. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 297,076 bushels of corn; 151,765 of oats; 159,148 of potatoes; 29,287½ tons of hay, and 378,233 pounds of butter. There were 6 cutlery and 16 edge-tool manufactories, 5 breweries, 13 foundries, 1 type foundry, 13 machine shops, 11 manufactories of patent leather, 3 of coach springs, 16 flour mills, 15 paper mills, 2 manufactories of oilcloth, 13 of saddles and harness, 5 of saddlery hardware, 3 of India rubber, 3 brass foundries, 3 woollen factories, 2 cotton factories, 2 manufactories of shawls, 99 of boots and shoes, 43 of clothing, and 41 of coaches. It contained 80 churches, 9 newspaper offices; 7475 pupils attending public schools, and 3714 attending academies and other schools. The New Jersey railroad, the New Jersey Central railroad, and the Morris canal traverse this county, which is also partly intersected by the Morris and Essex railroad. Organized in 1710. Capital, Newark. Population, 73,950.

ESSEX, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. The Rappahannock river forms the N. E. boundary. The surface in the W. part is uneven; the soil is generally sandy, and moderately fertile, having been improved by guano, lime, and marl. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 391,895 bushels of corn; 104,840 of wheat, and 57,747 pounds of butter. There were 16 flour and grist mills, and 1 tannery. It contained 11 churches, and 216 pupils attending academies and other schools. The river is navigable by small vessels along the border of the county. Formed in 1692. Capital, Tappahannock. Population, 10,206, of whom 3444 were free, and 6762, slaves.

ESSEX, a post-village in Chittenden co., Vt.,

on the Vt. Central railroad, 35 miles N. W. from Montpelier. It contains several churches and manufactories. Pop. of the township, 2052.

ESSEX, a post-village of Essex county, Massachusetts, on an arm of Squam bay, 28 miles N. E. from Boston. The industry of the inhabitants is directed chiefly to ship-building, the coast trade, and manufactures. Population of the township, 1585.

ESSEX, a post-village in Saybrook township, Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, 7 miles from its mouth, and 30 miles E. from New Haven. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a bank, an extensive ropewalk, and 8 or 10 stores. The inhabitants are considerably engaged in ship-building and coast trade. Population, about 1200.

ESSEX, a post-township of Essex county, New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain. Population, 2351.

ESSEX, a post-village in the above township, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, about 130 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has a steamboat landing, and several churches.

ESSEX, a post-office of Fulton county, Ohio.

ESSEX, a post-township in the N. part of Clinton county, Michigan. Population, 410.

ESSEX, a township in Porter county, Indiana. Population, 73.

ESTABROOK, a thriving village of Anderson county, Tennessee, about 160 miles E. from Nashville. It has an extensive manufactory of salt, and sulphur springs which are considered valuable.

ESTELINE FURNACE, a post-office of Augusta county, Virginia.

ESTELVILLE, a post-office of Atlantic co., N. J.

ESTILL, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Kentucky river, dividing it nearly in the middle, and also drained by Red river. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and partly covered by forests. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 291,728 bushels of corn; 18,629 of oats, and 24,150 pounds of tobacco. It contained 10 churches, and 215 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant in the mountains. The streams furnish valuable motive-power. Estill county was formed in 1808, and named in memory of Captain James Estill, who was slain in a battle with the Indians in 1782. Capital, Irvine. Population, 5985, of whom 5574 were free, and 411, slaves.

ESTILL'S MILLS, a post-office of Platte co. Mo.

ESTILLVILLE, a post-village, capital of Scott county, Virginia, on Moccasin creek, 357 miles W. by S. from Richmond. Iron ore and coal are abundant at this place. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and about 60 dwellings.

ETHERIDGE, a post-village of Jones county, Georgia, 17 miles W. by N. from Milledgeville.

ETNA, a post-township of Penobscot county,

Maine, 30 miles N. E. of Augusta. Population, 802.

ETNA, a post-village of Dryden township Tompkins county, New York, on Fall creek, about 160 miles W. by S. from Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several mills.

ETNA, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

ETNA, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

ETNA, a post-office of Paulding co., Ga.

ETNA, a post-office of Decatur co., Tenn.

ETNA, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Licking county, Ohio. Pop., 1307.

ETNA, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 17 miles E. from Columbus, has 1 or 2 churches.

ETNA, a post-office of Lapeer co., Mich.

ETNA, a small post-village in Huntingdon county, Indiana, about 90 miles N. E. from Indianapolis. Population, 105.

ETNA CENTRE, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

ETOWAH, (generally called H⁷towah, and formerly written HIGHTOWER,) a small river of Georgia, which rises in Lumpkin county, and flows nearly W. by S. to Rome, where it unites with the Oostenaula and forms the Coosa. Gold is found in many places on its banks.

ETOWAH, a post-office of Cass co., Ga.

ETTERS, a post-office of York co., Pa.

EUBANKS, a post-village of Columbia co., Ga., 80 miles N. E. by E. from Milledgeville.

UCHEE, or UCHEE CREEK, of Russell county, Alabama, flows into the Chattahoochee river, near Fort Mitchell.

EUCLID, a post-village of Onondaga co. N. Y., about 11 miles N. by W. from Syracuse.

EUCLID, a post-township in the N. part of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Population, 1447.

EUCLID, a beautiful post-village of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, near the Cleveland and Ohio railroad, 9 miles N. E. from Cleveland. It contains 2 churches, and 1 academy.

EUFULA, a handsome post-village of Barbour county, Alabama, on the right bank of the Chattahoochee river, 90 miles E. S. E. from Montgomery. It is finely situated on a bluff which rises about 200 feet above the level of the river. It is the centre of an active and increasing trade. About 20,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped at this place in steamboats. The navigation is usually open from November to June. Eufaula has 4 churches, 25 stores, and several newspaper offices. Population in 1853, 3000.

EUGENE, a post-township in Vermilion county, Indiana. Population, 1105.

EUGENE, a pleasant post-village of Vermilion county, Indiana, on the Big Vermilion river, 82 miles W. by N. from Indianapolis, was laid out 1827. It is situated in a good farming district, and has an active trade. The river is crossed at this place by a bridge. Population, about 600.

EUHARLEY creek, of Georgia, enters the Etowah from the left, in Cass county.

EUHARLEY, a post-office of Cass co., Ga.

EULALIA, a township of Potter county, Pennsylvania, drained by the head streams of Alleghany river, contains the borough of Coudersport, and 522 inhabitants.

EUPHEMIA, a thriving post-village of Preble county, Ohio, on the National road and on the Eaton and Piqua railroad, 57 miles N. from Cincinnati.

EUREKA, a post-office of Woodford co., Ill.

EUREKA, a post-village of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on Fox river, 16 miles W. from Oshkosh. It has (1853) 2 stores, 1 mill, 1 hotel, and about 100 inhabitants.

EUREKA MILLS, a post-office of Greene co., O.

EUTAW, a post-office of Randolph county, Georgia, about 160 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

EUTAW, a pleasant post-village, capital of Greene county, Alabama, 3 miles W. from Black Warrior river, and 105 miles W. N. W. from Montgomery. It is surrounded by a community of wealthy cotton-planters, many of whom reside here for the social and educational advantages which the village affords. The adjacent country is one of the most fertile and wealthy parts of the state. Eutaw contains several churches, a newspaper office, and 2 female seminaries. Laid out in 1838. Population in 1853, about 2000.

EUTAW, a post-office of De Soto county, Mississippi, 215 miles N. from Jackson.

EUTAW SPRINGS, a small affluent of the Santee river, in South Carolina. On its banks was fought the battle of Eutaw Springs in 1781.

EVANS, a post-township of Erie county, New York, on Lake Erie, intersected by the Buffalo and State Line railroad. Pop., 2182.

EVANSBURG, a village of Butler county, Pennsylvania, about 220 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

EVANSBURG, a post-village of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, at the outlet of Conneaut lake, about 90 miles N. N. W. from Pittsburg. Population, about 200.

EVANSBURG, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. W. from Norristown.

EVANSBURG, a post-village of Coshocton county, Ohio, on the Ohio canal, about 85 miles N. E. from Columbus.

EVAN'S CREEK, of Lenawee county, Michigan, enters the Raisin river at Tecumseh.

EVANSHAM, Virginia. See WYTHEVILLE.

EVAN'S MILLS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 160 miles N. W. from Albany.

EVAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Chatham county, North Carolina.

EVANSPORT, a post-village of Defiance county, Ohio, on Tiffin river, about 10 miles N. from Defiance, has about 200 inhabitants.

EVANSVILLE, a post-village in Preston county, Virginia, about 200 miles N. W. from Richmond.

EVANSVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Arkansas.

EVANSVILLE, a post-township in Vanderburg county, Indiana. Population, 3663.

EVANSVILLE, a flourishing town, port of entry, and capital of Vanderburg county, Indiana, is situated on a high bank of the Ohio river, 200 miles from its mouth, and 200 miles below Louisville, in Kentucky. It is connected by railroad with Vincennes, 55 miles distant, and is the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal, which was completed in 1853. This canal, which is about 460 miles long, is the most extensive in the Union. The course of the river is here so winding that Evansville is not far from the centre of the county. The situation is fine, on ground which ascends gradually. About one-fourth of the houses are built of brick, and the others of wood. Among the public buildings are 9 or 10 brick churches, a court house, the branch of the State Bank, a splendid and costly edifice, and a marine hospital. There are 6 printing offices. The commercial advantages above named, together with the navigation of the Ohio, which is seldom obstructed either by drought or ice below Evansville, render this a place of extensive trade, and the principal shipping point for the grain and pork of South-western Indiana. The village of Lamasco joins Evansville on the N. W. Population in 1853, about 8000.

EVANSVILLE, a post-village of Randolph county, Illinois, on Kaskaskia river, 135 miles S. from Springfield.

EVANSVILLE, a post-village of Rock county, Wisconsin, on Allen's creek, 18 miles N. W. from Janesville. It has 1 or 2 churches, 2 mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

EVENING'S SHADE, a post-office of Lawrence county, Arkansas.

EVERETT'S SPRING, a post-office of Floyd county, Georgia.

EVERETTSTOWN, a post-village of Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, about 11 miles W. N. W. from Flemington.

EVERETTSTOWN, a village in Albemarle county, Virginia, near the Virginia Central railroad, 70 miles N. W. from Richmond.

EVERGREEN, formerly ROGERSVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 131 miles N. W. from Columbia.

EVERGREEN, a post-village of Conecuh county, Alabama, about 108 miles S. S. W. from Montgomery. It has 2 churches, 1 academy, and 3 stores.

EVERETTSTOWN, a post-village of Wayne county, North Carolina, on the Neuse river, and on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, about 50 miles S. E. from Raleigh. It contains a flourishing seminary for girls.

EVERTON, a post-village in Fayette county, Indiana, 70 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

EVESHAM, a township of Burlington county, New Jersey. Population, 3067.

EVESHAM, a village in the above township, 8 miles S. W. from Mount Holly, has a church, and 2 or 3 stores.

EVIT'S MOUNTAIN, a ridge extending across the Maryland line N. N. E. through Bedford, to the Raystown branch of the Juniata.

EWBANK'S MILLS, a post-office of Johnson county, Arkansas.

EWING, a township of Mercer county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river. Pop., 1480.

EWING, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

EWING, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill.

EWING'S NECK, a post-office of Cumberland county, New Jersey.

EWINGTON, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

EWINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Effingham county, Illinois, on the Little Wabash river, where it is crossed by the National road, 82 miles S. E. from Springfield. It is on the route of the projected railroad between Alton and Terre Haute. The river here affords water-power.

EXCHANGE, a post-office of Warren co., N. C.

EXCHANGE, a post-office of McCracken county, Kentucky.

EXCHANGEVILLE, a post-office of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

EXETER, or SQUAMSCOT RIVER, a small stream of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, falls into the Piscataqua river, about 10 miles W. of Portsmouth.

EXETER, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 60 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1853.

EXETER, the seat of justice of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the Boston and Maine railroad, 50 miles N. from Boston, and 37 S. E. from Concord. It has a delightful situation on a river of its own name, and contains, besides the county buildings, from 30 to 40 stores, 3 or 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a richly endowed educational institution, called Phillips's Academy, founded 1781. The falls at this place, to which the river is navigable, afford good water-power. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to manufactures, which consist of cotton goods, morocco, paper, blank books, &c. Population of the township, 3229; of the village, in 1853, about 3000.

EXETER, a post-township of Washington county, Rhode Island, 25 miles S. S. W. from Providence, has one bank. Pop. 1634.

EXETER, a post-office of Otsego co., N. Y.

EXETER, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles E. S. E. from Reading, crossed by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad. Population, 2074.

EXETER, a post-township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Northern branch of the Susquehanna river. Pop., 833.

EXETER, a township of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the North branch of the Susquehanna river. Population, 187.

EXETER, a post-township in the northern part of Monroe county, Michigan. Pop., 458.

EXETER, a post-village of Scott county, Illinois, about 50 miles W. from Springfield.

EXETER, a post-village of Greene county,

Wisconsin, about 25 miles S. by W. from Madison.

EXETER MILLS, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

EXPERIMENT MILLS, a post-office of Monroe county, Pennsylvania.

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FABER'S MILLS, a post-village of Nelson county, Virginia, about 100 miles W. from Richmond.

FABIUS, a river of Missouri, which enters the Mississippi in Marion county, nearly opposite Quincy, in Illinois, about 1 mile below the junction of its main branches, the North Fabius and South Fabius. The former rises near the N. frontier of the state, and flows S. E. through the middle of Scotland and Lewis counties. Its length is perhaps 150 miles. The South Fabius rises in Schuyler county, and pursues a south-easterly course of nearly the same length. The Middle Fabius rises near the N. border of Missouri, and enters the North Fabius on its right bank, near the middle of Lewis county. Taylor's fork flows S. E. through Lewis county, and enters South Fabius about 9 miles N. from Palmyra.

FABIUS, a post-township of Onondaga county, New York, 20 miles S. S. E. from Syracuse. Population, 2410.

FABIUS, a post-office of Hardy co., Va.

FABIUS, a township in St. Joseph county, Michigan. Population, 497.

FABIUS, a township in Knox county, Missouri. Population, 782.

FABIUS, a township in Marion county, Missouri. Population, 1435.

FACILITY, a post-office of McMinn co., Tenn.

FACTOR'S FORK, a post-office of Wayne county, Tennessee.

FACTORY CREEK, or ABRAM'S CREEK, New York, formed by the union of Kinderhook and Claverack creeks, falls into the Hudson river, 4 miles above the city of Hudson.

FACTORY HILL, a post-office of Nansemond county, Virginia.

FACTORY POINT, a post-village in Manchester township, Bennington county, Vermont, on a branch of Battenkill river, near the Western Vermont railroad, about 80 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. The inhabitants are principally engaged in quarrying and preparing marble.

FACTORYVILLE, a village of Richmond county, New York, on the N. side of Staten Island, about 155 miles S. from Albany. It has a large dyeing and printing establishment.

FACTORYVILLE, a post-village of Tioga county, New York, on the Cayuta creek, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, about 264 miles from New York city. It has several mills or factories.

FACTORYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the Lackawanna and Western railroad, 35 miles S. from Great Bend. It has several mills.

FACTORYVILLE, a village of St. Joseph county, Michigan, on Nottawa creek, a few miles N. E. from Centreville. Population, about 200.

FAIRBANK, a township in Sullivan county, Indiana. Population, 958.

FAIRBLUFF, a post-office of Columbus county, North Carolina.

FAIRBURN, a post-village on the line between Campbell and Fayette counties, Georgia, on the Atlanta and La Grange railroad, 102 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

FAIRDALE, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. W. from Montrose.

FAIRDEALING, a post-office of Marshall county, Kentucky.

FAIRFAX, a county in the N. E. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland and the District of Columbia, has an area of 430 square miles. The Potomac river forms its boundary on the N. E. and S. E., and the Occoquan washes its S. W. border. The surface is hilly; the soil in some parts is sandy, and is not uniformly fertile. Much of the land has been worn out, and is no longer cultivated. Grain and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 207,531 bushels of Indian corn; 56,156 of wheat; 122,758 pounds of butter, and 4420 tons of hay. There were 5 flour and grist mills. It contained 16 churches, 1 newspaper office, 60 pupils attending public schools, and 295 attending academies and other schools. The county is intersected by two railroads leading to Alexandria. Mount Vernon, the residence of George Washington, is on the bank of the Potomac in Fairfax county, 15 miles below Washington. Formed in 1742, and named in honor of Lord Fairfax, the proprietor of a considerable district in the N. E. part of Virginia. Capital, Fairfax Court House. Population, 10,682, of whom 7432 were free, and 3250, slaves.

FAIRFAX, a post-township of Franklin county, Vermont, on the N. side of Lamoille river, about 38 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier. Population, 2111.

FAIRFAX, or CULPEPPER COURT HOUSE, a thriving post-village, capital of Culpepper county, Virginia, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. It is surrounded by a finely diversified and fertile region, which is in a high state of cultivation. The business of the place has recently received a new impetus by the construction of the railroad. Fairfax contains 3 or 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Founded in 1759. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

FAIRFAX, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

FAIRFAX, a post-office of Highland co., O.

FAIRFAX, a post-office of Monroe co., Ind.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, a small town, capital of Fairfax county, Virginia, 120 miles N.

from Richmond, and 21 miles W. from Washington, contains the county buildings, and from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 647 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by Long Island sound, and on the N. E. by the Housatonic river, by which it is chiefly watered, although it has numerous small rivers falling into the sound. This stream furnishes abundant water-power. It has several good harbors, which afford great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. The surface in the northern and western portions is hilly; in the southern and eastern, more level. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 350,603 bushels of corn; 276,916 of oats; 381,158 of potatoes; 38,238 of buckwheat; 72,010 tons of hay, and 1,086,786 pounds of butter. There were 4 manufactories of cotton, 9 of wool, 14 of combs, 3 of hardware, and 7 foundries. It contained 128 churches, 7 newspaper offices, 9051 pupils attending public schools, and 1614 attending academies or other schools. The Housatonic is navigable for steamboats along the eastern border. The railroad extending from New York to New Haven traverses this county, and that connecting Bridgeport and Albany, also intersects it. Seats of justice, Fairfield and Danbury. Population, 59,775.

FAIRFIELD, a district in the N. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 680 square miles. The Wateree river forms its boundary on the E. and N. E., the Broad river on the S. W.; and it is drained by Little river and Wateree creek. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 18,122 bales of cotton; 529,461 bushels of corn; 30,233 of wheat; 47,277 of oats, and 65,569 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 tanneries and 1 grist mill. It contained 37 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 376 pupils attending public schools, and 616 attending academies or other schools. The district is intersected by the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. Capital, Winnsborough. Population, 21,404, of whom 7158 were free, and 14,246, slaves.

FAIRFIELD, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, has an area of 490 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Hocking river, and by Little Walnut and Rush creeks. The southern part is hilly, and the remainder undulating or level; the soil is generally excellent, and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,574,971 bushels of corn; 274,903 of wheat; 193,395 of oats; 22,188 tons of hay, and 579,352 pounds of butter. It contained 93 churches, 5 newspaper offices, and 6140 pupils attending public schools. The

county contains quarries of limestone and freestone, which furnish good materials for building. It is intersected by the Ohio canal, and by the Hocking canal; also by the Zanesville and Cincinnati railroad, not yet completed. Capital, Lancaster. Population, 30,264.

FAIRFIELD, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec. 25 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Pop., 2452.

FAIRFIELD, a post-township of Franklin county, Vermont, 45 miles N. W. of Montpelier. Population, 2591.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village, port of entry, and semi-capital of Fairfield county, Connecticut, on the New York and New Haven railroad, 22 miles S. W. from New Haven. It is built principally on one street, with a square in the centre, and contains the county buildings and several fine schools. Black Rock harbor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. E. from the court house, is one of the best on the sound, having a depth of 19 feet. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 757 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons registered, and 24,508 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 23,856 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were employed in the coast trade. The foreign arrivals for the year were 33—tons, 4018. The clearances for foreign ports were 31—tons, 3548, of which 2872 were in foreign bottoms. During the year 1 ship of 327 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons burthen was admeasured. Population of the township, 3614.

FAIRFIELD, a post-township of Herkimer county, New York, 16 miles E. from Utica. Population, 1646.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village in the above township about 70 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It contains several churches, and perhaps 350 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Cumberland county, New Jersey, 7 miles S. from Bridgeton.

FAIRFIELD, a small village of Essex county, New Jersey, 11 miles N. W. from Newark.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 42 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. E. from Meadville. Population, 1224.

FAIRFIELD, a village of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on Shaver's creek, about 100 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Population, 1318.

FAIRFIELD, a township forming the eastern extremity of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh river. Pop., 2576.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Rockbridge county, Virginia, 144 miles W. from Richmond, has 2 churches.

FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Hyde co., N. C.

FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Putnam co., Ga.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village in Pickens county, Alabama, on the Tombigbee river, about 50 miles W. by S. from Tuscaloosa.

FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Freestone county, Texas.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village in Bedford county, Tennessee.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village of Nelson county, Kentucky, 10 miles N. E. from Bardstown, contains 1 church. Population, 250.

FAIRFIELD, a township in the S. part of Butler county, Ohio. Population, 2771.

FAIRFIELD, a township in the N. E. part of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population, 2385.

FAIRFIELD, a village in the above township, about 160 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, about 300.

FAIRFIELD, a post-township of Greene county, Ohio. Population, 432.

FAIRFIELD, a thriving post-village in Bath township, Greene county, Ohio, on the Dayton and Springfield railroad, 64 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati. It contains 4 churches, 1 academy, and over 400 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, a township in the N. part of Highland county, Ohio. Population, 3174.

FAIRFIELD, a township in the S. central part of Huron county, Ohio. Pop., 1594.

FAIRFIELD, a township in the S. E. part of Madison co., Ohio. Population, 623.

FAIRFIELD, a township in the N. E. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Population, 871.

FAIRFIELD, a post-township in the S. part of Lenawee county, Michigan. Pop., 1327.

FAIRFIELD, a township in De Kalb county, Indiana. Population, 576.

FAIRFIELD, a post-township in Franklin county, Indiana. Population, 910.

FAIRFIELD, a flourishing post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White-water river, 48 miles N. W. from Cincinnati.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Population, 1313.

FAIRFIELD, a small village of Bureau co., Ill.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village, capital of Wayne county, Illinois, 150 miles S. S. E. from Springfield. It contains a handsome court house, and several stores. The plank-road which connects Graysville with Albion is to be extended to Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village in Benton county, Missouri, on Pomme de Terre river, about 100 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

FAIRFIELD, a flourishing post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Iowa, on Big Cedar creek, about 50 miles W. by N. from Burlington. A plank-road has been commenced between this point and Burlington; and a railroad has been projected which will connect it with Keokuk. Fairfield is one of the most important towns in the interior of the state, and is the centre of an active trade. It has 2 newspaper offices, a United States land-office, a female seminary, and a college established by the state. Population in 1853, estimated at 1500.

FAIRFIELD, a township in the central part of Dodge county, Wisconsin. Pop., 1143.

FAIRFIELD, a post-village on the line be-

tween Rock and Walworth counties. The post-office is in Walworth.

FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Marion co., Ogn.

FAIRFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of De Kalb county, Indiana.

FAIRFIELD CORNERS, a post-village in Somerset county, Maine, on the Kennebec river, 22 miles N. N. E. from Augusta.

FAIR FOREST, a post-office of Union co., S. C.

FAIR FOREST, a post-office of Desha co., Ark.

FAIR GARDEN, a post-office of Sevier county, Tennessee.

FAIR GROVE, a post-office of Davidson county, N. C., 96 miles W. from Raleigh.

FAIR HAVEN, a post-township of Rutland county, Vermont, 55 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 902.

FAIR HAVEN, a post-township of Bristol co., Mass., on the Atlantic, 50 miles S. by E. from Boston, contains 1 bank. It is extensively engaged in the whale fishery. Pop., 4304.

FAIR HAVEN, a flourishing post-village of New Haven county, Connecticut, is situated on the New Haven and New London railroad, and on both sides of the Quinnepiac river, which forms the dividing line between the townships of New Haven and East Haven, 2 miles E. from the public square of the former. The passage of the river for ordinary travel is by a wooden bridge, about 300 yards in length, and for the railroad cars by a massive frame structure, supported by piers and braces, at an elevation of about 40 feet above the surface of the water. Most of that part of the village on the right bank of the Quinnepiac is built on a beautiful plain, which extends to West river, beyond New Haven. The streets are regularly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles, and the dwellings are usually surrounded with highly ornamented grounds. The left bank rises gradually to an elevation of 100 or 150 feet, affording delightful sites for residences. The view of the river and bay, with the shipping, New Haven, and the bold outline of hills towards the N., commanded from this eminence, is of surpassing beauty. About 40 vessels are owned in Fair Haven. It is stated that 800,000 kegs of oysters are annually exported to different parts of the United States. They are taken in the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, and brought here during the winter season to be opened. The village contains 5 churches, one a beautiful edifice, completed about a year since, 2 hotels, and several stores. A large church (Congregational) is now in process of erection. Population in 1853, estimated by a correspondent at 3000.

FAIR HAVEN, a post-office of Cayuga county, New York.

FAIR HAVEN, a thriving post-village of Preble county, Ohio, on Four Mile creek, 42 miles N. N. W. from Cincinnati.

FAIR HAVEN, a small post-village of Carroll county, Illinois, 8 miles S. S. E. from Mount Carroll, the county seat.

FAIR HILL, a small post-village of Cecil co., Md., 7 or 8 miles N. from Elkton.

FAIR HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Va.

FAIR LAND, a post-office of Livingston co. Mo.

FAIRLEE, a post-township of Orange co., Vt., on the Connecticut and Pasumpsic Rivers railroad, 30 miles S. W. of Montpelier. Pop., 575.

FAIRMONT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Marion county, Virginia, on the W. bank of the Monongahela river, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 310 miles N. W. from Richmond. The river is navigable by steamboats from this point downward. A magnificent wire suspension-bridge across the river connects the village with Palatine. A newspaper is published here. The village contains one bank. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

FAIRMONT, a post-office of Clark co., Mo.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-office of Onondaga county, New York.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-office of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

FAIRMOUNT, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles W. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 958.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-office of Cass county, Georgia, 140 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-office of Smith co., Miss.

FAIRMOUNT, a post-village of Miama co., O.

FAIRMOUNT SPRINGS, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

FAIRPLAINS, a post-office of Montcalm county, Michigan.

FAIRPLAY, a post-village of Morgan county, Georgia, 115 miles W. from Augusta.

FAIRPLAY, a post-office of Benton co., Ala.

FAIRPLAY, a post-office of Panola co., Tex.

FAIRPLAY, a small post-village of Hot Spring co., Ark., a few miles N. E. from Rockport.

FAIRPLAY, a post-township in Greene county, Indiana. Population, 447.

FAIRPLAY, a post-village of Greene county, Indiana, on the W. fork of White river, 75 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

FAIRPLAY, a post-office of Polk co., Mo.

FAIRPLAY, a post-village of Grant county, Wisconsin, 12 miles N. N. W. from Galena. It has 2 churches and about 100 dwellings.

FAIRPOINT, a post-office of Cooper co., Mo.

FAIRPORT, usually called HORSEHEADS, a post-village of Elmira township, Chemung co., N. Y., on the Chemung canal, 6 miles above Elmira, has 2 or 3 churches, and numerous warehouses. Pop., about 1000. See HORSEHEADS.

FAIRPORT, a post-village of Lake county, Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand river, about 165 miles N. E. from Columbus. It has a commodious harbor and a lighthouse.

FAIRPORT, a post-village in Muscatine county, Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, 40 miles E. S. E. from Iowa City.

FAIRTON, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 4 miles S. from Bridgeton. It has 1 or 2 churches, and about 50 dwellings.

FAIRVIEW, a small post-village of Cattaraugus county, New York, about 45 miles S. E. from Buffalo.

FAIRVIEW, New Jersey. See QUAKERTOWN.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Alleghany river, 10 miles N. E. from Pittsburgh. The name of the post-office is Houston.

FAIRVIEW, a small village of Beaver co., Pa. about 40 miles N. W. from Pittsburgh.

FAIRVIEW, a township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 11 miles N. E. from Butler. Population, 1078.

FAIRVIEW, a small village of Butler co., Pa., 14 miles N. E. from Butler.

FAIRVIEW, a village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna river, nearly opposite Harrisburg.

FAIRVIEW, a post-township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie, intersected by the Erie and Cleveland railroad. Pop., 1760.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village in the above township, 12 miles S. W. from Erie. Population, about 200.

FAIRVIEW, a township forming the northern extremity of York county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river. Population, 2138.

FAIRVIEW, a post-office of Washington county, Maryland.

FAIRVIEW, a thriving post-village of Hancock county, Virginia, is situated 2 miles from the Ohio river, and 36 miles N. from Wheeling.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village in Buncombe county, N. C., 240 miles N. from Raleigh.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village in Greenville dis., S. C., 80 miles N. W. from Columbia.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Franklin co., Ga., about 100 miles N. from Milledgeville.

FAIRVIEW, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

FAIRVIEW, a post-office of Marion county, Tennessee.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Todd county, Kentucky, 190 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Guernsey county, Ohio, on the National road, 44 miles E. by N. from Zanesville. It contains several churches, and from 400 to 500 inhabitants.

FAIRVIEW, a village of Fayette county, Indiana, 50 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis.

FAIRVIEW, a thriving post-village of Randolph county, Indiana, on the Mississinewa river, about 75 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

FAIRVIEW, a post-township in Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 1047.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Fulton county, Illinois, 75 miles N. N. W. from Springfield.

FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Pettis co., Missouri, 76 miles W. by N. from Jefferson City.

FAIRVIEW, a small post-village of Jones county, Iowa, on or near the Wapsipipicon river, 33 miles N. N. E. from Iowa City.

FAIRVIEW VILLAGE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

FAIRVILLE, a post-village of Wayne county, New York, 30 miles E. from Rochester.

FAIRVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.
FAIRWATER, a post-office of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

FAIRWEATHER, a post-office of Adams co., Ill.

FAIRWEATHER'S ISLAND, at the entrance of Black Rock harbor, Connecticut. On it is a light 45 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $41^{\circ} 8' 24''$ N., lon. $73^{\circ} 13' 30''$ W.

FAISON'S DEPÔT, a post-village of Duplin county, North Carolina, on the railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, 63 miles N. from the latter.

FALCON, a post-office of Lafayette co., Ark.

FALCONER, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

FALKLAND, a post-office of Pitt co., N. C.

FALKNER'S ISLAND, of Guilford Harbor, Connecticut. It contains a fixed light 75 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $41^{\circ} 12' 36''$ N., lon. $72^{\circ} 39' 42''$ W.

FALLASBURG, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

FALL BRANCH, a small village of Sullivan county, Tennessee.

FALL CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Henry county, and after a course of about 75 miles, falls into White river, just above Indianapolis. It is a valuable stream for mills.

FALL CREEK, a post-office of Early co., Ga.

FALL CREEK, a township in Hamilton county, Indiana. Population, 1240.

FALL CREEK, a township in Henry county, Indiana. Population, 1054.

FALL CREEK, a township in Madison county, Indiana. Population, 1553.

FALL CREEK a post-office of Marion co., Ind.

FALL CREEK, a township in Adams county, Illinois. Population, 944.

FALLEN TIMBER, a post-office of Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

FALLING BRIDGE, a post-office of Campbell county, Virginia.

FALLING CREEK, a post-office of Wayne county, North Carolina.

FALLING RIVER, a small stream in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Campbell county, and flows into the Staunton or Roanoke river, near the S. E. extremity of the county.

FALLING SPRING, a post-office of Greenbrier county, Virginia.

FALLING SPRING, a post-office of Clark county, Mississippi.

FALLING WATER, a small village of White county, Tennessee.

FALLING WATER CREEK, in the E. central part of Tennessee, flows S. W. through White county, into the Caney fork of Cumberland river.

FALLING WATERS, a post-village of Berkley county, Virginia, on the Potomac river, 188 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

FALLOWFIELD, a township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S. W. from Meadville. Population, 654.

FALLOWFIELD, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 24 miles S. from Pittsburg. Pop., 1132.

FALL RIVER, of Iowa, rises near the E. border of Delaware county, and flowing south-eastward, enters the Makoqueta river, in Jackson county.

FALL RIVER, an important manufacturing post-town and port of entry of Bristol county, Massachusetts, at the entrance of Taunton river into Mount Hope bay, the eastern arm of Narraganset bay, and at the terminus of the Boston and Fall River railroad, 53 miles S. S. W. from Boston. It has a fine situation on elevated ground, and enjoys superior advantages for manufacturing: a stream, the outlet of Watuppa ponds, uniting with the Taunton at its mouth, furnishes a never-failing hydraulic power. The town is well built, much of it of granite which is obtained in large quantities from quarries in the vicinity, and contains 10 or 12 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2 banks, a fine granite building occupied as a market house and town hall, and several flourishing schools. The streets are handsomely adorned with shade-trees, which, during the summer months, add much to the comfort and beauty of the place. Fall river, from which the town derives its name, is about 2 miles in length, the greater part of which distance it flows over a rocky bed, between high banks, and in the last half mile of its course has a descent of about 130 feet. This portion of it is occupied with extensive manufactories, generally with a separate dam each, either extending partially or entirely across the stream; and so rapidly do they succeed each other that there is scarcely room between the buildings to admit air and light. About 50,000 spindles are employed in the production of cotton fabrics, of which nearly 20,000,000 yards are annually turned out. The most extensive establishment in the place is for the manufacture of iron rods, hoops, castings, &c., the machinery for which is propelled by steam. The company employ about 500 hands, and use nearly 12,000 tons of iron annually. Woollen goods, machinery, and sperm oil are also largely produced. Fall river enjoys excellent advantages for commerce. Its harbor is safe, capacious, easy of access, and of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest class. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of $3808\frac{3}{4}$ tons registered, and $11,375\frac{1}{2}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, $856\frac{1}{2}$ tons were employed in the whale fisheries, and of the latter, $4826\frac{1}{2}$ tons in steam navigation; (none in the cod or mackerel fisheries.) The foreign arrivals for the year were 23, (tons, 4023,) 14 of which (tons, 2808) were of American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 12, (tons, 1966,) of which only 751 tons were in American bottoms. During the same year 12 vessels, (4 of them ships,) with an aggregate burthen of 4227 tons, were admeasured. July 2d, 1843, Fall river was visited by a destructive conflagra-

tion, in which about 200 buildings, including several churches and manufactories, were consumed. The loss of property was estimated at upwards of \$500,000. Population of the township, 11,524.

FALL RIVER, a post-village of Columbia county, Wisconsin, on Crawfish river, 25 miles N. E. from Madison. It has good water-power with several mills, and about 35 dwellings.

FALLS, a new county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by Brazos river, and also drained by Elm and Big creeks. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn and grass. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Milam.

FALLS, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 26 miles E. N. E. from Philadelphia. Population, 1788.

FALLS, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the N. branch of the Susquehanna river. Population, 798.

FALLS, a post-office of Lincoln county, North Carolina, 191 miles W. from Raleigh.

FALLS, a post-township in the central part of Hocking county, Ohio, on both sides of Licking river. Population, 1744.

FALLS, a township in Muskingum county, Ohio. Population, 2123.

FALL'S BRIDGE, a small village in Canaan township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, about 35 miles N. W. by W. from Hartford.

FALLSBURG, a post-township of Sullivan county, New York, with a village of same name, about 95 miles S. S. W. from Albany. Population, 2626.

FALLSBURG, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Licking county, Ohio. Population, 1206.

FALLS CHURCH, a post-office of Fairfax county, Virginia.

FALLSINGTON, a post-borough of Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 25 miles E. N. E. from Philadelphia. Population, 234.

FALL'S MILLS, a post-office of Cabell co., Va.

FALLS OF BLAINE, a post-office of Lawrence county, Kentucky.

FALLS OF ROUGH, a post-office of Grayson county, Kentucky.

FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL, a post-village of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated on the Schuylkill river, 5 miles above Philadelphia. Here is an extensive manufactory of sulphuric acid and other chemicals.

FALLS OF ST. CROIX. See ST. CROIX FALLS.

FALLSTON, a thriving post-borough of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Beaver river, about 2 miles from its mouth, and 30 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. The falls of the river at this place produce motive-power for mills and factories of various kinds.

A bridge across the river connects the borough with New Brighton. Population in 1850, 571.

FALLSTON, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

FALLSTOWN, a post-village in Iredell co., N. C.

FALLS VILLAGE, a post-village in Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic railroad, 45 miles W. N. W. from Hartford, has a bank.

FALMOUTH, a post-township of Cumberland co., Me., on the Kennebec and Portland railroad, 54 miles S. S. W. from Augusta. Pop. 2157.

FALMOUTH, a post-township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the N. side of Vineyard sound, 70 miles S. S. E. from Boston. It contains 1 bank. Pop., 2621.

FALMOUTH, a post-village of Stafford county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock river, 66 miles N. from Richmond, is the largest village in the county. The water-power of the river is employed in 2 cotton factories and 2 flouring mills.

FALMOUTH, a post-village, capital of Pendleton county, Kentucky, on the Licking river, at the junction with its South branch, and on the Covington and Lexington railroad, 60 miles N. E. from Frankfort. It is situated on a beautiful plain, and surrounded by heights which command an extensive view. It has 4 churches, and a woollen factory.

FALMOUTH, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 50 miles E. from Indianapolis.

FAME, a post-office of Choctaw co., Miss.

FANCY BLUFF, a post-office of Glynn co., Ga.

FANCY FARM, a post-office of Graves co., Ky.

FANCY GROVE, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

FANCY HILL, a post-office of Rockbridge county, Virginia, 164 miles W. from Richmond.

FANCY HILL, a post-office of Iredell co., N. C.

FANCY HILL, a post-office of Murray co., Ga.

FANNETT, a township forming the northern extremity of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles N. from Chambersburg. Pop., 1970.

FANNETTSBURG, a post-village of Metal township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in Path valley, 17 miles N. W. from Chambersburg. Population, about 250.

FANNIN, a county in the N. N. E. part of Texas, bordering on Red river, which separates it from the Indian territory, contains about 930 square miles. It is drained by Sulphur fork of Red river, and Bois d'Arc creek. The surface consists mostly of prairie; the soil is remarkably fertile. Indian corn, cotton, grass, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 117,462 bushels of corn; 374 bales of cotton, and 96,224 pounds of butter. It contained 1 newspaper office, and 273 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of Colonel James W. Fannin, killed at Goliad. Capital, Bonham. Population, 3788, of whom 3260 were free, and 528, slaves.

FANNIN'S DEFEAT, a post-office of Goliad county, Texas.

FARALLONES DE LOS FRAYLES, fâ-râl-yo'nès dâ loce frî'lès, a group of small islands on the coast of California, consisting of the

North, Middle, and South Farallon, (fā-rāl-yōn'.) The first named is situated 32 miles due W. from the entrance to San Francisco bay. These islands extend in a direction very nearly parallel with the coast, their extreme points being about 12 miles apart. They serve as landmarks for navigators in approaching San Francisco bay. *Farallon* is a Spanish word signifying a "small pointed island." The whole name may be translated "Friars' Islands."

FARLEY, a post-office of Culpepper co., Va.
FARLEY, a post-office of Platte co., Mo.

FARLEY'S GROVE, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., 20 miles E. N. E. from Keithsburg.

FARMER, a post-office of Seneca co., N. Y.

FARMER, a post-township in the N. E. part of Defiance county, Ohio. Population, 894.

FARMER, a small post-village of Defiance county, Ohio.

FARMER'S, a post-office of York co., Pa.

FARMER'S, a post-office of Meriwether county, Georgia.

FARMER'S, a post-office of Fleming co., Ky.

FARMER'S, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' MILLS, a post-office of Jackson county, Georgia.

FARMER'S BRANCH, a post-office of Dallas county, Texas.

FARMERSBURG, a small post-village of Clayton county, Iowa.

FARMER'S CREEK, a post-office of Lapeer county, Michigan.

FARMER'S CREEK, a post-office of Jackson county, Iowa.

FARMER'S FARM, a post-office of Iroquois county, Wisconsin.

FARMER'S GROVE, a post-office of Southampton county, Virginia.

FARMER'S GROVE, a post-office of Green county, Wisconsin.

FARMER'S HALL, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, 50 miles W. N. W. from Peoria.

FARMER'S HILL, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

FARMER'S MILLS, a post-village of Putnam co., N. Y., 85 miles S. by E. Albany, has 1 bank.

FARMER'S RETREAT, a post-office of Dearborn county, Indiana.

FARMER'S VALLEY, a post-office of McKean county, Pennsylvania.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-township of Cattaraugus county, New York. Population, 1554.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-village in the above township, 45 miles S. E. from Buffalo.

FARMERSVILLE, a neat village of Covert township, Seneca county, New York, 6 miles S. E. from Ovid, and about 2 miles W. from Cayuga lake. It contains 2 churches, 5 stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-village of Meriwether county, Georgia, about 100 miles W. from Milledgeville.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-office of Lowndes county, Alabama.

FARMERSVILLE, a neat and thriving post-

village, capital of Union parish, Louisiana, is situated on the top of a hill, 1 mile from the River d'Arbonne, and 290 miles by water N. N. W. from Baton Rouge. The navigation of the river has recently been improved, so that steamers can ascend from the Mississippi as far as this village.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-office of Caldwell county, Kentucky.

FARMERSVILLE, a small village of Lincoln county, Kentucky.

FARMERSVILLE, a village of Holmes county, Ohio, about 11 miles S. E. from Millersburg.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery county, Ohio, 80 miles W. by S. from Columbus.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-office of Posey co. Ind.

FARMERSVILLE, a township in the N. W. part of Dane county, Wisconsin. Pop., 206.

FARMERSVILLE, a post-office of Dodge county, Wisconsin.

FARMERSVILLE, a small village of Union county, Pennsylvania.

FARM HILL, a post-office of Poinsett co., Ark.

FARMINGDALE, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

FARMINGDALE, a post-village and railroad station of Queen's co., New York, on the Long Island railroad, 31 miles E. from New York.

FARMINGHAM, a post-office of Orleans county, New York.

FARMINGTON, a post-township of Franklin county, Maine, 30 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 2725. It contains a village of its own name.

FARMINGTON, a post-township of Strafford co., N. H., on the Cochecho railroad, 25 miles E. N. E. from Concord. In this township, there is a rock from 60 to 80 tons in weight, so accurately poised that it may be made to vibrate by the hand. Population, 1699.

FARMINGTON, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, 10 miles W. by S. from Hartford, on the New Haven and Northampton railroad. Round Hill, in this place, is regarded as a great natural curiosity. Pop., 2630.

FARMINGTON, a post-township of Ontario county, New York, 20 miles S. E. from Rochester. It is intersected by the Rochester and Auburn railroad. Population, 1876.

FARMINGTON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, on Clarion river. Population, 1124.

FARMINGTON, a small post-village of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the National road, about 66 miles S. S. E. from Pittsburg.

FARMINGTON, a township of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. from Wellsborough. Population, 903.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

FARMINGTON, a post-village in Davie co., North Carolina, 120 miles W. from Raleigh.

FARMINGTON, a post-village in Clarke county, Georgia, 55 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Tishemingo county, Mississippi, 262 miles N. N. E. from Jackson, contains 3 or 4 stores.

FARMINGTON, a post-office of Sevier co., Ark.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Marshall co., Tennessee, 50 miles S. from Nashville.

FARMINGTON, a small post-village of Graves co., Kentucky, 11 miles S. S. E. from Mayfield.

FARMINGTON, a small village of Belmont county, Ohio.

FARMINGTON, a post-township in the N. W. part of Trumbull county, Ohio. Pop., 1283.

FARMINGTON, a post-township in the south part of Oakland county, Michigan. Population, 1844.

FARMINGTON, a post-village in the above township, on Power's creek, about 20 miles N. W. from Detroit. The plank-road from Detroit to Lansing passes through or near it. The village has an active trade, and contains several flouring and saw mills.

FARMINGTON, a small village of Hamilton county, Indiana, about 26 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

FARMINGTON, a post-office of Rush co., Ind.

FARMINGTON, a post-township in Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 1420.

FARMINGTON, a beautiful post-village of Fulton county, Illinois, near the Peoria and Oquawka railroad, 24 miles W. from Peoria. It is situated in an undulating, fertile country, which is finely diversified by woodlands and prairies.

FARMINGTON, a post-village, capital of St. Francis county, Missouri, 140 miles E. S. E. from Jefferson City. It has a court house, several churches, and a number of stores. Mines of iron and lead are opened in the county.

FARMINGTON, a thriving post-village of Van Buren county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, about 30 miles N. W. from Keokuk, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It is the oldest village in the county, and is a shipping point for the produce of the vicinity.

FARMINGTON, a post-village of Jefferson county, Wisconsin.

FARMINGTON, a township in the northern part of Washington county, Wisconsin. Pop., 504.

FARMINGTON CENTRE, a village in Farmington township, Franklin county, Maine, on the Sandy river, about 27 miles N. W. of Augusta. It contains a court house, a jail, 3 taverns, and 3 churches.

FARMINGTON FALLS, a thriving post-village in Farmington township, Franklin county, Maine, on Sandy river, about 28 miles N. W. of Augusta. It contains 2 saw mills, 1 flour mill, 1 church, and 4 stores.

FARMINGTON RIVER, is formed in Litchfield county, in the north-western part of Connecticut, and flowing in a winding course, falls into the Connecticut in Hartford county, a few miles above Hartford. The New Haven and Farmington canal follows the course of this river for about 16 miles. *Branches.*—

The West branch rises in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and unites with West creek to form the Farmington river. The East branch rises in Hampden county, Massachusetts, and unites with the West branch in Connecticut.

FARMLAND, Indiana. See FARMVILLE.

FARM RIDGE, a post-village of La Salle county, Illinois, 55 miles N. E. of La Salle.

FARMVILLE, a post-village of Prince Edward county, Virginia, is finely situated on the Appomatox river, 68 miles W. S. W. from Richmond. The South side railroad connects it with Petersburg and Richmond. The river is navigable for batteaus from this place to its mouth, and the village has an active trade. Farmville contains 3 churches, 1 bank, 1 newspaper office, and several tobacco factories. Population, in 1853, about 1500.

FARMVILLE, or FARMLAND, a small village and railroad station of Randolph county, Indiana, on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad, 8 miles W. from Winchester.

FARNHAM, a thriving village of Richmond county, Virginia, 5 miles from the Rappahannock river.

FARNUMSVILLE, a post-village in Worcester co., Mass., 60 miles W. S. W. from Boston.

FARRANNSVILLE, a post-village of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on the West branch of the Susquehanna river, 8 miles above Lock Haven.

FARRELL PLACE, a post-village of Clinton county, New York.

FARRIORVILLE, a post-office of Pike county, Alabama.

FARROWSVILLE, a small post-village of Fauquier county, Virginia, 130 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

FAR WEST, a post-office of Johnson county, Indiana.

FAR WEST, a post-village of Caldwell county, Missouri, near Shoal creek, 150 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

FAUCETT'S STORE, a post-office of Orange county, North Carolina.

FAUQUIER, a county in the north-eastern part of Virginia, has an area of about 680 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Rappahannock, and its branch, the North river, and drained by Goose creek. The Blue Ridge extends along the N. W. border: the surface is finely diversified, and the soil is mostly very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 386,324 bushels of wheat; 562,959 of Indian corn; 8523 tons of hay; 72,825 pounds of wool, and 210,711 pounds of butter. There were 17 flour mills, 5 grist and plaster mills, 8 saw mills, 7 tanneries, and 1 woollen factory. It contained 35 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 601 pupils attending public schools, and 322 attending academies and other schools. Several gold mines have been worked in the county. It also contains valuable beds of mag-

nesia and soapstone. The Rappahannock is navigable by small boats. The county is traversed by the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and by the Manassa's Gap railroad. The illustrious John Marshall, chief-justice of the United States, was born in this county. Formed in 1759, and named in honor of Francis Fauquier, at that time governor of Virginia. Capital, Warrenton. Population, 20,863, of whom 10,518 were free, and 10,350, slaves.

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Fauquier county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock river, 57 miles W. S. W. from Washington, is a beautiful and popular place of resort in summer.

FAUSSE POINT, a post-office of St. Martin's parish, Louisiana.

FAUSSE RIVIÈRE, a small village of Point Coupée parish, Louisiana.

FAWN, or **FAWN GROVE**, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, 21 miles S. E. from York. Population, 1043.

FAWN RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which enters the St. Joseph's at Constantine.

FAWN RIVER, a post-township forming the south-east extremity of St. Joseph county, Michigan. Population, 472.

FAYETTE, a county in the S. S. W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 800 square miles. The Monongahela river forms its entire boundary on the W.; the county is intersected by the Youghiogheny river, and drained also by Redstone, Dunlap's, Indian, and Jacobs' creeks. The surface is finely diversified. A mountain ridge, called Laurel Hill, forms the eastern boundary; another, which is the most western branch of the Alleghany chain, extends across the middle of the county, under the name of Chestnut Ridge: the land between these and the west border is rolling. The soil of the north-western part is very productive; the other portions are adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 696,092 bushels of corn; 304,102 of wheat; 506,335 of oats; 22,096 tons of hay, and 553,555 pounds of butter. There were 61 flour and grist mills, 31 saw mills, 4 iron foundries, 4 iron furnaces, 7 woollen factories, 8 manufactories of glass, 3 of machinery, 7 of agricultural implements, 12 of cabinet-ware, and 21 tanneries. It contained 84 churches, 10 newspaper offices; 8741 pupils attending public schools, and 118 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore and bituminous coal are abundant. The Monongahela is navigated by steamboats along the border. The county is intersected by the National road. Organized in 1783, and named in honor of the illustrious Marquis de Lafayette. Capital, Uniontown. Population, 39,112.

FAYETTE, a county towards the W. part of Virginia, has an area of 770 square miles.

It is traversed by the Kanawha or New river, bounded on the N. by Gauley river, and on the N. E. by Meadow river. The county has a mountainous surface, abounding in wild and picturesque scenery. The principal elevations are Gauley and Sewell mountains. The famous cliff called Marshall's Pillar rises about 1000 feet above New river, a few miles from the county seat. Several fertile plateaus, or glades, destitute of timber, occur among the highlands of this county. The soil is generally good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 111,064 bushels of corn; 8414 of wheat; 56,037 of oats; 950 tons of hay, and 56,409 pounds of butter. There were 3 boat-yards, 1 wool-carding mill, and 2 tanneries. It contained 6 churches, and 96 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore is found. The New river is a rapid stream, affording abundant water-power in this part of its course. The county is intersected by the Covington and Ohio railroad, (not yet finished.) Capital, Fayetteville. Population, 3955, of whom 3799 were free, and 156, slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the N. W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 486 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Flint river, which rises near the northern border, and also drained by Whitewater, Line, and Rose creeks. The surface is generally level; the soil is formed by the disintegration of primary rocks, and is not the most fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4253 bales of cotton; 318,113 bushels of corn; 34,365 of oats; and 54,456 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 coach factories, and 1 cabinet-ware factory. It contained 12 churches, and 300 pupils attending public schools. Granite and iron are the most valuable minerals of the county. It is intersected by the Macon and Western, and the Atlanta and La Grange railroads. Capital, Fayetteville. Population, 8709, of whom 6744 were free, and 1965, slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the W. N. W. part of Alabama, bordering on the Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Sipsey river and Luxapatilla creek, affluents of Tombigbee river. The surface is somewhat uneven, the soil fertile. Indian corn and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 326,844 bushels of corn; 65,931 of sweet potatoes, and 2920 bales of cotton. There were 12 flour and grist mills, 6 saw mills, and 7 tanneries. It contained 42 churches, and 689 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Fayette Court House. Population, 9681, of whom 8460 were free, and 1221, slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the S. E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado river. The surface is undulating;

the soil is a black sandy loam, very fertile, producing cotton, Indian corn, rice, and indigo. In 1850 this county yielded 116,030 bushels of corn; 1194 bales of cotton; 4830 pounds of tobacco, and 36,255 of butter. It contained 4 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 270 pupils attending public schools. The river is navigable for about 6 months in the year, as high as the county seat. Some of the streams furnish water-power. Coal mines have been discovered. Capital, La Grange. Population, 3756, of whom 2740 were free, and 1016, slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the S. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. It is traversed by Loosahatchie and Wolf rivers. The soil is very productive, and extensively cultivated. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced a greater quantity of sweet potatoes and cotton than any other in the state: it yielded 28,302 bales of cotton; 963,945 bushels of Indian corn; 113,595 of ats; 111,697 of sweet potatoes, and 143,792 pounds of butter. It contained 50 churches, 816 pupils attending public schools, and 430 attending academies and other schools. The county is traversed by a railroad leading to Memphis. Capital, Somerville. Pop., 26,719, of whom 11,455 were free, and 15,264, slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the N. E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. The Kentucky river washes its S. E. border; it is drained by Hickman's creek, and by the North and South branches of Elkhorn river, which rise within its limits, and though flowing in opposite directions, afterwards unite with Kentucky river. The surface is diversified by beautiful undulations; the soil is highly productive, and extensively cultivated. Hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. Large numbers of cattle, horses, and swine are also exported. In 1850 the county produced 2967 tons of hemp, (more than any other county in the United States, except Platte county, Missouri;) 1,579,598 bushels of corn; 73,074 of wheat, and 169,667 of oats. It contained 27 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 794 pupils attending public schools, and 881 attending academies or other schools. The rock which underlies the county is the blue or Trenton limestone, a good material for building. The Kentucky river is navigable by small steamboats in this part of its course. A railroad has been opened from Louisville to Lexington, and others are in progress, which will connect that city with Maysville, Covington, and other places. In respect to population and wealth, Fayette is the second county in the state. Capital, Lexington. Pop., 22,735, of whom 11,846 were free, and 10,889, slaves.

FAYETTE, a county in the S. W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 414 square miles. It is intersected by Paint and Deer

creeks, and also drained by the North fork and Rattlesnake fork of the first-named creek. The surface in the N. and W. is nearly level, and in the S. gently undulating. The soil is mostly a deep black loam, and very productive. Wheat, Indian corn, and grass are cultivated, and great numbers of cattle and swine are exported. In 1850 the county produced 1,177,815 bushels of corn; 46,958 of wheat; 14,283 tons of hay; 98,328 pounds of wool, and 186,812 of butter. It contained 21 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2090 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Washington. Pop., 12,726.

FAYETTE, a county in the E. S. E. part of Indiana, contains about 200 square miles. It is drained by the W. fork of Whitewater river. The surface varies from level to undulating; the soil is highly productive. Probably no county in the state is more highly improved and densely peopled. Wheat, Indian corn, pork and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 945,614 bushels of corn; 93,469 of wheat; 43,538 of oats, and 4691 tons of hay. It contained 27 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 2346 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending academies or other schools. Limestone is the most abundant rock. The county is intersected by the Whitewater canal, which affords a great water-power, and by the railroad which extends westward from Hamilton, in Ohio. Organized in 1819. Capital, Connersville. Population, 10,217.

FAYETTE, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 640 square miles. The Kaskaskia river flows through the county diagonally in a south-westerly direction, receiving in its passage a number of creeks. The surface is generally level, or slightly undulating, diversified by prairies and by forests of good timber; the soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, beans, cattle and swine, are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 398,765 bushels of corn; 18,277 of wheat; 88,427 of oats, and 146,188 pounds of butter. It contained 4 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 900 pupils attending public schools. The streams furnish motive-power for numerous mills. The Central railroad of Illinois passes through the county, and materially affects its prosperity. Fayette is one of the oldest counties of the state. Capital, Vandalia. Population, 8075.

FAYETTE, a new county in the N. E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The Turkey river, an affluent of the Mississippi, is formed in the N. part by the union of its two main branches, and then traverses the N. E. part of the county; the South fork of the same stream drains the middle portion; the S. part is drained by Buffalo and other creeks. The surface is undulating,

and extensively covered with woods, among which are scattered numerous fertile prairies. The climate is healthful. In 1850, Fayette county produced 5000 bushels of Indian corn; 485 of wheat, and 183 tons of hay. The streams of this county are said to afford extensive water-power. Capital, West Union. Population, 825.

FAYETTE, a post-township of Kennebec county, Maine, 15 miles W. N. W. from Augusta. Population, 1085.

FAYETTE, a village of Chautauque county, New York, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Silver creek, 31 miles S. W. from Buffalo.

FAYETTE, a village of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It has 2 churches, and several mills.

FAYETTE, a post-township of Seneca county, New York, extending from the Cayuga to the Seneca lake, 12 miles N. from Ovid. Population, 3786.

FAYETTE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

FAYETTE, a former township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, now divided into N. and S. Fayette.

FAYETTE, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

FAYETTE, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

FAYETTE, a pleasant post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Mississippi, about 30 miles E. N. E. from Natchez. It contains a court house, 2 newspaper offices, and a number of stores. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

FAYETTE, a township forming the S. extremity of Lawrence county, Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio river. Population, 1111.

FAYETTE, a township in the N. E. part of Hillsdale county, Michigan. Population, 895.

FAYETTE, a township in Vigo county, Indiana. Population, 1840.

FAYETTE, a post-village in Greene county, Illinois, 50 miles S. W. from Springfield.

FAYETTE, a post-village, capital of Howard county, Missouri, on Bonne Femme creek, 60 miles N. W. from Jefferson City. The Missouri river approaches within 10 or 12 miles of the village, at two nearly opposite points. Coal and limestone are abundant in the vicinity. Fayette has 2 or 3 churches, a United States land-office, an academy, a college, a newspaper office and a bank.

FAYETTE, a post-township in the N. E. part Lafayette county, Wisconsin. Pop., 753.

FAYETTE, a post-village of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, 50 miles S. W. from Madison, contains 2 mills, 2 stores, and 30 dwellings.

FAYETTE CORNER, a small post-village of Fayette county, Tennessee, 177 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

FAYETTE COURT HOUSE, Alabama. See FAYETTEVILLE.

FAYETTE COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Fayette county, Alabama, about 2 miles W. from Sipsey river, and 150 miles N. W. from Montgomery. It contains a court house and a few stores.

FAYETTE SPRINGS, a post-office of Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Windham county, Vermont, about 100 miles S. from Montpelier.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village in Manlius township, Onondaga county, New York, near the Erie canal, about 120 miles W. by N. from Albany. It contains churches of three denominations, and an academy.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 144 miles W. from Philadelphia, contains about 300 inhabitants.

FAYETTEVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Fayette county, Virginia, 289 miles W. from Richmond, and about 5 miles from New river. A few miles from the village, New river flows along the base of a remarkable cliff or precipice of stupendous height, known by the name of the "Hawk's Nest," or Marshall's Pillar. Chief-justice Marshall measured it with a line, and found the height to be 1000 feet.

FAYETTEVILLE, a flourishing town, capital of Cumberland county, North Carolina, is situated on the left bank of Cape Fear river, at the head of natural navigation, 60 miles S from Raleigh, and 100 miles N. W. from Wilmington. The town is regularly laid out, with streets of 100 feet in width. It is the centre of an extensive trade, which is facilitated by plank-roads extending in various directions. The adjoining country is partly occupied by extensive forests of pine, which supply important articles of export, in the form of turpentine, tar, lumber, &c. The navigation has lately been extended, by the construction of locks and dams, as far as the coal mines of Chatham county. The ample water-power of the river is employed in manufactories of cotton and flour. Fayetteville contains an arsenal of construction, a large establishment enclosing about 50 acres, now nearly completed; also 3 banks and 3 newspaper offices. In 1831 a large part of the town was destroyed by fire, and nearly \$100,000 were subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the citizens of this and other states. The prosperity of the place has recently been increased by the establishment of distilleries of turpentine, and by the construction of plank-roads. The aggregate length of the latter, completed and in progress, is about 350 miles. Population in 1853, about 7000.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Fayette county, Georgia, 25 miles S. from Atlanta. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of cotton plantations. It contains a brick court house, 2 churches, 2 high schools, a printing office, and a Masonic lodge.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Fayette county, Alabama, 145 miles N. W. from Montgomery.

FAYETTEVILLE, a village in Talladega county, Alabama.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village of Fayette co., Texas, a few miles S. E. from La Grange.

FAYETTEVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Washington county, Arkansas, 200 miles N. W. from Little Rock. It has an elevated and highly picturesque situation, and abounds with the finest springs of pure cold water. It is the centre of an active trade, and has 2 large and flourishing schools, one for each sex. The Ozark Institute, 3 miles N. W. from the village, is a prosperous academy for boys, founded in 1845. Fayetteville contains a United States land-office, 3 churches, and a handsome court house. The current of emigration is setting strongly towards this part of the state. Pop., in 1853, about 1200.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lincoln county, Tennessee, on Elk river, 73 miles S. by E. from Nashville. It contains a court house and a newspaper office.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the E. fork of Little Miami river, 80 miles S. W. from Columbus. Pop., 318.

FAYETTEVILLE, a village of Fayette county, Indiana, 48 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

FAYETTEVILLE, a small post-village of Lawrence county, Indiana, about 6 miles W. from Bedford.

FAYETTEVILLE, a small post-village of St. Clair county, Illinois, on the Kaskaskia river, 14 miles S. E. from Belleville.

FAYSTON, a township of Washington county, Vermont, 15 miles W. by S. from Montpelier. Population, 684.

FAYMOUTH, a township in Saginaw county, Michigan. Population, 58.

FEARING, a post-township in the central part of Washington county, Ohio. Pop., 1254.

FEARN'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Winston county, Mississippi.

FEASTERVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

FEASTERVILLE, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

FEATHER RIVER, of California, rises in the N. E. part of Butte county, and flowing first in a S. W., and then in a S. S. W. course through that county, after separating Sutter from Yuba and Placer counties, falls into the Sacramento river about 30 miles above Sacramento City. The principal towns upon its banks are Hamilton, Yuba City, Marysville, and Vernon. Steamboats run regularly between Marysville, the head of navigation on this river, and San Francisco. Gold is found in abundance on this stream. *Branches.*—Middle fork rises in the N. E. part of Butte county, among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general S. W. course, unites with Feather river about 25 miles above Marysville.

FEDERAL POINT LIGHTHOUSE, on the N. side of the entrance to Cape Fear river, North Carolina. The light is elevated 48 feet above the level of the sea.

FEDERALSBURG, a post-village in Carolina co. Maryland, 50 miles E. S. E. from Annapolis.

FEDERAL STORE, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

FEDERALTON, a post-village of Athens county, Ohio, 90 miles S. E. from Columbus.

FEE FEE, a post-village of St. Louis county, Missouri, 16 miles N. W. from St. Louis.

FEEDING HILLS, a post-office of Hampden county, Massachusetts.

FEED SPRING, a post-office of Harrison co., O.

FEESBURG, a post-village of Brown county, Ohio, about 40 miles E. S. E. from Cincinnati. Population, about 200.

FELCHVILLE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vt.

FELICIANA, a post-village in Graves county, Kentucky, 250 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

FELICIANA PARISH, Louisiana. See EAST and WEST FELICIANA.

FELICITY, a thriving post-village of Franklin township, Clermont county, Ohio, 4 miles N. from the Ohio river, and 42 miles S. E. from Cincinnati. It has several brick churches. Population, about 600.

FELIX, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

FELIX, a post-village of Moniteaux county, Missouri, 38 miles W. from Jefferson City.

FELLOWSHIP, a post-office of Burlington county, New Jersey.

FELLOWVILLE, a small village of Preston county, Virginia, on the turnpike from Winchester to Parkersburg.

FELTONSVILLE, a post-village in Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

FELT's, a post-office of Ingham co., Mich.

FELT'S MILLS, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 162 miles N. W. from Albany.

FELTVILLE, a post-office of Essex co., N. J.

FEMME OSAGE, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, 44 miles W. from St. Louis.

FENNER, a post-township of Madison county, New York, about 112 miles W. by N. from Albany, drained by Chittenango creek. Population, 1694.

FENNERVILLE, a post-office of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, 110 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

FENNIMORE, a post-office of Grant co., Wis.

FENN'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia, 40 miles E. from Milledgeville.

FENTON, a post-village in St. Louis county, Missouri, near the Maramec river, 16 miles S. W. from St. Louis.

FENTONVILLE, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

FENTONVILLE, a post-village in Genesee county, Michigan, near the E. branch of Shiawassee river, 55 miles N. W. from Detroit.

FENTRESS, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, contains 570 square miles. It is drained by Obey's river, and other affluents of Cumberland river. The surface is occupied by high table-lands of the Cumberland mountain, which afford fine pastures. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 it produced 180,089 bushels of corn; 26,366 of oats; 37,008 pounds of butter, and 7097

of wool. It contained 5 churches, 480 pupils attending public schools, and 174 attending academies or other schools. The county contains abundance of good timber and stone coal, and is amply supplied with water-power. Population, 4454, of whom 4306 were free, and 148, slaves.

FENTRISS, a post-office of Guilford co., N. C.
FERDINAND, a township of Essex county, Vermont, 50 miles N. E. from Montpelier.

FERDINAND, a post-township in Dubois county, Indiana. Population, 546.

FERDINAND, a post-village of Dubois co., Indiana, 134 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

FERDINAND, a post-office of Mercer co., Ill.

FERGUSON, a township of Centre county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. W. from Bellefonte. Population, 1601.

FERGUSON, a township of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, on the West branch of the Susquehanna. Population, 337.

FERGUSON'S CORNERS, a post-office of Yates county, New York.

FERMANAGH, a township of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Juniata river, above Mifflintown.

FERNANDINA, a village in Nassau county, Florida, on the N. part of Amelia Island, 185 miles E. by N. from Tallahassee. It is said to have the best harbor S. of Chesapeake bay.

FERNANDO DE TAOS, a post-office of Taos county, New Mexico.

FERN CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson county, Kentucky.

FERONIA, a post-office of Telfair co., Ga.

FERRISBURG, a post-township of Addison county, Vermont, on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, 32 miles W. by S. from Montpelier, intersected by Otter creek. Pop., 2075.

FESSENDEN MILLS, a post-office of Rockingham county, New Hampshire.

FETHERHUFF'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll county, Indiana.

FETHEROLFSVILLE, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

FETTERMAN, a post-office of Taylor co., Va.

FEURABUSH, a post-office of Albany co., N. Y.

FIATT, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

FIDDLE POND, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

FIDELITY, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

FIELDING, a small post-village of Jersey county, Illinois.

FIFE, a post-office of Talladega co., Ala.

FIFE'S POST-OFFICE, of Goochland county, Virginia, 39 miles W. from Richmond.

FILLMORE, a new county in the extreme S. E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, contains about 1600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Wisconsin, on the N. W. by the Miniska river, and intersected by the Root river. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. The county was

formed since the census of 1850 was taken, and named in honor of Millard Fillmore, late President of the United States. Capital, Minnesota City.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Alleghany co. N. Y.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Monmouth co. N. J.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Centre co., Pa.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Randolph co., Va.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Cleveland co. N. C.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Whitefield co., Ga.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Bossier pa., La.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Bledsoe co. Tenn.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Washington co. O.

FILLMORE, a township in Allegan county, Michigan. Population, 527.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Macomb co. Mich.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Porter co., Ind.

FILLMORE, a village of Putnam county, Indiana, on the railroad from Terre Haute to Indianapolis, 34 miles W. by S. from the latter, was laid out in 1850. It has a steam mill, 3 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

FILLMORE, a small village of Coles co., Ill.

FILLMORE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 14 miles N. W. from Vandalia.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Andrew co., Mo.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Du Buque co., Io.

FILLMORE, a post-office of Washington county, Wisconsin.

FILLMORE CITY, a post-town, seat of justice of Millard county, and capital of the territory of Utah, is situated on the Nuquin, a branch of Nicollet river, about 600 miles E. by N. from San Francisco, and 1200 miles W. from St. Louis.

FINCASTLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Botetourt county, Virginia, 175 miles W. from Richmond. It is well built, and finely situated in a fertile and undulating valley, between the Blue Ridge and North mountain, about 5 miles E. from the latter. The Peaks of Otter, which rise on the border of the county, are among the highest points of the Blue Ridge. Fincastle contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, and 2 printing offices. Laid out in 1772.

FINCASTLE, a post-village in Campbell co., Tenn., about 200 miles E. from Nashville.

FINCASTLE, a post-village of Brown county, Ohio, about 92 miles S. S. W. from Columbus. A plank-road extends from this village to Batavia, in Clermont county. Population, 145.

FINCASTLE, a post-village of Putnam county, Indiana, 14 miles N. from Greencastle. The route of the New Albany and Michigan railroad passes near this place.

FINDLAY, a township forming the W. extremity of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1318.

FINDLAY, a flourishing post-village in Findlay township, and capital of Hancock county, Ohio, on the left bank of Blanchard's fork, 100 miles by the usual route, N. N. W. from Columbus. It is situated in a rich farming country, and is the centre of an active trade. The Findlay Branch railroad,

16 miles long, extends from this village to the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad. Here are two white sulphur springs, and two wells, from which inflammable gas issue in quantity sufficient, it is said, to light the village. No use, however, is made of it. Three newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 1258; in 1853, about 2500.

FINDLEY, a township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1066.

FINLEY, or **FINDLEY**, Ohio. See **FINDLAY**.

FINE FORKS, a post-office of Person co., N.C.

FINE'S CREEK, a post-office of Haywood county, North Carolina.

FINESVILLE, a flourishing village of Greenwich township, in the S. part of Warren county, New Jersey, is on the Musconetcong creek, about 1 mile from its mouth, and 20 miles S. S. W. from Belvidere.

FINGERSVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

FINLEY, a post-township in Green county, Missouri. Population, 1640.

FINLEY, a post-village in the above township, 130 miles S. S. W. from Jefferson City.

FINLEYVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 180 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

FINKSBURG, a post-village in Carroll co., Md., about 50 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

FINNEY MILLS, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia, 52 miles S. W. from Richmond.

FINN'S POINT, of Salem county, New Jersey, is a noted point on the Delaware river, 4 miles above the mouth of Salem creek.

FIRE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, on Long Island, S. side of Fire Island inlet. It is 70 feet 10 inches high, and exhibits a revolving light, produced by 18 lamps, 89 feet above the level of the sea.

FIREPLACE, a small post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on a bay of the same name.

FIRST FORK, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa.

FIRST LAKE, Wisconsin. See **FOUR LAKES**.

FISHER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Robertson county, Tennessee.

FISH CREEK rises in Lewis county, in the N. central part of New York, and falls into Oneida lake in Oneida county.

FISH CREEK, Oneida county, New York, falls into Wood creek, about 2 miles from its mouth in the Oneida lake. The east branch of this stream abounds with fine mill-seats.

FISH CREEK, of Saratoga county, New York, falls into the Hudson river, about 25 miles above its junction with the Mohawk.

FISH CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Montcalm county, and flows into Maple river.

FISH CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Steuben county, and flows into the St. Joseph's river of the Maumee.

FISH CREEK, a post-office of Marshall co. Va.

FISHCREEK, a post-office of Steuben co., Ind.

FISHDAM, a post-village in Wake county, North Carolina, 20 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

FISHDAM, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina, 60 miles N. W. from Columbia.

FISHER's, a post-office of Ontario co., N. Y.

FISHER's, a post-office of Catawba county, North Carolina, 170 miles W. from Raleigh.

FISHER'S CREEK, a post-office of Hawkins county, Tennessee.

FISHER'S ISLAND, New York, off the E. end of Long Island, is 8 miles long.

FISHER'S RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream which flows through Surry county into the Yadkin.

FISHERSVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, partly in Concord and partly in Boscawen townships, on the Northern and Claremont railroads, 6 miles N. from Concord. It is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Contoocook river, near its junction with the Merrimack, and is extensively engaged in manufactures. This village has grown up within a few years.

FISHERSVILLE, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 50 miles N. E. from Hartford.

FISHERSVILLE, a post-office of Augusta county, Virginia.

FISHERVILLE, a post-office of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

FISHERVILLE, a post-office of Shelby co. Ten.

FISHERVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co. Ky.

FISH HOUSE, a village of Fulton county, New York, on Sacandaga river, 45 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

FISHING CREEK, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, flows into the N. Branch of the Susquehanna at Bloomsburg.

FISHING CREEK, in the N. W. part of Virginia, flows through Wetzel county from E. to W., and enters the Ohio river a little below New Martinsville.

FISHING CREEK, of North Carolina, rises in the N. part of the state, and flowing south-eastward, enters Tar river a few miles above Tarborough.

FISHING CREEK, of South Carolina, rises in York district, and flows S. E. through Chester district into the Catawba river.

FISHING CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Savannah in Lincoln county.

FISHING CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the E. fork of White river, at Lawrenceport.

FISHING CREEK, of Missouri, enters Missouri river from the left in Ray county.

FISHING CREEK, a small post-village of Cape May county, New Jersey, on Delaware bay, 6 miles S. W. from the county seat.

FISHING CREEK, a township of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, drained by a stream of the same name. Population, 1110.

FISHKILL, a post-township of Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson river, opposite Newburg. It is intersected by the Hudson River railroad. Population, 9240.

FISHKILL, a post-village in the above township, on Fishkill creek, 5 miles E. from the Hudson, and 65 N. from New York. It contains several churches, and an academy and a bank. Population, estimated at 1000.

FISHKILL CREEK, of Dutchess county, New York, falls into the Hudson river about 2 miles below Newburg.

FISHKILL LANDING, a thriving post-village of Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson river, at the mouth of Fishkill creek, opposite Newburg. The Hudson River railroad passes through it. It has churches of 3 denominations, and an iron foundry with a machine shop. Population in 1853, about 1500.

FISHKILL MOUNTAINS. This term is sometimes applied to the highlands of the Hudson.

FISHKILL PLAINS, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

FISH LAKE, of New York, in the N. part of Fulton county, is 3 or 4 miles long, and from 1 to 1½ miles wide. It is very irregular in form. The outlet falls into E. Canada creek.

FISHPOND, a small post-village of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

FISHPORT, a small post-village of Rock Island county, Illinois.

FISKEDALE, a post-office of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

FISKEVILLE, a post-village in Providence county, Rhode Island, on Pawtuxet river, 12 miles S. W. from Providence.

FISKEBURG, a post-village in Kenton co., Ky., 40 miles N. N. E. from Frankfort.

FISK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Winnebago county, Wisconsin.

FISLERVILLE, post-office, Gloucester co., N. J.

FITCHBURG, a thriving post-town of Worcester co., Mass., 50 miles N. W. of Boston, is the terminus of three important railroads, has 2 banks and 1 newspaper office, and extensive manufactures. Pop. of the township, 5120.

FITCHEBURG, a post-village of Dane county, Wisconsin, 10 miles S. from Madison. It has 1 church, 2 stores, and 80 inhabitants.

FITCHPORT, a small village of Garrard co., Ky., about 45 miles S. from Frankfort.

FITCHVILLE, a post-township in the S. E. part of Huron county, Ohio. Pop., 1178.

FITCHEVILLE, a post-village of Huron co., O., about 88 miles N. by E. from Columbus.

FITZWORTH, a small village of Madison county, Arkansas.

FITZHENRY, a post-office of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

FITZHENRY, a post-office of Conway county, Arkansas.

FITZHENRY, a post-office of Ogle co., Ill.

FITZWILLIAM, a post-township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 60 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 1482.

FIVE CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., N. Y., about 22 miles S. from Auburn.

FIVE ISLANDS, a post-office of Penobscot county, Maine.

FIVE MILE, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

FIVE MILE, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

FIVE MILE CREEK, of Steuben county, New York, falls into the Conhocton river.

FIVE MILE CREEK, of South Carolina, flows

south-westward through Lancaster district into Catawba river.

FIVE POINTS, a post-office of Venango county, Pennsylvania.

FLACKVILLE, a post-office of St. Lawrence county, New York.

FLAGG, a township in Ogle co., Illinois.

FLAGGON, a small bayou of Rapides parish, Louisiana, flows into Catahoula lake.

FLAGG SPRING, a post-office of Campbell county, Kentucky.

FLAGGTOWN, a small post-village of Somerset co., N. J., 6 miles S. W. from Somerville.

FLAGPOND, a post-office of Washington county, Tennessee.

FLAGSTAFF, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

FLANDERS, a small post-village of Suffolk county, New York, on the S. side of Long Island, about 225 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

FLANDERS, a post-village of Morris county, New Jersey, 54 miles N. E. from Trenton.

FLAT, a post-office of Pike county, Ohio.

FLATBERG, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

FLAT BRANCH, a post-office of Shelby co. Ill.,

FLAT BROOK, a post-office of Columbia county, New York.

FLATBROOKVILLE, a post-village of Sussex county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, at the mouth of the Flatkill, 18 miles W. from Newton.

FLATBUSH, a post-township of King's county, New York. Population, 3177.

FLATBUSH, a post-village in the above township, 4 miles S. S. E. from Brooklyn, contains 2 or 3 churches. The American army was defeated near this village in 1776.

FLAT CREEK, in the S. E. part of Virginia, flows through Amelia county into the Appomattox river.

FLAT CREEK, of Twiggs county, Georgia, flows into the Ocmulgee river.

FLAT CREEK, of Monroe county, Alabama, flows into Alabama river 5 miles above Claiborne.

FLAT CREEK, a post-office of Montgomery county, New York.

FLAT CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe county, North Carolina.

FLAT CREEK, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ga.

FLAT CREEK, a post-office of Bedford co., Ten.

FLAT CREEK, a post-office of Pettis co., Mo.

FLAT CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Campbell county, Virginia.

FLATKILL CREEK, in the N. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex county, and enters the Delaware on the boundary between that county and Warren.

FLATLAND, a post-office of Humphreys county, Tennessee.

FLATLANDS, a post-township of King's county, New York. Population, 1155.

FLATLANDS, a small post-village in the above township, about 7 miles S. S. E. from Brooklyn.

FLAT LICK, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

FLAT LICK, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

FLAT POND, a post-office of Lee co., Ga.

FLAT RIVER, a small affluent of Neuse river, rises in Person county, North Carolina, and joins the Neuse near the N. extremity of Wake county.

FLAT RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which enters Grand river in Kent county.

FLAT RIVER, a post-office of Kent county, Michigan, 148 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Henderson county, North Carolina.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

FLAT ROCK, a post-village of Henry county, Georgia, about 80 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It is almost on the line between Henry and De Kalb counties.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Bourbon co., Ky.

FLAT ROCK, a township in the W. part of Henry county, Ohio. Population, 406.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

FLAT ROCK, a post-village of Wayne county, Michigan, on Huron river, 25 miles S. W. from Detroit. It has good water-power, and several mills.

FLAT ROCK, a township in Bartholomew county, Indiana. Population, 725.

FLAT ROCK, a small post-village of Shelby co., Ind., near a stream of the same name, about 12 miles S. by W. from Shelbyville.

FLAT ROCK, a post-office of Crawford co., Ill.

FLAT ROCK, a post-village of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, about 180 miles E. S. E. from Jefferson City.

FLAT ROCK CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into the Wateree from the left, about 8 miles N. W. from Camden.

FLAT ROCK CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Henry county, flows south-westward, and enters the Driftwood fork of White river at Columbus, after a course of about 100 miles. It flows through a rich farming region, and furnishes a large amount of water-power. The Indian name is *Puck-op-ka*.

FLAT SHOAL CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee river in Harris county, a few miles below West Point.

FLAT SHOALS, also called FLAT SHOAL FACTORY, a post-village of Meriwether county, Georgia, on the Flint river, 96 miles W. from Milledgeville. The river at this place affords abundant water-power.

FLAT TOP, a post-office of Mercer co., Va.

FLATWOODS, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa.

FLATWOODS, a post-office of Braxton co., Va.

FLATWOODS, a post-office of Izard co., Ark.

FLECKER, a post-office of St. Clair county, Illinois.

FLEETVILLE, a post village of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about 150 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

FLEETWOOD ACADEMY, a post-office of King and Queen county, Virginia.

FLEMING, a county in north-east part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 500

square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by Licking river, and drained by Fleming, Fox, and Triplett creeks. The eastern part is hilly or mountainous, and the western undulating. The soil is mostly of limestone formation, and is productive. The exports consist chiefly of cattle, hogs, and hemp. Indian corn, oats, and wheat are also cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 926,708 bushels of corn; 105,854 of oats; 52,283 of wheat, and 4500 pounds of wool. It contained 33 churches, 1063 pupils attending public schools, and 424 attending academies and other schools. A deposit of iron fulgurites occurs near Licking river; the oxide of iron is formed into regular tubes, from the size of a pistol-barrel to several inches diameter. The county is intersected by the Maysville and Lexington railroad. Organized in 1798, and named in honor of Colonel John Fleming, an early settler of Kentucky. Capital, Flemingsburg. Population, 18,916; of whom 11,777 were free, and 2139, slaves.

FLEMING, a post-township of Cayuga county, New York, bordering on Owasco lake. Population, 1193.

FLEMING, a post-village in the above township, near the Auburn and Ithaca railroad, 4 miles S. by W. from Auburn. It has 1 or 2 churches.

FLEMING, a post-office of Centre co., Pa.

FLEMING, a post-office of Livingston county, Michigan.

FLEMING'S, a post-office of Weakley county, Tennessee, 121 miles W. from Nashville.

FLEMINGS, a post-village of Shelby county, Indiana, 5 miles S. W. from Shelbyville.

FLEMINGSBURG, a post-village, capital of Fleming county, Kentucky, 75 miles E. by N. from Frankfort and 17 miles S. from Maysville. It contains a large court house, 5 churches, a branch bank, 1 academy, 1 newspaper office, and 10 stores. Pop., about 800.

FLEMINGSVILLE, a small post-village of Tioga county, New York, 5 or 6 miles N. E. from Owego.

FLEMINGTON, a post-village, capital of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, is situated in Raritan township, 21 miles in a straight line N. N. W. from Trenton. It has 4 churches, 9 stores, 3 hotels, 1 bank, a fine court house and jail, 2 newspaper offices, and many handsome buildings. Some beds of copper ore near the village have given rise to a mania for speculating in copper-mine stocks. Three or four companies expended a considerable amount of money in exploring the mines, but the ore not being found in sufficient quantity, the whole scheme has failed. A branch railroad is proposed to connect this place with the Belvidere railroad near Lambertville. Population, about 1000.

FLEMINGTON, a small village of Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

FLEMINGTON, a post-village in Wake co., North Carolina, 15 miles N. W. from Raleigh.

FLEMINGTON, a post-office of Marion co., Fla.

FLENSBERG, a village of Effingham county, Illinois, on the Little Wabash river, 97 miles S. E. from Springfield, has several mills. Laid out in 1851.

FLETCHER, a post-township of Franklin county, Vermont, 20 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Population, 1084.

FLETCHER, a post-village of Miami county, Ohio, 80 miles N. from Cincinnati, has about 300 inhabitants.

FLEWELLIN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of De Soto county, Mississippi.

Flicksville, a post-village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 117 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

FLINN, a township of Lawrence county, Indiana. Population, 1165.

FLINN'S LICK, a post-office of Jackson county, Tennessee.

FLINT, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Arkansas.

FLINT, a post-township in the central part of Genesee county, Michigan. Pop., 3304.

FLINT, a thriving post-village in the above township, and capital of Genesee county, Michigan, on the river of its own name, 58 miles N. W. from Detroit. It is connected by a plank-road with Saginaw river. The river affords valuable water-power in this vicinity. Flint is surrounded by a fertile country, and has an active business. The Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind has lately been established here. It contains, besides the county buildings, a United States land-office, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

FLINT, a post-office of Steuben co., Ind.

FLINT CREEK of Ontario county, New York, flows northward into the Canandaigua outlet.

FLINT CREEK of Indiana, a small stream flowing into the Wabash, near the northern extremity of Fountain county. An immense bed of small fragments of flint is found at the mouth of this creek.

FLINT CREEK, a little stream of Des Moines co., Illinois, falls into the Mississippi river.

FLINT CREEK, a post-village of Ontario county, New York, 184 miles W. from Albany.

FLINT CREEK, a post-office of Harrison county, Mississippi.

FLINT CREEK, a post-village of Lake county, Illinois, 35 miles N. W. from Chicago.

FLINT GAP, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

FLINT HILL, a post-office of Rappahannock county, Virginia.

FLINT HILL, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Ga.

FLINT HILL, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, 48 miles W. N. W. from St. Louis.

FLINT ISLAND, a post-office of Mead co., Ky.

FLINT RIDGE, a post-office of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

FLINT RIVER of Georgia (*Thronateeska* of the Indians) rises near Fayetteville, in the western part of the state, and flowing in a general southward direction, passes by La-

nier, Oglethorpe, and Albany, and unites with the Chattahoochee at the south-western extremity of Georgia. The river thus formed is the Appalachicola. Steamboats ascend to Albany, which is about 250 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The whole length of the Flint is estimated at 300 miles.

FLINT RIVER, a small river of Morgan county, Alabama, flows into the Tennessee, near Decatur.

FLINT RIVER of Michigan, a branch of the Saginaw, rises in Lapeer county, flows westward and north-westward, and unites with the Shiawassee near the middle of Saginaw county. Length estimated at 100 miles. Small boats can ascend it 20 miles or more.

FLINT ROCK, a post-office of Catawba co., North Carolina, 165 miles W. from Raleigh.

FLINT'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington county, Ohio.

FLINT SPRING, a post-office of Bradley county, Tennessee.

FLINTVILLE, a post-village in Marion district, South Carolina, about 130 miles E. by N. from Columbia.

FLIPPO'S, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

FLOLA, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

FLOLA, a township in the southern part of Boone county, Illinois.

FLOLA, a township in Sauk county, Wisconsin. Population, 239.

FLORAL COLLEGE, a small village of Robeson county, North Carolina, 95 miles S. W. from Raleigh, has a female seminary of high standing.

FLORENCE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Ms.

FLORENCE, a post-township of Oneida county, New York, 33 miles N. W. from Utica. Population, 2575. It contains a village of the same name.

FLORENCE, a thriving post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the railroad now in progress, from Pittsburg to Steubenville, about 25 miles W. from the former. Population, 318.

FLORENCE, a post-village of Guilford county, N. C., about 97 W. by N. from Raleigh.

FLORENCE, a post-village of Stewart county, Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river, 177 miles S. W. from Milledgeville. Population, about 200.

FLORENCE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Lauderdale county, Alabama, is situated at the head of navigation on the Tennessee river, and at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, nearly opposite Tuscombua, and 250 miles N. W. from Montgomery. It is the principal shipping point for the produce of the county and of parts of Tennessee, and does a large business in proportion to the population. The river, which is here about half a mile wide, is crossed by a fine bridge which cost \$150,000. The route of the railroad which has been commenced between Memphis and Charleston passes near this village. A railroad is proposed which will connect Florence with Nashville and New

Orleans. Florence contains 3 large brick churches, a female seminary, and a newspaper office. There are 2 large cotton factories on Cypress creek, 3 miles from the village, having a capital of \$45,000 each. Shoal creek also gives motion to a cotton factory (9 miles distant) which cost \$60,000. The river is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Florence, a distance of 300 miles. Population in 1853, about 1500.

FLORENCE, a thriving post-village of Boone county, Kentucky, on the turnpike from Covington to Lexington, 10 miles S. W. from Cincinnati. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several schools. Population, about 400.

FLORENCE, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Eric county, Ohio. Pop., 1491.

FLORENCE, a township in the W. part of Williams county, Ohio. Population, 669.

FLORENCE, a post-township in the S. W. part of St. Joseph county, Michigan. Pop., 731.

FLORENCE, a post-office of Switzerland county, Indiana.

FLORENCE, a post-village of Pike county, Illinois, on the right bank of the Illinois river, 11 miles E. from Pittsfield. It has a landing place for steamboats.

FLORENCE, a township in Stephenson county, Illinois. Population, 445.

FLORENCE, a post-office of Morgan county, Missouri, 54 miles W. from Jefferson City.

FLORENCE, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

FLORENCE, a village in Louisa county, Iowa, on Iowa river, 50 miles S. S. E. from Iowa City. This place was formerly the residence of Black Hawk, a famous Indian chief.

FLORENCE, a post-office of Richland co., Wis.

FLORID, a post-office of Putnam co., Ill.

FLORIDA, the most southern of the United States, and the twenty-seventh in the order of admission into the American confederacy, is bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, and S. and W. by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama. This state, which forms a peninsula in the southern part, lies between 25° and 31° N. lat., and between 80° and 87° 44' W. lon. It is about 385 miles long from N. to S., in the peninsula about 50, and in the northern expanse 250 miles wide, including an area of about 59,268 square miles, or 37,931,520 acres, of which only 349,423 were improved in 1850.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1830, was 34,730; in 1840, 54,477, and in 1850, 87,401; of whom 25,764 were white males; 21,493, white females; 419, free colored males; 505, free colored females, and 39,309, slaves; representative population, 71,677. This number of inhabitants was divided among 9107 families, occupying 9022 dwellings. Of the population, 20,563 were born in the state; 24,757, in other states; 300 in England; 878, in Ireland; 198, in Scotland and Wales; 97, in British America; 307, in Germany; 67, in France; 915, in other countries; and 58, whose places of birth were

unknown. During the year ending June 1st, 1850, there occurred 933 deaths, or about 11 to every one thousand persons. In the same period, 76 paupers received support, of whom 12 were foreigners; the number of deaf and dumb was 22, of whom 10 were slaves; 26 blind, of whom 2 were free colored, and 12 slaves; 8 were insane, of whom 2 were slaves; and 37 were idiotic, of whom 1 was free colored, and 7 were slaves.

Counties.—Florida is divided into 30 counties, viz. Alachua, Benton, Calhoun, Columbia, Dade, Dallas, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hillsborough, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Levy, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, St. John, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Wakulla, Washington, and Walton. Capital, Tallahassee.

Cities and Towns.—Key West is the largest town in Florida; population, in 1850, 2367. The other more important towns are Pensacola, population, 2164; St. Augustine, 1934; Tallahassee, 1391, and Jacksonville, 1045.

Face of the Country.—“Florida is generally level, probably never elevated more than 250 or 300 feet above the sea, and the southern part of the peninsula (we quote De Bow’s ‘Resources of the South and West’) is covered with a large sheet of water, called the Everglades, of an immense extent, (filled with islands,) which it is supposed may be rendered available by drainage. The central portion of the peninsula is somewhat elevated, the highest point being about 171 feet above the ocean, and gradually declining towards the coast on each side. The country between the Suwanee and Chattochee is elevated and hilly, and the western portion of the state is level.” “The lands of Florida,” says the same writer, “are almost *sui generis*, very curiously distributed, and may be designated as high hummock, low hummock, swamp, savanna, and the different qualities of pine land. High hummock is usually timbered with live and other oaks, magnolia, laurel, &c., and is considered the best description of land for general purposes. Low hummock, timbered with live and water oak, is subject to overflow, but when drained is preferred for sugar. Savannas, on the margins of streams, and in detached bodies, are usually very rich alluvions, and yielding largely in dry, but needing ditching and dyking for ordinary seasons. Marsh savannas, on the borders of tide streams, are very valuable, when reclaimed, for rice or sugarcane.” South-west of Florida is a chain of rocky keys or islets, dangerous to navigators, but favorable to the manufacture of salt, and for fisheries. On the N. E. coast are Amelia and other islands, which it is thought may yield the celebrated sea-island cotton advantageously. The Everglades cover an extent of about 160 miles long by 60 broad, occupying the most of that part of Florida S. of Lake Okechobee, and are described by De

Bow as a vast lake studded with thousands of islands, from one-fourth of an acre to hundreds of acres in area, mostly covered with dense thickets of shrubbery and vines, and occasionally with lofty pines and palmettoes. The water is from 1 to 6 feet in depth, out of which (from a vegetable deposit at the bottom,) issues a rank growth of tall grass. The Everglades furnish a soil well adapted to the banana and plantain.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—Florida has a number of bays, viz. Chatham, Charlotte's Harbor, Tampa, Appalachee, Appalachicola, Choctawatchee, and Pensacola bays, all on the W. side. The last affords an excellent harbor. There is also a chain of lakes running through the middle of the state, the largest and most southern of which is Lake Okecho-bee. The rivers too are numerous, and mostly more or less navigable. In the N. W. is the Perdido, a small river separating Florida from Alabama; followed in order by the Escambia, Blackwater, Yellow-water, Choctawatchee, and Chipola river, but none of great length, and all entering the state from Alabama, discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico, with the exception of the Chipola, which is an affluent of the Appalachicola. The latter, (the largest river in the state,) together with the Oclockonee, Oscilla, and Suwanee, enter the state from Georgia, and also flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The St. Mary's, (separating the state from Georgia on the N.), the St. John's, and Indian river, (or inlet,) are the principal rivers falling into the Atlantic. The St. John's is a broad and sluggish stream, resembling an inlet, and is navigable for vessels drawing eight feet water for more than 100 miles. The Appalachicola is navigable for vessels of the same draught to the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint. Rivers in this state often issue from the ground with sufficient force to turn a mill at their source.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—About 12 miles from Tallahassee, a spring bursts from a vast depth, which has been sounded with 250 fathoms of line before finding bottom. This forms a lake of beautiful transparency, reflecting the sky in all its hues, and is nearly as cold as ice in the hottest weather. The number of these springs, some of which, at their source, have sufficient force and body to turn a mill, bursting from a great depth below the surface, has led to the conjecture that a vast cave, or series of caves, underlies the whole country in which they exist, and through whose roof they burst with violence, wherever an opening in the rock has either been made or found. The Great Sink in Alachua county is an underground passage, by which the waters of the Alachua-Savannah are supposed to discharge themselves into Orange lake. "In this place," says Bartram, "a group of hills almost surround a large basin, which is the general re-

ceptacle of the water draining from every part of the savanna, by lateral conduits, winding about, and one after another joining the main creek or general conductor, which at length delivers them into this sink, where they descend, by slow degrees, through rocky caverns into the bowels of the earth, whence they are carried by secret subterranean channels into other receptacles and basins. There are three great doors or ventholes through the rocks in the sink, two near the centre, and the other one near the ring, much higher up than the other two, which was conspicuous through the clear water. The beds of rocks lie in horizontal thick strata or lamina, one over the other, where the sink-holes or outlets are." There is a warm and slightly sulphurous spring on Musquito river. In Benton county are iron and sulphur springs.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The peninsula of Florida, the most southern land belonging to the United States, approaches within a degree and a half of the torrid zone, of whose climate it largely partakes, and a number of whose productions it yields. According to Dr. Perrine's tables, the mean temperature at Key West and Havana, in 1838, (which we extract from De Bow,) was—

Months.	At Key West.	At Havana.
January	69	71
February.....	70	75
March.....	73	77
April.....	75	78
May.....	79	81
June.....	81	81
July.....	82	80
August.....	81	80
September.....	77	79
October.....	74	75
November.....	70	72

On the night of June 28-29, the coldest known for many years, the thermometer fell to 44°. Bartram, however, states, in 1765, that on the 3d of January, the thermometer fell to 26°, and all the orange-trees were killed. At St. Augustine, the thermometer has sunk on various occasions to 33°, 30°, and 24°; and at Pilatka, in lat. 29° 38', to 28°, and to 27°; at Tampa, lat. 27° 48' to 28°, 26°, 40°, 28°, 30°, 38°, and 30°. At Fort King, in the interior, half a degree S. of St. Augustine, the climate is more severe than on the coast, and ice an inch thick is sometimes seen in its vicinity. The summers, however, are hotter than on the coast. While the minimum range at St. Augustine was 39°, and the maximum 92°, at Fort King the minimum was 27°, and maximum 105°. The Gulf coast, too, has a more severe winter climate than the Atlantic: the minimum (at the time referred to) was 35°, and maximum 92°, at Tampa bay.

From the relative number of deaths occurring annually, it appears that Florida is the most healthy of the United States.

The soil of the state is generally sandy, except in the hummocks, where it is mixed with clay; yet, owing to the mild climate, it is highly productive in many parts. The best lands, however, of the state lie useless at present for want of drainage. Florida is particularly well adapted to grazing. Besides the forest and fruit-trees subsequently enumerated, the state produces cotton, Indian corn, sugar-cane, rice, tobacco, (of a very fine quality,) beans, peas, sweet potatoes, and butter, in considerable quantities; and some wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, hay, grass-seed, hops, flax, and silk. This state is also favorable to the growth of Sisal hemp. In 1850 there were 4304 farms in Florida, containing 349,423 acres of improved land, and yielding 1,996,809 bushels of Indian corn; 66,586 of oats; 135,359 of peas and beans; 757,226 of sweet potatoes; 1,075,090 pounds of rice; 998,614 of tobacco; 18,052,400 of cotton; 23,247 of wool; 371,498 of butter; 18,015 of cheese; 2510 tons of hay, and 2,752,000 pounds of sugar; live stock, valued at \$2,880,058; market products, \$8721, and slaughtered animals, \$514,685.

Forest-Trees.—Florida abounds in forest-trees, among which are the live oak, so valuable in ship-building; the water, and other varieties of oak, swamp cypress, pine, hickory, magnolia, dogwood, and laurel. The palma christi, or castor-oil bean, becomes a large tree; and on the islands and keys, boxwood, satin-wood, mastic, and lignumvitæ abound. Arrowroot grows wild, and ginger and cinnamon may be cultivated. The pine grows from Cape Sable to near Indian river. Fruit-trees of great variety find a congenial soil and climate in Florida, (except in a few seasons of unusual severity.) The lime, lemon, orange, olive, cocoanut, plantain, pine-apple, banana, guava citron, pimento, coffee, pepper, cloves, &c. may all be successfully cultivated.

Animals.—Hideous alligators bask on the shores of the inlets, rivers, and lagoons of Florida. Turtle, oysters, and other shell and fin fish abound. Great numbers of wild fowl are found in many parts along the coast.

Manufactures.—This is not a manufacturing state. There were in 1850 but 121 establishments producing annually \$500 and upwards. There were invested in cotton factories that year \$80,000, employing 900 male and 335 female hands; consuming raw material of the value of \$80,000, and producing 624,000 yards of stuffs, worth \$49,920; value of homemade manufactures, \$74,362.

Internal Improvements.—Florida has not made much advance in works of internal communication, nor is it to be expected in a state so sparsely populated, and the greater

part of whose settlements lie contiguous to some navigable waters. In 1853 there were 54 miles of railway completed, one connecting St. Mark's with Tallahassee, and the other Iola and St. Joseph's.

Commerce.—Florida has but little foreign commerce, and its domestic trade is limited pretty much to the export of its products, viz. cotton, rice, live oak and other lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, and resin. Salt is exported from the Salt Keys, and fish are sent to Cuba. The lumber trade is rapidly increasing in importance. According to De Bow, 188,499 bales of cotton were received at the ports of Florida in 1851-2, nearly all of which was probably exported. The foreign exports for the same year amounted to \$2,511,976, and imports to \$30,713. Only one small vessel built. Entire tonnage of the several districts, 9668,97. The fisheries are valued at about \$15,000 annually.

Education.—There is no system of free schools in Florida, nor any college. According to the census report in 1850, there were 10 academies and 69 common or public schools.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 132 churches in Florida, 45 belonged to the Baptists, 10 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Free Church, 75 to the Methodists, 14 to the Presbyterians, 5 to the Roman Catholics, and 2 to minor sects. Averaging 1 church to each 507 persons. Value of church property, \$165,400.

Government.—The executive power in Florida is vested in a governor elected by the people for four years, and receiving a salary of \$1500 a year. The legislative power is placed in the hands of a senate, of 19 members, elected for four years, and a house of representatives, of 40 members, elected annually, and both by popular vote. The judiciary consists, 1. Of a supreme court, composed of a chief and two associate judges, which holds four sessions annually, one in each of the following places—Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Mariana; and, 2. Of four circuit courts. The judges' salaries of both courts are \$2000 a year each. Florida has but one member in the national house of representatives, and three electoral votes for president. The assessed value of property in 1850 was \$22,784,837; ordinary expenses, \$45,000 per annum.

History.—Florida was the earliest settled of the now existing states of the United States, but was not a part of the territory of the Union till 1820, when it was purchased of Spain. Though so recently become a member of the American confederacy, Florida is more fertile in materials of history than many of her elder sisters. Her territory was visited by Ponce de Leon as early as 1512, and afterwards by Narvaez, who invaded the country from Cuba with 400 men, and penetrating into the interior, was never again heard of. De Soto subdued the savages, after a bloody resistance, in 1539. The French

began settlements, but after a struggle, in which mutual atrocities were perpetrated, they were expelled by the Spaniards, who settled St. Augustine (the first permanent colony) about 1565. Previous to the Revolution, Florida was involved in a war with the English colonies of Georgia and South Carolina, in which the Spaniards were defeated by Oglethorpe. At the peace of 1763, Florida fell into the hands of the English, but was reconquered by Spain in 1781. Since its acquisition by the United States, it has been the theatre of many sanguinary conflicts with the Seminole Indians, led on by their daring chief, Osceola. The savages, though but a handful in number, managed to baffle for years the skill and power of our armies, by retreating to their swamps and forests, and it cost the United States government many millions of dollars before they were finally subdued, which event took place in 1842. In 1846, the greater part of them were removed beyond the Mississippi. General Jackson followed these Indians, in 1818, into the then territory of Spain, to chastise them for depredations on the American settlers, took possession of St. Mark's and Apalachicola, besieged the Spanish governor, who had aided the Seminoles, and brought them all to submission. There is a remnant of this tribe still in Florida, who steadfastly resist all offers of the general government to induce them to remove.

FLORIDA, a post-township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Population, 561.

FLORIDA, a township of Montgomery county, New York, on the Erie canal, 27 miles N. W. from Albany. Population, 3571.

FLORIDA, a small post-village of Orange co., N. Y., about 110 miles S. S. W. of Albany. It contains two churches, and several mills.

FLORIDA, a small post-village of Henry county, Ohio, on the Wabash and Erie canal, and Maumee river, 48 miles above Toledo.

FLORIDA, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Mich.

FLORIDA, a thriving post-village of Monroe county, Missouri, on Salt river, at the junction of its three main branches, and at the head of navigation, 13 miles E. from Paris.

FLORIDA BAY, at the S. end of Florida, between Florida reefs and the main land.

FLORIDA REEFS, OR KEYS, an almost continuous chain of small islands and sandbanks, reefs or keys, extending from Cape Florida in a S. W. direction, for a distance of 220 miles, the whole lying in a bow or curve. They are very numerous. Among the principal may be mentioned, Key or Cayo Largo, Cayo Huesco or Key West, on which the city of Key West is built.

FLORIS, a post-village in Davis county, Iowa, 75 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

FLORISSANT, a post-village in St. Louis co., Missouri; 18 miles N. W. from St. Louis.

FLOWER CREEK, a post-office of Pendleton county, Kentucky.

FLOWERFIELD, a post-township forming the

N. W. extremity of St. Joseph county, Michigan. Population, 564.

FLOWERFIELD, a post-village of St. Joseph county, Michigan, on Rocky creek, 154 miles W. from Detroit. Population, about 300.

FLOWERTOWN, a village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Bethlehem turnpike, 8 miles E. by S. from Norristown. It contains several inns and stores.

FLOWERY MOUND, a post-office of Concordia parish, Louisiana.

FLOYD, a county in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 279 square miles. It is drained by Little river, an affluent of the New or Kanawha. The surface is high and mountainous, the county occupying the north-western declivity of the Blue Ridge, which slopes gradually towards the valley of New river. The land is generally rough, and in some parts unproductive, but a large portion is adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 104,630 bushels of corn; 23,992 of wheat; 92,654 of oats, and 3226 tons of hay. There were 7 grist mills, 5 flour mills, 3 wool-carding mills, and 4 tanneries. It contained 9 churches; 832 pupils attending public schools, and 104 attending academies or other schools. The highlands contain copper, iron ore, and other minerals. The county is plentifully supplied with water-power. Organized in 1831, and named in honor of John Floyd, at that time governor of Virginia. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop., 6458, of whom 6015 were free, and 443, slaves.

FLOYD, a county in the W. N. W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 540 square miles. It is traversed by the Coosa river and its constituent streams, the Etowah and Oostenaula rivers, which unite at the county seat; also drained by Cedar and other creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified, and in some parts mountainous. Taylor's ridge is the principal elevation. The soil of the valleys and the river bottoms is represented to be very productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1976 bales of cotton; 254,722 bushels of corn; 15,370 of oats, and 36,818 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 manufactories of coaches, 2 of cabinet-ware, and 3 tanneries. It contained 2 newspaper offices; 409 pupils attending academies and other schools. Iron, plumbago, galena, slate, satin spar, and agate are found. There is a valuable mineral spring in the S. W. part. A branch railroad extends from the county seat to the Western and Atlantic railroad. Organized about the year 1833, previous to which time the soil was in the possession of the Cherokee Indians. Named in honor of General Floyd, formerly member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Rome. Population, 8205, of whom 5206 were free, and 2999, slaves.

FLOYD, a county in the E. part of Ken-

tucky, has an area estimated at 750 square miles. It is intersected by the West fork of Big Sandy river, and also drained by the sources of Licking river. The surface is broken by highlands, which produce good pasture and contain large beds of stone coal. Indian corn and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 208,325 bushels of corn; 17,521 of oats, and 13,541 pounds of flax. It contained 4 churches, and 302 pupils attending public schools. Floyd county was formed in 1799, and named in honor of Colonel John Floyd, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Prestonburg. Population, 5714, of whom 5565 were free, and 149, slaves.

FLOYD, a county in the S. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio river, contains 148 square miles. It is drained by Silver and Indian creeks. The surface is diversified; the soil is not uniformly productive. A range of steep hills, called the "Knobs," extends through the county N. and S., with an altitude of about 500 feet. Wheat, corn, oats, and pork are the chief productions. In 1850 this county yielded 131,261 bushels of corn; 30,706 of wheat; 61,154 of oats, and 3241 tons of hay. It contained 29 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 2016 pupils attending public schools, and 90 attending an academy. The county contains extensive beds of iron ore, limestone, sandstone, and slate. The hills produce good timber for boat-building. The New Albany and Salem railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1819. Capital, New Albany. Population, 14,875.

FLOYD, a new county in the N. N. E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar river, and also drained by Lime and Shell-rock creeks, (branches of English river,) which unite in the S. W. part of the county. The slope of the county is south-eastward. It is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not yet located.

FLOYD, a post-township of Oneida county, New York, 6 miles E. from Rome. Pop., 1495.

FLOYD, a village of Camden county, Georgia, near the mouth of Santilla river, 35 miles S. from Darien.

FLOYD, a township in Putnam county, Indiana. Population, 1386.

FLOYD COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Floyd county, Virginia, 180 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

FLOYD KNOBS, a post-office of Floyd co., Ind.

FLOYDSBURG, a post-village in Oldham co., Kentucky, 35 miles W. N. W. from Frankfort.

FLOYD'S FORK, a post-office of Shelby co., Ky.

FLOYD'S MILLS, a post-office of Horry district, South Carolina.

FLOYD'S RIVER, of Iowa, rises in the N. W. part of the state, and flows south-westward into the Missouri, near the mouth of Sioux river.

FLOYD'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Floyd county, Georgia.

FLUKE's, a post-office of Botetourt county, Virginia, 163 miles W. from Richmond.

FLUME, a post-office of Grafton co., N. H.

FLUSHING, a post-township of Queen's county, New York, bordering on Long Island sound, and on Flushing bay. Population, 5376.

FLUSHING, a post-village in the above township, is pleasantly situated at the head of Flushing bay, 9 or 10 miles E. from New York. It contains churches of 5 or 6 denominations, a boarding school, and other seminaries, and 2 newspaper offices. It is noted for the extensive gardens and nurseries of William R. Prince, of Parsons & Co., and several others, which attract great numbers of visitors from New York and Brooklyn.

FLUSHING, a small village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Neshaminy creek, 3 miles from its entrance into Delaware river, about 20 miles N. E. from Philadelphia.

FLUSHING, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop., 1486.

FLUSHING, a post-village in the above township, 10 miles N. W. from St. Clairsville, contains a few stores and 400 inhabitants.

FLUSHING, a post-township in the W. part of Genesee co., Michigan. Population, 708.

FLUVANNA, a county in the S. E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 170 square miles. The James river forms the S. boundary, and Rivanna river flows through the middle of the county. The surface is partly broken and partly level; the soil in some parts is fertile, in others almost barren. Tobacco is the staple product. In 1850 there were raised 1,054,974 pounds of tobacco; 200,174 bushels of Indian corn, and 92,657 of wheat. There were 9 flour and grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 gold-mine which is worked, 1 cotton and 1 woollen factory. It contained 14 churches; 355 pupils attending public schools, and 63 attending academies or other schools. The James River canal passes along the border of the county. Gold has been found near Palmyra, the county seat. Formed from Albemarle county in 1777. Population, 9487, of whom 4750 were free, and 4737, slaves.

FLUVANNA, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

FLY CREEK, a post-office of Otsego co., N. Y.

FLY CREEK, a post-office of La Grange county, Indiana.

FLY MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Ulster county, New York.

FLYER'S LICK, a post-office of Jackson county, Tennessee.

FOCHT'S FORGE, a post-office of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

FOGLESVILLE, a post-village of Macungy township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, 9 miles W. by S. from Allentown, and 80 miles E. from Harrisburg.

FOGO, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

FOGUS SPRINGS, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

FONDA, a post-village of Mohawk township,

capital of Montgomery county, New York, on the N. bank of the Mohawk river, and on the Utica and Schenectady railroad, 42 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It has a handsome court house and a few manufactories.

FOND DU LAC, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, at the S. end of Lake Winnebago, contains 754 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Milwaukee and Rock rivers, and by Fond du Lac river. A high, steep ledge of limestone extends through the county from S. W. to N. E. On the S. E. side of this, the land is heavily timbered; the W. part of the county contains extensive prairies. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter are the staples. The produce of the county in 1850 was 166,718 bushels of wheat; 74,361 bushels of corn, and 1,347,479 pounds of butter. It contained 17 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 2844 pupils attending public schools, and 85 attending academies and other schools. A plank-road extends from Lake Michigan to Fond du Lac, and a railroad has been commenced which will connect it with Chicago. The settlement of the county began in 1835, and has progressed with great rapidity. "Fond du Lac," in French signifies the "end of the lake." Capital, Fond du Lac. Population, 14,510.

FOND DU LAC, a flourishing town, capital of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, is admirably situated at the S. end of Winnebago lake, 72 miles N. N. W. from Milwaukee, and 90 miles N. E. from Madison. Lake Winnebago, which is a beautiful sheet of water, 30 miles long and 10 miles wide, forms a link in the chain of navigable waters, connecting Lake Michigan and its tributaries with the Mississippi river, and is the channel of an active and extensive trade. The Fox river, by which Winnebago lake communicates with Green bay, is to be rendered navigable for steamboats, and a canal has been cut from the same river to the Wisconsin. Fond du Lac has grown up almost entirely since 1845, and the population has increased with surprising rapidity. A plank-road has been constructed from this place to Sheboygan, on Lake Michigan, and similar roads are projected in several other directions. The Fond du Lac and Rock River railroad, nearly finished, will connect Fond du Lac with Chicago. The town is built on ground ascending gradually from the lake, and is pleasantly embowered among groves and clumps of trees. It has an abundance of the purest water, obtained by means of artesian wells, which vary in depth from 90 to 130 feet. These wells are very numerous, almost every family being provided with one. It contains 3 newspaper offices, 2 banking houses, 1 car factory, 1 iron foundry, 12 dry-goods stores, and about 60 other stores. Population in 1850, 2014; in 1853, about 4000.

FOND DU LAC, a small settlement of Itasca county, Minnesota, on the St. Louis river,

22 miles from its entrance into Lake Superior. It is accessible by steamboats from the lake.

FOMNER CREEK, of Arkansas, flows through Clarke county into Little Missouri river.

FORBUSH, a post-office of Yadkin co., N. C.

FORD, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

FORDHAM, a post-village of Westchester county, New York, on the Harlem railroad, 12 miles N. N. E. from New York. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic college founded in 1841.

FORDOCHE, a small bayou of Louisiana, flows through Pointe Coupée and Iberville parishes, and communicates with Atchafalaya bayou.

FORD'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

FORD'S FERRY, a post-office of Crittenden county, Kentucky.

FORD'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin county, Georgia.

FORDSVILLE, a post-village in Marion county, Mississippi, on the W. bank of Pearl river, about 100 miles S. by E. from Jackson.

FORDSVILLE, a post-village of Ohio county, Kentucky.

FOREST, a county in the N. N. W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 376 square miles. It is intersected by Clarion or Toby's river, and the north part is traversed by Teonista creek. The surface is uneven and hilly, and extensively covered with thick forests of pine. The soil is moderately fertile, except where it is too rough and rocky for cultivation. Lumber is the chief article of export. Stone coal is found. The Clarion river is navigable by small boats through the county, and the route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad passes near the N. E. extremity. This county was formed about the year 1851, out of the N. part of Jefferson, and is not included in the census returns.

FOREST, a township in Genesee county, Michigan. Population, 178.

FOREST, a post-township in the N. E. part of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. Pop., 1256.

FORESTBURG, a post-township of Sullivan county, New York, 44 miles W. from Newburg. Population, 715.

FOREST CITY, a post-office of Tompkins county, New York.

FOREST CREEK, of Union district, South Carolina, flows south-eastward, and enters the Tiger river about 10 miles S. from Unionville.

FORESTDALE, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt.

FOREST DEPÔT, a post-office of Bedford county, Virginia.

FOREST HILL, a post-office of Union co., Pa.

FOREST HILL, a post-office of Decatur county, Indiana.

FOREST HILL, a post-office of Harford co. Md.

FOREST HOME, a post-office of Newton county, Arkansas.

FOREST HOUSE, a small village of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

FOREST HOUSE, a post-office of Waukesha county, Wisconsin.

FOREST IRONWORKS, a small village of Union county, Pennsylvania.

FOREST LAKE, a post-township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. W. from Montrose.

FOREST OAK, a post-office of Montgomery county, Maryland.

FOREST RETREAT, a post-office of Nicholas county, Kentucky.

FORESTVILLE, a post-office of Hartford county, Connecticut.

FORESTVILLE, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

FORESTVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

FORESTVILLE, a post-office of Shenandoah county, Virginia.

FORESTVILLE, a post-village in Wake county, North Carolina, 15 miles W. from Raleigh.

FORESTVILLE, a small village of Stephenson county, Illinois.

FORESTVILLE, a post-office of Delaware county, Iowa.

FORGE VILLAGE, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 30 miles from Boston.

FORKED DEER RIVER, of West Tennessee, is formed by two branches, the South and North forks, which unite in Dyer county. Flowing thence south-westward, it enters the Mississippi, near the N. W. extremity of Lauderdale county. Keel-boats ascend the S. fork, the largest branch, as high as Jackson, which is 150 miles from its mouth. The N. fork rises near the N. E. extremity of Madison county, and joins the S. fork a few miles S. from Dyersburg.

FORKED RIVER, a post-village of Dover township, Ocean county, New Jersey, is situated on a stream of its own name, about 9 miles S. S. E. from Toms river. It has 2 grist mills, 1 saw mill, a ship-yard, a school house, and a store. Most of the citizens are engaged in maritime pursuits at a distance from home; but there are in the vicinity of the village many excellent farms.

FORKED RIVER, a post-office of Monmouth county, New Jersey.

FORK INN, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va.

FORKLAND, a thriving post-village of Greene county, Alabama, at the junction of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, 18 miles S. from Eutaw.

FORK LICK, a post-office of Nicholas co., Va.

FORK MEETINGHOUSE, a post-office of Baltimore county, Maryland.

FORK RIDGE, a post-office of Marshall co. Va.

FORKS, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, immediately above Easton. Population, 2321.

FORKS, a township of Sullivan county, Pa., 4 miles N. W. from Laporte. Population, 343.

FORKS OF BUFFALO, a post-office of Marion county, Virginia.

FORKS OF ELKHORN, a post-office of Franklin county, Kentucky.

FORKS OF PIGEON, a post-office of Haywood county, North Carolina.

FORKS OF POTOMAC, a post-office of Hampshire county, Virginia.

FORKSTON, a post-township of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. Population, 694.

FORKSVILLE, a post-office of Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

FORKSVILLE, a small post-village of Washita parish, Louisiana, 13 miles W. from Munroe.

FORKSVILLE, a post-village of Lake county, Illinois, 50 miles N. N. W. from Chicago.

FORKTOWN, a post-village in Somerset county, Maryland, about 90 miles S. S. E. from Annapolis.

FORK UNION, a post-office of Fluvanna co. Va.

FORNEY'S, a post-office of Lincoln county, North Carolina.

FORMOSA, a village of Cole county, Missouri, on the Missouri river, near the mouth of Osage river, about 10 miles below Jefferson City.

FORRIS, a post-office of Hancock co., Va.

FORSTERVILLE, a post-office of Henry county, Georgia, 80 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

FORSYTH, a county in the N. W. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 250 square miles. It is drained by Yadkin river and by Muddy creek. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is said to be fertile. Wheat, maize, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 40,735 bushels of wheat; 349,320 of corn, and 97,659 of oats. It contained 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, 22 corn and flour mills, 5 saw mills, and 16 churches. The rocks which underlie the county are primitive. A plank-road is in progress, which will connect Salem with Fayetteville. Formed in 1849, from the S. part of Stokes county. Capital, Winston. Population, 11,168, of whom 9815 were free, and 1353, slaves.

FORSYTH, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. and S. by the Chattahoochee, intersected by the Etowah, and also drained by Vickery's and Sittingdown creeks. The surface is diversified by hills or small mountains; the soil in the vicinity of the rivers is alluvial and rich, and the uplands are moderately productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 472 bales of cotton; 339,954 bushels of corn; 72,855 of oats, and 78,333 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 grist mills, 1 woollen factory, and 2 tanneries. It contained 28 churches, and 405 pupils attending public schools. "Forsyth county lies in the gold region. Sawney's mountain, near Cumming, contains abundance of gold. Silver and copper are found in several places, and a few diamonds and other precious stones have been found." (*White's Statistics of Georgia.*) Named in honor of John Forsyth, an eminent statesman of Georgia. Capital, Cumming.

Population, 8850, of whom 7823 were free, and 1027, slaves.

FORSYTH, a thriving post-village, capital of Monroe county, Georgia, on the Macon and Western railroad, 25 miles N. W. from Macon. It has a brick court house, 3 churches, 2 schools, and 2 hotels. Pop., about 500.

FORSYTH, a post-village, capital of Taney co., Mo., on White river, at the mouth of Swan creek, 150 miles S. S. W. from Jefferson City.

FORT ADAMS, Rhode Island. *For those forts which are simply military posts, see TABLE OF MILITARY POSTS, Appendix.*

FORT ADAMS, a post-village of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, on the Mississippi river, 40 miles S. from Natchez.

FORT ALAMO, of Bexar county, Texas, near San Antonio. Here, March 6, 1836, a small garrison of Texans bravely resisted a body of Mexicans, ten times their number, and perished to a man, whence this spot has been called the Thermopylae of Texas.

FORT ANCIENT, a post-office of Warren co., O.

FORT ANN, a post-village in Fort Ann township, Washington county, New York, on the Champlain canal, and on the Saratoga and Washington railroad, 67 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has several churches, and a bank. Population of the township, 3383.

FORT ATKINSON, a village of Winnishiek co., Iowa, 110 miles N. by W. from Iowa City.

FORT ATKINSON, a thriving post-village of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on Rock river, just below the mouth of the Bark river, about 40 miles E. S. E. from Madison. It is situated in a rich farming district. It has (1853) 2 churches, 8 stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

FORT ATKINSON, a post-office of Nebraska territory.

FORT BAINBRIDGE, a village of Russel county, Alabama, on the line of the (proposed) Girard and Mobile railroad.

FORT BARRINGTON, or FORT BARRINGTON FERRY, a post-village of McIntosh county, Georgia, on the Altamaha river, 12 miles N. W. from Darien.

FORT BEND, a county in the S. E. part of Texas, contains about 850 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos river, and the Bernard river bounds it on the S. W. The surface is nearly level, the soil is alluvial, and some parts are fertile, especially on the river bottoms. The uplands are mostly uncultivated and destitute of timber; the large streams are fringed with forests of live oak, red cedar, &c. Sugar cane, cotton, and corn are the staples. In 1850, it produced 2465 bales of cotton, 100 hogsheads of sugar; 135,205 bushels of corn, and 53,330 of sweet potatoes. It contained 4 churches, 120 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending academies or other schools. Steamboats navigate the Brazos through this county during several months of the year. Capital, Richmond. Population, 2533, of whom 979 were free, and 1554 slaves.

FORT BOISEE, Oregon, is situated on the Lewis river, at the mouth of Red river. Lat. 43° 49' 22" N., lon. 116° 47' W.

FORT BROWDER, a post-office of Barbour county, Alabama.

FORT BROWN, (village.) See BROWNSVILLE.

FORT BUFFINGTON, a post-office of Cherokee county, Georgia.

FORT CLARK, a post-office of Alachua county, Florida.

FORT CLARKE, in Humboldt county, Iowa, on Lizard river, 165 miles W. N. W. from Iowa City.

FORT COVINGTON, a post-township in the N. part of Franklin county, New York. Population, 2641.

FORT COVINGTON, a post-village in the above township, on Salmon river, 5 miles from its mouth, and 18 miles N. W. from Malone. It contains 4 or 5 churches, and a number of mills. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

FORT CRAWFORD, a post-office of Conecuh county, Alabama.

FORT CROGHAN, Iowa, on the E. bank of Missouri river, 250 miles W. by S. from Iowa City.

FORT CROGHAN, of Potawatomie county, Iowa, on the right bank of the Missouri river, N. of Council Bluff.

FORT DADE, a post-office of Benton county, Florida, on the Withtacoochee river, 170 miles S. E. from Tallahassee: Near this spot Lieutenant Dade and his brave companions fell, in December, 1835.

FORT DECATUR, a post-village of Macon county, Alabama, near the Tallapoosa river, and on the railroad from Montgomery to West Point, 30 miles E. N. E. from the former.

FORT DEFIANCE, a post-office of Caldwell county, North Carolina.

FORT DES MOINES, a thriving post-village, capital of Polk county, Iowa, is situated at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers, 120 miles W. from Iowa City. It is one of the largest villages in the central part of the state. The Des Moines is susceptible of steam navigation to this point, which is the terminus of the slack-water improvement now prosecuted by the state. The projected railroad from Davenport on the Mississippi river to Council Bluff is expected to pass through this place. Mines of stone coal have been opened in the vicinity, and timber is abundant. The river furnishes extensive water-power, which is partially employed in flouring mills and saw mills. Two newspapers are published here. The old fort Des Moines was evacuated by the troops of the United States in 1846.

FORT DUNCAN, a post-village and military station of Kinney county, Texas, on the Rio Grande, at what is called the Eagle Pass, 250 miles W. S. W. from Austin.

FORT EDWARD, a post-township of Washington county, New York, on the Hudson river. Population, 2323.

FORT EDWARD, a post-village in the above

township, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, on the Saratoga and Washington railroad, 48 miles N. from Albany. It has a bank. Population estimated at 600. The name is derived from a fort built in 1776, now in ruins.

FORT EDWARD CENTRE, a post-office of Washington county, New York.

FORT FAIRFIELD, a small post-village in the E. part of Aroostook county, Maine, on the S. side of Aroostook river, 150 miles N. E. by N. from Bangor. It is chiefly interesting from its having been a military post during our difficulties with England, in 1839.

FORT FILLMORE, a military station and post-office below Doña Ana, on the Rio Grande, in the S. part of New Mexico.

FORT FOOTE, a post-office of Neshoba county, Mississippi.

FORT GAINES, a thriving post-village of Early county, Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river 175 miles S. W. from Milledgeville. It is situated on a high bluff, 160 feet above common water mark. Steamboats navigate the river for about 8 months of the year. Fort Gaines is the chief mart for the sale and shipment of the cotton produced in Early county. It contains several churches. On the banks of Colamoka creek, a few miles S. E. from Fort Gaines, are several artificial mounds, the largest of which is 75 feet in height, with a level surface on the top, 80 yards by 30 in extent. From the base of the mound, a broad road or canal, 500 yards long, extending to the creek, is still well defined, and in some places is about 12 feet deep. A vertical shaft has been sunk in the mound to the depth of 50 or 60 feet, but nothing found except charcoal, and a white substance supposed to be decomposed bones.

FORT GAINES, a post-village of Wahnahta county, Minnesota territory, on the Mississippi river, about 100 miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

FORT GIBSON, or CANTONMENT GIBSON, a post-village and military station in the Indian territory, on the Neosho river, near its entrance into the Arkansas.

FORT GRATIOR, in St. Clair county, Michigan, at the head of St. Clair river, 55 miles N. E. from Detroit.

FORT HALL, an important station on the route to Oregon, and on Henry river, the principal branch of Lewis river. Lat. $43^{\circ} 1' 30''$ N., lon. $112^{\circ} 29' 54''$ W.

FORT HAMILTON, a pleasant post-village of King's county, New York, situated on the Narrows, at the W. extremity of Long Island, 7 miles S. from New York. Here is a fortification defending the entrance of New York harbor. The village has a large hotel or boarding house, and is a place of summer resort.

FORT HARLEY, a post-office of Alachua county, Florida.

FORT HEMBREE, a post-office of Cherokee county, North Carolina.

FORT HENDERSON, a small post-village of Macon county, Alabama.

FORT HILL, a post-village of Lake county, Illinois, 45 miles N. N. W. from Chicago.

FORT HOWARD, a thriving post-village of Brown county, Wisconsin, on the W. bank of Fox river, near its mouth, opposite Green bay. It has a large foundry, with a machine-shop, 2 steam saw mills, and from 400 to 500 inhabitants. Here was formerly a military post.

FORT HUNTER, a post-office of Montgomery county, New York.

FORT JEFFERSON, a small village of Ballard county, Kentucky.

FORT JEFFERSON, a small post-village of Darke county, Ohio, 5 miles S. W. from Greenville. The fort at this place was built by General St. Clair, in 1791.

FORT JENNINGS, a post-village of Putnam county, Ohio, on the Auglaize river, about 112 miles N. W. from Columbus.

FORT JESSUP, a post-office of Sabine co., La.

FORT KEARNY, a post-office of Indian county, Nebraska.

FORT KENT, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., at the mouth of Fish river, about 155 miles N. of Bangor. It contains 5 stores. This place enjoys excellent water privileges.

FORT LARAMIE, a military post and settlement on the North fork of Platte river, on the route to Oregon. Lat. $42^{\circ} 12' 10''$ N., lon. $104^{\circ} 47' 43''$ W. It has a post-office of the same name.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, in the Indian territory, on the right or W. bank of Missouri river, 412 miles from its mouth, and 3 miles below Weston. It is finely situated on a bluff about 150 feet higher than the river, and has a good landing for steamboats. It is an important rendezvous for United States troops, and is one of the points of departure for emigrants to California.

FORT LEE, a small village of Bergen county, New Jersey, on the Hudson river, at the foot of the Palisades, 9 miles above New York. Here was a noted military post, now in ruins.

FORT LITTLETON, a small post-village of Fulton county, Pennsylvania.

FORT MCCOY, a post-office of Marion county, Florida.

FORT MADISON, a flourishing town, capital of Lee county, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, 12 miles above the head of the lower rapids, 22 miles above Keokuk, and 22 miles below Burlington. The situation is beautiful and healthful; the ground rising gradually from the water to the western part of the town. The latter is well built, with a large proportion of brick houses. It contains the state prison, a handsome brick court house, and 5 or 6 churches of the same material. Two or three ferry-boats ply constantly across the river, which is nearly a mile wide. Fort Madison is a place of much activity in trade and manufactures; in the latter of which it appears to have made more progress than any other town in the state. Two or three

newspapers are published here. Large quantities of grain, pork, &c. are shipped at this place, which is also an extensive depôt for pine lumber. Population in 1850, 2300; in 1853, about 3000.

FORT MILL, a post-office of York dis., S. C.

FORT MILLER, a post-village of Washington county, New York, on the E. side of the Hudson river, and on the Champlain canal, 40 miles N. from Albany. It contains a number of stores and mills.

FORT MILLER, of California, situated near the entrance of the San Joaquin river into the plains, is a few miles above the head of navigation on that stream.

FORT MITCHELL, a small post-village of Russell co., Ala., 12 miles from Columbus, Ga.

FORT MONTGOMERY, a post-office of Cherokee county, North Carolina.

FORT MONTPELIER, a small post-village of Baldwin county, Alabama.

FORT MOTTE, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

FORTNER'S HILL, post-office, Laclde co., Mo.

FORT NESQUALLY. See NESQUALLY.

FORT OSAGE, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., 151 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

FORT PIKE, a post-office of Orleans par., La.

FORT PLAIN, a post-village of Minden township, Montgomery county, New York, on the right bank of the Mohawk river, and on the Erie canal, 58 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It contains several churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Population estimated at 1500.

FORT PRINCE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

FORT RACON, a small post-village of Des Moines county, Iowa.

FORT RECOVERY, a post-office of Mercer county, Ohio.

FORT RIPLEY, formerly **FORT GAINES**, a post-village of Cass county, Minnesota, stands on the bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Nokay river, 122 miles N. from St. Paul.

FORT SCOTT, a post-office of Bates co., Mo.

FORT SENECA, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

FORT SMITH, a thriving post-village of Sebastian county, Arkansas, on the right bank of the Arkansas river, 163 miles by land W. N. W. from Little Rock, and at the western boundary of the state. It has an extensive trade with the Indian tribes, and is a military post of the United States. A weekly newspaper is published here. The government buildings are of brick. There is one frame church in the place. According to some authorities, Fort Smith is the present county seat. Population, about 1500.

FORT SNELLING, a military post and post-village of Hennepin county, Minnesota, stands on the point formed by the confluence of the Minnesota with the Mississippi river, 7 miles above St. Paul.

FORTSVILLE, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

FORTSVILLE, a village in Jones county, Georgia, 18 miles W. from Milledgeville.

FORTSVILLE, a village of Hancock county, Indiana, on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis railroad, 20 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

FORT TAYLOR, a post-office of Benton county, Florida.

FORTUNA, a village of Graves co., Ky.

FORT UNION, a post-office of New Mexico.

FORT VALLEY, a thriving post-village of Houston county, Georgia, 28 miles S. W. from Macon. It is situated on the Southwestern railroad, at the terminus of the Muscogee railroad, leading to Columbus about 70 miles distant. Since the completion of the railroad, this place has been much improved, and has become a depôt for cotton. It contains 1 church, 1 large academy, and 3 dry-goods stores. Population in 1853, about 1000.

FORT WASHINGTON, a post-village of Prince George's county, Maryland, on the E. side of the Potomac, 15 miles S. from Washington city.

FORT WASHITA, a post-office of Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

FORT WAYNE, a flourishing town, capital of Allen county, Indiana, is situated at the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, which form the Maumee, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 122 miles E. N. E. from Lafayette, and 112 miles N. E. from Indianapolis. Fort Wayne is a town of rapid growth, and is one of the most important places in the state. It is the western terminus of the Ohio and Indiana railroad, which connects with the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad at Crestline, and is to be extended westward to Chicago. When this road is finished, Fort Wayne will be connected with Philadelphia by a continuous line of railways more than 600 miles in length. Another railroad is in course of construction to Muncie. Several plank-roads lead from this place to different parts of the state and of Ohio. It has 8 churches, a bank, a Methodist female college, and 2 newspaper offices. The surrounding region is highly productive, and a large portion of the land is under cultivation. On the site of the town was the old "Twightwee village," of the Miami tribe. Here Fort Wayne was erected in 1794, by order of General Wayne, and it continued to be a military post until 1819. The Miamies were removed beyond the Mississippi in 1841. Population in 1853, estimated at 6500.

FORT WILKINS, a post-office of Houghton county, Michigan.

FORT WINNEBAGO, Wis. See PORTAGE CITY.

FORTY FORT, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

FORWARDSTOWN, a post-office of Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

FOSDICK, a post-office of Hamilton co., O.

FOSTER, a post-township of Providence county, Rhode Island, 15 miles W. by S. from Providence; intersected by several fine

streams, affording good mill-power. Population, 1932.

FOSTER, a small post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on the Ohio river, about 50 miles in a straight line N. E. from Lexington.

FOSTER CENTRE, a post-office of Providence county, Rhode Island.

FOSTERDALE, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

FOSTER'S, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

FOSTER'S, a post-village of Marion county, Illinois, 15 miles S. S. E. from Vandalia.

FOSTER'S BAR, a post-office of Yuba county, California.

FOSTER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Bledsoe co. Tenn., 111 miles E. from Nashville.

FOSTER'S FORK, a post-office of Prince Edward county, Virginia.

FOSTER'S MILLS, a post-office of Seneca county, Ohio.

FOSTERTOWN, a small village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 6 miles S. from Mount Holly.

FOSTERVILLE, a post-office of Cayuga county, New York.

FOSTERVILLE, a village in Henry county, Georgia, on the Macon and Western railroad, 80 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

FOSTERVILLE, a small post-village of Rutherford county, Tennessee, 42 miles S. E. from Nashville.

FOSTORIA, a post-village of Blair county, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania railroad, 124 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

FOUNDRYVILLE, a small post-village of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, about 14 miles E. by N. from Bloomsburg.

FOUNTAIN, a county in the western part of Indiana, bordering on the Wabash river, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by Coal creek. The surface is mostly level, and is diversified by majestic forests and beautiful prairies, the latter of which occupy about one-fourth of the county. The soil is generally a black loam, and is highly productive. Wheat, corn, oats, &c. are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 927,278 bushels of corn; 60,031 of wheat; 53,480 of oats, and 7554 tons of hay. It contained 26 churches, and 1 newspaper office. There were 3662 pupils attending public schools. Coal and iron ore are abundant. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through it. Capital, Covington. Population, 13,253.

FOUNTAIN DALE, a post-office of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, a post-village of Hancock county, Illinois, 10 miles N. E. from Carthage, the county seat.

FOUNTAIN HEAD, a post-office of Sumner county, Tennessee.

FOUNTAIN HILL, a post-office of Greene county, North Carolina.

FOUNTAIN HILL, a small post-village, capital of Ashley county, Arkansas.

FOUNTAIN INN, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

FOUNTAIN MILLS, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE, a post-township in the eastern part of Columbia county, Wisconsin. Population, 420.

FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE, (formerly called FALL RIVER,) a small village of Columbia county, Wisconsin.

FOUNTAIN RUN, a post-village of Monroe county, Kentucky.

FOUNTAIN SPRING, a post-office of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

FOUNTAIN SPRING, a post-office of Wood county, Virginia.

FOUNTAIN SPRINGS, a post-office of Wapello county, Iowa.

FOURCHE A REYNAULT, a post-village in Washington county, Missouri, 65 miles S. W. from St. Louis.

FOURCHE A THOMAS, a small stream which rises in the southern part of Missouri, and flowing southward into Arkansas, enters Black river a little above Pocahontas.

FOURCHE DUMAS, a post-office of Randolph county, Arkansas.

FOURCHE LA FAVE, a small stream of Arkansas, rises near the S. W. border of Scott county, and flowing eastward, enters the Arkansas in Perry county, near the centre of the state.

FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Huron county, Ohio, 104 miles N. by E. from Columbus.

FOUR LAKES, a name given to a chain of lakes in Dane county, Wisconsin, extending in a row from N. W. to S. E., and discharging their waters into Catfish river. The water of all these lakes is pure, and deep enough in most places for the purposes of navigation. In describing them we shall reverse the order in which they are named, beginning with the uppermost, and descending. Fourth lake, at the north-west extremity of the chain, is considerably the largest, being 6 miles in length, and 4 in its greatest breadth. The water is cold and pure. It is navigable for small steamboats: the depth in some parts is estimated at from 50 to 70 feet. This beautiful lake is mostly fed by springs, having but one tributary. It has clear, white and gravelly shores. The surface is estimated at 210 feet above Lake Michigan. Third lake, the next below, is 6½ miles long and 2 miles wide. Madison, the capital of the state, is situated on the north shore of this lake, on the strip of land between it and Fourth lake. Second lake, the next order, is 3½ miles long, and near 2 miles wide. First lake, the lowest of the chain, is rather more than 3 miles long, and about 2 miles wide. The region in the vicinity of the Four Lakes is a beautiful country, with a rich limestone soil, well adapted for agricultural purposes.

FOURTH LAKE. See FOUR LAKES.

FOUR MILE BRANCH, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

FOUR MILE BRANCH, a post-office of Monroe county, Tennessee.

FOUR MILE CREEK of Michigan, flows into the Kalamazoo river, in Kalamazoo county.

FOUR MILE CREEK of Ohio, rises in Preble county, and enters the Miami river, near Hamilton.

FOUR MILE CREEK, a post-office of Erie county, New York.

FOUR MILE GROVE, a post-office of Lee county, Illinois.

FOUR MILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Van Zandt county, Texas.

FOUR MILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Fayette county, Illinois.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK of Mississippi, flows through Hinds co. into Big Black river.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK of Indiana flows through Clarke county into the Ohio, 14 miles above the Falls of the Ohio.

FOWLER, a post-township of St. Lawrence county, New York, on the Oswegatchie river, 27 miles S. W. from Canton. Pop., 1813.

FOWLER, a post-township in the eastern part of Trumbull county, Ohio. Pop., 1089.

FOWLER'S, a post-office of Brooke co., Va.

FOWLER'S KNOB, a post-office of Nicholas county, Virginia.

FOWLERSVILLE, a post-office of Livingston county, New York.

FOWLERSVILLE, a post-office of Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

FOWLER'S MILLS, a post-village of Geauga county, Ohio, 170 miles N. E. from Columbus.

FOWLSTOWN, a village in Decatur county, Georgia, about 200 miles S. W. of Milledgeville.

FOX, a new county in the north-west central part of Iowa, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Lizard river, an affluent of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1850; the population is very small. The name is derived from the Fox tribe of Indians, who were recently removed from this part of the state.

FOX, a township forming the north-western extremity of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Population, 50.

FOX, a township of Elk county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. from Ridgway. Population, 764.

FOX, a township in the eastern part of Carroll county, Ohio. Population, 1452.

FOX, a township in Kendall county, Illinois. Population, 846.

FOX, a post-office of Davis county, Iowa.

FOXBOROUGH, a post-township of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Boston and Providence railroad, 21 miles S. S. W. from Boston. Pop. 1880.

FOXBURG, a small village of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, at the mouth of the Clarion river.

FOXBURG, a post-office of Forest co., Pa.

FOXCHASE, a pleasantly situated post-village of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. N. E. from Philadelphia.

FOX CREEK, a post-village of St. Louis county, Missouri, 28 miles W. from St. Louis.

FOX CROFT, a post-township of Piscataquis county, Maine, on the north side of Piscataquis river, 60 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1045.

FOX INDIANS. See SACS.

FOX LAKE, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

FOX LAKE, a thriving post-village of Dodge county, Wisconsin, on Beaverdam creek, the outlet of Fox lake, about 54 miles N. E. from Madison. It is a place of active business, and contains a flouring mill. Population in 1853, about 500.

FOX RIVER, of Iowa and Missouri, a small stream which rises in Davis county, Iowa, and enters the Mississippi in Clarke county, Missouri, about two miles below the mouth of Des Moines river. It is sometimes marked AROMATIC river on the maps.

FOX RIVER, or PISHTAKA, rises in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and running (in its general direction) nearly due S., till it reaches Oswego, in Illinois, then changes its course to S. W., and falls into Illinois river at Ottawa. The entire length is estimated at 200 miles. It affords great water power.

FOX RIVER of Green bay, (Neenah of the Indians,) one of the most important rivers of Wisconsin, rises in Marquette county, and flows first nearly S. W. towards the Wisconsin, but, when within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from that river, it suddenly turns towards the N. After a course of a few miles it assumes its general north-esterly direction, and passing through Lake Winnebago, falls into the south end of Green bay. A canal has been cut from this river to the Wisconsin, and the channel below Lake Winnebago is to be improved, so that steamboats can pass from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. The whole length is estimated at 200 miles. The rapids in the lower part of its course furnish immense motive-power.

FOX SPRING, a post-office of Overton county, Tennessee.

FOX SPRINGS, situated in Fleming county, Kentucky, about 10 miles from Flemingsburg. They contain sulphur and iron.

FOXVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock river, 108 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

FRAGOLETTA, a post-office of Marion co., Ga.

FRALEY, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. 13 miles W. by S. from Pottsville. Pop., 649.

FRAMINGHAM, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 20 miles W. by S. from Boston, has extensive manufactures of cloths, boots, &c. Population, 4252. It contains a village and a bank; it is connected by a branch railroad with the Boston and Worcester railroad.

FRANCESTOWN, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 20 miles S. W. of Concord, contains a bank. Pop. 1114.

FRANCISCO, a post-office of Stokes co., N. C.

FRANCISCO, a post-office of Montgomery county, Illinois.

FRANCISCOVILLE, a post-office of Jackson county, Michigan.

FRANCIS CREEK, a post-office of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin.

FRANCIS MILLS, a post-office of Ocean county, New Jersey.

FRANCISTOWN, a post-office of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.

FRANCISVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Georgia, 31 miles W. S. W. from Macon.

FRANCISVILLE, a village of Boone county, Ky., about 16 miles S. W. from Cincinnati.

FRANCONIA, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, 75 miles N. by W. from Concord. Population, 584.

FRANCONIA, a post-township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. from Norristown. Population, 1270.

FRANCONIA, a small post-village of Putnam county, Ohio, on the Auglaize river, 120 miles N. W. from Columbus.

FRANKENLUST, a post-office of Saginaw county, Michigan.

FRANKENMUTH, a post-office of Saginaw county, Michigan.

FRANKFORD, a township of Sussex county, New Jersey, 8 miles N. from Newton. Population, 1941.

FRANKFORD, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. by N. from Carlisle. Population, 1241.

FRANKFORD, a small village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

FRANKFORD, a post-borough of Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on Tacony creek, which furnishes water-power, 5 miles N. E. from Philadelphia. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in manufactures, which consist principally of woollen goods, prints, and iron ware. The village is chiefly on one broad street, and contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and several schools. Frankford Asylum for the Insane, a well conducted institution, under the direction of the Society of Friends, is in the immediate vicinity. Population in 1850, 5346.

FRANKFORD, a post-village in Greenbrier co., Va., 180 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

FRANKFORD, a post-village in Pike county, Missouri, on an affluent of Salt river, 80 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

FRANKFORD CREEK, Pa. See TACONY.

FRANKFORT, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot river, 10 miles S. by W. from Bangor, has 1 bank, 3 churches, and 20 stores. Ship building is extensively carried on. Pop. of township, 4233.

FRANKFORT, a post-township in the S. W. part of Herkimer co., New York. Pop., 3023.

FRANKFORT, a post-village in the above township, on the Erie canal and Mohawk river, 9 miles S. E. from Utica. It contains 2 or 3 churches, several mills, and about 100 dwellings.

FRANKFORT, a village of Greenbrier county, Virginia, 10 miles N. E. from Lewisburg, contains 1 or 2 churches.

FRANKFORT, a post-village of Hampshire county, Virginia, on Patterson's creek, 203 miles N. W. from Richmond.

FRANKFORT, a post-office of Franklin co., Ala.

FRANKFORT, a handsome town, capital of Kentucky, and seat of justice of Franklin county, is beautifully situated on the right (or N. E.) bank of Kentucky river, 60 miles from its mouth, 24 miles W. N. W. from Lexington, 53 miles E. from Louisville, and 550 miles from Washington. Lat. 38° 14' N., lon. 84° 40' W. It stands on an elevated plain or valley, between the river and the bluff, which rises a short distance behind the town to the height of about 150 feet. The river, which is here near 100 yards wide, flows in a deep channel of limestone rock. The eminences on the N. E. side of the town present a delightful view of the picturesque scenery for which this river is so remarkable. Frankfort is regularly planned, and generally well built. The state house stands on a small eminence, nearly midway between the river and the northern limit of the valley. It is a handsome edifice of Kentucky marble, quarried in the vicinity, with a portico supported by six columns of the Ionic order. The governor's house is a plain building of brick. The other public buildings are the state penitentiary, a court house, 4 churches, 1 academy, and 2 banking houses. Seven newspapers are published in Frankfort. The town is supplied with excellent spring water, which is conveyed into the town through iron pipes. It is the centre of an active trade, which is facilitated by railroads leading to Louisville and Lexington, and by the navigation of the river. The latter has been improved by means of dams and locks, so that steamboats can ascend from its mouth to the junction of its constituent branches. A chain bridge connects the town with the village of South Frankfort, on the opposite bank. Pop. in 1853, about 5000.

FRANKFORT, a thriving post-village of Concord township, Ross county, Ohio, on the North fork of Paint creek, 11 miles N. W. from Chillicothe. It is situated in a rich and populous farming district. Population, 650.

FRANKFORT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Clinton county, Indiana, on a branch of Wildcat river, 42 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis. It is surrounded by fertile and well-improved farms. A plank-road extends from this village to Lafayette and Delphi on the Wabash. It contains (1853) 5 churches, several stores, and 700 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, a post-village of Franklin county, Illinois, 160 miles S. by E. from Springfield, was formerly the county seat. It contains several stores.

FRANKFORT, a township in the N. part of Will county, Illinois.

FRANKFORT, a small post-village of Pike co., Mo., 90 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

FRANKFORT HILL, a post-office of Herkimer county, New York.

FRANKFORT MILLS, a post-office of Waldo county, Maine.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, a post-borough of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, about 25 miles W. from Pittsburg.

FRANKLIN, a county in the W. part of Maine, has an area of 1600 square miles. Dead and Sandy rivers, branches of the Kennebec, have their sources in this county. It has also several smaller streams, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is undulating, with some mountainous districts: Mount Abraham and the Saddleback mountain are comprised within its limits. The soil is generally fertile. Wheat, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 47,860 bushels of wheat; 210,942 of potatoes; 49,717 tons of hay; 540,720 pounds of butter, and 163,609 of wool. The quantities of hay and butter were each the greatest produced in any county of the state except Somerset county. There were 15 grist mills, 25 saw and planing mills, 6 flour mills, 5 starch factories, and 9 tanneries. It contained 36 churches, 1 newspaper office, 6789 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending academies or other schools. Organized in 1830, having been formed out of portions of Oxford and Somerset counties, and named in honor of the philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin. Capital, Farmington. Population, 20,027.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained principally by the Missisquoi and Lamoille rivers, which afford motive-power to numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is uneven, and in the E. part hilly. Marble of good quality is found at Swanton, and iron ore in other parts of the county. The soil is fertile. Potatoes, oats, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 258,757 bushels of potatoes; 145,840 of oats; 78,619 tons of hay; 1,399,445 pounds of butter; 1,196,660 of cheese, and 209,350 of wool. There were 4 woolen factories, 2 foundries, 3 grist mills, 20 saw mills, and 15 tanneries. It contained 47 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 7537 pupils attending public schools, and 279 attending academies or other schools. Lake Champlain, on the western border of this county, is navigable for vessels of 90 tons burthen. It is intersected by the railroad connecting Burlington and Rouse's point. Organized in 1792. Capital, St. Albans. Population, 28,586.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N. W. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut river, and is watered by the

Deerfield and Miller's rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford good water-power. The surface is hilly, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 223,359 bushels of corn; 185,114 of potatoes; 52,766 tons of hay, and 833,266 pounds of butter. There were 4 cotton and 8 woolen factories, 16 grist and 54 saw and planing mills, 3 iron foundries, 21 tanneries, 2 manufactories of cutlery, 4 of edge tools, 12 of brooms, 13 of cabinet-ware, 17 of boots and shoes, and 10 of agricultural implements. It contained 79 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 8428 pupils attending public schools, and 209 attending academies or other schools. The Connecticut river, by means of canals around the different falls and rapids, is navigable for small boats. The railroad connecting Hartford and Bellows Falls traverses the county, which is also intersected by that extending from Lowell to Greenfield. Organized in 1811, having been taken from Hampshire county. Capital, Greenfield. Population, 30,870.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N. E. part of New York, has an area of about 1764 square miles. It is drained by the Saranac, Chateaugay, Salmon, St. Regis, and Racket rivers, which afford valuable water-power. It has several lakes or ponds, among which may be mentioned Saranac and Loon lakes. The surface is uneven, and in the S. W. part mountainous, and well wooded. The soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 71,883 bushels of wheat; 87,100 of corn; 32,348 tons of hay; 582,452 pounds of butter, and 81,101 of wool. There were 12 flour and grist mills, 46 saw mills, 11 potasheries, 1 cotton factory, 2 woolen factories, and 5 tanneries. It contained 20 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 6585 pupils attending public schools, and 173 attending academies or other schools. The southeastern portion of the county abounds in iron ore of excellent quality. The N. part is traversed by the railroad connecting Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point. Organized in 1808, having previously formed part of Clinton county. Capital, Malone. Pop., 25,102.

FRANKLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 740 square miles. It is drained by the Conedogwinet, Antietam, Tuscarora, and Conococheague creeks. The South mountain forms its boundary on the E., Tuscarora or Cove mountain on the N. W. Parnell's Knob, a high and picturesque peak in the N. part of the county, is the S. W. termination of the Kittatinny range. The highest points of Cove mountain are estimated to be about 1500 feet above the valley. The greater part of the county consists of a broad limestone valley, watered with copious and unfailing mountain springs, and having a soil of unsurpassed fertility. Wheat, Indian

corn, rye, oats, and grass are the staples. Pork, beef, butter, and fruit are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 837,062 bushels of wheat, (the greatest quantity produced by any county of the state, except Lancaster;) 539,976 of corn; 398,447 of oats; 33,591 tons of hay, and 67,466 pounds of butter. There were 85 flour and grist mills, 30 saw mills, 2 iron mines, 6 foundries, 5 furnaces, 6 forges, 15 manufactories of cabinet-ware, 7 of agricultural implements, 10 woolen factories, 17 distilleries, and 37 tanneries. It contained 78 churches, 7 newspaper offices, 8579 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies and other schools. Limestone, marble, and slate are abundant; the mines of iron ore are rich and extensively worked. The county is intersected by the railroad extending from Carlisle to Hagerstown, and by a turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Organized in 1784. Capital, Chambersburg. Population, 39,904.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 864 square miles. The Staunton river forms its N. E. boundary, and the Blue Ridge extends along its N. W. border. The surface is hilly or rolling; the soil has a substratum of clay and is very productive. Tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 1,125,404 pounds of tobacco; 431,408 bushels of corn; 76,831 of wheat, and 187,792 of oats. There were 14 flour, grist and saw mills, 2 iron forges, 1 iron furnace, and 15 tobacco factories. It contained 25 churches, and 700 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore is found in several parts of the county. Formed in 1784. Capital, Rocky Mount. Pop., 17,430; of whom 11,704, were free, and 5726, slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N. N. E. part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is intersected by Tar river. The surface presents no great inequalities; the staples are Indian corn, oats, and tobacco. In 1850 this county produced 398,031 bushels of corn; 53,798 of oats, and 300,263 pounds of tobacco. There were 12 corn and flour mills, 10 saw mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 17 churches. The produce of the county is exported by the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, which passes along or near its border. Capital, Lewisburg. Formed in 1779. Population, 11,713, of whom 6206 were free, and 5507, slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N. E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 650 square miles. The Tugaloo river, a branch of Savannah river, forms the N. E. boundary for more than 40 miles. The county is intersected by the main branches of Broad river, called the North fork, and Hudson's fork. The surface is uneven; the soil is mostly fertile, especially near the river. Cotton, wheat, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 2653 bales of cotton; 447,050 bushels of

corn; 104,764 of oats, and 114,331 of sweet potatoes. It contained 30 churches, 1 cotton factory, 4 saw mills, and 1 flour mill. Iron ore is abundant, and a little gold has been found. The streams furnish extensive motive-power. The county is copiously supplied with springs of good water. Capital, Carnesville. Population, 11,513, of whom 9131 were free, and 2382, slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 462 square miles. It is intersected by the Appalachian river, navigable by steamboats. The surface is low, the soil sandy, and mostly uncultivated. It contained in 1850, 3 churches, 1 school, and 1 newspaper office. Capital, Appalachiecola. Population, 1561, of whom 1184 were free, and 377, slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N. W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 1260 square miles. It is intersected by Bear and Cedar creeks, and the Tennessee river forms its entire N. boundary. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile, and extensively cultivated. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 15,045 bales of cotton; 892,891 bushels of corn; and 95,556 of oats. There were 7 tanneries, 5 grist and saw mills, and 1 iron foundry. It contained 33 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 466 pupils attending public schools, and 488 attending academies and other schools. A part of the surface is covered with forests of oak and other trees. Steamboats navigate the Tennessee river along the northern border. The railroad which extends from the head to the foot of the Muscle shoals in that river has its western terminus in this county, and the route of the Memphis and Charleston railroad passes through it. Population, 19,610; of whom 11,413 were free, and 8197, slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S. W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 730 square miles. It is intersected by the Homochitto river. The surface is uneven; the soil is said to be rather poor, excepting the river bottoms. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4347 bales of cotton; 189,195 bushels of corn; 4995 of oats, and 44,039 of sweet potatoes. It contained 14 churches, and 123 pupils attending public schools. The pine is abundant in the county. Capital, Meadville. Population, 5904, of whom 2554 were free, and 3350, slaves.

FRANKLIN, a parish in the N. E. part of Louisiana, contains 739 square miles. It is watered by Bœuf and Macon bayous. The surface is uneven; the soil and climate are adapted to cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 this parish produced 3044 bales of cotton, and 103,795 bushels of corn. It contained 3 churches, and 140 pupils attending public schools. The streams furnish abundant water-power, which is only employed in a

few saw mills. The bayou Bœuf is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Winnsborough. Population, 3251; of whom 1678 were free, and 1573, slaves.

FRANKLIN county, Arkansas, situated towards the N. W. part of the state, contains 770 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas river, which divides it into nearly equal parts. The surface is hilly; the soil of the lowlands is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, and cattle are the chief staples. In 1850 this county produced 213,980 bushels of corn; 23,654 of oats; 801 bales of cotton, and 100,865 pounds of butter. There were 2 tanneries and 1 saw mill. It contained 5 churches, and 180 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Ozark. Population, 8972; of whom 3500 were free, and 472, slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama: area estimated at 780 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Elk river, an affluent of the Tennessee river. The surface is mountainous, particularly in the S. E. part, which is occupied by a branch of the Cumberland mountains. The soil is mostly fertile, producing grain, cotton, and pasture. In 1850 this county produced 788,380 bushels of Indian corn; 139,711 of oats; 637 bales of cotton, and 141,287 pounds of butter. It contained 35 churches, 1 newspaper office, 3340 pupils attending public schools, and 235 pupils attending academies and other schools. Water-power is very abundant on Elk river and its branches. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad passes through a mountain by a tunnel 2200 feet long; and the Winchester and Alabama railroad has its N. terminus in this county. Capital, Winchester. Population, 13,768, of whom 10,145 were free; and 3623, slaves.

FRANKLIN, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 212 square miles. The Kentucky river flows through the middle, and Elkhorn river flows through the E. part into the former stream. The surface is finely diversified, undulating, and hilly. The Kentucky river in this county flows through a chasm between steep cliffs of limestone several hundred feet high. The soil is very productive and much improved. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and hemp are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 549,723 bushels of corn; 25,335 of wheat, and 98,742 of oats. It contained 17 churches, 556 pupils attending public schools, and 215 attending academies or other schools. The rock which underlies the county is the blue or Trenton limestone. Quarries of marble are also worked near the Kentucky river. The river is navigable by steamboats in this county, which is intersected by the Louisville and Lexington railroad. Organized in 1794. Frankfort is the county seat and capital of the state. Population, 12,462, of whom 9097 were free, and 3365, slaves.

FRANKLIN county, Ohio, situated a little S. from the centre of the state, contains 530 square miles. It is drained by the Scioto and Olentangy rivers, and by Walnut and Alum creeks. The surface is level; the soil is fertile, and much of it is well cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the chief productions. In 1850 this county yielded 97,993 bushels of wheat; 2,521,988 of corn; 174,963 of oats, and 19,644 tons of hay. It contained 58 churches, 14 newspaper offices, 14,287 pupils attending public schools, and 95 attending an academy. Four important railways radiate from Columbus towards the chief towns of the state, and several plank-roads have been laid in the county. Franklin is the fourth county of the state in respect to population, and is rapidly improving. Capital, Columbus. Population, 42,910.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S. E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains about 380 square miles. It is drained by the forks of Whitewater river, which unite near the centre of the county. The surface is level in some parts, and hilly in others; the soil contains a large proportion of lime, and is mostly fertile. The productions are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, pork, beef, and various provisions for the Cincinnati market. In 1850 this county produced 1,002,149 bushels of corn; 124,269 of wheat; 100,279 of oats, and 6392 tons of hay. It contained 42 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1670 pupils attending public schools. The county is amply supplied with water-power, and has manufactories of cotton, paper, and flour. It is traversed by the Whitewater canal. Extensive beds of blue or Trenton limestone are found. Organized in 1810. Capital, Brookville. Population, 17,968.

FRANKLIN, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Muddy river, and also drained by Saline creek. It is heavily timbered; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and cotton are cultivated. In 1850 the county produced 268,690 bushels of corn; 3008 of wheat, and 24,883 of oats. It contained 15 churches, 1 newspaper office, 350 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. Capital, Benton. Population, 5681.

FRANKLIN, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 874 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Missouri river, intersected by the Maramec and Rivière au Bœuf, and also drained by Bourbeuse, Berger, St. John's, and Indian creeks. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is mostly fertile, especially on the bluffs of the Missouri, and along the other streams. The timber is good and abundant. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 521,382 bushels of corn; 51,960 of wheat;

72,103 of oats; 1067 tons of hay, and 656,821 pounds of tobacco, of a superior quality. It contained 18 churches, 461 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending academies or other schools. Large quantities of copper, lead, and iron are found on the banks of Maramec river and Bourbeuse creek. Two iron furnaces are kept in constant operation. Mines of copper and lead have been opened in numerous places, and yield good profits. It is plentifully supplied with water-power. The Maramec river has been navigated by small steamboats in the county, and with little improvement it would be navigable to the Virginia mines. The route of the Pacific railway has been surveyed through the county. Capital, Union. Population, 11,021, of whom 9562 were free, and 1459, slaves.

FRANKLIN, a new county towards the N. part of Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the Iowa river, and by Otter and Pipe creeks, tributaries of Red Cedar river. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

FRANKLIN, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine, at the head of Frenchman's bay, 30 miles S. E. of Bangor. Pop., 736.

FRANKLIN, a township in Oxford county, Maine. Population, 188.

FRANKLIN, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the W. side of Merrimack river, on the Northern railroad, 19 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Pop., 1251.

FRANKLIN, a post-township of Franklin county, Vermont, 55 miles N. N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1646.

FRANKLIN, a post-township of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Norfolk co., railroad 27 miles S. W. from Boston. Pop. 1818.

FRANKLIN, a post-township of New London county, Connecticut, 30 miles E. by S. from Hartford. Population, 895.

FRANKLIN, a post-township in the N. W. part of Delaware county, New York. Population, 3087.

FRANKLIN, a post-village in the above township, about 82 miles W. S. W. from Albany, contains 2 or 3 churches and a number of stores. Population, about 750.

FRANKLIN, a township of Franklin county, New York, about 25 miles S. S. E. from Malone. Population, 724.

FRANKLIN, a township of Bergen county, New Jersey, 13 miles N. W. from Hackensack. Population, 1741.

FRANKLIN, a post-village of Essex county, New Jersey, 11 miles N. W. from Newark.

FRANKLIN, a township of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 15 miles S. S. E. from Woodbury. Population, 2984.

FRANKLIN, a township on the S. E. border of Somerset county, New Jersey, contains a part of New Brunswick. Population, 3062.

FRANKLIN, a thriving village of Sussex county, New Jersey, 11 miles E. N. E. from

Newton. It contains a Baptist church, 2 iron forges, 1 blast furnace, and several mills.

FRANKLIN, a towunship in the S. E. part of Warren county, New Jersey. Pop., 1564.

FRANKLIN, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. W. from Gettysburg. Population, 1806.

FRANKLIN, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1327.

FRANKLIN, a township in the W. part of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the Alleghany river. Population, 2410.

FRANKLIN, a township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population, 625.

FRANKLIN, a township of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. W. from Towanda. Population, 767.

FRANKLIN, a township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. W. from Butler. Population, 1119.

FRANKLIN, a township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. S. W. from Erie. Population, 687.

FRANKLIN, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 35 miles S. S. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1432.

FRANKLIN, a township of Greene county, Pennsylvania, contains Waynesburg, the county seat. Total population, 2443.

FRANKLIN, a township in the N. part of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania railroad. Population, 1401.

FRANKLIN, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 642.

FRANKLIN, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1059.

FRANKLIN, a township of Montour county, Pennsylvania, on the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 5 miles above Danville. Pop., 738.

FRANKLIN, a township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. N. E. from Montrose.

FRANKLIN, a thriving post-borough, capita' of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of French creek, immediately above its entrance into the Alleghany river, 212 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg, and 68 miles N. from Pittsburg. It is the southern terminus of a canal extending to Meadville. Small steamboats ply between this town and Pittsburg. Franklin contains a court house, 1 or 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices; and has bridges across the river and creek. Fort Franklin was erected on this site in 1787; the town was laid out in 1795. Population in 1850, 936; in 1853, about 1200.

FRANKLIN, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles E. from Pittsburg, intersected by the Pennsylvania railroad. Population, 2560.

FRANKLIN, a township forming the north-west extremity of York county, Pennsylvania. Population, 815

FRANKLIN, a village of Baltimore county, Maryland, on the South branch of Patapsco river, 34 miles N. of Annapolis.

FRANKLIN, a small village, capital of Pendleton county, Virginia, on the South branch of the Potomac, 20 miles from its source and 165 miles N. W. from Richmond.

FRANKLIN, a post-village of Southampton county, Virginia, on the Blackwater river, and on the Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad, 88 miles S. S. E. from Richmond.

FRANKLIN, a small post-village, capital of Macon county, North Carolina, on the Tennessee river, where it is crossed by the Western turnpike, 325 miles W. by S. from Raleigh. It is situated in a mountainous region.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Heard county, Georgia, on the left bank of the Chattahoochee river, 145 miles W. from Milledgeville. Water-power is abundant in the vicinity. Franklin has a good court house, and a new bridge across the river.

FRANKLIN, a small post-village of Henry county, Alabama, on the Chattahoochee river, about 100 miles S. E. from Montgomery. It contains 5 stores. Pop., about 250.

FRANKLIN, a village in Macon county, Alabama, on the Montgomery and West Point railroad, 45 miles E. N. E. from Montgomery.

FRANKLIN, a post-village of Holmes county, Mississippi, 60 miles N. from Jackson.

FRANKLIN, a thriving post-town and port of entry, capital of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the river Teche, 65 miles by water from the Gulf of Mexico, and 125 miles S. S. W. from Baton Rouge. It is situated in a rich planting district, and has an active trade. Cotton, sugar, and maize are exported by the river, which is navigated by large steamers. The shipping of the port, (Teche district,) June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 2157 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons, enrolled and licensed, of which 1219 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were employed in steamboat navigation. Pop., about 1400.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Robertson county, Texas, about 90 miles in a direct line N. E. from Austin.

FRANKLIN, a post-township in Chicot county, Arkansas. Population, 561.

FRANKLIN, a post-office of Fulton co., Ark.

FRANKLIN, a township in Izard county, Arkansas. Population, 604.

FRANKLIN, a township in Sevier county, Arkansas. Population, 402.

FRANKLIN, a township in Union county, Arkansas. Population, 1394.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Williamson county, Tennessee, on the Harpeth river, 18 miles S. from Nashville, with which it is connected by turnpike. A company has been formed for the construction of a railroad from this place to Nashville. Franklin contains a bank, a cotton factory, an iron foundry, and 2 newspaper offices.

FRANKLIN, a post-village, capital of Simpson county, Kentucky, on Drake's creek, 150 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It contains 2 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Adams county, Ohio. Pop., 1963.

FRANKLIN, a township in the central part of Brown county, Ohio. Population, 1108.

FRANKLIN, a township forming the south-eastern extremity of Clermont county, Ohio, on the Ohio river. Population, 3061.

FRANKLIN, a township forming the south-western extremity of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population, 1164.

FRANKLIN, a township in the southern part of Coshocton county, Ohio, intersected by Muskingum river. Population, 966.

FRANKLIN, a township in Darke county, Ohio. Population, 551.

FRANKLIN, a township in the central part of Franklin county, Ohio. Population, 1851.

FRANKLIN, a township in the western part of Fulton county, Ohio. Population, 720.

FRANKLIN, a township in the western part of Harrison county, Ohio. Population, 1062.

FRANKLIN, a small village in the above township, 14 miles N. W. from Cadiz, the county seat, has about 200 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, a township in the central part of Jackson county, Ohio. Population, 1295.

FRANKLIN, a township in the S. E. part of Licking county, Ohio. Population, 1059.

FRANKLIN, a township in the eastern part of Mercer county, Ohio. Population, 356.

FRANKLIN, a township in the western part of Monroe county, Ohio. Population, 1583.

FRANKLIN, a post-township in the E. part of Morrow county, Ohio. Population, 1456.

FRANKLIN, a township in the western part of Portage county, Ohio. Population, 1749.

FRANKLIN, a township in the northern part of Richland county, Ohio. Population, 1257.

FRANKLIN, a township in the south-eastern part of Ross county, Ohio. Population, 642.

FRANKLIN, a township in Shelby county, Ohio. Population, 788.

FRANKLIN, a post-township near the north-western extremity of Warren county, Ohio. Population, 2544.

FRANKLIN, a post-village in the above township, on the Miami canal, and on the left bank of Miami river, 33 miles in a direct line N. by E. from Cincinnati. It is one of the largest villages in the county, and has a high-school and 3 places of worship. The railroad between Cincinnati and Dayton passes quite near this place. Population, about 1200.

FRANKLIN, a township in the south part of Wayne county, Ohio. Population, 1450.

FRANKLIN, a township in the northern part of Lenawee county, Michigan. Population, 1231.

FRANKLIN, a thriving post-village of Oakland county, Michigan, 21 miles N. W. from Detroit, is pleasantly situated near the

sources of Rouge river. It has a good water-power, and contains several mills and stores.

FRANKLIN, a township in De Kalb county, Indiana. Population, 900.

FRANKLIN, a township of Floyd county, Indiana. Population, 758.

FRANKLIN, a township in Hendricks county, Indiana. Population, 889.

FRANKLIN, a township of Henry county, Indiana. Population, 1102.

FRANKLIN, a post-township in Johnson county, Indiana. Population, 3166.

FRANKLIN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Johnson county, Indiana, is situated in the above township, on Young's creek, and on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, 20 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis, and 66 miles N. W. from Madison. It is the principal station on this railroad between the two cities above named. The railroad was opened from Madison to this point in 1846, since which time the population of Franklin has been tripled, and its business has increased in a much higher ratio. Franklin is the east terminus of a railroad leading to Martinsville, and of a plank-road about 20 miles in length, which extends to a branch of White river at Moorsville. Franklin college at this place is a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Baptists. The village contains a large county seminary, and about 5 church edifices. Population in 1853, about 2000.

FRANKLIN, a township in Kosciusko county, Indiana. Population, 1201.

FRANKLIN, a township in Marion county, Indiana. Population, 1506.

FRANKLIN, a township in Montgomery county, Indiana. Population, 1487.

FRANKLIN, a township in Owen county, Indiana. Population, 1153.

FRANKLIN, a township in Putnam county, Indiana. Population, 1218.

FRANKLIN, a township in Ripley county, Indiana. Population, 1815.

FRANKLIN, a township in Washington county, Indiana. Population, 3032.

FRANKLIN, a township in Wayne county, Indiana. Population, 1362.

FRANKLIN, a township in De Kalb co., Ill., with a village of the same name. Pop., 716.

FRANKLIN, a village of De Witt co., Illinois, on Salt creek, 40 miles N. E. from Springfield.

FRANKLIN, a township in Kendall county, Illinois. Population, 357.

FRANKLIN, a post-village of Morgan county, Illinois, about 12 miles S. E. from Jacksonville.

FRANKLIN, a post-office of Howard co., Mo.

FRANKLIN, a pleasant post-village of Lee county, Iowa, 24 miles N. by W. from Keokuk city. Population, in 1853, about 300.

FRANKLIN, a small village of Iowa co., Wis.

FRANKLIN, a post-township forming the south-western extremity of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. Population, 1176.

FRANKLIN, a post-village in the above township, 12 miles S. W. from Milwaukee. It has (1852) 2 stores, 2 hotels, and about 100 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN CENTRE, a post-office of Lee county, Iowa.

FRANKLIN CITY, a post-village in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 30 miles S. W. from Boston.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, a post-office of Davidson county, Tennessee.

FRANKLIN CORNERS, a post-office of Erie county, Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN CREEK of Ohio rises in Darke county, and falls into the Miami river, in Butler county.

FRANKLINDALE, a manufacturing village of Fishkill township, Dutchess co., New York.

FRANKLINDALE, a post-office of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN DEPÔT, a post-office of Southampton county, Virginia.

FRANKLIN FALLS, a post-office of Franklin county, New York.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, a post-village in Hardiston township, Sussex county, New Jersey, is situated on the Walkill river, about 11 miles in a straight line N. E. from Newton. It has a large blast furnace for making pig-iron, and a cupola furnace for making stoves and plough castings.

FRANKLIN FURNACE, a post-village of Scioto county, Ohio, near the Ohio river, 12 miles E. S. E. from Portsmouth.

FRANKLIN ISLAND, on the eastern side of the entrance to St. George's river, Maine. At the north end is a fixed light, 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 51' N.; lon. 69° 10' W.

FRANKLIN MILLS, a thriving post-village of Franklin township, Portage county, Ohio, on the Cuyahoga river, and on the Mahoning canal, 6 miles W. from Ravenna, the county seat, and 134 miles N. E. from Columbus. The river has a fall of 40 feet at this place, affording abundant water-power, which is partly improved. The village is the seat of flourishing manufactories of wool, glass, and flour. It contains 4 or 5 churches, 1 bank, and about 1600 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS, a post-office of Franklin county, Georgia.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, a post-village of Salem township, Columbiana county, Ohio, 155 miles N. E. from Columbus, contains about 200 inhabitants.

FRANKLINTON, a village of Schoharie county, New York, about 30 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

FRANKLINTON, a post-village of Franklin county, North Carolina, on the railroad from Gaston to Raleigh, 27 miles N. E. from the latter. It has grown up since the construction of the railroad, which is soon to be rebuilt. Population in 1853, about 300.

FRANKLINTON, a small post-village, capital

of Washington parish, Louisiana, on Bogue Chitto, 68 miles N. from New Orleans.

FRANKLINTON, a village of Henry county, Kentucky, 8 miles E. from Newcastle.

FRANKLINTON, a small village of Franklin county, Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto river, opposite Columbus, was the first seat of justice.

FRANKLINTOWN, a post-village of York county, Pennsylvania, about 18 miles S. W. from Harrisburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

FRANKLINVILLE, a post-township of Cattaraugus county, New York, 7 or 8 miles E. from Ellicottville. Population, 1706.

FRANKLINVILLE, a small post-village in the above township, about 45 miles S. S. E. from Buffalo.

FRANKLINVILLE, a village of Essex county, New Jersey, about 10 miles N. W. from New York, contains a church and perhaps 25 dwellings.

FRANKLINVILLE, formerly LITTLE EASE, a small village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 16 miles S. S. E. from Woodbury.

FRANKLINVILLE, a post-office of Montour county, Pennsylvania.

FRANKLINVILLE, a post-office of Carroll county, Maryland.

FRANKLINVILLE, a thriving post-village of Randolph county, North Carolina, on Deep river, 70 miles W. from Raleigh. It has a fine water-power and a cotton factory.

FRANKLINVILLE, a small village of Boone county, Illinois.

FRANKLINVILLE, a small village of McHenry county, Illinois, on the Kishwaukee prairie.

FRANK'S ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, on Frank's Island, at the entrance of the Mississippi river, by the N. E. Pass. It shows a fixed light 78 feet above the level of the gulf. Lat. 29° 8' 30" N., lon 89° 1' 24" W.

FRANKSTOWN, a post-township of Blair county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Frankstown branch of Juniata river, and by the Pennsylvania canal. Population, 1482.

FRANKSTOWN, a post-village in the above township, on the Frankstown branch of the Juniata river, and on the Pennsylvania canal, 3 miles E. from Hollidaysburg.

FRANKSVILLE, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

FRANKTOWN, a post-office of Northampton county, Virginia.

FRAZER, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

FRAZERSBURG, a small post-village of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 61 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

FRAZIER'S BOTTOM, a post-office of Putnam county, Virginia.

FREASBERG, a small village of Salem county, New Jersey, 12 miles S. E. from Salem.

FREASE'S STORE, a post-office of Stark county, Ohio.

FREDERICA, a thriving post-village of Kent county, Delaware, on Motherkill creek, 13 miles S. from Dover. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and about 10 stores.

FREDERICA, a small post-village of Glynn county, Georgia, is situated on St. Simon's sound, about 70 miles S. S. W. from Savannah.

FREDERICK, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 770 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Potomac river, which separates it from Virginia, intersected by Monocacy river, and also drained by Catoctin, Pipe, Linganore, and Bennett's creeks. The South mountain, a continuation of the Blue Ridge of Virginia, forms its western boundary, and the surface is generally undulating. The soil in different parts is formed of decomposed limestone and slate, and is highly productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. According to the census of 1850, this county produced more hay and more butter than any other in the state, and more wheat than any excepting Washington. There were raised 731,864 bushels of wheat; 782,603 of corn; 180,922 of oats; 23,838 tons of hay, and 723,064 pounds of butter. There were 9 woollen factories, 1 iron foundry, 1 iron furnace, 72 flouring mills, 43 tanneries, 12 cooper shops, 6 manufactories of cabinet-ware, 2 of agricultural implements, and 5 brick-yards. It contained 79 churches, 7 newspaper offices: 5182 pupils attending public schools, and 740 attending academies or other schools. The limestone which underlies the surface is of superior quality: a quarry of fine white marble has been opened in the county, which also contains valuable mines of copper, iron, and manganese. The streams furnish abundant water-power. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and has the Chesapeake and Ohio canal on its south-western border. Capital, Frederick. Population, 40,987, of whom 37,074 were free, and 3913, slaves.

FREDERICK, a county in the N. N. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 378 square miles. The Opequan, Sleepy, and Black creeks, affluents of the Potomac, rise within it and flow north-eastward. The surface is beautifully diversified with mountain scenery: the principal elevation is the North mountain, extending along the western border. The county occupies part of the Great Valley of Virginia, and is one of the most wealthy and highly cultivated in the state. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 311,060 bushels of wheat; 199,242 of corn; 50,701 of oats; 6433 tons of hay, and 193,394 pounds of butter. There were 35 flour mills, 38 saw mills, 7 woollen factories, 4 tobacco factories, 7 tanneries, 1 iron furnace, and 1 iron foundry. It contained 31 churches, 360 pupils attending public schools, and 305 attending academies and other schools. Blue limestone underlies a large portion of the county. The streams furnish abundant motive-power for mills and factories. A railroad

extends from Harper's ferry to Winchester, the capital of the county. Turnpike-roads radiate in several directions from the latter town. Formed in 1738. Population, 15,975, of whom 13,681 were free, and 2294, slaves.

FREDERICK, a post-township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. N. W. from Norristown, drained by Perkiomen creek. Population, 1431.

FREDERICK, a small village of Barren county, Kentucky, 17 miles N. E. from Glasgow.

FREDERICK, a township in Knox county, Ohio. Population, 712.

FREDERICK, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, about 60 miles S. E. from Cleveland.

FREDERICK, a township in Schuyler county, Illinois. Population, 309.

FREDERICK CITY, capital of Frederick county, Maryland, is situated 2 miles W. from the Monocacy river, 44 miles N. W. from Washington, and 60 W. from Baltimore. A branch railroad, 3 miles long, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It is considered as the second city of the state in wealth and commercial importance, and is the third in population. The houses are generally built of brick or stone; the streets are wide and straight, crossing each other at right angles. The town contains a handsome court house, about 14 churches, 3 or 4 banks, several seminaries, and 5 or 6 newspaper offices. The religious denominations are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, German Lutherans, German Calvinists, and Roman Catholics. It has also manufactories of iron, wool, paper, flour, ropes, and earthenware. Pop., in 1850, 6028.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-office of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania.

FREDERICKSBURG, the chief town of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, on the right bank of the Rappahannock river, at the head of tide-water, 65 miles N. from Richmond. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and has advantages for commerce and manufactures. The railroad from Washington to Richmond passes through the town, and a canal has been constructed from this place to a point on the river 40 miles above, by which large quantities of wheat, flour, and tobacco are received for exportation. The river affords extensive water-power, which, however, is not much used. Large quantities of fine granite and freestone are found in the vicinity. It contains 5 churches, 1 orphan asylum, 2 seminaries, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. Population in 1840, 3974; in 1850, 4062.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-village, capital of Gillespie county, Texas, 65 miles in a straight line W. by S. from Austin.

FREDERICKSBURG, Gallatin county, Kentucky. See WARSAW.

FREDERICKSBURG, a thriving post-village in Salt Creek township, Wayne county, Ohio, 9 miles S. E. from Wooster. Population, 573.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-village of Washington county, Indiana, on the Blue river, about 15 miles S. S. W. from Salem.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-office of Osage county, Missouri.

FREDERICKSHALL, a post-office of Louisa county, Virginia.

FREDERICKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Schuyler county, Illinois, on the Illinois river, 80 miles below Peoria. It is the principal shipping point for the produce of the county.

FREDERICKTOWN, a small village of Washington county, Kentucky, on the Beech fork of Salt river, 8 miles N. W. from Springfield.

FREDERICKTOWN, a small village of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 168 miles N. E. from Columbus.

FREDERICKTOWN, a flourishing and well-built post-village of Knox county, Ohio, on Vernon river, and on the railroad from Sandusky to Newark, about 50 miles N. E. from Columbus. It was laid out in 1807. The river furnishes water-power, which is employed in saw, flour, and carding mills. Population in 1850, 712; in 1853, about 1000.

FREDERICKTOWN, a post-office of Marion county, Illinois.

FREDERICKTOWN, a post-village, capital of Madison county, Missouri, 158 miles S. E. from Jefferson City. It has a brick court house, 1 or 2 churches, and several hundred inhabitants. Copper and lead mines are found in the vicinity.

FREDON, a post-office of Sussex co., N. J.

FREDONIA, a post-village in Pomfret township, Chautauque county, New York, about 40 miles S. W. from Buffalo. It contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, several mills, and springs of carburetted hydrogen gas, used for the purpose of lighting the houses.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., 175 miles E. by S. from Tuscaloosa.

FREDONIA, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas

FREDONIA, a post-office of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Caldwell county, Kentucky, 12 miles W. from Princeton.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Lickens county, Ohio, 10 miles N. W. from Newark.

FREDONIA, a small village of Noble co., O.

FREDONIA, a township in the central part of Calhoun county, Michigan. Pop., 623.

FREDONIA, a small post-village of Washtenaw county, Michigan.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Crawford county, Indiana.

FREDONIA, a post-village of Williamson county, Illinois, on Muddy river, about 15 miles N. W. from Marion.

FREDONIA, a village of Louisa co., Iowa, at the junction of Iowa and Cedar rivers.

FREDONIA, a post-township in the N. E. part of Washington co., Wis. Pop., 671.

FREBOURN, a township in Dunklin county, Missouri.

FREE BRIDGE, a post-village of Gordon

county, Georgia, on the Oostenaula river, 170 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

FREEBURG, a post-village of Union co., Pa., about 50 miles N. from Harrisburg.

FREEDENSBURG, a post-office of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania.

FREEDOM, a post-township of Waldo county, Maine, 28 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 948.

FREEDOM, a post-township of Carroll county, New Hampshire, 45 miles N. N. E. from Concord.

FREEDOM, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Cattaraugus county, New York. Population, 1652.

FREEDOM, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles S. W. from Gettysburg. Population, 473.

FREEDOM, a post-village of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 23 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. It has a manufactory of steam engines, and a boat-yard for building steamboats.

FREEDOM, a post-office of Carroll co., Md.

FREEDOM, a township in Henry county, Ohio. Population, 83.

FREEDOM, a post-township in the N. part of Portage county, Ohio. Population, 996.

FREEDOM, a small village of Stark county, Ohio, near the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 136 miles N. E. from Columbus.

FREEDOM, a township in the S. E. part of Washtenaw county, Michigan. Pop., 1215.

FREEDOM, a post-village of Owen county, Indiana, on White river, 64 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

FREEDOM, a township in Carroll county, Illinois. Population, 332.

FREEDOM, a post-township in La Salle county, Illinois. Population, 908.

FREEDOM, a post-township in Lafayette county, Missouri, with a village of the same name. Population, 1445.

FREEDOM, a post-office of Outagamie county, Wisconsin.

FREEDOM PLAINS, a small post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y., 79 miles S. from Albany.

FREEHOLD, a small post-village of Greene county, New York, on Catskill creek, about 26 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

FREEHOLD, a post-township of Monmouth county, New Jersey, containing the county seat. Population, 2633.

FREEHOLD, a post-village in the above township, and capital of Monmouth county, is situated on a plain 30 miles E. from Trenton. It contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, 3 newspaper offices, and a bank. The important battle of Monmouth Court House was fought here, June 28, 1778. A branch railroad connects the village with the Camden and Amboy railroad. Population, about 500.

FREEHOLD, a post-township of Warren co., Pa., on the N. boundary of the state, 15 miles N. W. from Warren. Population, 1162.

FREEL, a post-office of Polk county, Iowa.

FREELAND, a post-office of Baltimore county, Maryland.

FREELAND'S, a post-office of Muskingum county, Ohio.

FREEMAN, a post-township of Franklin county, Maine, 45 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 762.

FREEMANSBURG, a pretty and thriving post-village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Lehigh river, 10 miles from its mouth.

FREEMAN'S LANDING, a post-office of Hancock county, Virginia.

FREEMANSVILLE, a post-office of Cherokee county, Georgia.

FREEMANTON, a post-village of Effingham county, Illinois, on the National road, 5 miles W. from Ewington, is situated on a fertile prairie. Laid out about 1840.

FREEO, a post-office of Washita co., Ark.

FREETPORT, a post-township of Cumberland county, Maine, 35 miles S. by W. from Augusta. Population, 2629.

FREETPORT, a flourishing post-borough of South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania canal, and on the right bank of the Alleghany river, 30 miles above Pittsburg. It contains several woollen factories and mills. Pop., 1073.

FREETPORT, a small village of Blair co., Pa.

FREETPORT, a village of Greene county, Pennsylvania, near the S. W. corner of the state, 5 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

FREETPORT, a post-office of Wood co., Va.

FREETPORT, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Harrison county, Ohio. Population, 1127.

FREETPORT, a thriving post-village in the above township, 100 miles E. by N. from Columbus. Population, 350.

FREETPORT, a post-village of Shelby county, Indiana, on Blue river, 9 miles N. by E. from Shelbyville.

FREETPORT, a thriving post-village, capital of Stephenson county, Illinois, on the Pekatonica river, near the mouth of Yellow creek, on the Chicago and Galena railroad, 200 miles N. from Springfield. The Northern Branch of the Central railroad passes through it. It is bordered on different sides by prairies and groves. It has several churches and 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1850, 1436; in 1853, about 2000.

FREESHADE, a post-office of Middlesex county, Virginia.

FREESTONE, a new county in the N. E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 840 square miles. The Trinity river, navigable by steamboats, forms its N. E. boundary, and it is drained by Richland and Buffalo creeks. This county is not named in the census of 1850. Capital, Fairfield.

FREETOWN, a post-township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, 40 miles S. from Boston. Population, 1615.

FREETOWN, a post-township of Cortland county, New York, 11 miles S. E. from Cortlandville. Population, 1035.

FREETOWN, a post-village of Jackson county, Indiana, 64 miles S. from Indianapolis.

FREETOWN CORNERS, a post-office of Cortland county, New York.

FREE UNION, a post-office of Albemarle county, Virginia.

FRELSBURG, a post-office of Colorado county, Texas, about 80 miles E. by S. of Austin.

FREMONT, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 500 square miles. The Missouri river forms its entire boundary on the W., the Nishnabotona river and Keg creek flow through the county towards the S. W. The surface is diversified; the soil is said to be good. The county contains a large portion of prairie. Indian corn, wheat, and butter are the staples. In 1850, Fremont county produced 47,240 bushels of Indian corn; 10,589 of wheat; 2489 pounds of wool, and 12,848 of butter. Named in honor of Colonel J. C. Fremont, chief of the exploring expedition to the Rocky mountains, to Oregon and California. Capital, Austin. Pop. 1244.

FREMONT, a township in Hancock county, Maine. Population, 1425.

FREMONT, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

FREMONT, a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss.

FREMONT, a post-office of Obion county, Tennessee.

FREMONT, a post-township in the N. part of Sandusky county, Ohio.

FREMONT, formerly LOWER SANDUSKY, capital of Sandusky county, Ohio, on the left or W. bank of the Sandusky river, 24 miles W. S. W. from Sandusky City, and 105 miles W. by S. from Columbus. It is at the head of navigation, and has considerable business. The Cleveland and Toledo railroad passes through the place, and steamboats run frequently from this town to the ports on Lake Erie. It has a bridge across the river, and contains a court house, 5 or 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1 iron foundry, and 1 woolen factory. This place is on the site of Fort Stephenson or Sandusky, gallantly defended by Colonel Croghan, August 2d, 1813, against the British and Indian forces. Pop., 1725.

FREMONT, a post-village in the S. part of Shiawassee county, Michigan.

FREMONT, a post-township in Steuben county, Indiana. Population, 539.

FREMONT, a township in Lake county, Illinois. Population, 776.

FREMONT, a township in Buchanan county, Missouri. Population, 882.

FREMONT, a small post-village, capital of Cedar co., Mo., near Sac river, 110 miles in a direct line W. S. W. from Jefferson City.

FREMONT, a thriving post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 70 miles S. W. of Iowa City.

FREMONT, a post-office of Brown co., Wis.

FREMONT, a village of Waupacea co., Wis., on Wolf river, 11 miles S. W. from Mukwa, has 2 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

FREMONT, a post-village, capital of Yolo co., Cal., on the Sacramento river, 70 miles N. N. E. of Benicia. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

FREMONT BASIN, or **GREAT BASIN**, a remarkable tract or region situated in the W. part of Utah Territory, between the Sierra Nevada and Wahsatch mountains. It is above 500 miles in extent from E. to W., and 350 from N. to S., and is bounded on every side with high hills or mountains. Only a part of it has been thoroughly explored; it is, however, known to contain a number of lakes and rivers, none of whose waters ever reach the ocean, being probably taken up by evaporation, or lost in the sand of the more arid districts. As far as known the lakes are all salt, except Utah Lake.

FREMONT CENTRE, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

FRENCH, a township in Adams county, Indiana. Population, 344.

FRENCH BROAD, a post-office of Buncombe co., N Carolina, 265 miles W. from Raleigh.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER, of North Carolina and Tennessee, rises near the base of the Blue Ridge, in Henderson county of the former state, and flows nearly north-westward into Tennessee. After passing the mouth of the Nolichucky, it turns towards the S. W. and enters Holston river, 4 miles above Knoxville. The whole length is estimated at 200 miles. It is navigable by steamboats to Dandridge. The scenery along the banks of this river is very fine, especially at the Warm Springs, in Buncombe county, North Carolina.

FRENCH CAMP, a post-office of Choctaw county, Mississippi.

FRENCH CAMP, California. See **CASTORIO**.

FRENCH CREEK, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill at Phenixville. It affords extensive water-power.

FRENCH CREEK, in the N. W. part of Pennsylvania, called by the Indians Venango creek, is formed by two branches which unite in Erie county. It flows south-westward to Meadville, where it takes a S. E. course, and enters the Alleghany river at Franklin, Venango county. The whole length is estimated at 150 miles. A canal extends along this creek from its mouth to Meadville.

FRENCH CREEK, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Chautauque county, New York. Population, 725.

FRENCH CREEK, a post-township, forming the N. E. extremity of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on French creek. Population, 691.

FRENCH CREEK, a small post-village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

FRENCH CREEK, a township of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of French creek. Population, 962.

FRENCH CREEK, a small village of Venango county, Pennsylvania.

FRENCH CREEK, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia, 276 miles N. W. from Richmond.

FRENCH CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Ill.

FRENCH CREEK CHURCH, a post-office of Bladen county, North Carolina.

FRENCH GROVE, a post-village of Bureau county, Illinois, 50 miles N. of Peoria.

FRENCH ISLAND, a post-office of Spencer county, Indiana.

FRENCH LICK, a post-township in Orange county, Indiana. Population, 1243.

FRENCH MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Warren county, New York.

FRENCH'S CORNER, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

FRENCH'S MILLS, a post-office of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

FRENCH POND, a post-office of Suffolk county, New York.

FRENCHTOWN, a post-village of Alexandria township, in Huntingdon county, New Jersey, is situated on the Delaware river, 16 miles above Lambertville. It has 3 churches, 2 hotels, 5 stores, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill. The Belvidere and Delaware railroad passes through it. Population, in 1853, about 800.

FRENCHTOWN, a post-village of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the N. branch of the Susquehanna river, about 134 miles N. from Harrisburg.

FRENCHTOWN, a landing-place and railroad station of Cecil county, Maryland, on Elk river, 1 mile S. from Elkton, and 64 miles E. N. E. from Baltimore. The railroad to Newcastle and Philadelphia connects here with the Baltimore steamboats.

FRENCHTOWN, a post-village in Lewis co., Va., 200 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

FRENCHTOWN, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Monroe county, Michigan, bordering on Lake Erie. Population, 1242.

FRENCH VILLAGE, a small post-village of St. Clair county, Illinois, 7 or 8 miles E. S. E. from St. Louis, Missouri.

FRENCH VILLAGE, a village of St. Francis co., Missouri, 50 miles S. W. from St. Louis.

FRENCHVILLE, a post-village of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 14 miles E. N. E. from Clearfield.

FRESH POND, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

FREWSVILLE, a post-village of Chautauque county, New York, about 24 miles E. S. E. from Maysville.

FREYSBUSH, a post-office of Montgomery county, New York.

FRIAR'S POINT, a post-village of Coahoma county, Mississippi.

FRICK'S GAP, a post-village of Walker county, Georgia.

FRIEDENSBURG, a village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 10 miles S. S. W. from Pottsville.

FRIEDENSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

FRIENDFIELD, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

FRIENDS, a post-office of Chautauque county, New York.

FRIENDS' GROVE, a small post-village of Charlotte county, Virginia, 104 miles S. W. from Richmond.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, 35 miles S. E. of Augusta. Pop., 691.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 383 miles from New York city. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade. Population, 1765.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-village in the above township, contains two or three churches, one of the most flourishing academies in Western New York, and a bank. Pop. about 600.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-village of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, 25 miles S. by W. from Annapolis.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-village of Guilford co., N. Carolina, 95 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Sumter county, Georgia, 44 miles S. E. of Columbus.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Franklin county, Mississippi.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Harrison county, Texas.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Saline co., Ark.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Dyer co., Tenn.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of McDonough county, Illinois.

FRIENDSHIP, a post-office of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

FRIENDSVILLE, a post-village of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 140 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

FRIENDSVILLE, a post-village of Alleghany co., Md., about 40 miles W. from Cumberland.

FRIENDSVILLE, a small village of Blount county, Tennessee, on a small affluent of Holston river, 2 miles from the latter.

FRIENDSVILLE, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., 8 miles N. by W. from Mount Carmel.

FRIEBIE'S MILLS, a post-office of Warwick county, Indiana.

FROG LEVEL, a small village of Newberry district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia railroad, 40 miles from Columbia. The name of the post-office is changed to Prosperity.

FROGTOWN, a district in Lumpkin county, Georgia. Population, 575.

FROHNA, a little village in the S. E. part of Perry county, Missouri, about 5 miles from the Mississippi river.

FRONTIER, a post-office of Clinton co., N. Y.

FRONTON, fronton, a village of Cameron co., Texas, on Point Isabel and on Laguna del Madre, a few miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and about 30 miles E. N. E. of Brownsville.

FRONT ROYAL, a flourishing post-village, capital of Warren county, Virginia, 140 miles N. N. W. from Richmond, and 1 mile E. from

Shenandoah river. It is pleasantly situated in a valley between the river and the Blue Ridge. The railroad from Alexandria to Strasburg passes through this village, and a plank-road 20 miles long connects it with Winchester. The water-power of the river has been improved by the erection of numerous flouring mills. Population, about 500.

FROSTBURG, a post-village of Alleghany county, Maryland, on the Cumberland road, 10 miles W. from Cumberland. A large quantity of stone coal is procured in the vicinity.

FROZEN CREEK, a post-office of Breathitt county, Kentucky.

FRUIT HILL, a post-office of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.

FRUIT HILL, a post-office of Edgefield county, South Carolina.

FRUIT HILL, a post-office of Christian county, Kentucky, 190 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

FRUIT HILL, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind.

FRYBURG, a village of Lehigh county, Pa., about 10 miles S. S. E. from Allentown.

FRYBURG, a small post-village of Anglaize county, Ohio.

FRYEBURG, a post-village of Oxford county, Maine, on the left bank of Saco river, 58 miles W. S. W. from Augusta. It is built principally on one broad street, finely shaded, and contains a church, a hotel, and a flouring academy. A south-eastern branch of the White mountain range terminates at this village, rendering the scenery highly picturesque. Daniel Webster was for some time a teacher in the academy at this place. Population of the township, 1523.

FRYER'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Pike county, Alabama.

FRYER'S PONDS, a post-office of Burke county, Georgia.

FRYVILLE, a post-office of Clarke co., Ky.

FULDAH, a small post-village of Spencer county, Indiana, 10 miles from the Ohio river.

FULLER'S POINT, a post-village of Cole county, Illinois, 70 miles E. by S. from Springfield.

FULLERSVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence county, New York, 28 miles S. S. W. from Canton. It has several churches and manufactories of iron.

FULWOOD'S STORE, a post-office of Union county, North Carolina.

FULTON, a county in the E. N. E. part of New York, has an area of about 530 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by East Canada creek, and is drained principally by it and Sacandaga river, with their tributaries, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is hilly and uneven, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is generally fertile. Corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 130,361 bushels of Indian corn; 285,202 of oats; 160,974 of potatoes; 32,146 tons of hay, and 710,648 pounds of butter. There were 16 flour and grist mills, 78 saw mills,

75 glove factories, 6 paper mills, and 17 tanneries. It contained 27 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 5814 pupils attending public schools, and 194 attending academies or other schools. The railroad connecting Albany with Utica passes through the S. W. corner of this county. Organized in 1838, having previously formed part of Montgomery county, and named in honor of Robert Fulton, who first successfully applied steam to the propulsion of boats in America. Capital, Johnstown. Population, 20,171.

FULTON, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is traversed by Conoloway and Licking creeks, affluents of the Potomac. The surface is mountainous. Cove mountain forms the E. boundary, and Sideling hill traverses the W. part. The valleys have some fertile land, and the highlands are covered with timber. Grain, grass, lumber, and bark for tanning are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 83,758 bushels of wheat; 50,835 of Indian corn; 4752 tons of hay, and 100,260 pounds of butter. There were 18 flour and grist mills, 5 saw mills, 3 wool-carding mills, and 10 tanneries. It contained 20 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1570 pupils attending public schools. A large part of the county is unsettled. It is intersected by a turnpike from Chambersburg to Bedford. It was formed a few years ago out of the E. part of Bedford county. Capital, McConnellsburg. Population, 7567.

FULTON county, Arkansas, situated in the N. part of the state, bordering on Missouri, contains 860 square miles. It is drained by White river, and the Big North fork of that river. The surface is hilly or undulating, and the soil mostly fertile, especially along the streams, producing good pasture and grain. In 1850 this county yielded 111,523 bushels of Indian corn; 3128 of wheat; 7708 of oats, and 21,854 pounds of butter. Capital, Salem. Population, 1819, of whom 1769 were free, and 50, slaves.

FULTON, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on the Mississippi river, and on the State of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 200 square miles. The surface is diversified; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, and tobacco are the staples. Cattle, horses, and swine are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 236,315 bushels of corn; 25,494 of oats, and 222,482 pounds of tobacco. It contained 7 churches, 1 newspaper office, 125 pupils attending public schools, and 153 attending academies or other schools. Formed in 1845, out of part of Hickman county. Capital, Hickman. Population, 4446, of whom 3503 were free, and 943, slaves.

FULTON, a county in the N. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Michigan, contains 337 square miles. It is drained by Tiffin's river, an affluent of the Maumee. The surface is nearly

level, and the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 136,310 bushels of corn; 81,847 of wheat; 53,735 of oats; 10,490 tons of hay, and 153,404 pounds of butter. It contained 5 churches. It was formed a few years ago by a division of Lucas county. Capital, Dover. Population, 7781.

FULTON county, situated in the N. part of Indiana, contains 366 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe river. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by forests, prairies, and oak openings. The soil is mostly productive. The staples are wheat, corn, and oats. In 1850 this county produced 221,761 bushels of corn; 70,757 of wheat; 32,843 of oats, and 4637 tons of hay. It contained 11 churches, and 1200 pupils attending public schools. It abounds in iron ore, and is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1836. Capital, Rochester. Population, 5982.

FULTON, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 870 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Illinois river, intersected by the Spoon river, which divides it into nearly equal parts, and also drained by Otter, Putnam's, and Copperas creeks. The surface is undulating, and diversified by beautiful prairies and forests, which in a state of nature were of nearly equal extent. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and is well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, wool, butter, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,430,717 bushels of corn; 274,479 of wheat; 178,734 of oats; 83,791 pounds of wool, and 302,029 of butter. It contained 28 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 3555 pupils attending public schools. Rich mines of stone coal have been opened in the county. The Spoon river furnishes motive-power for numerous mills. The banks of the rivers and creeks are well timbered. The Illinois river affords great facilities for exporting produce; and the Peoria and Oquawka railroad passes along or near the northern border of the county. Capital, Lewistown. Population, 22,508.

FULTON, a post-township of Oswego county, New York, on Oswego river, 24 miles N. W. from Syracuse. Population, 2344.

FULTON, a post-village of Oswego county, New York, on the right (E.) bank of the Oswego river, 24 miles N. W. from Syracuse. The Oswego and Syracuse railroad passes along the other bank of the river. It has churches of 4 or 5 denominations, a bank, and numerous mills. Population in 1853, estimated at 2000.

FULTON, a township in the central part of Schoharie county, New York. Pop., 2566.

FULTON, a small village of Lancaster co., Pa.

FULTON, a post-office of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

FULTON, a post-village in Davie county,

North Carolina, on Yadkin river, 110 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

FULTON, a post-village in Sumter district, South Carolina, 40 miles S. E. from Columbia.

FULTON, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia.

FULTON, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala.

FULTON, a post-village, capital of Itawamba county, Mississippi, on the Tombigbee river, at the head of navigation, 210 miles N. N. E. from Jackson. Small steamboats ascend to this place in high water. Pop., from 300 to 400.

FULTON, a post-village of Hempstead county, Arkansas, on Red river, 140 miles S. W. from Little Rock. A plank-road has been commenced between this place and Camden.

FULTON, a post-village of Lauderdale county, Tennessee, on a bluff of the Mississippi river, about 35 miles N. from Memphis.

FULTON, a township in the E. part of Fulton county, Ohio. Population, 625.

FULTON, a post-township in Hamilton county, Ohio. Population, 3222.

FULTON, a post-village of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, immediately above Cincinnati, of which it is a suburb. Steamboat building constitutes the chief business of the place. High hills rise behind Fulton, not more than a few hundred yards from the river, and contain valuable quarries of limestone, suitable for building. Fulton contains 4 churches, 10 boat-yards, a dry dock, a rolling mill, a foundry, and several steam mills. Population, about 3000.

FULTON, a post-township in the N. part of Rock county, Ohio. Population, 828.

FULTON, Stark county, Ohio. See CANAL, FULTON.

FULTON, a post-village in Barry county, Michigan, 130 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

FULTON, a township in Fountain county, Indiana. Population, 1009.

FULTON, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

FULTON, a village of Fulton county, Illinois, on Spoon river.

FULTON, or FULTON CITY, a post-village of Whitesides county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 130 miles in a direct line W. from Chicago. It has an active trade.

FULTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Callaway county, Missouri, 20 miles N. E. from Jefferson City, and 12 miles from the Missouri river. It is the seat of the state lunatic asylum, and the asylum for the deaf and dumb. The former, which was established in 1848, is a beautiful edifice 210 feet long and 5 stories high, containing 112 apartments. The people of the county gave \$12,000 and 460 acres of land, to secure the location of this institution. The village contains several churches, academies, and 1 newspaper office. There are large manufactories of earthen-ware in the place.

FULTON, a post-office of Jackson co. Iowa.

FULTON, a small post-village of Rock county, Wisconsin, near Rock river, about 34 miles S. E. from Madison.

FULTON CENTRE, a post-office of Fulton county, Illinois.

FULTONHAM, a post-village in Fulton township, Schoharie county, New York, on Schoharie river, about 35 miles W. by S. of Albany.

FULTONHAM, or **UNIONTOWN**, a post-village of Muskingum county, Ohio, 57 miles E. from Columbus. Population, 340.

FULTON HOUSE, a small village of Lancaster county, Philadelphia.

FULTON LAKES, in Hamilton and Herkimer counties, New York, consists of 6 or 8 small lakes connected with Moose river by short outlets.

FULTONVILLE, a post-village of Glen township, Montgomery county, New York, on the Erie canal and Mohawk river, 44 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It has a bridge across the river, and 1 or 2 churches.

FUNDAY BAY OR, is situated between Maine and New Brunswick on the N. W., and Nova Scotia on the S. E. Length, 180 miles, greatest breadth above 50 miles. It is remarkable for the height to which its tide rises, which sometimes reaches 70 feet.

FUNKSTOWN, a village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. E. from Chambersburg. Population in 1853, about 400.

FUNKSTOWN, a post-village of Washington county, Maryland, on Antietam creek, 98 miles N. W. from Annapolis. It is one of the principal villages in the county. Pop., 793.

FUNNY LOUIS, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

FUNSTONVILLE, called also **LAIRDSVILLE**, a post-village of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on Little Muncy creek, 98 miles N. from Harrisburg, has 1 church, 2 stores, several mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

FURNACE, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

FURNACE, a small village of Mercer co., Pa.

FURNACE, a post-office of Erie co., Ohio.

FURNACE CREEK, an affluent of Clarion river, in Elk county, Pennsylvania.

FURNACE HOLLOW, a thriving village in Stafford township, Tolland county, Connecticut, about 25 miles N. E. of Hartford.

FURNACE VILLAGE, a village in Salisbury township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, 50 miles W. N. W. from Hartford.

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GADDEYSVILLE, a post-office of Robeson co., N. C., 120 miles S. by W. from Raleigh.

GADDISTOWN, a post-office of Union county, Georgia.

GADFLY, a post-office of Barry co., Mo.

GADSDEN, a county in the W. central part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, and on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1260 square miles. The Appalachian river forms its boundary on the W. and the Ocklokonee river on the E. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, sweet

potatoes, sugar, and cotton are the staples. By the census of 1850, this county produced more tobacco, molasses, and sweet potatoes, than any other county in the state, and more corn than any other excepting Leon. In that year the products were 776,177 pounds of tobacco; 292,850 bushels of corn; 143,000 of sweet potatoes, and 5609 bales of cotton. It contained 20 churches; 300 pupils attending public schools, and 170 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Quincy. Population, 8783, of whom 3904 were free, and 4879, slaves.

GADSDEN, a post-office of Richland co., S. C.

GADSDEN, a thriving post-village of Cherokee county, Alabama, on the Coosa river, about 130 miles N. from Montgomery. The cotton raised in the vicinity is exported at this place by steamboats. A railroad has been commenced between Gadsden and Selma, on the Alabama river. It contains 4 large warehouses.

GAGE'S LAKE, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

GAGE'S POINT, a post-office of St. Francis county, Arkansas.

GAHANNA, a post-office of Franklin co. Ohio.

GAILEY'S MILL, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia, 105 miles N. from Milledgeville.

GAINER'S STORE, a post-office of Pike county, Alabama.

GAINES, a post-township of Orleans county, New York, 6 or 7 miles S. from Lake Ontario. Population, 2722.

GAINES, a post-village in the above township, about 33 miles W. N. W. from Rochester. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and perhaps 100 dwellings.

GAINES, a post-township on the W. border of Tioga co., Pa. Population, 510.

GAINES, a post-township in the S. W. part of Genesee co., Mich. Population, 286.

GAINES, a township in the S. part of Kent county, Michigan.

GAINESBOROUGH, Va. See **GAINSBOROUGH**.

GAINESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Jackson county, Tennessee, on Cumberland river, 73 miles E. N. E. from Nashville.

GAINES CROSS ROADS, a small post-village of Rappahannock county, Virginia, about 120 miles N. N. W. from Richmond.

GAINES'S LANDING, a small village of Chicot county, Arkansas.

GAINESTOWN, a post-village of Clarke county, Alabama, on the Alabama river. Here is a steamboat landing.

GAINESVILLE, a post-township of Wyoming county, New York, traversed by the Buffalo and New York railroad. Population, 1760.

GAINESVILLE, a post-village in the above township, 45 miles E. S. E. from Buffalo, contains 1 or 2 churches, and several mills.

GAINESVILLE, a post-office of Prince William county, Virginia.

GAINESVILLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Hall county, Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river, 110 miles N. from Milledge-

ville, has a pleasant situation and a delightful climate, which render it a fashionable place of resort in summer.

GAINESVILLE, a post-village in Sumter county, Alabama, on the right bank of the Tombigbee river, at the mouth of the Noxubee river, 64 miles W. S. W. from Tuscaloosa. It is a place of active business, and the principal shipping point of the county. It contains several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Population, about 1500.

GAINESVILLE, a post-village of Hancock county, Mississippi. It has 1 newspaper office, and about 800 inhabitants.

GAINESVILLE, a post-office of Cook co., Tex.

GAINESVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Green county, Arkansas, about 7 miles W. from St. Francis river, and 165 miles N. E. from Little Rock.

GAINSBOROUGH, a post-village of Frederick county, Virginia, 150 miles N. N. W. from Richmond, contains 2 churches, and about 30 houses.

GAINSBOROUGH, of Roanoke co., Virginia. See **BIG LICK**.

GALATEA, a post-office of Harrison co., Tex.

GALEN, a township of Wayne county, New York, 5 miles E. from Lyons, intersected by the Erie canal. Population, 4609.

GALENA, a small post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, 20 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

GALENA, a village of Scioto county, Ohio, 20 miles from the Ohio river, at Portsmouth, contains about 200 inhabitants.

GALENA, a post-office of Floyd co., Ind.

GALENA, a flourishing city and capital of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on Fevre river, 6 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi river, 450 miles above St. Louis, 180 miles W. N. W. from Chicago, and 250 N. by W. from Springfield. "The river on whose rocky shelf this town is built is more properly an arm of the Mississippi river, setting up between lofty bluffs, around whose base it winds with picturesque effect. The streets rise one above another, and communicate with each other by flights of steps, so that the houses on the higher streets are perched like an eagle's eyrie overlooking the rest and commanding an extensive prospect. Pleasant churches meet the eye, on the first ledge or terrace above the levee, and private residences, wearing an aspect of neatness and comfort, adorn each successive height." (*Thompson's Letters*.) Galena owes its growth and importance mainly to the rich mines of lead with which it is surrounded in every direction. Considerable quantities of copper are found in connection with the lead. The amount of lead shipped at this place in 1852 was 40,000,000 pounds, valued at \$1,600,000. The Fevre river is navigable by steamboats, which make regular passages from Galena to St. Louis, St. Paul's, and other ports on the Mississippi river. The commerce of the place is extensive and rapidly increasing. The

total value of exports in 1851 was computed at \$1,800,358. A large portion of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota are tributary to this town. It is the western terminus of the Chicago and Galena railroad, which is nearly completed. A branch of the Central railroad from Peru to Galena is about to be constructed. Galena contains 1 bank, and 3 newspaper offices. An error in the spelling and pronunciation of Fevre river, (named from La Fevre, an early French trader,) has given some currency to an unfounded impression that the place is unhealthy. The name of the city is taken from *galena*, a species of lead ore. Population in 1850, 6004; in 1853, about 8000.

GALES, a post-office of Sullivan co., N. Y.

GALESBURG, a post-village of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, on the Central railroad, about 130 miles W. from Detroit.

GALESBURG, a thriving post-village of Knox county, Illinois, on the Military Tract railroad, 46 miles W. by N. from Peoria, and 120 N. N. W. from Springfield. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active business. There is a Manual Labor College here, which stands high among the institutions of the state. Two newspapers are published. Population in 1853, about 1000.

GALES'S FERRY, a post-village in New London county, Ct., 45 miles S. E. from Hartford.

GALESVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, New York.

GALESVILLE, a small village and steamboat landing of Anne Arundel co., Maryland, on West river, 12 miles S. by W. from Annapolis.

GALESVILLE MILLS, a post-office of Ulster county, New York.

GALIEN, a small river of Berrien county, Michigan, flows into Lake Michigan.

GALION, a flourishing post-village of Crawford county, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad, 56 miles N. by E. from Columbus. The completion of the railroad has given a vigorous impulse to the growth of this place. It is now the principal *dépôt* for the produce which is exported from the county.

GALLAGHERVILLE, a post-village of East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, 36 miles W. from Philadelphia. Large quarries of marble are worked in the vicinity. Population, about 200.

GALLAHER, a township of Clinton county, Pennsylvania. Population, 210.

GALLATIA, a post-office of Gallatin co., Ill.

GALLATIN, a county in the northern part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Indiana, has an area estimated at 150 square miles. The Eagle creek forms the southern boundary. The surface is diversified by hills, which are well timbered. The blue or Trenton limestone underlies the county. Corn, wheat, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 402,150 bushels of corn; 27,388 of wheat, and 198,095 pounds of tobacco. It

contained 6 churches; 380 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. Capital, Warsaw. Population, 5137, of whom 4433 were free, and 704, slaves.

GALLATIN, a county in the S. S. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 310 square miles. It is intersected by the North and South forks of Saline creek, an affluent of the Ohio. The surface is extensively covered with forests. The soil is fertile, and adapted to Indian corn and pasturage. Horses, cattle, swine, tobacco, lumber, and salt are the chief exports. In 1850 the county produced 436,125 bushels of Indian corn; 25,987 of oats, and 47,622 pounds of butter. It contained 7 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 555 pupils attending public schools. Salt is procured from springs on the banks of Saline creek near Equality. This county is among the oldest in Illinois. Organized about the year 1812. Named in honor of the distinguished Albert Gallatin. Capital, Equality. Population, 5448.

GALLATIN, a township of Columbia county, New York, 15 miles S. E. from Hudson. Population, 1586.

GALLATIN, a post-village, capital of Copiah county, Mississippi, on Bayou Pierre, 40 miles S. S. W. from Jackson. A newspaper is published here.

GALLATIN, a post-village, capital of Sumner county, Tennessee, 25 miles N. E. from Nashville, and 3 miles N. from Cumberland river. It contains 2 newspaper offices, several academies and churches. A turnpike extends from this place to Nashville. Population in 1853, about 1200.

GALLATIN, a post-village in Parke county, Indiana, on the south bank of Racoon creek, 16 miles N. E. from Terre Haute.

GALLATIN, a post-village, capital of Daviess county, Missouri, about 1 mile S. W. from the West fork of Grand river, and 190 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

GALLATIN'S RIVER, the most easterly of the three branches which form the Missouri river, rises in about 44° N. lat., and 110° W. lon., and flows northward to join Jefferson's river.

GALLATINVILLE, a small post-village in Gallatin township, 48 miles S. from Albany.

GALLEY CREEK, a small post-village of Pope county, Arkansas.

GALLIA, a county in the southern part of Ohio, contains about 420 square miles. The Ohio river forms its boundary on the E. separating it from Virginia, and it is drained by Racoon and Symmes creeks. The surface is generally hilly. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 377,365 bushels of corn; 62,095 of wheat; 96,831 of oats; 7908 tons of hay, and 172,131 pounds of butter. It contained 22 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2819 pupils attending public schools. Stone-coal and iron are found in

the county. It was settled in 1790, by a colony of Frenchmen, some of whose descendants now reside in Gallipolis. Hence originated the name, *Gallia* being the Latin appellation for France. Capital, Gallipolis. Pop. 17,063.

GALLIA FURNACE, a post-village of Gallia county, Ohio, 20 miles W. from Gallipolis.

GALLILEE, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

GALLIPOLIS, a thriving post-village of Gallipolis township, capital of Gallia county, Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the Ohio river, about 100 miles S. S. E. from Columbus. Gallipolis is situated in a fertile district, and has considerable trade. It contains several churches, 2 printing offices, 1 academy, and a number of steam-mills. Population of the township, 2228.

GALLOWAY, a township of Atlantic county, New Jersey, about 35 miles S. E. from Camden. Population, 2307.

GALLOWAY, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, 115 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

GALLUPVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

GALTVILLE, a small village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

GALUM, a small post-village of Perry county, Illinois, about 144 miles S. from Springfield.

GALVESTON, a county in the south-eastern part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and Galveston bay, has an area of 330 square miles. It comprises a long, narrow island of its own name, separated from the mainland by West bay. The surface is nearly level; the soil is sandy. In 1850 the county produced 5780 bushels of Indian corn; 4705 of sweet potatoes, and 12,700 pounds of butter. It contained 8 churches, and 4 newspaper offices; 45 pupils attending public schools, and 398 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Galveston. Population, 4529, of whom 3815 were free, and 714, slaves.

GALVESTON, a post-office of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

GALVESTON, a port of entry, the seat of justice of Galveston county, and the most populous and commercial city of Texas, is situated on an island at the mouth of a bay of its own name, about 450 miles W. by S. from New Orleans, and 230 miles S. E. from Austin City. Lat. 29° 17' N.; lon. 94° 50' W. The island of Galveston, which separates the bay from the Gulf of Mexico, is about 30 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. The surface is nearly level, and has a mean elevation of only 4 or 5 feet above the water. The bay extends northward from the city to the mouth of Trinity river, a distance of 35 miles, and varies in breadth from 12 to 18 miles. The harbour of Galveston, which is the best in the state, has 12 or 14 feet of water over the bar at low tide. Galveston is one of the most flourishing ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and carries on an active trade. Its shipping, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate

of 1488 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons registered, and 4003 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 3646 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 1807 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 21, (tons, 5974,) of which 19 (tons, 5480) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 21, (tons, 6287,) of which 1461 tons were in American bottoms. Steamboats make regular passages to New Orleans, and to the towns in the interior of Texas. Three or four newspapers are published here. The city contains a fine market house, a town hall, about 8 churches, and several large hotels. The private houses are mostly of wood, and painted white. The streets are wide, straight, and rectangular, and bordered by numerous flower gardens. Railroads are projected from Galveston to Houston, and to Red river. First settled in 1837. Population in 1853, estimated at 7000.

GALWAY, a post-township of Saratoga county, New York, 36 miles N. N. W. from Albany. Population, 2158.

GAMBIER, a post-village of Pleasant township, Knox county, Ohio, on the Vernon river, 5 miles E. from Mount Vernon. It is beautifully situated on an elevated ridge, enclosed on three sides by the river. Kenyon College, founded here in 1826, under the auspices of Bishop Chase, of the Episcopal Church, is a richly endowed institution. Two or three religious periodicals are published here.

GAMBLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ga.

GAMBLES, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

GAME POINT, a post-office of Stafford co., Va.

GANGES, a post-village of Richland county, Ohio, 11 miles N. from Mansfield.

GANGES, a township in the south-west part of Allegan county, Michigan, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Population, 246.

GANNET ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, on Gannet Rock, a small island, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the south-west head of Grand Menan, Maine. The light revolves, and is elevated 90 feet. Lat. 46° 32' N.; lon. 66° 52' W.

GANNONSVILLE, a post-office of Jennings county, Indiana.

GANSEVOORT, a post-village of Saratoga county, New York, on the Saratoga and Washington railroad, 11 miles N. E. from Saratoga Springs.

GAP, a post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 18 miles E. from Lancaster. It has an active trade in lumber and stone coal.

GAP, a small post-village of Walker co., Ala.

GAP CIVIL, a post-office of Ashe co., N. C.

GAP CREEK, a post-office of Ashe co., N. C.

GAP CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Tenn.

GAP GROVE, a post-office of Jo Daviess county, Illinois.

GAP MILLS, a post-village of Monroe county, Virginia, 8 miles N. from the court-house, has several mills and a woollen factory.

GAP SPRINGS, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

GARDEN, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

GARDEN GROVE, a small post-village of Decatur county, Iowa, 50 miles in a direct line S. from Fort Des Moines.

GARDEN PLAIN, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., 95 miles N. N. W. of Peoria.

GARDEN VALLEY, a post-office of Smith county, Texas.

GARDINER, a post-village of Kennebec county, Maine, on the right bank of Kennebec river, at the head of ship navigation, and on the Kennebec and Portland railroad, 53 miles N. N. E. from Portland. The Cobbessecontee river enters the Kennebec at this place, furnishing water-power, which is extensively employed for saw mills and manufacturing purposes generally. The village contains several churches, a lyceum, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. Manufactures of the various kinds, and the lumber trade, constitute the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Population of the township, 6486.

GARDINER CITY, a post-office of Oregon.

GARDINER'S BAY, of New York, at the E. end of Long Island, is about 8 miles long, and 6 wide.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, New York, situated between the above bay and the ocean. Length, about 4 miles; breadth, from one-quarter of a mile to 1 mile.

GARDNER, a post-township in Worcester co., Mass., on the Vermont and Mass. railroad, 50 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Pop., 1533.

GARDNER, a small village of Morgan co., O.

GARDNER'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Martin county, North Carolina.

GARDNER'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Monroe county, North Carolina.

GARDNERSVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie county, New York.

GARD'S POINT, a post-office of Wabash county, Illinois.

GARLAND, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 75 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1247.

GARLAND, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

GARLAND'S, or **GARLAND'S STORE**, a post-office of Albemarle county, Virginia, 95 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

GARLANDVILLE, a post-village of Jasper county, Mississippi.

GARMON'S MILLS, a post-office of Cabarras county, North Carolina.

GARNAVILLO, or **GARNAVILLE**, a thriving post-village, capital of Clayton county, Iowa, on the mail route from Dubuque to Prairie du Chien, about 100 miles N. by E. from Iowa City. It is pleasantly situated on a high, rolling prairie. Lead is abundant in the vicinity.

GARNER'S FORD, a post-village of Cleveland county, North Carolina.

GARNETSVILLE, a post-village of Meade county, Kentucky, on Otter creek, about 30 miles S. W. from Louisville.

GAROGA, a post-village of Fulton county, New York, about 40 miles E. from Utica.

GAROGA CREEK, of New York, rises in Fulton county, flows south-westward, and enters the Mohawk near Fort Plain.

GAROGA, a small lake near the centre of Fulton county, New York.

GARRARD, a county in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 250 square miles. The Kentucky river forms its boundary on the N., Dick's river on the S. W., and Paint Lick creek on the N. E. The surface is diversified, undulating, and hilly; the soil is very productive. Wheat, Indian corn, horses, cattle, mules, and swine are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 34,920 bushels of wheat; 978,875 of corn, and 30,255 pounds of wool. It contained 14 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 115 pupils attending public schools. The Kentucky river is navigable on the border of the county, and a turnpike extends from Lancaster to Danville. Formed in 1796, and named in honor of James Garrard, governor of Kentucky. Capital, Lancaster. Pop., 10,237, of whom 7061 were free, and 3176, slaves.

GARRARD'S FORT, a small village of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

GARRATTSVILLE, a small post-village of Otsego co., New York, 86 miles W. of Albany.

GARRETSBURG, a small post-village of Christian county, Kentucky, 214 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort, contains 1 church and several stores.

GARRETSVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

GARRETSVILLE, a manufacturing village of Portage county, Ohio, on the Mahoning river, 12 miles N. E. from Ravenna. It contains 4 churches, 1 woollen factory, 1 axe factory, and 2 flouring mills. Pop., about 600.

GARRIOTT'S LANDING, a post-office of Trimble county, Kentucky.

GARRISON'S, a post-office of Putnam co., N. Y.

GARRISONVILLE, a post-office of Stafford county, Virginia.

GARROTE, a post-office of Tuolumne co., Cal.

GARRY OWEN, a post-village in Jackson county, Iowa, 15 miles S. of Dubuque.

GARYSBURG, a post-village of Northampton county, North Carolina, on the railroad from Petersburg to Weldon, where it is crossed by the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, 2½ miles N. from Weldon.

GARYSVILLE, a post-office of Prince George county, Virginia.

GASCONADE, a river of Missouri, which rises by several branches in Wright county, in the S. part of the state, interlocking with the sources of White river of Arkansas. Its general direction is N. N. E. It is a beautiful stream of clear water, flowing through a hilly country abounding with picturesque scenery, and covered by extensive forests of pine and other timber. Steamboats have ascended about 60 miles from its

mouth when the water is high. Large rafts of yellow-pine lumber are floated down the stream annually. It enters the Missouri in Gasconade county, 40 miles below Jefferson City, after a course of about 250 miles. *Branches.*—The Osage fork rises near the W. border of Wright county, and flowing north-eastward, enters the river in La Clede county. The Robidoux fork, rising in Texas county, flows northward and falls into the river a few miles from Waynesville, Pulaski county. The Big Piney fork rises in the S. part of Texas county, and flowing northward, enters the main stream near the centre of Pulaski county, after a course of about 100 miles. These are more properly affluents than constituent branches.

GASCONADE, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 540 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri river, and intersected in the N. W. part by the Gasconade river, from which the name is derived. The Bourbeuse creek and several of its branches flow through the S. E. part of the county. The surface is uneven and broken: the soil is inferior, excepting the river bottoms and lowlands. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, pork, and butter are the staples. The manufacture of wine has lately commenced. In 1850, this county produced 190,913 bushels of corn; 20,427 of wheat, and 26,269 of oats. It contained 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 73 pupils attending public schools, and 72 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore and sulphur are abundant, and indications of copper along Bourbeuse creek are reported. Limestone underlies the greater part of the county, and burrstone of good quality is found on the Gasconade. Small steamboats navigate the river when the water is high. The county is well supplied with timber and water power. Capital, Hermann. Population, 4996, of whom 4884 were free, and 112, slaves.

GASCONADE, a post-village in Gasconade co., Mo., 36 miles S. of Jefferson City.

GAS FACTORY, a post-office of Lincoln county, Tennessee.

GASPARILLA (or GASPARILLO) SOUND and ISLAND, are situated on the W. coast of Florida, near Charlotte Harbor.

GASPER, a township in S. central part of Preble county, Ohio. Population, 908.

GAS PORT, a post-office of Niagara co., N. Y.

GASTON, a county in the S. W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina: area estimated at 350 square miles. Catawba river forms the eastern boundary, and the South Catawba flows through the county. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is fertile, producing Indian corn and cotton. In 1850 this county yielded 329,377 bushels of corn; 51,762 of wheat, and 535½ tons of hay. There were 7 saw mills and 1 iron forge. It contained 19 churches. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Gas-

ton county was formed from the S. part of Lincoln in 1846. Capital, Dallas. The name was given in honor of the late William Gaston, a judge of the supreme court of North Carolina. Population, 7073, of whom 5961 were free, and 2112, slaves.

GASTON, a post-village of Northampton county, North Carolina, on the left bank of the Roanoke river, 85 miles N. N. E. from Raleigh. It is the terminus of two railroads, which connect it with Raleigh and Richmond, in Virginia. Gaston is a depôt for tobacco and wheat.

GASTON, a post-office of Sumter co., Ala.

GASTON, a post-office of Atchison co., Mo.

GATES, a county in the N. N. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia; area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by Nottoway river, and bounded on the S. W. by Meherrin and Chowan rivers. The surface is nearly level. Indian corn, lumber, and tar are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 310,138 bushels of corn, and 119,673 of sweet potatoes. There were 8 corn and flour mills, 1 saw mill, 6 stove manufactories, and 6 shingle mills. It contained 13 churches. The county is partly covered by forests of oak and pine. Chowan river is navigable along its border. Capital, Gatesville. Formed in 1779, and named in honor of General Horatio Gates. Population, 8426, of whom 4555 were free, and 3871, slaves.

GATES, a post-township of Monroe county, New York, 3 miles W. from Rochester; intersected by the Erie canal. Pop., 2005.

GATES, or **GATES'S MILLS**, a post-village of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on Chagrin river, 16 miles E. from Cleveland.

GATES, a post-office of Newton co., Mo.

GATESVILLE, a small village of Washington co., N. Y., 53 miles N. by E. from Albany.

GATESVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Gates county, North Carolina, on Bennett's creek, an affluent of Chowan river, 140 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

GATESVILLE, a post-office of Franklin county, Alabama.

GAUDALUPE. See **GUADALUPE**.

GAULEY BRIDGE, a post-village of Fayette county, Virginia, is situated just below the junction of the Gauley and New rivers, about 300 miles W. from Richmond. It is the head of navigation on the river, which presents here a beautiful fall of 22 feet.

GAULEY RIVER, in the W. central part of Virginia, rises in Pocahontas county, flows nearly westward through Nicholas county, and unites with the New river at Gauley Bridge, in Fayette county, 36 miles above Charleston. Below the junction, the river is called the Great Kanawha. The valley of Gauley river is about 60 miles long. This stream flows through a mountainous region. It affords little facilities for navigation.

GAVER'S, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

GAY HEAD a remarkable promontory at

the S. W. end of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, elevated 134 feet above high water. On it is a revolving light, 150 feet above the sea. Lat. 41° 21' N., lon. 70° 50' 40" W.

GAY HEAD, a post-office of Greene co., N. Y.

GAY HILL, a post-office of Washington county, Texas.

GAYLESVILLE, a post-village in Cherokee county, Alabama, near Coosa river, 150 miles N. N. E. from Montgomery.

GAYLORDSVILLE, a post-office of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

GAYOSO, a small post-village, capital of Pemiscot county, Missouri, 310 miles S. E. from Jefferson City. It is situated near the Mississippi river, at Walker's Bend, 40 miles by water below New Madrid. The earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 exhibited the greatest violence in this vicinity. Laid out in 1851.

GAYSPORT, a thriving post-borough of Blair county, Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Juniata river, which separates it from Hollidaysburg, 120 miles W. from Harrisburg. The Central railroad passes through it. It contains a railroad depôt belonging to the state, and an iron foundry. Population in 1850, 590.

GAYSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., 3 miles S. by E. from Montpelier.

GEARSVILLE, small village of White county, Tennessee.

GEAUGA, a county in the N. E. part of Ohio, contains about 430 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Cuyahoga, Grand, and Chagrin rivers. The surface is rolling, and partly covered with dense forests: the soil contains a large proportion of clay, and is adapted to dairy farming. Cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 258,430 bushels of corn; 172,943 of wheat; 38,211 tons of hay, and 428,587 pounds of butter. It contained 40 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 4336 pupils attending public schools, and 225 attending an academy. Sandstone underlies a part of the surface. Capital, Chardon. Organized in 1805. Population, 17,827.

GEDHART'S, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa.

GEDDES, a post-township of Onondaga county, New York, on the W. side of Onondaga lake, 5 miles N. W. from Syracuse. Population, 2011.

GEDDES, a post-village in the above township, on the Erie canal and Oswego and Syracuse railroad, 133 miles W. by N. from Albany. Here are extensive salt-works.

GREIGER'S MILLS, a post-office of Berks co. Pa.

GELOSTER, a small village of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, 135 miles W. from Detroit, contains several stores.

GENEGANTSLET RIVER, a small stream of Chenango county, in the S. part of New York, falls into Chenango river.

GENEGANTSLET, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, 22 miles S. W. from Norwich.

GENERAL WAYNE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

GENEROSTEE CREEK, of Anderson district, S. C., flows S. W. into Savannah river.

GENESSEE river, of New York, has its sources in Pennsylvania near the boundary between the two states. It flows first in a north-westerly course into Alleghany county, then turning it runs in a north-easterly direction through Wyoming and Livingston counties, and enters Lake Ontario about 7 miles N. of Rochester. Near its mouth there are falls of about 100 feet high, and at Rochester others of nearly the same height. By these falls an immense water-power is produced, which is applied to turning several grist and saw mills. Above the falls are rapids, from the head of which a feeder leads into the Erie canal. In the N. part of Alleghany county there are 3 other falls, one of 60, one of 90, and the other of 110 feet; and for 2 or 3 miles along both sides of the river are perpendicular walls of rock, near 400 feet high. At Rochester the Erie canal is carried across this river by an aqueduct, built of freestone, of 9 arches, each 50 feet span.

GENESSEE, a county in the western part of New York, has an area of about 486 square miles. It is drained by Tonawanda, Allen's, and Oak Orchard creeks, and other smaller streams. The surface is slightly undulating. The soil is fertile, chiefly a moist, sandy, or gravelly loam, well adapted to both grazing and tillage. Wheat, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 734,051 bushels of wheat; 390,424 of corn; 47,759 tons of hay; 887,510 pounds of butter, and 369,957 of wool. There were 18 flour and grist mills, 22 saw mills, 4 woolen factories, 5 iron foundries, 12 tanneries, and 2 coach manufactories. It contained 49 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 8760 pupils attending public schools, and 741 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore, limestone, water-cement, and salt springs are among its mineral productions. It is intersected by the Buffalo and Rochester railroad, the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad, and by a branch of the New York and Erie railroad. Organized in 1802, (having been formed out of part of Ontario county,) when it contained all that part of the state lying W. of the Genesee river, from which it derived its name. Capital, Batavia. Population, 28,188.

GENESSEE, a county in the E. central part of Michigan, contains 500 square miles. It is drained by the Flint and Shiawassee rivers, and by Thread and Kearsley creeks. The surface is rolling: the soil is mostly a dry and fertile sandy loam. Extensive oak openings are found in the S.; the other parts produce dense forests of pine and other timber. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are cultivated, and pine lumber is exported. In 1850 the county produced 134,021 bushels of

wheat; 128,326 of corn; 84,334 of oats; and 16,964 tons of hay. It contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 3876 pupils attending public schools. The streams furnish extensive water-power. A plank-road about 35 miles long extends from the county seat to the Saginaw river. Organized in 1836. Capital, Flint. Population, 12,031.

GENESE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Alleghany county, New York, bordering on Pennsylvania. Population, 672.

GENESE, a township on the northern border of Potter county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Genesee river. Pop., 301.

GENESE, a post-office of Genesee co., Mich.

GENESE, a post-township in the S. W. part of Waukesha county, Wis. Pop., 1289.

GENESE FALLS, formerly PORTAGEVILLE, a village of Great Falls township, Wyoming county, New York, on the Genesee river, about 50 miles E. S. E. from Buffalo. It contains 4 churches and 3 hotels. Population, about 1000. The Buffalo and New York City railroad crosses the river, 1 mile north from the village, by a magnificent bridge, 800 feet in length and 234 feet in height. The river at this place is bordered by precipices about 400 feet high, and has several picturesque falls, which are much visited by tourists and parties of pleasure. The Genesee Valley canal passes across the river by an aqueduct of stone.

GENESEEFORK, a post-office of Potter co. Pa.

GENESEEGROVE, a post-village of Whitesides county, Illinois, 94 miles N. by W. from Peoria.

GENESE, a post-township of Livingston county, New York, on the E. side of the Genesee river. Population, 2958.

GENESE, a handsome post-village in the above township, capital of Livingston county, on the Genesee river, 25 miles S. S. W. from Rochester. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, a large academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop., in 1853, estimated at 1800.

GENESE, a flourishing post-village of Henry county, Illinois, on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, 78 miles N. N. W. from Peoria. Geneseo is the largest village in the county, and is situated on a fertile prairie. It contains a high-school with three departments, occupying a brick building 40 ft. by 50.

GENEVA, a post-village of Seneca township, Ontario county, New York, is beautifully situated at the north end of Seneca lake, on the Auburn and Rochester railroad, 50 miles E. S. E. from Rochester. It is handsomely built, and contains about 10 churches, 1 or 2 banks, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and a medical college. The Episcopal church is a fine stone edifice, in the Gothic style, built at a cost of \$25,000. Steamboats ply daily between Geneva and Jefferson, at the head of the lake. Population, estimated at 6000.

GENEVA, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia.

GENEVA, a post-office of Coffee co., Ala.

GENEVA, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Population, 1358.

GENEVA, a small post-village of Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the railroad from Cleveland to Erie, 50 miles E. N. E. from the former.

GENEVA, a township in Jennings county, Indiana. Population, 1770.

GENEVA, a post-township in the E. part of Kane county, Illinois. Population, 911.

GENEVA, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Kane county, Illinois, is situated in the above township, on Fox river, 40 miles W. from Chicago. The river is a rapid stream, affording fine water-power, which has been largely improved. Geneva is connected, by a branch road, with the Chicago and Galena railroad, and is a place of rapid growth and active trade. It contains a bank, several churches, and a newspaper office.

GENEVA, a village in Morgan county, Illinois, about 40 miles W.S.W. from Springfield.

GENEVA, a post-township in the S. E. central part of Walworth co., Wis. Pop., 1557.

GENEVA, a flourishing post-village of Walworth county, Wisconsin, is finely situated at the E. end and on the outlet of Geneva lake, 70 miles S. E. from Madison. It is the largest village in the county, and has several churches and mills. Settled in 1838. Population, in 1853, about 800.

GENEVA BAY, a small post-village of Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the N. side of Geneva lake, 64 miles S. E. from Madison.

GENEVA LAKE, in the S. part of Walworth county, Wisconsin, is 8 miles long, with a mean width of 1 mile. The shore is bold, and the water pure and deep.

GENEVIEVE, a township in St. Genevieve county, Missouri. Population, 1300.

GENITO, a post-village of Powhattan county, Virginia, on the left bank of the Appomattox river, 29 miles W. from Richmond. It contains 1 store and 1 flouring mill.

GENOA, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Cayuga county, New York, on the E. side of Cayuga lake. Pop., 2503.

GENOA, a pleasant post-village on Salmon creek, in the above township. It has 2 churches, an academy, 2 mills, and an iron foundry. The Auburn and Ithaca railroad passes through it.

GENOA, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

GENOA, a township in the S. E. part of Delaware county, Ohio. Population, 1369.

GENOA, a post-township in the S. E. part of Livingston county, Michigan. Pop., 754.

GENOA, a post-township in De Kalb county, Illinois. Population, 605.

GENOA, a small post-village of De Kalb county, Illinois, about 220 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

GENOA CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Delaware county, Ohio.

GENTRY, a new county in the N. N. W. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area

of 770 square miles. It is intersected by Grand river, flowing in a S. S. E. direction, and also drained by the East and West forks of that river, which enter the main stream near the middle of the county. The slope of the county is nearly southward. The products are Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and hemp. Cattle and swine are also among the staples. In 1850 this county produced 160,523 bushels of corn; 17,045 of wheat; 23,864 of oats; 1191 tons of hay, and 54,561 pounds of butter. Named in honor of Colonel Richard Gentry, who was killed at the battle of Okeechobee, Florida, in 1837. Capital, Gentry Court House. Population, 4248, of whom 4198 were free, and 50, slaves.

GENTRY COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Gentry county, Missouri, near a fork of Grand river, about 220 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

GENTRYVILLE, a small post-village of Spencer county, Indiana, 17 miles N. from Rockport, the county seat.

GENTRYVILLE, a small village of Gentry co., Missouri, 90 miles N. from Independence.

GENTSVILLE, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

GENTSVILLE, a post-office of Walton co., Fla.

GEORGE LAKE, called also HORICOX, a beautiful mountain lake of New York, between Warren and Washington counties, 36 miles in length, with a breadth varying from three quarters of a mile to four miles. The water is remarkably transparent, and in some parts is more than 400 feet deep. To a passenger traversing this lake, scarcely any thing can be imagined more beautiful or picturesque than the scenery along its banks. The romantic effect of the prospect is greatly enhanced by a multitude of delightful islands, of various forms and sizes, which meet the gaze of the beholder on every side. Of these, if we include many little islets and rocks, there are more than 300: a popular notion prevails that their number corresponds to that of the days of the year. Twelve miles from the S. W. extremity of the lake there is an island of about 20 acres, called, from its position, Twelve Mile Island. A mile farther north there is a high point, or tongue of land, called Tongue mountain, west of which projects a small arm of the lake, named North-west bay. Here the Narrows, that is, the narrowest part of the lake, commence, and continue 7 or 8 miles. Near the W. end of the Narrows, on the E. side of the lake, is Black mountain, the summit of which is regarded as the highest point in the immediate vicinity of the lake, having an elevation of 2200 feet above its surface. About 12 miles beyond Black mountain there is a rock about 200 feet high, rising almost perpendicularly from the surface of the water. During the French war, Major Rogers, being closely pursued by the Indians, slid down this steep declivity, and landed safely on the

ice, leaving his pursuers petrified with astonishment at the dangerous exploit which they had witnessed. From this circumstance the rock has been named Rogers' Slide. Two or three miles beyond the place just mentioned is Lord Howe's Point, where the division of the English army under Lord Howe landed previous to their attack on Ticonderoga.

GEORGES, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. W. from Uniontown. Population, 2536.

GEORGE'S CREEK, of South Carolina, enters the Saluda from the right, a few miles E. from Pickensville.

GEORGE'S CREEK, a post-village of Massac co., Ill., 125 miles S. by E. from Vandalia.

GEORGE'S MILLS, a post-office of Sullivan county, New Hampshire.

GEORGE'S STORE, a post-office of Lincoln county, Tennessee.

GEORGESVILLE, a post-village of Franklin county, Ohio.

GEORGETOWN, a district in the E. S. E. part of South Carolina, bordering on the sea, has an area of 813 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by Santee river, and intersected by the Pedee, Waccamaw, and Black rivers, which unite in the S. E. part, and flow through Winyaw bay into the Atlantic. The surface is a level plain, in many places marshy, and partly covered with pine woods. The soil is moderately fertile. Rice, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 46,765,040 pounds of rice; 136,312 bushels of corn, and 209,800 of sweet potatoes. The quantity of rice was the greatest produced by any county or district in the United States, except Beaufort of S. C. There were 2 saw and planing mills, and 1 iron foundry. It contained 26 churches, and 2 newspaper offices; 170 pupils attending public schools, and 281 attending academies or other schools. Population, 20,647, of whom 2394 were free, and 18,253, slaves.

GEORGETOWN, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, composed of two islands, 35 miles S. by E. from Augusta, possesses excellent advantages for fisheries and navigation. Population, 1121.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Essex county, Massachusetts, 29 miles N. from Boston. It contains 3 churches, and a bank with a capital of \$100,000. There are several tanneries in the place, and manufactories of boots and shoes, and machinery. About 40,000 pairs of boots and shoes are annually produced. Incorporated in 1838. Population of the township, 2052.

GEORGETOWN, a post-office of Fairfield county, Connecticut.

GEORGETOWN, a post-township of Madison county, New York, 30 miles S. E. from Syracuse. Population, 1411.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village in the above township, 112 miles W. from Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, a small post-village of Burlington county, New Jersey, 9 miles N. E. from Mount Holly.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio river, about 40 miles below Pittsburg.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 15 miles S. E. from Lancaster.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Mercer county, Pa., on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Erie, about 75 miles N. by W. from the former.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna river, 40 miles above Harrisburg.

GEORGETOWN, a small village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

GEORGETOWN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Sussex county, Delaware, 36 miles S. by E. from Dover. It contains a court house, an academy, and several other flourishing schools, a bank, 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, a fine Odd-Fellows' hall, and 10 or 12 stores. Pop. estimated at 1200.

GEORGETOWN, a city and port of entry of Washington county, District of Columbia, at the head of navigation on the Potomac river, about 125 miles (following the windings of the channel) from its mouth, and 2 miles W. N. W. from Washington City, from which it is separated by Rock creek. It is situated on the left bank of the river, on a range of hills, the most elevated of which are denominated the Heights. These eminences, which are occupied by numerous elegant villas, command a view of the most exquisite beauty, embracing the city, Washington, the Potomac, and an almost illimitable expanse of country. On the north-western declivity of the Heights, is Oak Hill Cemetery, a burial-place of classic elegance, laid out in 1849. The entire grounds are thickly shaded, and enclosed by an iron fence. Georgetown exhibits quite an antiquated appearance, though within a few years past it has been greatly improved. It contains 7 or 8 churches, 2 banks, and several fine hotels. It is chiefly distinguished for its literary advantages and for its polite society. The Russian and some of the other foreign ministers have made it their place of residence. Among the literary institutions, the college under the control of the Catholics may be mentioned as the most important. It was first founded as an academy in 1789; chartered as a college in 1799, and in 1818 Congress invested it with authority to confer degrees. The institution occupies two commodious brick edifices, standing at the western extremity of the city, in the midst of a large tract of land owned by the corporation. The college is furnished with an extensive philosophical apparatus and a museum of natural history. Connected with it is a flourishing female academy, taught by the nuns, and a fine botanic garden. Besides the above, the city contains numerous

private seminaries, among which is an excellent boarding school for young ladies, conducted by Mrs. English. The newspaper press consists of two issues, a triweekly and a weekly. Georgetown is one of the greatest shad and herring markets in the United States. Vast quantities of these fish, taken in the Potomac, are brought here for barreling.

The port has considerable foreign commerce, and also carries on an important coast trade. Its shipping, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 2955 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons registered, and 23,241 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, 25 sloops and canal boats, and 2 steamers, with an aggregate burthen of 1995 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons, were admeasured. The flouring business is extensively carried on, and keeps nearly 50 mills in operation. Manufacturing has also been introduced, and of late has become an important branch of industry. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal is carried over the Potomac at this place in an aqueduct, a stupendous structure, 1446 feet in length, and 36 feet above the ordinary surface of the water. Cost of construction about \$2,000,000. Pop. in 1850, 8366.

GEORGETOWN, a port of entry, and capital of Georgetown district, South Carolina, is situated on the W. shore of Winyaw bay, a little below the confluence of the Great Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw rivers, about 15 miles from the sea, and 182 miles E. S. E. from Columbia. The confluence of these three navigable rivers renders the position advantageous for trade. It contains a court house, a bank, several churches, and seminaries. Georgetown is one of the oldest towns in the state, but in consequence of a bar obstructing the entrance to its harbor, and the previous unhealthiness of the place, it has remained in *statu quo* for many years. Recently, however, its salubrity has been improved by a change in the cultivation of rice in the vicinity, and several steam saw mills and turpentine distilleries have been erected. It also has 1 iron foundry and 1 shoe factory. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1896 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons registered, and 2696 $\frac{1}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed. The clearances for foreign ports during the year were 14, (tons, 2091,) all in American bottoms. The census of 1850, gives this town a population of 704. Two papers are issued here.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Randolph county, Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river, nearly opposite Eufaula, in Alabama. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village in Copiah county, Mississippi, on the W. bank of Pearl river, 40 miles S. from Jackson.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village, capital of Williamson county, Texas, on San Gabriel river, about 40 miles N. from Austin.

GEORGETOWN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Scott county, Kentucky, on the North Elkhorn river, 17 miles E. from Frank-

fort. It stands on elevated ground, surrounded by a beautiful and fertile region. Georgetown college, under the direction of the Baptists, is a prosperous institution, with about 130 students, and a library of 6500 volumes. The main college edifice is 100 feet long, and 60 wide. There are also 2 female seminaries in the place. It contains 2 newspaper offices, 2 woollen factories, and 2 bagging and rope factories. Population, estimated at 2000.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village in Pleasant township, and capital of Brown county, Ohio, 100 miles S. S. W. from Columbus and 7 miles from the Ohio river. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has considerable business. It contains 5 churches, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Population, about 800.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Columbiana county, Ohio, 150 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, over 200.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Harrison county, Ohio, 6 miles S. E. from Cadiz, contains 150 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, a post-township in the S. E. part of Ottawa county, Michigan, on both sides of Grand river. Population, 196.

GEORGETOWN, a small village of Cass county, Indiana, on the Wabash river and canal, 8 miles W. from Logansport, has about 100 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN, a post-township in Floyd county, Indiana. Population, 1198.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Floyd county, Indiana, 9 miles W. from New Albany.

GEORGETOWN, a small village of Clay co., Ill.

GEORGETOWN, a small village of Randolph co., Ill., about 15 miles E. from Kaskaskia.

GEORGETOWN, a post-village of Vermilion county, Illinois, and 10 miles S. from Danville. It has a plank-road leading to the Wabash river.

GEORGETOWN, a small post-village, capital of Pettis county, Missouri, on the W. fork of La Mine river, 37 miles W. S. W. from Booneville.

GEORGETOWN, a post-office of Monroe co., Io.

GEORGETOWN, a post-office of Lafayette county, Wisconsin.

GEORGETOWN, a post-office of El Dorado county, California.

GEORGETOWN CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Kent county, Maryland.

GEORGIA, one of the original states of the United States of North America, is bounded on the N. by Tennessee and North Carolina; E. by South Carolina, (from which it is separated by the Savannah river,) and by the Atlantic ocean; S. by Florida, and W. by Florida and Alabama, from which it is partly separated by the Chattahoochee river. Georgia lies between 30° 21' 39" and 35° N. lat., and between 81° and 85° 53' 38" W. lon., being about 300 miles in length from N. to S., and 256 in its greatest breadth from E. to W., including 58,000 square miles, or 37,120,000

acres, of which only 6,378,479 are improved, showing that this already great and flourishing state is but in the commencement of developing her resources and wealth.

Population.—The original settlers of Georgia were English, Scotch, and Germans, with the usual admixture of other nations, (as shown by the figures below,) as the peopling of the state progressed. Up to 1838, the Cherokee Indians, one of the most civilized, intelligent, and numerous of the aboriginal tribes, formed a considerable part of the population of Georgia. In 1790 the number of inhabitants was 82,548; 162,101 in 1800; 252,433 in 1810; 340,987 in 1820; 516,823 in 1830; 691,392 in 1840, and 906,101 in 1850, being a ratio of increase greater than any of the original states since the first census in 1790. This population is divided into 91,471 families, occupying 91,011 dwellings. Of the population in 1850, 266,183 were white males, 255,305 females; 1379 free colored males, 1552 free colored females; 188,838 male slaves, and 192,844 female slaves. Of the free population, 402,582 were born in the state; 115,413 in other states of the Union; 679 in England; 3202 in Ireland; 380 in Scotland and Wales; 108 in British America; 974 in Germany; 177 in France; 514 in other countries, and 597 whose places of birth were unknown.—In the year ending June 1, 1850, there died 9920 persons, or about 11 in every 1000 persons, showing a ratio of mortality less than that of any Southern state except Florida, and of the entire Union except 3. In the same period, 1036 paupers received aid, of whom 58 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$30 to each person. There were 252 deaf and dumb, of whom 41 were slaves; 309 blind, of whom 5 were free colored, and 80, slaves; 306 insane, of whom 2 were free colored, and 23, slaves; 577 idiotic, of whom 3 were free colored, and 98, slaves.

This state is divided into 97 counties, viz. Appling, Baker, Baldwin, Bibb, Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Butts, Camden, Campbell, Carroll, Cass, Chatham, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clinch, Cobb, Columbia, Coweta, Crawford, Dade, Decatur, De Kalb, Dooly, Early, Effingham, Elbert, Emanuel, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Gilmer, Glynn, Gordon, Greene, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Harris, Heard, Henry, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jones, Jefferson, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Lincoln, Lowndes, Lumpkin, McIntosh, Macon, Madison, Marion, Meriwether, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pike, Pulaski, Putnam, Rabun, Randolph, Richmond, Scriven, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tatnall, Taylor, Telfair, Thomas, Troup, Twiggs, Union, Upson, Walker, Walton, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Whitefield, Wilkes, Wilkinson. Milledgeville is the capital.

Cities and Towns.—The towns of Georgia have received a new impetus since the completion of her railways; and places that were mere cross-roads a few years ago, with their tavern, store, and smithy, have become flourishing manufacturing villages. Savannah,* the principal city, had 16,060 inhabitants in 1850; Augusta, 9559; Columbus, 5942; Athens, 3795; Atlanta, 2572; Griffin, 2320; Milledgeville, 2216.

Face of the Country.—Georgia has every variety of surface, from the mountains of the north, through all gradations of rough, hilly, and undulating country, to the alluvial flats which begin about 100 miles from the sea, to which they extend. We learn from White's "Statistics of Georgia," from which we are obliged to condense, that "commencing at the Atlantic ocean, and spreading out from 100 to 150 miles westward, we have an extensive plain of a tertiary formation, gradually swelling up to a height of 500 feet, at a line passing near the head of navigation of the Savannah, Ogeechee, Oconee, and Ocmulgee rivers, where it meets a primary formation." An angle of cretaceous formation, underlying the tertiary, enters Georgia from Alabama, between Fort Gaines and Columbus, and extends, with its apex, to a point between Macon and Knoxville. The N. side of this triangle is about 50, and the S. E. about 100 miles in length. The primary formation crosses the state in a S. W. direction, above the falls of the rivers named, with a breadth of 160 miles at the northern, and 100 miles at the southern limit. A second plain above the falls succeeds, of about 60 or 70 miles in width, beyond which, on the N. W. side of the primary belt, and running nearly parallel with it, we come upon the Blue Ridge mountains, which reach an elevation varying from 1200 to 4000 feet. The N. W. of Georgia consists of transition rocks, except in the extreme N. W. counties, which are carboniferous in their formation. In the S. E. is Okefonokee swamp, or rather series of swamps, which have a circuit of about 180 miles, filled with pools and islands, and covered with vines, bay-trees, and underwood. Alligators, frogs, lizards, cranes, &c. find a congenial home in this region.

Minerals.—Previous to the discovery of the gold mines of California, Georgia was one of the Eldorados of America; but though her mines are almost swept out of mind by the richer yields of the new state on the Pacific, a soberer time may come again, when slow and patient industry may be content to develop the golden treasures of this region. The tract containing the gold mines has its centre in Lumpkin county, in the northern part of the state; and at Dahlonega, in this county, a branch mint has been established, which coined in 1851, \$351,592 in gold. Besides this pre-

* Savannah had nearly 19,000 by a local census in 1852

cious metal, Georgia contains some silver, copper, iron, lead, manganese, titanium, graphite, antimony, and zinc; also granite, marble, gypsum, limestone, coal, sienite, marl, burrstone, soapstone, asbestos, slate, shale, tripoli, fluor-spar, barytes, tourmaline, arragonite, kaolin, epidote, porcelain clay, ruby, opal, augite, cyanite, emerald, prase, cornelians, chalcedony, agate, jasper, amethyst, precious garnets, schorl, zircon, rose quartz, beryl, and even diamonds. Fossils are found in abundance in the S. E. counties near the sea.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—Georgia is abundantly supplied with rivers, both for the purposes of navigation and for propelling power. To the central plateau which forms the falls or rapids, the rivers are *mostly* navigable for steamers, and among and above them they furnish advantageous sites for mills. Of the 36 cotton factories in Georgia in 1851, 34 were driven by water. The Oconee and Ocmulgee rise in the N. of the state, pass through its centre to within 100 miles of the ocean, where they unite to form the Altamaha, which flows eastward into the Atlantic ocean. The Altamaha is navigable to Darien for vessels drawing from 11 to 14 feet water, and its confluent to Macon and Milledgeville for steamboats. The Savannah, which forms the greater part of the eastern boundary, dividing Georgia from South Carolina, is formed by the Tugaloo and Seneca rivers. It is about 500 miles in length, is navigable for ships to Savannah, and for large steamboats to Augusta. The Ogeechee, a river flowing S. E. about 200 miles, drains the country between the rivers named above. It is navigable for sloops 30 or 40 miles, and for keel-boats to Louisville. Cannouchee, a western branch, is navigable 50 miles. The Santilla and St. Mary's drain the south-eastern counties, and the Flint, Oclockonee, and Suwanee, with their branches, the south-western. The Santilla and St. Mary's are navigable for sloops about 30 or 40 miles, and for keel-boats perhaps as much more. The Flint, a branch of the Chattahoochee, is about 300 miles long, and is navigable to Albany for steamboats. The Chattahoochee rises in the N. E. of Georgia, crosses the state in a S. W. direction till it strikes the W. boundary, which it follows for about 150 miles to its union with the Flint, at the S. W. extremity of Georgia, where their united floods form the Appalachicola. The Chattahoochee is navigable to Columbus for steamboats. The Tallapoosa and Coosa, head waters of the Alabama, and the Hiawasee, one of the sources of the Tennessee river, take their rise in the N. of this State. The Suwanee and the Oclockonee pass S. into Florida. A line run through the middle of the state from S. to N. would nearly divide the waters flowing into the Atlantic from those flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; but this line would trend to the E., both in

the N. and S., and to the W. in the centre. The waters of the Hiawasee, however, reach the gulf through the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Georgia has about 80 miles of sea-coast, which is lined by small islands, on which grows the celebrated sea-island cotton. These islands are cut off from the mainland by narrow sounds, inlets, or lagoons.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The geologist will find in the alluvions of the south-eastern counties of Georgia extensive fossil remains, while her minerals and mountains will offer much for his examination; and the antiquarian too may find objects, even in this new country, to baffle his most ingenious theories. In Hancock county is an Indian mound, of a semioval form, 2000 feet long and 37 high, and surrounded by a ditch. Human bones have been found here. About 9 miles E. of Macon is a mound, covering about 300 acres at its base and 50 at its top, which seems to be a natural elevation, but is covered on the summit with the ruins of a limestone fortification. There are several artificial mounds in the same neighborhood, and in other parts of the state. One in Cass county is 1114 feet in circuit and 75 feet high, in which has been found large quantities of pottery. To the lover of the picturesque, Georgia offers many grand scenes, and among them the Stone mountain, in De Kalb county, 7 miles in circuit, and 2226 feet in height; the falls of Tallulah, a branch of the Tugaloo, in Habersham county, where it passes through a ridge of mountains, forming cliffs from 200 to 500 feet, and descending in a succession of four falls through the space of a mile; Toccaco falls, in the same stream, 185 feet high; Amicolah falls, in Lumpkin county, with a descent of 400 feet in as many yards; the Towaligo falls, in Monroe county; the Eastatoah and Stockoa falls, in Rabun county, (thought by many to surpass the Toccaco;) a series of falls in the Hiawasee, sometimes with a descent of about 100 feet; Nicojack cave, opening into the Raccoon mountains, near the N. W. extremity of the state, extending for miles into the mountain, which it enters by a portal 160 feet wide, and 60 high: through this passes a stream, up which the visitor must be boated for three miles, when further progress is stopped by a cataract; (Wilson's cave is described in the same neighborhood, by Sears: whether or not it is the same cave under a different name we have no means of determining;) Nix's cave, in Floyd county; Track Rock and Pilot Mountain, (1200 feet high,) both in Union county—are all worthy of a separate description in a work of a different character.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—“While the inhabitants (we quote De Bow's Resources of the South and West) of Southern and Middle Georgia are being parched with heat, frequently so intense as to prevent comfortable rest, even at night, the more northern climate,

among the mountains, is such as to render necessary a blanket in order to comfortable repose. A more lovely heaven does not smile upon the classic land of Italy than upon the favored inhabitants of Georgia." According to meteorological observations made at Savannah by Dr. Posey, during the year ending May, 1852, the maximum in June, at 2 p. m., was 97° 4'; minimum, 70; mean for the day, 77° 10'; maximum for July, 99° 3'; minimum, 90° 5'; mean, 81° 7'; maximum for August, 93°; minimum, 82° 5'; mean, 79° 70'; maximum for September, 88° 1'; minimum, 66° 2'; mean, 67° 7'; maximum for October, 85° 6'; minimum, 56° 9'; mean, 66° 25'; maximum for November, 77° 1'; minimum, 50° 1'; mean, 56° 12'; maximum for December, 58° 5'; minimum, 43° 3'; mean, 47° 27'; maximum for January, 75°; minimum, 29° 5'; mean, 41° 75'; maximum for February, 81° 7'; minimum, 60°; mean, 55° 45'; maximum for March, 84°; minimum, 43° 9'; mean, 61° 30'; maximum for April, 86° 7'; minimum, 67° 9'; mean, 63° 27'; and maximum for May, 94° 9'; minimum, 69° 9'; and mean, 75° 52'. There were 85 rainy days in the year, viz. 13 in June, 12 in July, 10 in August, 4 in September, 5 in October, 5 in November, 7 in December, 4 in January, 5 in February, 7 in March, 8 in April, and 5 in May. The thermometer was highest, July 30th, 2 p. m., 99° 3, and lowest, January 20th, 7 a. m., 13° 8. The peach blossomed February 20th, and the plum on the 23d. Snow falls sometimes, but does not lie long.

The diversity of soil is not less than that of climate, from the rich alluvions near the seacoast and rivers, to the thinner soil of the pine barrens (not so sterile by far as their name implies) and the rougher mountain regions. The good and bad lands of Georgia are so intermingled, that it is difficult to describe them by districts. In the south, we have on the coast the islands with their light sandy soil, but fertile in sea-island cotton; and on the mainland are the rich alluvions, but interspersed with swamps, which, however, yield rice in abundance. The bottom lands of the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha, and the smaller rivers, are exceedingly fertile, and produce rice, cotton, Indian corn, and sugar. Farther west, about 60 miles from the coast, commence the pine barrens, at present mostly valuable for their timber and naval stores, but easily cultivable and productive, should occasion require. In the south-west the soil is light and sandy, but fertile, and productive in cotton. The sugarcane is also sometimes cultivated successfully. The soil, though fertile, is easily exhausted, and requires manuring to restore it. The middle region consists of a red loamy soil, once productive, but, owing to a bad system of culture, much impoverished. Its products are cotton, tobacco, and the various kinds of grain. We now come to the Cherokee country in the north, once in possession of the

Indians of that name, and containing lands among the most fertile in the state, particularly in its valleys, which, though worked by the Indians for ages past, are still capable of producing from 50 to 75 bushels of grain to the acre. This region is not so well adapted to the culture of cotton, though it can be raised successfully, but yields wheat, corn, Irish potatoes, peas, beans, &c. abundantly. Here, too, are to be found gold, iron, coal, marble, granite, limestone, and other minerals, valuable in building and the industrial arts. The iron is represented as being of very superior quality. Our summary of the natural resources and the physical characteristics of this flourishing state, bring us to the conclusion that it is surpassed by no Atlantic or Gulf state, to say the least, in the elements of a rapid growth in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. With a soil capable of yielding most of the great staples of the country, and some tropical fruits, with a mild climate, yet cold enough in the north for the restoration of health to the enervated inhabitant of the south, and for the production of the winter grains; with rivers that can be navigated by steamboats to her centre, and whose branches furnish water-power in abundance, what element of prosperity does she lack, if she be true to herself? The prime articles of cultivation in Georgia are cotton, rice, sweet potatoes, and Indian corn, besides which large quantities of live stock, wheat, oats, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, fruits, market products, butter, cheese, hay, sugar, molasses, beeswax and honey, and some rye, barley, buckwheat, wine, grass seeds, hops, flax, and silk are produced. Georgia is first of the states of the Union in the amount of sweet potatoes raised, and second in that of rice and cotton. In 1850 there were in this state 51,759 farms, containing 6,378,475 acres of improved land, averaging about 120 acres to a farm, and producing 1,088,534 bushels of wheat; 53,750 of rye; 30,080,099 of Indian corn; 3,820,044 of oats; 1,142,011 of peas and beans; 227,379 of Irish potatoes; 6,986,428 of sweet potatoes; 11,501 of barley; 38,950,691 pounds of rice; 432,924 of tobacco; 199,636,400 of cotton; 990,019 of wool; 4,640,559 of butter; 46,976 of cheese; 23,449 tons of hay; 1,644,000 pounds of cane sugar; 732,514 of honey and beeswax; 216,150 gallons of molasses; live stock valued at \$25,728,416; orchard products, at \$92,776; market goods, at \$76,500; and slaughtered animals, at \$6,339,762.

Forest Trees.—There are extensive forests of pine and live oak in the South; the swamps afford cedar and cypress, and the middle country oak and hickory. The other forest-trees are walnut, chestnut, poplar, sycamore, beech, maple, ash, gum, elm, fir, spruce, magnolia, laurel, and palmetto.

Animals.—Bears, deers, wolves, panthers, foxes, gophers, rabbits, among quadrupeds; alligators, terrapins, lizards, scorpions, rattlesnakes, among reptiles; and turtle, rock, black, and flying-fish, trout, bass, drum, sheephead, Spanish mackerel, porgey, and mullet, among fish, are the leading objects of animated nature in Georgia.

Manufactures.—Georgia has recently made great advances in the establishment of manufactures, for which she enjoys great facilities, in the abundance of her water-power and fuel, in the nearness of the raw material to the manufacturer, and in the number of her navigable rivers and iron roads ready to carry her fabrics to market. In 1850 there were in Georgia 1407 manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 or upwards annually; 35 of these were cotton factories, employing \$1,736,156 capital, and 873 male and 1399 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$900,419, and producing 7,209,292 yards of stuffs, 4,198,351 pounds of yarn, valued at \$2,135,044; three woollen factories, employing \$68,000 capital, and 40 male and 38 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$153,816, and producing 340,600 yards of stuffs, valued at \$88,750; 10 forges, furnaces, &c., employing a capital of \$70,200, consuming raw material worth \$43,776, and producing 1405 tons of pig, wrought, and cast iron, valued at \$118,884; 140 tanneries, employing \$262,855 capital, consuming \$185,604 worth of raw material, and producing leather valued at \$361,586, and homemade manufactures of the value of \$1,838,988.

In Hunt's Magazine of May, 1852, it is stated that there were 36 cotton mills in Georgia, employing a capital of \$1,611,100, and 1266 male and 771 female hands, and consuming raw material worth \$805,648, and producing stuffs valued at \$1,626,485.

Internal Improvements.—Georgia takes the lead of the Southern States in the number and extent of her railways, which cross the middle and north of the state in all directions, connecting her commercial centre with all the important towns of her own interior, with Alabama on the W., and with Tennessee and the great Ohio and Mississippi valleys to the N. and N. W. In January, 1853, there were in Georgia 857 miles of railway in operation, and 311 in course of construction. 1053 miles of railway, either already made or in course of construction, centre in Savannah, which is connected with Macon, Columbus, and Montgomery, in Alabama; with Augusta, Oglethorpe, and Atlanta; and with Chattanooga and Charleston, in Tennessee. Augusta is also connected indirectly with the same places. A continuous line of railway through Georgia is now completed from Charleston, South Carolina, to Nashville, Tennessee. This forms an important artery in the trade between the North and the South-western States,

and has entirely diverted a large portion of it from its ancient channels. Branch roads diverge to Athens, Rome, West Point, Milledgeville, Muscogee, Florida, Eatonton, Rome, and other places, which are either wholly or partly completed. There are only a few short canals in Georgia, one connecting the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, another from Brunswick to the Altamaha, and a canal round the falls in the Savannah, at Augusta, making a total of about 50 miles.—See TABLE OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, *Appendix*.

Commerce.—Georgia is favorably situated for internal trade, having a number of navigable rivers which may be ascended by steam-boats from 200 to 300 miles from the sea, and still farther for keel-boats. She has an active coasting trade with her sister states, and beside sailing-vessels, has lines of ocean steamers running regularly between Savannah and New York, and the same port and Philadelphia. The principal exports of Georgia consist of her great staple cotton, and of rice, lumber, and naval stores. Her exports to foreign countries amounted, in 1852, to \$4,999,090, and her imports to \$474,924: tonnage entered, 49,994; cleared, 62,875. Georgia exports also largely of her rice, lumber, and cotton to other states of the Union. According to De Bow there were received at the different ports of Georgia, in 1851–2, 325,714 bales of cotton, most, if not all of which, was doubtless exported. The tonnage of the state, in 1852, was 25,785 $\frac{3}{8}$, of which 8295 $\frac{4}{9}$ was steam tonnage; the number of vessels built was only 2, whose tonnage was 322 $\frac{3}{8}$.

Education.—Georgia is celebrated for her female institutes, which are said to be conspicuous objects as the traveller passes through her territories; but her public schools are less patronized; they had, however, in 1850, 29,675 pupils in attendance: there were 13,493 pupils attending other schools. Among the numerous high schools and academies, we may mention the Georgia Female College, at Macon, which (White says) is generally attended by 140 pupils, who go through an extensive course of study. The number of volumes in school libraries in 1850 was 1800. There are 5 colleges in Georgia, with an aggregate attendance, in 1852, of 596 students, and 23,800 volumes in their libraries; and one theological school with 6, and one medical college with 115 students. The school fund amounted in the same year to \$263,310. As an evidence of increasing interest in the subject of education, a common-school journal has been established at Columbus, in this state.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1723 churches in Georgia, in 1850, 821 belonged to the different sects of Baptists, 19 to the Episcopalians, 735 to the Methodists, 92 to Presbyterians, 8 to the Roman Catholics, and 16 to the Union Church. The rest were owned by the Bible Christians, the Christians,

the Congregationalists, the Free Church, Friends, Independents, Lutherans, Moravians, and Universalists, making one church to every 525 persons. Value of church property, \$1,269,159.

Public Institutions.—There is a state lunatic asylum near Milledgeville, which went into operation in 1842, and up to 1849 had received 204 patients, of whom 95 were in the institution at the date named. Up to the same period the whole amount expended by the state on the institution was \$94,201. There is also an asylum for the deaf and dumb at Cave Springs, in Floyd county, which received, in 1852, \$17,000 from the state. The state penitentiary at Milledgeville is a three-story granite building, 200 feet by 80. The convicts are employed in manufacturing leather, wagons, shoes, pails, and many other articles, the sale of which leaves a small balance over the expenses of the penitentiary. There were, in 1850, in Georgia, 24 public libraries, with an aggregate of 35,632 volumes.

Government.—This state is similar in its governmental divisions to the other members of the confederacy. The legislature meets biennially. The governor is elected by the people for two years, and receives a salary of \$3000 per annum. The senate consists of 47 members, and the house of representatives of 130, both elected for each session of the legislature, and receiving \$5 per diem. Every white male, who has paid a tax the previous year, and resided in the county where the election takes place 6 months before the election, is a legalized elector. The state of Georgia is entitled to 8 members in the national house of representatives, and to 10 electoral votes for president of the United States.

The judiciary is composed—1. Of a court of errors and appeals, presided over by three judges, elected for 6 years by the legislature; 2. Of a superior court, held in every county in the state twice a year, and presided over by judges elected for 4 years by the legislature; 3. Of an inferior court, consisting of 5 justices in each county, elected by the people for 4 years, and holding 2 sessions a year; and 4. Of justices' courts, consisting of 2 justices for each militia district, elected by the people of their respective districts. The state is divided into eleven judicial districts. The judges of the superior court are elected by the legislature for 4 years. The judges of the supreme court receive \$2500 per annum.

The public debt of Georgia in 1852, was \$1,995,724.22. Sources of revenue (which averages about \$300,000 a year) are a general tax, and a special tax on bank stocks. The expenditures, for the pay of legislators, civil establishments, judiciary, public charities, &c., are about \$130,000 a year. The public debt consists of bonds issued for the

construction of railways. In 1852 there were 18 banking institutions in the state, with an aggregate capital of \$5,629,315, a circulation of \$1,300,000, and \$1,700,000 in coin.

History.—Georgia was the last settled of the original thirteen states of the American confederacy, the first colony having been planted by Oglethorpe at Yamacraw Bluff, now called Savannah, in 1733, more than 100 years after the settlement of most of the original colonies, and 63 years after that of South Carolina, her nearest neighbor. Three years afterwards, some Germans founded Ebenezer on the River, about 25 miles above Savannah. The settlement of Darien was commenced about the same time by some Scotch Highlanders. The infant colony was involved in some severe contests with the Spaniards of Florida, who claimed the country as far the 33d degree of north latitude. In 1739, Oglethorpe invaded Florida, took Fort Diego, and besieged St. Augustine, but was obliged to raise the siege and return. The Spanish in turn invaded Georgia in 1742, but being alarmed by a stratagem of Oglethorpe's, they retreated without coming to blows. Slaves were first admitted into the colony in 1749. The proprietors, harassed by the difficulties that surrounded them, gave up the province to the crown in 1752, when Dr. Franklin was appointed its agent near the British government. In 1761 the Cherokee Indians were attacked by Colonel Montgomery, on which occasion the savages so bravely resisted, that, though Montgomery claimed the victory, he thought it advisable to retreat. The following year Colonel Grant burned their towns, laid waste their country, and reduced them to sue for peace. Georgia entered warmly into the Revolution, and during parts of 1778, 1779, and 1780, was in the hands of the British troops. Savannah was captured by them December 29th, 1778, and the combined American and French armies were repulsed in an attempt to retake it in October, 1779, with a loss to the allies of 1100 men. In 1838 the Cherokee Indians were removed from the state to the Indian territory, beyond the Mississippi, and Georgia came into possession of the long-coveted Indian reservation.

GEORGIA, a post-township of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central railroad, 40 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Pop., 2686.

GEORGIA, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss. GEORGIA, a district in Clarke co., Georgia. Population, 741.

GEORGIAVILLE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

GERARDSTOWN, or GERRARDSTOWN, a post-village of Berkeley co., Virginia, 166 miles N. by W. from Richmond, contains 3 churches.

GERMAN, a post-township on the W. border of Chenango co., New York. Pop., 903.

GERMAN, a township of Fayette co., Pa., on the Monongahela river. Pop., 1894.

GERMAN, a township in the central part of Allen co., Ohio. Population, 1008.

GERMAN, a township in the S. W. part of Auglaize co., Ohio. Population, 1470.

GERMAN, a township in the N. part of Clarke co., Ohio. Population, 1912.

GERMAN, a post-township in the S. E. part of Darke co., Ohio. Population, 1502.

GERMAN, a township in the S. part of Fulton co., Ohio. Population, 982.

GERMAN, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop., 1361.

GERMAN, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop., 1517.

GERMAN, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop., 2789.

GERMAN, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Population, 947.

GERMAN, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Population, 614.

GERMAN, a township in Vanderburg co., Indiana. Population, 1084.

GERMAN FLATS, a township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk river and Erie canal, 15 miles S. E. from Utica. Pop., 3578.

GERMANA, a post-office of Orange co., Va.

GERMANO, a post-office of Harrison co., O.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 270 miles N. W. from Richmond. The village is called Mt. Carmel.

GERMANSVILLE, a small post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 18 miles from Allentown.

GERMANTON, a post-village of Stokes co., N. C., 110 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

GERMANTOWN, a post-township of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson river, 12 miles below Hudson. Population, 1023.

GERMANTOWN, a small village of Fayette co., Pa., near the Monongahela river, about 195 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

GERMANTOWN, a post-township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, contains the borough of Germantown. Total pop., 8336.

GERMANTOWN, a post-borough of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the Germantown Branch railroad, 6 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. It consists of one broad street, extending about 4 miles in a N. N. W. and S. S. E. direction, and several others, recently built up, intersecting it at right angles. Many of the merchants of Philadelphia, and other persons retired from business, here have their country seats, some of which are of surpassing elegance, and are enclosed with spacious grounds, adorned with fountains, statuary, and green-houses. The borough contains 7 or 8 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, an insurance office, and several schools. It is lighted with gas and supplied with pure water from Tulpehocken creek. The water is first raised by steam-power to a reservoir on a hill, and thence conducted by distributing pipes through the various streets of the place. Population in 1850, 6209; in 1853, about 7000.

GERMANTOWN, a village of Bath co., Virginia, half mile from the Warm Springs. It has 2 stores, 1 hotel, and about 100 inhabitants.

GERMANTOWN, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 95 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

GERMANTOWN, a village in Hyde co., North Carolina, near the W. end of Pamlico sound, 135 miles E. by S. from Raleigh.

GERMANTOWN, a thriving post-village of Shelby county, Tennessee, near Wolf river, and on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, 15 miles E. from Memphis, is situated in a rich cotton-growing district, and has an active trade. Population, about 400.

GERMANTOWN, a handsome post-village of Bracken county, Kentucky, about 70 miles N. E. from Frankfort, is connected by a turnpike with Maysville. A part of the village stands in the county of Mason. Population, near 500.

GERMANTOWN, a handsome post-village of German township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on Twin creek, 44 miles N. from Cincinnati. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley. The settlers were mostly of German descent, and natives of Pennsylvania. It contains 5 churches, a flourishing academy, 2 newspaper offices, and a woollen factory.

GERMANTOWN, a post-village in Marion co., Ind., 18 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

GERMANTOWN, a post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on the Central railroad, 56 miles E. from Indianapolis. Population, 462.

GERMANTOWN, a post-office of Clinton co., Illinois.

GERMANTOWN, a small village of Warren co., Missouri.

GERMANTOWN, a township in the S. part of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1714.

GERMAN VALLEY, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 17 miles W. from Morris-town, has 2 churches.

GERMANVILLE, a post-village of Edgefield district, S. C., 30 miles W. from Columbia.

GERMANY, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, 10 miles S. E. from Gettysburg. Population, 720.

GERMANY, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

GERRY, a township of Chautauque co., New York, 15 miles E. S. E. from Maysville. Population, 1332.

GETTYSBURG, a post-borough, capital of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 114 miles W. from the former, and 36 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. It stands on elevated ground, in the midst of a fertile farming country. The court house and public offices are built of brick, and are sufficiently commodious; the private dwellings are generally built in a neat and substantial manner. The Lutheran Theological Seminary of this place, founded in 1826, has a library of 7000 volumes. The town is also the seat of Pennsylvania College, a flourishing institution.

The buildings occupied by these institutions are large and beautiful edifices. The town contains 1 bank, 1 academy, 7 churches, 4 newspaper offices, and 10 carriage manufactories. The manufacture of carriages is carried on more extensively than any other mechanical business. In 1851 copper mines were opened in several places near this town. Population in 1850, 2150; in 1853, about 3000.

GETTYSBURG, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 102 miles W. from Columbus.

GHEENT, a post-township of Columbia co., N. Y., on the Harlem railroad. Pop., 2293.

GHEENT, a post-village in the above township, about 25 miles S. E. from Albany.

GHEENT, a post-village of Carroll co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 59 miles N. from Frankfort, has 3 churches. Pop., about 300.

GHOLSON, a post-village in Noxubee co., Mississippi, 110 miles N. E. from Jackson.

GHOLSONVILLE, a small post-village of Brunswick co., Virginia, on the Meherrin river, 75 miles S. S. W. from Richmond.

GIBBS'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

GIBBVILLE, a small post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

GIBSONVILLE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

GIBRALTAR, a post-village of Brownstown township, Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. bank of Detroit river, at its entrance into Lake Erie, 22 miles below Detroit. A light-house has been erected here.

GIBRALTAR, a small post-village, formerly BAILEY'S HARBOR, capital of Door co., Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, about 65 miles N. E. from Green bay.

GIBSON, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, contains about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the North and Middle forks of the Forked Deer river, and by Rutherford's fork of Obion river. The surface is nearly level; the soil good. Indian corn, oats, cotton, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1,107,730 bushels of corn; 93,734 of oats, and 4918 bales of cotton. It contained 43 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1150 pupils attending public schools, and 47 attending an academy. The route of the Mobile and Ohio railroad passes through the county. Capital, Trenton. Population, 19,548, of whom 15,354 were free, and 4194, slaves.

GIBSON, a county in the S. W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 449 square miles. It is drained by the Patoka river, and the Wabash forms its W. boundary. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Wheat, corn, and oats are the staple products; cattle, horses, and hogs are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 947,590 bushels of corn; 43,888 of wheat; 77,636 of oats, and 1693 tons of hay. It contained 19 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2060 pupils attending public schools.

The county contains extensive beds of coal. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal, and has a railroad from Princeton, the county seat, to Evansville, on the Ohio. Population, 10,771.

GIBSON, a post-office of Steuben co., N. Y.
GIBSON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Elk county, Pennsylvania, on Bennett's creek. Population, 332.

GIBSON, a post-township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles E. S. E. from Montrose. Population, 1459.

GIBSON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Mercer co., Ohio. Population, 485.

GIBSON, a post-office of Pike co., Ohio.

GIBSON, a township in Washington co., Indiana. Population, 1095.

GIBSON'S STORE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

GIBSON'S WELLS, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee.

GIBSONVILLE, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

GIDDINGS, a post-office of Sank co., Wis.

GIDLEY'S STATION, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

GILA, hee'lá, a river of New Mexico, supposed to rise near 34° N. lat., and 109° W. lon. Flowing southerly, and then westerly, in its general course, it falls into the Colorado, in 32° 44' N. lat., and 114° 30' W. lon.

GILBERTSBOROUGH, a post-office of Limestone co., Alabama.

GILBERT'S MILLS, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

GILBERTSVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 95 miles W. from Albany, contains several churches, and an academy.

GILBOA, a post-township in the S. part of Schoharie co., New York, drained by Schoharie river. Population, 3024.

GILBOA, a post-village in the above township, about 50 miles S. W. from Albany. It has several mills and factories.

GILBOA, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

GILBOA, a thriving post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Blanchard river, 94 miles N. W. from Columbus. It is liberally supplied with water-power.

GILCHRIST'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Marion district, South Carolina.

GILDER, a post-office of Greenville dis., S. C.

GILEAD, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 60 miles W. by N. from Augusta. Population, 359.

GILEAD, a township in the central part of Morrow co., Ohio. Population, 1680.

GILEAD, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Maumee river, 140 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

GILEAD, a post-township in the S. part of Branch county, Michigan. Population, 503.

GILEAD, a post-village of Miami co., Indiana, about 82 miles N. from Indianapolis.

GILEAD, a post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, near the Mississippi river, about 90

miles S. W. from Springfield, has several hundred inhabitants. It was formerly the county seat.

GILES, a county in the S. W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Kanawha or New river, and also drained by Walker's, Wolf, and Sinking creeks. The surface is very mountainous; the principal elevations are Walker's and Peter's mountains. The soil, excepting the vicinity of the rivers and creeks, is rocky and unproductive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 204,720 bushels of corn; 38,565 of wheat; 68,494 of oats; 1960 tons of hay, and 83,120 lbs. of butter. It contained 17 churches, and 820 pupils attending public schools. Since the census of 1850 was taken, the dimensions of the county have been reduced by the formation of Craig county out of the N. E. part. Named in honor of William B. Giles, governor of Virginia in 1828. Capital, Parisburg. Population, 6570, of whom 5913 were free, and 657, slaves.

GILES, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 600 square miles. It is intersected in the S. E. part by Elk river, and also drained by the branches of Richland creek, which flows southward into the former stream. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is very productive, and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, cotton, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1,857,647 bushels of corn; 31,537 of wheat; 185,804 of oats; 10,301 bales of cotton, and 322,487 pounds of butter. The quantity of butter was the greatest made in any county of the state. It contained 54 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1123 pupils attending public schools, and 197 attending academies and other schools. Steamboats can ascend the Elk river to the mouth of Richland creek. The county has a macadamized road to Nashville. Capital, Pulaski. Population, 25,949, of whom 16,591 were free, and 9358, slaves.

GILES COURT HOUSE, Va. See PARISBURG.

GILFORD, a post-township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, 25 miles N. by E. from Concord. Population, 2425.

GILFORD VILLAGE, a post-village in Belknap co., N. H., 33 miles N. from Concord.

GILL, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 10 miles W. S. W. from Boston. Population, 754.

GILL, a township in Sullivan county, Indiana. Population, 1241.

GILLAM, a township in Jasper county, Indiana. Population, 453.

GILLELAND CREEK, a post-office of Travis county, Texas.

GILLESPIE, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of 1980 square miles.

It is traversed from W. to E. by Rio Llano, and also drained by Pedernales river, and Sandy creek. The surface is uneven. The staples are Indian corn, grass, cattle, and horses. In 1850, this county produced 15,240 bushels of corn, and 4880 pounds of butter. Capital, Fredericksburg. Population, 1240, of whom 1235 were free, and 5 slaves. Named in honor of Captain Gillespie, who was killed at Monterey.

GILLESPIE, a post-office of Cooper co., Mo.

GILLESPIEVILLE, a post-office of Ross co., O.

GILL HALL, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

GILLIONS, a post-office of Baker co., Ga.

GILLISONVILLE, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

GILL'S CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

GILL'S MILLS, a post-office of Bath co., Ky.

GILL'S STORE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

GILLSVILLE, a post-office of Hall co., Ga., 18 miles E. from Gainesville.

GILMAN, a post-township of Hamilton co., New York, 68 miles N. N. W. of Albany. Population, 101.

GILMANTON, a post-township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, 20 miles N. N. E. from Concord. Population, 3282.

GILMANTON IRON WORKS, a post-village in the above township, about 20 miles N. N. E. from Concord.

GILMER, a county, in the W. N. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 512 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Little Kenawaha river, and also drained by Lick Leading and Steer creeks. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. A portion of the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 117,990 bushels of corn; 5652 of wheat; 22,085 of oats; 1023 tons of hay, and 33,277 pounds of butter. It contained 1 saw mill, 1 tannery; 5 churches, and 159 pupils attending public schools. The county contains salt springs and iron ore. It is intersected by the Parkersburg and Weston turnpike. Formed a few years ago out of part of Lewis county, and named in honor of Thomas W. Gilmer, member of Congress from Virginia. Capital, Glenville. Population, 3475, of whom 3403 were free, and 72, slaves.

GILMER, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 792 square miles. It is intersected in the N. E. part by the Tocoa river, and also drained by the head waters of the Connauga, Coosawatee, and Ellijay rivers. The names of the principal creeks are Talking Rock, Mountain Town, and Carticary. The surface is diversified by mountain ridges connected with the Blue Ridge, and is remarkable for picturesque scenery. Some of these elevations are known as the Cohuttah,

Frog, Bald, Tallona, and Sharptop mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and the highlands produce pasture. Indian corn, oats, rye, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 214,193 bushels of corn; 24,894 of oats, and 20,097 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 grist mills, 3 saw mills, and 1 tannery. It contained 10 churches, 205 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. Gilmer county is remarkably rich in minerals. Gold mines are worked in several places, and are productive. Many persons are employed in quarrying marble, which is of fine quality; and the county contains an abundance of good iron. Named in honor of George R. Gilmer, who was governor of Georgia in 1830. Capital, Ellijay. Population, 8440, of whom 8240 were free, and 200, slaves.

GILMER, a thriving post-village, capital of Upshur county, Texas, about 320 miles E. N. E. from Austin City. It is situated in a rich planting region, which is diversified by prairies and forests. Laid out in 1848. Population, in 1853, about 600.

GILMER, a township in Adams co., Illinois. Population, 1051.

GILMER, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, 35 miles N. W. from Chicago.

GILMER'S STORE, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

GILOPOLIS, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

GILROY, a post-office of Cooper co., Mo.

GILROY, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal.

GILSUM, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 35 miles W. S. W. from Concord. Population, 668.

GINGER HILL, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

GINSENG, a post-office of Wyoming co., Va.

GIN TOWN, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

GIRARD, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 12 miles N. E. from Clearfield. Population, 286.

GIRARD, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie. It is intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal. Pop., 2843.

GIRARD, a beautiful post-borough in the above township, on the Ridge road, and on the Beaver and Erie canal, 16 miles S. W. from Erie, and 2 miles from the lake. It is surrounded by rich and well-cultivated farms, and contains 1 academy, and several stores. Population in 1853, about 500.

GIRARD, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

GIRARD, a thriving post-village of Russell county, Alabama, on the right bank of the Chattahoochee river, opposite Columbus, Georgia. It is the largest place in the county, and has considerable trade. Girard contains 1 printing-office, several stores, and about 1000 inhabitants. The route of a railroad has been surveyed from Girard to Mobile.

GIRARD, a post-village of Trumbull county,

Ohio, on the Mahoning river, 170 miles N. E. from Columbus. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal passes through it. Pop., about 300.

GIRARD, a post-township in the N. part of Branch co., Michigan. Population, 934.

GLADDEN'S GROVE, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

GLADE, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, immediately above Warren. Population, 420.

GLADE HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

GLADE MILLS, a post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, on Glade creek, 22 miles N. from Pittsburg.

GLADE MINES, a post-office of Hall co., Ga.

GLADE RUN, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

GLADE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Putnam co., Ga., 32 miles N. from Milledgeville.

GLADE SPRING, a post-village of Washington co., Virginia, 10 miles from Abingdon; is the seat of Emory and Henry College, founded by the Methodists in 1838.

GLADE SPRING, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

GLADEVILLE, a post-office of Preston co., Va.

GLADWIN, a new county towards the E. part of Michigan, contains about 570 square miles. It is intersected by the Titibiwassee river. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and has few if any inhabitants.

GLADY CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., Va., 244 miles N. W. from Richmond.

GLASCO, a small post-village of Ulster co., New York, on Hudson river, 48 miles S. of Albany. It has a steamboat landing.

GLASGOW, a small post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Newcastle and Frenchtown railroad, 16 miles S. W. from Wilmington.

GLASGOW, a small village of Walker co., Ala.

GLASGOW, a post-village, capital of Barren co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Louisville to Nashville, 126 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It contains 3 houses for worship, 2 academies, and 2 tanneries. Pop. about 800.

GLASGOW, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

GLASGOW, a post-village of Scott county, Illinois, 40 miles S. W. from Springfield.

GLASGOW, a flourishing post-village of Howard county, Missouri, on the left (N.) bank of the Missouri river, 72 miles by land N. W. from Jefferson City. It is a place of considerable trade; the surplus produce of Howard county, and some others, being mostly shipped here. A plank-road is projected between Glasgow and Huutsville. Two newspapers are published. Population in 1853, about 1200.

GLASGOW, a post-office of Jefferson co., Io.

GLASSBOROUGH, a post-village of Franklin township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, 11 miles S. by E. from Woodbury. It contains 1 Episcopal and 2 Methodist churches, an academy, and several manufactories of glass. Population in 1853, about 1300.

GLASS CREEK, a post-office of Barry co. Mich.

GLASS VILLAGE, a post-office of Conway county, Arkansas.

GLASSY MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

GLASTENBURY, a township of Bennington county, Vermont, 9 miles N. E. from Bennington. Population, 52.

GLASTONBURY, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the east side of Connecticut river, 8 miles S. by E. from Hartford. Population, 3390.

GLENALTA, a small post-village of Marion county, Georgia, 23 miles S. E. from Columbus.

GLEN BROOK, a post-office of Hart co., Ky.

GLENBURN, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 60 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 905.

GLENCOE, a post-office of Bolivar co., Miss.

GLENCOE, a post-office of Gallatin co., Ky.

GLEN COVE, a post-village of Queen's county, New York, on Hempstead harbor, 176 miles S. S. E. from Albany. It has 1 church and a steamboat landing.

GLENDALE, a thriving post-village in Burrellville township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 110 miles W. by N. from Boston. It contains 1 cotton mill, 2 stores, and 1 sash and blind works. Pop., about 200.

GLENDALE, a post-office of Camden co., N. J.

GLENDON, a thriving village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh river, 2 miles above Easton. It is the seat of the Boston Company's iron works.

GLENFINLAS, a post-village of Jefferson county, Missouri, on Big river, 45 miles S. W. by S. from St. Louis.

GLENHAM, a post-village of Dutchess county, New York, on Fishkill creek, 88 miles S. from Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and a large woollen factory.

GLENHOPE, a post-village of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, about 120 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

GLENMORE, a post-office of Oneida co., N. Y.

GLENMORE, a post-office of Buckingham county, Virginia.

GLENN, a post-township of Montgomery county, New York, on the S. side of the Mohawk river, 43 miles W. N. W. from Albany. Population, 3043.

GLENN, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

GLENN GROVE, a post-office of Fayette county, Georgia.

GLENN MILLS, a post-office of Culpepper county, Virginia.

GLENN'S, a post-office of Gloucester co., Va.

GLENN'S, a post-office of Clarke co., Iowa.

GLENN'S FALLS, a thriving post-village of Warren county, New York, on the Hudson river, about 50 miles N. from Albany. It contains churches for the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, 2 banks, 1 or 2 academies, 2 newspaper offices, and several factories. The river is crossed by a bridge at this place, and has a fall of about 60 feet,

furnishing abundant water-power. The village is connected by a feeder with the Champlain canal. Population, about 2400; of the township, 2717.

GLENN'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 86 miles N. W. from Columbia. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and is a place of great resort. The water is said to contain magnesia and sulphur.

GLENN'S VALLEY, a post-office of Johnson county, Indiana.

GLENNVILLE, a thriving village of Barbour county, Alabama, on the road between Eufaula and Columbus, in Georgia, 18 miles N. from the former. It derives its importance chiefly from its excellent schools. Population, about 900.

GLEN ROCK, a post-village of York county, Pennsylvania, on the York and Baltimore railroad, 15 miles S. from York. It has a small cotton factory.

GLEN ROCK, a post-office of Lawrence county, Tennessee.

GLENNVILLE, a post-office of Fairfield county, Connecticut.

GLENNVILLE, a post-township of Schenectady county, New York, on the Mohawk river, 20 miles N. W. from Albany. Population, 3409.

GLENNVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Gilmer county, Virginia, on Little Kanawha river, 210 miles in a direct line W. N. W. from Richmond.

GLEN WILD, a post-office of Sullivan co. N. Y.

GLENWOOD, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

GLENWOOD, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

GLOBE, a small village in Woonsocket township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 12 miles N. by W. from Boston.

GLOBE, a post-office of Caldwell co., N. C.

GLOBE, a post-office of Johnson co., Mo.

GLOBE VILLAGE, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

GLOUCESTER, a county in the S. W. part of New Jersey, has an area of 952 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Delaware river, N. E. by Big Timber creek, and S. W. by Oldman's creek, and is drained by Raccoon and Mantua creeks. The surface is level, except where worn down by streams. Along the Delaware river, for about 7 miles from its bank, the soil is a clayey loam, very fertile, and highly cultivated. S. E. of this it is sandy, and generally covered with pine forests. Indian corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 380,221 bushels of corn; 253,964 of potatoes; 254,870 of sweet potatoes; 14,152 tons of hay, and 257,022 pounds of butter. The quantity of sweet potatoes was the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 4 glass manufactories, 11 flour mills, 8 grist mills, and 14 saw mills. It contained 26 churches, and 1 newspaper office; 3656 pupils attending public schools, and 90 attending academies or other schools. Marl is found along the

bank of the Delaware and for several miles inland, iron ore near Woodbury, which is exported for manufacture; and beds of shells in different places. The inhabitants are largely engaged in glass and iron manufactures. The proposed railroad from Camden to Cape May will probably pass through this county. Organized in 1677, (since which its area has been much diminished by the formation of Atlantic and Camden counties,) and named from Gloucester, a county of England. Capital, Woodbury. Population, 14,655.

GLOUCESTER county, Virginia, situated on Chesapeake bay, in the S. E. part of the state, contains 280 square miles. The Piank-tank forms its N. and the York river its S. W. boundary. The surface is very level. The soil produces good crops of corn, cotton, and wheat. The waters contain an abundance of fish and oysters, which furnish employment and subsistence to a great number of the inhabitants. Large quantities of oysters and wood are exported to New York and Philadelphia. In 1850 this county produced 336,063 bushels of corn; 65,551 of wheat; and 62 bales of cotton. There were 16 flour, grist, and saw mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 14 churches; 253 pupils attending public schools, and 95 attending academies or other schools. Formed in 1642. Capital, Gloucester Court House. Population, 10,527; of whom 4970 were free, and 5557, slaves.

GLOUCESTER, a port of entry of Essex co., Massachusetts, 28 miles N. N. E. from Boston, is situated on the S. side of the peninsula of Cape Ann, and connected by railroad with the principal cities and towns of the seaboard and interior. It contains 8 or 10 churches, 4 newspaper offices, and a bank with a capital of \$200,000. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries, particularly those of cod and mackerel. The harbor is one of the best on the coast, and is accessible at all seasons for vessels of the largest class. The shipping of the port June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 21391 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons registered, and 23,941 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 12,153 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons were employed in the cod fishery, and 11,033 $\frac{3}{8}$ in the mackerel fishery. The foreign arrivals for the year were 173, (tons, 14,849,) of which 147 (tons, 11,031,) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 164, tons, 13,794 of which 11,031 were foreign bottoms. During the same year, 45 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 3828 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were admeasured. There are also some manufactures in the town, such as boots and shoes, and anchors. Incorporated in 1639. Population of the township, 7786.

GLOUCESTER, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, 15 miles W. by N. from Providence. Population, 2872.

GLOUCESTER, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, 13 miles N. E. from May's Landing. It contains an iron furnace and a grist mill.

GLOUCESTER, a township of Camden county, New Jersey. Population, 2371.

GLOUCESTER, a city of Gloucester township, Camden county, New Jersey, on the Delaware, about 4 miles below Camden. This flourishing place has increased in population, within the last 5 years, from some 50 to about 3000. Its growth is chiefly owing to the establishment of several cotton and other factories. Within the last 3 years 4 churches have been erected. Steamboats ply continually between this place and Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER COURT HOUSE, Gloucester county, Virginia, 82 miles E. S. E. from Richmond, near an arm of the Chesapeake. It contains 1 academy and several churches.

GLOUCESTER FURNACE, a post-village of Atlantic co., N. J., 74 miles S. from Trenton.

GLOVER, a post-township of Orleans county, Vermont, 35 miles N. N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1137.

GLOVERSVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, 40 miles N. W. from Albany. It has 2 churches, and 1 bank.

GLOVER VILLAGE, a small post-village in Glover township, Orleans county, Vermont, about 35 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier. It contains 2 places of worship, one of which, the new Congregational church, is a spacious and splendid edifice.

GLYMONT, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

GLYMPHVILLE, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

GLYNN, a county in the S. E. part of Georgia, bordering on the sea, contains about 400 square miles. The Altamaha river bounds it on the N. The surface is partly occupied by pine barrens with a sandy soil, and by extensive swamps, which, when drained, are productive. Cotton, maize, rice, olives, and other tropical fruits flourish here. In 1850 this county produced 1036 bales of cotton; 49,739 bushels of corn, and 55,100 of sweet potatoes. There were 4 tar and turpentine distilleries, 2 ship-yards, and 1 saw mill. It contained 6 churches, 29 pupils attending public schools, and 147 attending academies or other schools. The county includes several islands on the coast, one of which is about 12 miles long. This county, which is among the oldest in the state, was formed in 1777, and named in honor of John Glynn, an English lawyer, and a warm friend of the American colonies. Capital, Brunswick. Population, 4933, of whom 701 were free, and 4232, slaves.

GNADENHUTTEN, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 95 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

GOAT ISLAND, in Newport harbor, Rhode Island, directly in front of the town. On the N. end is a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light. Lat. 41° 29' 18" N., lon. 71° 20' 5" W.

GOAT ISLAND. See NIAGARA FALLS.

GODFREY, a post-village of Madison co., Ill. GODWINVILLE, a post-office of Bergen co. N. J.

GOFFLE, a small village of Passaic county, New Jersey, about 3 miles N. from Patterson.

GOFF'S CORNERS, a post-office of Cumberland county, Maine.

GOFF'S MILLS, a post-office of Steuben county, New York.

GOFFSTOWN, a post-township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the W. side of Merrimack river, 12 miles S. of Concord, on the N. H. Central railroad. Pop. 2270.

GOFFSTOWN CENTRE, a post-village of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the New Hampshire Central railroad, 15 miles S. from Concord.

GOGGINSVILLE, a post-office of Franklin county, Virginia.

GOLANSDALE, or **GOLANSDALE**, a post-village in Caroline county, Virginia.

GOLCONDA, a post-village, capital of Pope county, Illinois, on Ohio river, at the mouth of Lusk creek, 220 miles S. S. E. from Springfield. It has a brick court house.

GOLD CREEK, a post-office of Brown co., Ind.

GOLDEN GROVE, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

GOLDEN HILL, a post-office of Dorchester county, Maryland.

GOLDEN LAKE, a post-office of Waukesha county, Wisconsin.

GOLDEN PLACE, a post-office of Onslow county, North Carolina.

GOLDEN POND, a post-office of Trigg co., Ky.

GOLDEN RIDGE, a township in Oxford county, Maine. Population, 194.

GOLDEN'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Westchester county, New York.

GOLDEN SPRINGS, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

GOLDEN VALLEY, a post-office of Rutherford county, North Carolina.

GOLD HILL, a post-office of Buckingham county, Virginia.

GOLD HILL, a post-office of Rowan co., N. C.

GOLD HILL, a post-office of Meriwether county, Georgia, 14 miles N. W. from Greenville, the county town.

GOLD REGION, a post-office of Moore co., N. C.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a township of Hancock county, Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 90 miles E. of Augusta, has many excellent harbors. Population, 1400.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a village of York county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, and on the York and Cumberland railroad, 18 miles N. by W. from York. It was laid out in 1850.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Wayne county, North Carolina, on the Neuse river, where it is crossed by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, 50 miles S. E. from Raleigh. The first house was built in 1841. About the year 1848 it began to improve rapidly, and is now one of the most flourishing places in the state. The public buildings are new and remarkably fine. Steamboats can ascend the river as high as this place for

about two-thirds of the year. Goldsborough is the E. terminus of the North Carolina railroad, now in progress of construction. Three newspapers are published in the village, which has a flourishing seminary for each sex. Population in 1853, about 1500.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a post-office of Poinsett county, Arkansas.

GOLDSTON, a post-office of Chatham co., N. C.

GOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

GOLDVILLE, a post-office of Talapoosa county, Alabama.

GOLGOTHA, a post-village of Cobb county, Georgia, 123 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

GOLIAD, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 1750 square miles. It is intersected by the San Antonio river, and bounded on the S. W. by the Aransas river. The soil is fertile, adapted to cotton, Indian corn, and sugar cane, but frequently suffers from drought. The surface is not densely timbered. In 1850 this county produced 21,735 bushels of corn. There were 28 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Goliad. Population, 648, of whom 435 were free, and 213, slaves.

GOLIAD, a post-village, capital of Goliad county, Texas, on the right bank of San Antonio river, 120 miles in a straight line S. by E. from Austin.

GONIC, a post-office in Strafford co., N. H.

GONZALES, a county in the S. or S. central part of Texas, has an area of 1140 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe, and also drained by San Marcos river, and by Castleman's fork. The soil is generally fertile, adapted to cotton, Indian corn, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 87,375 bushels of corn; 975 of oats; 9481 of sweet potatoes; 1271 bales of cotton, and 75,450 pounds of butter. Capital, Gonzales. Population, 1492, of whom 891 were free, and 601, slaves.

GONZALES, a post-village, capital of Gonzales county, Texas, on the Guadalupe river, 70 miles S. by E. from Austin. It was formerly a considerable village, but was burnt during the Texan revolution.

GOOCHLAND, a county towards the S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 260 square miles. James river forms the S. boundary through the whole length of the county. The surface is undulating; the soil, originally fertile, has been in some parts exhausted. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. Extensive mines of bituminous coal are worked here, and gold has been found in small quantities. In 1850 this county produced 624,208 pounds of tobacco; 276,338 bushels of corn; 141,999 of wheat, and 104,018 of oats. There were 20 flour and saw mills, 4 coal mines, 3 tanneries, and 1 nail factory. It contained 15 churches, and 320 pupils attending academies and other schools. The James River canal connects the county with Richmond. Formed in 1727, and named

in honor of one of the governors of the colony. Capital, Goochland Court House. Population, 10,352, of whom 4507 were free, and 5845, slaves.

GOOCHLAND COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Goochland co., Virginia, 1 mile N. from James river, and 28 W. from Richmond. The public buildings are neat and substantial.

GOOCH'S MILLS, a post-village of Cooper county, Missouri, on Little Saline creek, 35 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

GOODALL LAKE, a township in Lake county, Illinois. Population, 423.

GOODE'S PRECINCT, a post-office in Clarke county, Kentucky.

GOODFIELD, a post-office in Meigs co., Tenn.

GOODFIRM, a township in Grundy county, Illinois. Population, 101.

GOOD GROUND, a small post-village of Suffolk county, New York, about 240 miles S. E. from Albany.

GOOD HOPE, a small post-village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

GOOD HOPE, a post-village of Walton county, Georgia, 7 miles E. from Monroe.

GOODHOPE, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, 7 miles S. E. from Washington, the county seat. Laid out in 1849.

GOOD HOPE, a township in the N. part of Hocking county, Ohio. Population, 635.

GOOD HOPE, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, 9 miles N. from Milwaukee city.

GOODHUE, a county in the S. E. part of Minnesota, bordering on the Mississippi river, and on Lake Pepin, which separates it from Wisconsin, contains about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Cannon river. The surface is undulating; the soil produces Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass. The census of 1850 furnishes no statistics of this county, it having been formed in 1852-3, out of a part of Waubashaw co. Capital, Redwing.

GOODING'S GROVE, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 25 miles S. W. from Chicago.

GOOD INTENT, a post-office of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

GOODLUCK, a village of Dover township, Ocean county, New Jersey, 7 miles S. from Tom's river. This town is one of the oldest settlements on the Jersey shore, and has a Methodist church and 2 schools.

GOODMAN, a district in Harris county, Georgia. Population, 1260.

GOODRICH, a post-office of Genesee co., Mich.

GOOD SPRING, a post-village of Williamson co., Tennessee, 13 miles S. from Nashville.

GOOD SPUR, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

GOODVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

GOOD WATER, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

GOODWIN'S MILLS, a post-office of York county, Maine.

GOODWYNVILLE, a post-office of Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

GOODYEAR'S BAR, a mining settlement of Sierra county, California. Population, about

400. It has a post-office of the same name.

GOOSE CREEK, in the N. E. part of Virginia, rises in Fauquier county, flows north-eastward, crosses Loudon county, and falls into the Potomac 4 miles E. from Leesburg, after a course of nearly 50 miles. It furnishes fine water-power at several places. By means of dams, &c. it has been made navigable for a distance of about 20 miles. An affluent, called the North West fork, enters this creek from the left hand, near the middle of Loudon county.

GOOSE CREEK, of Mich. See RAISIN RIVER.

GOOSE CREEK, a post-office of Richie county, Virginia.

GOOSE CREEK, a post-office of Smith county, Tennessee.

GOOSE POND, a post-village of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, 70 miles N. N. E. from Milledgeville.

GOPHER CREEK, of Iowa, flows into the Missouri a little below the mouth of Boyer river.

GORDO, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

GORDON, a new county in the N. W. part of Georgia. It is traversed by the Oostenaule river, a branch of the Coosa, and also drained by Pine Log and other creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys. The soil in general rests on a stratum of blue limestone, and is highly productive. The county

abounds in springs of good water. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, cotton, and grass are the staples. The climate is favorable to peaches and grapes. In 1850 this county produced 285,360 bushels of corn; 20,586 of oats; 31,016 of sweet potatoes; and 184 bales of cotton. There were 300 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the Western and Atlantic railroad. It was formed out of parts of Cass and Floyd counties in 1849-50, and named in honor of William W. Gordon, Esq., first president of the Central railroad. Capital, Calhoun. Population, 5984, of whom 5156 were free, and 828, slaves.

GORDON, a thriving post-village of Wilkinson county, Georgia, on the Central railroad, at the junction of the Milledgeville railroad, 30 miles E. from Macon. Large quantities of cotton are exported from this place. It has 6 dry-goods stores, and does an extensive grocery business. Laid out in 1843.

GORDON'S POINT, a small village of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

GORDON'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Walker co., Ga., about 200 miles N. W. of Milledgeville.

GORDONVILLE, a small post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

GORDONVILLE, a post-village of Orange county, Virginia, on the Central railroad, and at the terminus of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, 70 miles N. W. from Richmond.

GORDONVILLE, a post-village of Smith county, Tennessee.

GORDONVILLE, a post-office of Logan county, Kentucky.

- GORDONTON, a post-office of Person co., N.C.
- GORE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.
- GORGANSVILLE, a small village of Rutherford county, North Carolina.
- GORHAM, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, on the York and Cumberland railroad, 10 miles W. by N. from Portland. Pop., 3088.
- GORHAM, a post-township of Coos county, New Hampshire, about 100 miles N. by E. from Concord. Population, 224.
- GORHAM, a post-township of Ontario county, New York, 15 miles W. S. W. from Geneva. Population, 2645.
- GORHAM, a post-township forming the N.W. extremity of Fulton co., Ohio. Pop., 906.
- GOSHEN, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 30 miles E. by N. from Concord. Population, 659.
- GOSHEN, a post-township of Addison county, Vermont. Population, 486.
- GOSHEN, a post-township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 512.
- GOSHEN, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 30 miles W. by N. from Hartford; said to be the most elevated township in Connecticut. Population, 1457.
- GOSHEN, a post-village in Goshen township, and semi-capital of Orange co., New York, on the Erie railroad, 70 miles N. N. W. from New York. It contains 2 banks, 3 churches, an academy, and several manufactories. Three or four newspapers are published here. The township is noted for the excellent quality of its butter. Incorporated in 1809. Population of the township, 3149.
- GOSHEN, a post-village of Cape May co., New Jersey, 5 miles N. W. from the court house. It has a Methodist church, and about 20 dwellings.
- GOSHEN, a small village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 23 miles S. E. from Trenton.
- GOSHEN, a township of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. E. from Clearfield. Population, 160.
- GOSHEN, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 58 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.
- GOSHEN, a post-village of Lincoln county, Georgia, 96 miles N. E. from Milledgeville.
- GOSHEN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.
- GOSHEN, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tenn.
- GOSHEN, a post-office of Oldham co., Ky.
- GOSHEN, a township in Auglaize county, Ohio. Population, 336.
- GOSHEN, a village in Belmont county, Ohio. Population, 1867.
- GOSHEN, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop., 1943.
- GOSHEN, a post-township in the N. part of Clermont county, Ohio. Population, 1937.
- GOSHEN, a post-village in the above township, 24 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati.
- GOSHEN, a township in the E. part of Hardin county, Ohio. Population, 590.
- GOSHEN, a township in the S. W. part of Mahoning county, Ohio. Population, 1720.
- GOSHEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Elkhart county, Indiana, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Elkhart river, and on the railroad from Elkhart to Peru, 146 miles N. from Indianapolis. It has an active trade, and is supplied with water-power, which is employed in mills for grinding and sawing. It contains several churches, a bank, and, in 1853, about 1000 inhabitants. First settled in 1831.
- GOSHEN CREEK, of Duplin co., North Carolina, flows southward into Cape Fear river.
- GOSHEN HILL, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.
- GOSHENVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.
- GOSPORT, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population, 102.
- GOSPORT, Virginia. See PORTSMOUTH.
- GOSPORT, a post-village of Clarke county, Alabama, on the Alabama river, about 100 miles above Mobile, has a steamboat landing.
- GOSPORT, the principal post-village of Owen county, Indiana, on the W. fork of the White river, and on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 44 miles S. W. from Indianapolis, has an active business in shipping produce. It contains 2 churches and 3 warehouses. Population, about 600.
- GOTT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sullivan county, Tennessee.
- GOULDSBOROUGH, a post-office of Hancock county, Maine.
- GOURDVINE, a post-office of Union co., N.C.
- GOVERNEUR, a post-township of St. Lawrence county, New York, 25 miles S. W. from Canton. Population, 2783.
- GOVERNEUR, a post-village in the above township, on the Oswegatchie river. It contains 2 or 3 churches and a seminary.
- GOVANSTOWN, a post-village of Baltimore county, Maryland, 5 miles N. N. W. from Baltimore.
- GOVERNOR'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Anne Arundel county, Maryland.
- GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, New York, situated in New York harbor, about 1½ miles S. from the City Hall. It belongs to the United States, and is strongly fortified.
- GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, a post-office of Macon county, North Carolina.
- GOWANDA, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.
- GOWANUS, a village of King's county, New York, situated on Gowanus cove, about 1 mile S. from Brooklyn.
- GOWDEYSVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.
- GOWENSVILLE, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina.
- GOWER'S FERRY, a post-village of Cedar county, Iowa.
- GRACEHAM, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 75 miles N. W. from Annapolis.
- GRACEVILLE, a post-village of Houston co., Georgia, 68 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

GRADYVILLE, a post-office of Adair co., Ky.
 GRAFENSBURG, a post-office of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

GRAFTON, a county in the N. W. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 1463 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut, and is drained by the Pemigewasset, the principal branch of the Merrimac, Lower Ammonoosuck, and the head waters of the Saco river. It has many small lakes and ponds, the principal of which are Squam lake and Newfound lake: the former, a large portion of which lies in Carroll county, is celebrated for its magnificent scenery. The surface of Grafton is hilly and mountainous; it is, however, capable of being cultivated, and affords abundant pasture. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 228,799 bushels of corn; 244,177 of oats; 1,006,237 of potatoes; 103,001 tons of hay, and 1,278,984 pounds of butter. The quantity of oats, hay, and butter was each the greatest produced by any county in the state, and the quantity of potatoes the greatest produced by any county in the United States. There were 126 saw and planing mills, 16 woollen factories, 23 flour mills, 3 paper mills, 16 starch works, and 27 tanneries. It contained 88 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 10,836 pupils attending public schools, and 374 attending academies or other schools. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, a branch of which connects with Bristol, passes through this county, and the Northern New Hampshire railroad intersects the southern part. Capital, Haverhill. Population, 42,343.

GRAFTON, a post-office of Oxford co., Me.

GRAFTON, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Northern railroad, 44 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Pop., 1259.

GRAFTON, a post-township of Windham county, Vermont, 90 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. Soapstone of an excellent quality is found here in great abundance. Population, 1241.

GRAFTON, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 40 miles S. W. from Boston. Population, 3904.

GRAFTON, a post-township of Rensselaer county, New York, 20 miles N. E. from Albany. Population, 2033.

GRAFTON, a post-township forming the south-eastern extremity of Lorain county, Ohio. Population, 947.

GRAFTON, a post-village of Lorain county, Ohio, on the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus, at the terminus of the Cleveland and Toledo railroad, 25 miles S. W. from Cleveland.

GRAFTON, a post-office of Monroe co., Mich.

GRAFTON, a small post-village of Jersey county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, about 84 miles S. W. from Springfield. Population, 222.

GRAFTON, a township in the S. part of McHenry county, Illinois. Population, 446.

GRAFTON, a village of Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee river, 22 miles N. from Milwaukee.

GRAFTON, a post-township in Washington county, Wisconsin. Population, 710.

GRAFTON CENTRE, a post-village of Grafton county, New Hampshire.

GRAHAM, a post-village, capital of Alamance co., North Carolina, on the North Carolina railroad, about 55 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh. It has 7 stores and over 300 inhabitants.

GRAHAM, a small village of Guilford county, North Carolina.

GRAHAM, a small village of Orange co., N. C.

GRAHAM, a post-office of Independence county, Arkansas.

GRAHAM, a post-office of Jefferson county, Indiana.

GRAHAM, a post-office of Nodaway co., Mo.

GRAHAM'S CREEK, or GRAHAM'S FORK, of Indiana, rises in Ripley county, and enters the Muscatatuck at the N. E. extremity of Washington county.

GRAHAM'S TURNOUT, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

GRAHAMSVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan county, New York.

GRAHAMTON, a small post-village of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, about 115 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

GRAHAMTON, a village of Meade county, Kentucky, at the falls of the Otter creek, about 30 miles S. W. from Louisville. It has 1 or 2 churches, and a manufactory of cotton and wool.

GRAHAMVILLE, a post-office of York county, Pennsylvania.

GRAHAMVILLE, or GRAHAMSVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort district, South Carolina, 120 miles S. from Columbia.

GRAINGER. See GRANGER.

GRAMPTON HILLS, a post-office of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.

GRANBY, a post-township in Essex county, Vermont, 45 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Population, 128.

GRANBY, a post-township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1104.

GRANBY, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, 15 miles N. N. W. from Hartford. This township contains the celebrated Simsbury mines, formerly used as a prison. Population, 2498.

GRANBY, a post-township of Oswego county, New York, on the Oswego river, 24 miles N. W. from Syracuse. Population, 3368.

GRANBY CENTRE, a post-village of Oswego county, New York.

GRAND, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Marion co., Ohio. Pop., 353.

GRAND BLANC, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Genesee county, Michigan. Population, 1165.

GRAND BLANC, a post-village in the above township, on the Detroit and Saginaw road, about 50 miles N. W. from Detroit.

GRAND BLUFF, a post-office of Panola county, Texas.

GRAND CAILLOU bayou, of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, commences near Houma, and flowing south-westward through Lake Caillou, enters the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for small boats. The lake is 10 miles long and 3 or 4 wide.

GRAND CAVE, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

GRAND CANE, a post-office of Liberty county, Texas.

GRAND COTEAU, a post-village of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

GRAND COTE PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Perry county, Illinois, 65 miles S. S. W. from Vandalia.

GRAND DETOUR, a thriving post-village of Ogle county, Illinois, on Rock river, 166 miles N. by E. from Springfield. Pop., 378.

GRANDE CHUTE, Wisconsin. See APPLETON.

GRANDE CHUTE, a township in Brown county, Wisconsin. Population, 619.

GRAND ECOIRE, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana.

GRAND FALLS, a post-office of Newton county, Missouri.

GRAND GLAZE, a post-office of Jackson county, Arkansas.

GRAND GULF, a post-village of Claiborne county, Mississippi, on the Mississippi river, 2 miles below the mouth of Black river, and 60 miles above Natchez. It contains a town hall, 2 or 3 churches, a market house, a Masonic lodge, and several steam mills. A considerable quantity of cotton is shipped here. Population in 1853, about 800.

GRAND HAVEN, a post-township, capital of Ottawa county, Michigan, is situated on the S. bank of Grand river, at its entrance into Lake Michigan, 93 miles W. by N. from Lansing. The river, which is here 350 yards wide, forms the best harbor on the east shore of the lake. The water is from 15 to 30 feet in depth, and the capacity of the harbor is sufficient for 500 vessels. A light-house has been erected at the entrance of the harbor. Steamboats from Chicago and other ports touch here daily, and an active business is done in storing and forwarding produce, &c.

GRAND HILL, a small village of Orange county, North Carolina.

GRAND ISLAND, situated in Niagara river, having its lower extremity about 4 miles above Niagara Falls. Length, between 8 and 9 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles; area, about 17,400 acres. The soil is fertile; the surface is level, and mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber.

GRAND ISLAND, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

GRAND ISLE, a county forming the N. W.

extremity of Vermont, has an area of about 77 square miles. It consists of a number of islands in the northern part of Lake Champlain, and the southern part of a peninsula lying between the lake (including Missisquoi bay) and the Richelieu river. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile, and adapted to grain and grass. This county is regarded as producing the finest apples in the state. Wheat, oats, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 31,324 bushels of wheat; 81,027 of oats; 6980 tons of hay; 93,225 pounds of wool; and 70,291 of butter. It contained 1 marble quarry, 1 tannery, 5 churches; 1364 pupils attending public schools, and 33 attending academies or other schools. This county is almost surrounded by Lake Champlain, which is navigable for vessels of 90 tons burthen. It is traversed in the N. part by the Vermont Central railroad. Organized in 1802. Capital, North Hero. Population, 4145.

GRAND ISLE, a post-township of Grand Isle county, Vermont, in Lake Champlain, 50 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 666.

GRAND ISLE, Michigan, in Lake Superior, near the S. shore. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 7 or 8 miles. Between it and the main land, on the S. E., is Grand Isle bay, on the shore of which are the famous "Pictured Rocks."

GRAND LAKE, on the E. border of Maine, communicates with the St. Croix river. Length about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 4 or 5 miles.

GRAND LAKE, a post-village of Chicot co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi, about 24 miles by land S. from Columbia. It has a landing for steamboats.

GRAND LEDGE, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

GRAND MARSH, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

GRAND PRAIRIE, a post-township in the N. part of Marion county, Ohio. Pop., 474.

GRAND PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Marion co., Ohio.

GRAND PRAIRIE, a post-office of Marquette county, Wisconsin.

GRAND RAPIDS city, capital of Kent co., Michigan, is finely situated on the rapids of Grand River, 40 miles from its mouth, and 60 miles W. N. W. from Lansing. It is handsomely laid out on the left bank of the river, and has a pleasant and healthy situation, commanding a fine view of the river, and of the Indian mounds on the opposite shore. It is one of the most important and flourishing inland towns of the state, and a place of much activity in trade and manufactures. Large steamboats run daily from this place to Grand Haven, at the mouth of the river, where they connect with the lake steamers; and a smaller boat ascends from the head of the rapids to Lyons, which is about 50 miles distant by water. Salt and gypsum of good quality are found here; limestone

and pine lumber, and other materials for building, are abundant in the vicinity. Nearly 20 manufactories were in operation here in 1851. The river at this place is about 300 yards wide, and falls 18 feet in the course of a mile, producing an amount of hydraulic power that is not surpassed by any in the state. Grand Rapids is the seat of St. Mark's College, established in 1850, and contains 8 or 10 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and several seminaries. Settled in 1833, and incorporated in 1850. Population in 1853, about 5000.

GRAND RAPIDS, a post-township in Portage co., Wisconsin. Population, 341.

GRAND RAPIDS, a post-village of Portage co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin river, 125 miles N. by W. from Madison. It has 1 church, 3 stores, and 4 saw mills. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lumber business. Population, about 400.

GRAND RIVER, of Louisiana, forms the boundary between St. Martin's par. on the W., and Iberville, Ascension, and Assumption on the E. It communicates with Atchafalaya bayou on the N., and with Lake Chtetmachas at the S. E. extremity of the latter.

GRAND RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the N. E. part of the state, and flows into Lake Erie in Lake county, about 3 miles from Painesville.

GRAND RIVER, of Michigan, (*Washtenong* of the Indians,) an affluent of Lake Michigan, is not exceeded in length or volume by any river which traverses the peninsula. Its branches rise in Washtenaw and Hillsdale counties, and after a course of a few miles unite near Jackson. The river then flows in a general N. W. direction, with many windings, to Lyons, in Iowa county, where it is joined by the Maple river. From this point it pursues a general westerly course, and enters the Lake at Grand Haven. Its length is estimated at 270 miles, and it is about 320 yards wide near its mouth. The harbor formed by its mouth is the best on the W. side of the peninsula. Large steamboats navigate the river daily, from the lake to Grand Rapids, a distance of 40 miles, and a smaller boat ascends about 50 miles farther. The "Rapids" are caused by a stratum of limestone rock, which extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the channel, with a descent of 18 feet, affording abundant water-power. The chief towns on its banks are Jackson, Lansing, and Grand Rapids.

GRAND RIVER, of Missouri, an affluent of Missouri river, is formed by two small branches, the East and West forks, which unite in Gentry county. It flows south-eastward through Daviess and Livingston counties, and then forms the boundary between Carroll and Chariton, until it enters the Missouri, 30 miles above Glasgow. The lower part of the channel is navigable for small boats. *Branches.*—The East and West forks rise near the N. border of the state, and pursue a southerly course. The Crooked fork, which is properly

an affluent, rises in the S. part of Iowa, and flowing southward, enters Grand river in Livingston county, a few miles S. W. from Chillicothe.

GRAND RIVER, of Missouri, rises near the W. frontier of the state, and flowing south-easterly, falls into the Osage in Benton county, a few miles from Warsaw.

GRAND RIVER, a branch of the Colorado, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near Long's Peak, and flowing nearly S. W., joins Green river after a course of about 300 miles.

GRAND RIVER, a post-office of Caldwell co., Missouri.

GRAND RIVER, a post-office of Wayne co. Io.

GRAND SALINE, a post-office of Cherokee Nation, Arkansas.

GRAND SPRING, a post-office of Dane co. Wis.

GRAND TRAVERSE, a new county in the N. part of Michigan, bordering on Grand Traverse bay of Lake Michigan.

GRAND TRAVERSE, a post-office of Michilimackinac co., Michigan.

GRAND TRAVERSE BAY, Michigan, near the N. end of the Lower peninsula, extends S. E. from Lake Michigan. Length, near 30 miles; greatest breadth, 7 or 8 miles.

GRAND VIEW, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Washington co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Ohio river. Pop., 1154.

GRAND VIEW, a post-township in Edgar co., Illinois. Population, 1337.

GRAND VIEW, a small post-village of Edgar co., Illinois, 12 miles S. W. from Paris.

GRAND VIEW, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 8 miles N. from Wapello, has about 100 inhabitants.

GRAND VIEW, a post-office of Richland co., Wisconsin.

GRANDVILLE, a thriving post-village of Kent county, Michigan, on the S. bank of Grand river, at the mouths of Duck and Rush creeks, 8 miles below Grand Rapids city. The river is navigable by steamboats of the first class as high as this place. The creeks afford water-power, by which a large quantity of lumber is manufactured from the extensive "pieneries" in the vicinity. Laid out in 1835.

GRANDVILLE, a small village of Effingham county, Illinois, on the National road, 4 miles W. from Ewington.

GRANGER, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, 10 miles N. from Angelica. Population, 1309.

GRANGER, a county in the N. E. part of Tennessee; area estimated at 330 square miles. Clinch river forms its boundary on the N. W., and Holston river on the S. E. The surface is elevated, and is traversed by Clinch mountain, which extends nearly parallel with the above-named rivers. The soil along the rivers is fertile, producing Indian corn, oats, and wheat. In 1850 there were raised 488,968 bushels of corn; 142,425 of oats, and 29,452 of wheat. It contained 3 churches, 1636 pupils attending public

schools, and 73 pupils attending academies or other schools. Steamboats navigate the Holston on the border of this county. The Tennessee and Virginia railroad, lately commenced, will connect the county with Knoxville. A plank-road is also projected through it. Clinch mountain contains abundance of iron ore, and other minerals. Capital, Rutledge. Population, 12,370, of whom 11,385 were free, and 1035, slaves.

GRANGER, a post-township in the E. part of Medina county, Ohio. Population, 1317.

GRANGERVILLE, a post-office of Saratoga county, New York.

GRANGERVILLE, a post-village of Macon co., Ga., about 90 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

GRANITEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina railroad, 126 miles W. N. W. from Charleston, and 11 miles E. from Augusta. The situation is remarkably beautiful. A creek, flowing through the place, furnishes excellent water-power, which is used in the manufacture of cotton.

GRANITE, a post-village of Knox county, Illinois, 50 miles W. N. W. from Peoria.

GRANT, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 200 square miles. It is drained by Eagle river, an affluent of the Kentucky. The surface is undulating; the soil is good and well timbered. The county occupies the Dry Ridge, which divides the waters of the Licking from those of the Kentucky river. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 542,955 bushels of corn; 13,415 of wheat; 29,648 of oats, and 104,303 pounds of tobacco. It contained 17 churches, and 450 pupils attending public schools. The Trenton limestone underlies this division of the state. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of Colonel John Grant, an early settler of Kentucky. Capital, Williamstown. Population, 6531, of whom 5999 were free, and 532, slaves.

GRANT, a county situated in the N. E. central part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the Mississinewa river. The surface is mostly level, and was occupied a few years ago by dense forests of large timber. The soil is extremely fertile and adapted to grain, grass, and fruit. In 1850 this county produced 361,318 bushels of corn; 90,961 of wheat, and 40,868 of oats. It contained 17 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1250 pupils attending public schools. The river affords fine water-power. Organized in 1831, and named in honor of Samuel and Moses Grant, who were slain in battle by the Indians in 1789. Capital, Marion. Population, 11,092.

GRANT, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois and Iowa, has an area of 1224 square miles. The Mississippi forms its boundary on the S. W., and the Wisconsin on the N. W. It is drained

also by the Platte, Grant, Blue, and Ferre rivers. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands, and presents a succession of ridges and valleys: the former consist of limestone, and are traversed by fissures which contain an abundance of lead and zinc. The soil is excellent and particularly adapted to wheat. In 1850 the county produced 127,164 bushels of wheat; 200,585 of Indian corn; 204,666 of oats; 8834 tons of hay, and 113,946 pounds of butter. It contained 14 churches, 1 newspaper office; 4174 pupils attending public schools, and 120 attending academies and other schools. The southern part of the county is represented as one vast lead mine, which has produced more than six million pounds of lead in a year. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Mississippi and Milwaukee railroad, not yet finished. Organized in 1836. Capital, Lancaster. Population, 16,169.

GRANT, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

GRANTHAM, a post-township of Sullivan county, New Hampshire, 35 miles N. W. of Concord; well watered by numerous ponds. Population, 784.

GRANT RIVER, a small stream of Grant county, Wisconsin, flows into the Mississippi.

GRANT'S BOROUGH, a post-office of Campbell county, Tennessee.

GRANT'S CREEK, a post-office of Switzerland county, Indiana.

GRANT'S LICK, a small village of Campbell county, Kentucky.

GRANTSVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany county, Maryland.

GRANTSVILLE, a post-office of Coweta co., Ga.

GRANTVILLE, a post-office of Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

GRANVILLE, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia: area estimated at 750 square miles. It is intersected by the Tar river, and also drained by several creeks which flow S. into the Neuse. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 551,365 bushels of corn, and 3,420,884 pounds of tobacco. The quantity of tobacco was the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 14 corn and flour mills, 3 saw mills, and 3 tanneries. It contained 26 churches, and 1 newspaper office. Sandstone underlies a large part of the surface. It is intersected by the Raleigh and Gaston railroad. Capital, Oxford. It was formed in 1746, and derived its name from the title of the proprietor, the Earl of Granville. Population, 21,249, of whom 11,384 were free, and 9865, slaves.

GRANVILLE, a post-township of Addison county, Vermont, 20 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 603.

GRANVILLE, a township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, 100 miles W. S. W. from Boston. Population, 1305.

GRANVILLE, a post-township of Washington county, New York. Population, 3434.

GRANVILLE, a post-village in the above township, on the Albany and Rutland railroad, 68 miles N. N. E. from Albany. It has several churches and perhaps 100 dwellings.

GRANVILLE, a post-township of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles W. S. W. from Towanda. Population, 1033.

GRANVILLE, a township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of the Juniata river. Intersected by the Central railroad. Population, 1052.

GRANVILLE, a post-village of Monongalia county, Virginia, on the Monongahela river, 295 miles N. W. from Richmond.

GRANVILLE, a post-village in Jackson county, Tennessee.

GRANVILLE, a post-township in the central part of Licking county, Ohio, intersected by Racoon creek. Population, 2116.

GRANVILLE, a flourishing post-village of the above township, is pleasantly situated on an affluent of Licking river, 28 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. A side-cut connects it with the Ohio canal at Newark. Granville is neatly built, and is noted for its excellent educational institutions. It contains 2 female seminaries, 1 academy for boys, and Granville College, founded by the Baptists in 1832. Also a bank, a newspaper office, and an iron foundry.

GRANVILLE, a village of Mercer county, Ohio. Population, 564.

GRANVILLE, a post-village of Delaware county, Indiana, on the Mississinewa river, 65 miles N. E. of Indianapolis, has 2 churches.

GRANVILLE, a small post-village of Putnam county, Illinois, 6 miles from Hennepin. It contains an academy.

GRANVILLE, a village of Livingston county, Missouri, on Grand river, 120 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

GRANVILLE, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. Population, 1713.

GRAPE GROVE, a post-office of Green co., O.

GRAPE ISLAND, a post-office of Tyler co., Va.

GRASS HILLS, a post-village of Carroll county, Kentucky.

GRASS LAKE, a post-township in the E. part of Jackson county, Michigan. Pop., 1281.

GRASS LAKE, a flourishing post-village of Jackson county, Michigan, on a small lake of the same name, and on the Central railroad, 65 miles W. from Detroit. It contains flouring mills, for which the outlet of the lake affords motive-power. Pop., about 500.

GRASS LAND, a post-office of Harrison co., Va.

GRASS RIVER rises in the S. E. extremity of Lawrence county, New York, and running first N. W., then N. E., falls into the St. Lawrence river, about 40 miles N. E. of Canton. Its whole length is about 120 miles.

GRASS VALLEY, a post-office of Nevada county, California.

GRASSY COVE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 120 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

GRASSY CREEK, of North Carolina, rises in Granville county, and flows across the N. boundary of the state into Roanoke river.

GRASSY CREEK, a post-office of Russell county, Virginia.

GRASSY CREEK, a post-office of Yancey county, North Carolina.

GRASSY CREEK, a post-office of Pendleton county, Kentucky.

GRASSY CREEK, a post-office of Livingston county, Missouri.

GRASSY POINT, a post-village of Rockland county, New York, near the Hudson river, about 100 miles S. from Albany.

GRASSY POND, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

GRASSY VALLEY, a post-office of Harrison county, Indiana, 9 miles S. W. from Corydon.

GRATIOT, a new county in the S. central part of Michigan, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by Pine and Maple rivers, and also drained by Salt and Beaverdam creeks. The surface is undulating and well wooded. In the northern part the timber consists chiefly of pine. The soil is said to be fertile. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not yet located.

GRATIOT, a post-village of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the National road, 42 miles E. from Columbus. It contains 3 churches and several mills.

GRATIOT, a small post-village of Lafayette co., Wisconsin, on the Pekatonica river, 28 miles E. N. E. from Galena, contains about 10 dwellings.

GRATIS, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Preble co., Ohio. Pop., 2107.

GRATITUDE, a post-office of Sussex co., N. J.

GRATTAN, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

GRATZ, or GRATZTOWN, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 48 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

GRATZ, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

GRAVE CREEK, a thriving post-village, capital of Marshall county, Virginia, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Ohio, 12 miles below Wheeling. Big and Little Grave creeks enter the river here, leaving an interval of a mile in width, on which the village is built. It is divided into two distinct villages, of nearly equal size, namely, Elizabethtown and Moundsville, the former of which is the seat of justice. The name of the post-office is Grave creek. The town contains a classical academy, 2 steam flouring mills, and about 1200 inhabitants. Moundsville derives its name from the Mammoth mound, in the vicinity, one of the largest in the United States.

GRAVEL HILL, New Jersey. See BLAIRS-TOWN.

GRAVEL HILL, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia

GRAVEL HILL, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

GRAVELLY HILL, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina, 120 miles S. from Raleigh.

GRAVELLY LANDING, New Jersey. See PORT REPUBLIC.

GRAVELLY SPRING, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

GRAVEL RIDGE, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

GRAVEL RUN, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

GRAVEL SPRING, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

GRAVES, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is drained by Mayfield's creek, and the W. branch of Clark's river. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and cotton are the staples. Cattle and swine are also raised here. In 1850 this county produced 653,838 bushels of corn; 15,036 of wheat; 115,979 of oats; 1,090,545 pounds of tobacco; 17,657 of wool, and 10,982 of flax. It contained 33 churches, and 1150 pupils attending public schools. Formed in 1823, and named in honor of Major Benjamin Graves, who fell at the battle of the River Raisin. Capital, Mayfield. Population, 11,397 of whom 9958 were free, and 1439, slaves.

GRAVES, a post-office of Caswell co., N. C.

GRAVES, a post-office of Hempstead co., Ark.

GRAVES CITY, a small village of Graves co., Kentucky.

GRAVESEND, a post-township of King's co., New York, bordering on the Atlantic, 9 miles S. from New York. Population, 1064.

GRAVES' FERRY, a small village of Ohio co., Kentucky.

GRAVES' MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Va., 108 miles N. W. from Richmond.

GRAVES' MILLS, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

GRAVES MOUNTAIN, a conical peak in Lincoln co., Georgia.

GRAVESVILLE, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

GRAY, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 50 miles S. S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1788.

GRAY ROCK, a post-office of Titus co., Tex.

GRAYSBURG, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

GRAY'S CREEK, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

GRAY'S CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co. Io.

GRAY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

GRAY'S HILL, a post-office of Roan co., Tenn.

GRAY'S LANDING, a small village of Calhoun co., Illinois.

GRAYSON, a county in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, contains 340 square miles. It is drained by the Kanawha river. The surface is mountainous;

the soil is mostly adapted to grazing. The Iron Mountain extends along the N. W. border and the Blue Ridge along the S. E. The county contains iron ore, and is amply supplied with water-power. Indian corn, oats, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 177,266 bushels of corn; 110,770 of oats; 88,707 pounds of butter, and 3522 tons of hay. It contained 21 churches, and 217 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of a member of the Virginia convention which ratified the federal constitution. Capital, Independence. Population, 6677, of whom 6178 were free, and 493, slaves.

GRAYSON, a county in the N. part of Texas, bordering on Red river, which separates it from the Indian territory, contains about 910 square miles. The East fork of the Trinity river rises in the county. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is very productive. Indian corn, cotton, oats, grass, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 59,015 bushels of corn; 5 bales of cotton, and 55,245 pounds of butter. There were 247 pupils attending public schools. The county contains extensive prairies and some timber. Capital, Sherman. Population, 2008, of whom 1822 were free, and 186, slaves. Named in honor of Peter W. Grayson, a candidate for the presidency of Texas.

GRAYSON, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. Rough creek forms the N. boundary, and it is also drained by Bear, Clifty, and Caney creeks, affluents of Greene river. The surface is level and undulating; the soil is moderately fertile, producing Indian corn, tobacco, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 314,260 bushels of corn; 78,275 of oats; 248,227 pounds of tobacco, and 15,096 of wool. It contained 9 churches, and 522 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal and carboniferous limestone underlie part of the surface. A great number of white sulphur springs are found near Litchfield, the county seat. Formed in 1810, and named in honor of Colonel William Grayson, United States senator from Kentucky. Population, 6837, of whom 6571 were free, and 320, slaves.

GRAYSON, a post-office of Crittenden co., Ark.

GRAYSON, a small post-village, capital of Carter county, Kentucky, on Little Sandy river, 110 miles E. by N. from Frankfort, is situated in a hilly region which abounds in coal and iron ore.

GRAYSON COURT HOUSE, of Virginia. See INDEPENDENCE.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, a post-office of Grayson co., Kentucky.

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS, of Carroll county, Virginia, on the bank of New river, 272 miles W. by S. from Richmond. These springs are surrounded by a hilly country,

remarkable for its salubrity. Buildings have been erected for the entertainment of visitors.

GRAYSPORT, a small post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

GRAY'S VALLEY, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

GRAYVILLE, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

GRAYVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., Pa., about 100 miles W. from Harrisburg.

GRAYVILLE, a post-village of Todd co., Ky.

GRAYVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, about 8 miles S. W. from Woodsfield.

GRAYVILLE, or GRAYVILLE, a post-village of White county, Illinois, on the Wabash river, 150 miles S. E. from Springfield. It has an active trade, and is improving rapidly. A plank-road, 10 miles long, connects it with Albion. The village contains 3 churches, and 3 steam mills. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

GREASY CREEK, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

GREASY CREEK, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

GREAT AUGLICK creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata river in Huntingdon county.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a post-village of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the E. bank of the Housatonic river and railroad, 85 miles N. from Bridgeport by railroad. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of picturesque scenery, and contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and several manufactories. Population of the township, 3264.

GREAT BEND, a post-village of Jefferson county, New York, on Black river, about 160 miles N. W. from Albany. It has a bridge over the river, and several mills.

GREAT BEND, a township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Susquehanna river. Population, 1150.

GREAT BEND, a prettily situated post-village in the above township, on both sides of the Susquehanna river, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 175 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. The Lackawanna and Western railroad connects this point with the coal mines of Luzerne county. It is an important station on the railroad, and has an active business.

GREAT BEND, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

GREAT BRIDGE, a post-village in Norfolk co., Virginia.

GREAT BUTTE Des Morts Lake, in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, an expansion of Neenah river, about three miles and a half long, and from one to two miles wide. The name is derived from mounds in the vicinity, called buttes des morts, or "hills of the dead," on account of their containing, as it is said, the bones of Indians slain in battle.

GREAT CAPTAIN'S ISLANDS, three in number, are in Long Island sound, S. of Greenwich, Connecticut. On the westernmost is a fixed light.

GREAT CROSSINGS, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, on N. Elkhorn river, 13 miles E. from Frankfort, has 1 church, and over 100 inhabitants.

GREAT EGG HARBOR, a bay of the Atlantic, on the S. E. coast of New Jersey, at the mouth of the river of the same name. Length, 5 miles, breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles.

GREAT EGG HARBOR RIVER, of New Jersey, rises in Camden county, flows south-eastward through Atlantic county, and enters Great Egg Harbor Bay. The whole length is estimated at about 60 miles. It drains a level and sandy tract, covered with pine forests, and is navigable by sloops to May's landing.

GREAT EQUINUNK creek, of Wayne co., Pa., flows into the Delaware river.

GREAT FALLS, a post-village of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Salmon river, 34 miles E. from Concord. The river here affords great water-power, which is employed in extensive manufactories of various kinds. It is situated at the junction of the Great Falls and Conway railroad, with a branch 3 miles long connecting the village with the Boston and Maine railroad. It contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1 bank, and 3000 inhabitants.

GREAT ISLAND, at the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, near the S. W. side. On its N. E. point is a fixed light, 90 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $43^{\circ} 3' 30''$ N., lon., $70^{\circ} 43'$ W.

GREAT KANAWHA, a river of North Carolina and Virginia, has its sources in Ashe county of the former state, between the Blue Ridge and the Iron Mountain. Flowing north-eastward it enters Virginia, and breaks through the Iron Mountain on the northern border of Grayson county. After crossing Pulaski county, it assumes a north-westerly course, and traverses several ridges of the Alleghany chain, known by the local names of Walker's, Peter's, and Greenbrier mountains. Below the passage of the latter ridge, the river flows through Fayette county to the mouth of Gauley river, which enters it from the right hand. The Kanawha here attains a width of 500 yards, and takes the name of the Great Kanawha. The falls which occur about two miles below the junction, are somewhat remarkable for picturesque beauty, and form the limit of navigation. The whole stream is precipitated over a ledge of rocks 22 feet in height. Continuing a north-western course, the river flows through a hilly region, abounding in salt springs and stone coal, passes by Charleston, and enters the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Above the mouth of Gauley river it bears the local name of New river. The whole length is estimated at 400 miles, and the area drained, including its affluents, according to Darby, is 10,800 square miles. It is navigated by steamboats, in all stages of water, from its mouth to the falls at Gauley Bridge, a distance of more than 100 miles.

GREAT MILLS, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

GREAT OGECHEE RIVER. See OGECHEE.

GREAT OHOOPEE RIVER. See OHOOPEE.

GREAT or SANDY POINT, the northern extremity of Nantucket island, Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $41^{\circ} 23' 20''$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 3' W$.

GREAT POND, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Utah territory, is situated on the margin of the Great Basin, more than 500 miles from the Pacific; being intersected by the 41st parallel of N. latitude, and between the 112th and 113th meridians of W. longitude. Length, about 70 miles; breadth, about 30 miles. The surface of this lake is 4200 feet above the level of the sea. It waters are a saturated solution of common salt. Utah lake, distant 38 miles in a southeasterly direction, is connected with the Great Salt lake by the Utah or Jordan river. The waters of this lake are fresh.

GREAT SALT LAKE, city and county. See **SALT LAKE**.

GREAT SOUTH BAY, New York, on the S. side of Long Island, is about 50 miles long, and from a half a mile to 5 miles wide. It is partly separated from the ocean by Great South Beach, which is between 30 and 40 miles long.

GREAT VALLEY, a post-village of Great Valley township, Cattaraugus county, New York, at the junction of a creek of the same name with the Alleghany river, where the former is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 421 miles from New York city. The Indian Reserve, in which this village is situated, is about 30 miles long and 1 mile wide, lying on both sides of the Alleghany river. The reserve belongs to the Seneca Indians, of whom there are about 700. The railroad passes through it for about 12 miles. Population of the township, 1638.

GREAT WESTERN, a post-village of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, about 212 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg, is the seat of extensive iron-works. The name of the post-office is Brady's Bend.

GREAT WORKS, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot river, about 80 miles E. from Augusta.

GREECE, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, on Lake Ontario, 6 miles N. N. W. from Rochester. Population, 4219.

GREELAND DEPÔT, a post-office of Rockingham county, New Hampshire.

GREEN, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pekatonica and Sugar rivers. The surface is much broken by hills of moderate height, capable of being cultivated to their summits. The southern part consists chiefly of prairie, and the other portions are rather sparsely timbered. The soil is productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 148,997 bushels of wheat; 152,487 of oats;

133,595 of corn; 10,588 tons of hay, and 118,867 pounds of butter. It contained 6 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1132 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending academies or other schools. Lead mines are worked in several parts of the county, with some profit. Limestone is the principal rock. Sugar river affords permanent water-power in this county. Capital, Monroe. Pop., 8566.

GREEN, a township forming the S. part of Mahoning county, Ohio. Population, 1774.

GREEN, a township in the S. E. extremity of Scioto county, Ohio, on the N. side of Ohio river. Population, 2345.

GREEN, a township, in the S. part of Summit county, Ohio. Population, 1928.

GREEN, a township in Jay county, Indiana. Population, 362.

GREEN, a township in Morgan county, Indiana. Population, 1329.

GREEN, a township in Parke county, Indiana. Population, 1478.

GREEN, a township in St. Joseph county, Indiana. Population, 566.

GREEN, a township in Wayne county, Indiana. Population, 1313.

GREEN, a township in Platt county, Missouri. Population, 2594.

GREEN, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

GREEN BANK, a post-village of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Mullica river, 35 miles S. S. E. from Mount Holly. It has a glass factory.

GREEN BANK, a post-office of Pocahontas county, Virginia.

GREEN BAY, a large arm or bay on the W. side of Lake Michigan, forming a part of the boundary between Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. It is about 100 miles long, and from 15 to 35 broad. The epithet Green has been applied to it on account of its great depth, which is said to exceed 500 feet.

GREEN BAY, a post-office of Prince Edward county, Virginia.

GREEN BAY, a small post-village of Des Moines county, Iowa.

GREEN BAY, a post-village in Lee county, Iowa, near the Mississippi river, 80 miles S. by E. from Iowa City.

GREEN BAY, a thriving post-borough, capital of Brown county, Wisconsin, is situated on the right bank of the Neenah or Fox river, at its mouth, and exactly at the head of Green bay, 114 miles N. from Milwaukee, and 120 miles N. E. from Madison. The town has a beautiful situation and contains many spacious warehouses, fine churches, and elegant residences. The bay and river afford a perfectly secure harbor, and the largest steamers of Lake Michigan stop here, making this the principal place of deposit and transit for the imports and exports of Northern Wisconsin. The improvement of the river by dams, which is nearly completed, will open uninterrupted steam navigation from Green bay to the Mississippi river. The

surrounding region contains extensive forests of pine, from which large quantities of lumber are made and exported. The older part of the town was formerly called Navarino, and in 1836, a suburb called Astor was laid out, which joins the southern part of the former. Population in 1853, about 2500. On the opposite side of the river stands Fort Howard, with a thriving village of that name.

GREENBOROUGH, a post-office of Oswego county, New York.

GREEN BOTTOM, a post-office of Cabell county, Virginia.

GREEN BOTTOM, a post-office of Shelby county, Tennessee.

GREENBRIER, a county in the W. central part of Virginia, has an area of 880 square miles. It is intersected by Greenbrier river, from which it derives its name. The surface is mostly occupied by mountain ridges of the Alleghany system and the intervening valleys. One of the former is called Greenbrier mountain. The mean height of the arable land is estimated at 1500 feet above the sea. Grain and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 182,119 bushels of Indian corn; 47,778 of wheat; 124,158 of oats, and 6359 tons of hay. It contained 22 churches, 900 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. The main road from Richmond to the Ohio river passes through the county. The White Sulphur spring of this county, is the most celebrated watering place of Virginia. Formed in 1777. Capital, Lewisburg. Population, 10,022; of whom 8705 were free, and 1317, slaves.

GREENBRIER, a post-office of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

GREENBRIER MOUNTAIN, in Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, in the W. part of Virginia, has an elevation of more than 2000 feet.

GREENBRIER RIVER, of Western Virginia, rises at the base of Greenbrier mountain in the N. part of Pocahontas county, flows southward, crosses Greenbrier county, and enters the Kanawha or New river, on the border between Monroe and Mercer counties. The whole length is probably 150 miles. The mean elevation of its valley is estimated at 1500 feet, as the mouth of the river has been found by measurement to be 1333 feet above the level of the sea.

GREENBRIER RUN, a post-office of Doddridge county, Virginia.

GREENBURG, a township of West Chester county, New York, on the Hudson river, 130 miles S. from Albany. Population, 4241.

GREENBUSH, a post-township of Penobscot co., Me., on the E. side of Penobscot river, 20 miles N. by E. from Bangor. Population, 457.

GREENBUSH, a post-township of Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson river, opposite Albany. Population, 4945.

GREENBUSH, a post-village in the above township, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, 1 mile from Albany, at the terminus

of the Western railroad. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several factories.

GREENBUSH, a post-office of Scott co., Miss.

GREENBUSH, a small village of Brown co., O., about 90 miles S. S. W. from Columbus.

GREENBUSH, a post-office of Preble co., O.

GREENBUSH, a post-township in the N. part of Clinton county, Michigan. Pop., 318.

GREENBUSH, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

GREENBUSH, a thriving post-village of Warren county, Illinois, about 87 miles N. W. from Springfield.

GREENBUSH, a post-village in Polk co. Iowa, about 110 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

GREENBUSH, a post-village of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on the plank-road leading from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan, about 20 miles from each. It has water-power and several mills.

GREEN CAMP, a township in the S. W. part of Marion county, Ohio, on the S. side of Scioto river. Population, 497.

GREENCASCADE, a flourishing post-village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the railroad from Chambersburg to Hagerstown, 56 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. It is situated in a rich and highly cultivated country, and is a place of considerable business. Population, 1125.

GREENCASCADE, a post-office of Fairfield county, Ohio.

GREENCASCADE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Putnam county, Indiana, is situated on the great line of railroads which extend through the centre of Indiana E. and W., 40 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis, and 1 mile E. from the Eel river. Another railroad is in progress which will cross the former at Greencascade, and connect it with Chicago and with the Ohio river at New Albany. The town is beautifully situated on high table-land, in a rich farming region. It is distinguished for the number and excellence of its institutions of learning. It contains a county seminary, a female academy, and other high schools, and is the seat of Asbury University, a flourishing institution under the direction of the Methodists. Laid out in 1822. Population, in 1850, 1382.

GREEN CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Sandusky river a few miles from its mouth.

GREEN CREEK, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

GREEN CREEK, a township in the S. E. part of Sandusky co., Ohio. Population, 1289.

GREENE, a county in the E. S. E. part of New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson river, and is principally drained by the Catskill creek and Schoharie river, and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is rough and broken, the Catskill mountains passing nearly through the centre. The valleys in some parts are extensive and rich, but on the uplands and more elevated portions the

soil is of an inferior quality or quite sterile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 189,325 bushels of corn; 354,458 of oats; 219,678 of potatoes; 72,271½ tons of hay, and 1,236,777 pounds of butter. There were 37 flour mills, 73 saw mills, 1 cotton and 9 woollen mills, 6 iron foundries, 4 paper mills, 1 powder mill, and 23 tanneries. It contained 67 churches and 3 newspaper offices, 8216 pupils attending public schools, and 325 attending academies or other schools. The Hudson river is navigable for large vessels along the border of this county. Named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Capital, Catskill. Population, 33,126.

GREENE, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, contains 600 square miles. The Monongahela river bounds it on the E., and it is also drained by Wheeling, Dunkard's, and Ten Mile creeks. The surface is hilly, and cut into deep ravines by the watercourses. The soil is generally fertile, being based on alternating strata of sandstone, shale, and limestone. The productions are Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c., and large numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. In 1850, there were raised 556,684 bushels of corn; 189,149 of wheat; 270,270 of oats; 15,086 tons of hay, and 459,180 pounds of butter. There were 26 flour and grist mills, 7 saw mills, 7 distilleries, 12 tanneries, 9 manufactories of saddles and harness, and 1 of glass. It contained 43 churches, and 2 newspaper offices, 4257 pupils attending public schools, and 90 attending academies or other schools. Rich mines of bituminous coal are found in many parts of the county. Formed in 1796, having been previously included in Washington county. Capital, Waynesburg. Population, 22,136.

GREENE, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 230 square miles. The Rapidan river forms the boundary on the N. E. The surface is diversified by high ridges and valleys, a part of the county lying on the S. E. declivity of the Blue Ridge. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 137,293 bushels of corn; 42,416 of wheat, and 200,714 pounds of tobacco. There were 6 flour and grist mills, 4 saw mills, 2 tanneries, and 1 wool-carding mill. It contained 8 churches, and 152 pupils attending public schools. A turnpike-road has been commenced in the county. Organized in 1838. Capital, Stanardsville. Population, 4400, of whom 2701 were free, and 1699, slaves.

GREENE, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 280 square miles. It is intersected by Contented creek, (navigable for flat-boats,) an affluent of Neuse river. The surface is level; the soil is generally sandy and fertile. Indian corn,

potatoes, pine lumber, tar, and turpentine are the chief products. In 1850 this county yielded 268,370 bushels of corn; 73,830 of sweet potatoes, and 178 bales of cotton. There were 4 saw mills, 31 tar and turpentine manufactories, and 1 turpentine distillery. It contained 12 churches. The Wilmington and Weldon railroad passes near the border of the county, and a plank-road has been laid within it. Marl is found in several places. Capital, Snow Hill. Formed in 1791, and first called Glasgow; the present name was adopted in 1799. Pop., 6619, of whom 3375 were free, and 3244, slaves.

GREENE, a county in the N. E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 374 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Oconee river, which afterwards flows along its S. W. border. The Appalachian river forms the boundary on the S. W. until it enters the Oconee; and the Ogeechee river rises in the county. The surface is hilly; the soil was originally productive, but much of it is said to be worn out. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850, the county produced 12,600 bales of cotton; 480,326 bushels of corn; 96,787 of oats, and 85,296 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 cotton factories, 3 tanneries, 6 saw mills, and 1 grist mill. It contained 22 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. There were 408 pupils attending public schools, and 47 attending an academy. The Oconee river furnishes extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Georgia railroad. Capital, Greensborough. Population, 13,068, of whom 4802 were free, and 8266, slaves.

GREENE, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of 990 square miles. It is intersected by the Black Warrior river, and bounded on the S. W. by the Tombigbee. These streams unite at the S. W. extremity of the county. The surface is moderately hilly; a large portion of it is destitute of timber, and was originally covered by canebrakes. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and mostly occupied by plantations of cotton and maize. In 1850, this county produced 25,680 bales of cotton; 1,336,144 bushels of Indian corn, the greatest quantity raised in any one county of the state; 268,267 of sweet potatoes, and 121,658 of oats. There were 10 grist and saw mills, 2 machine shops, and 5 tanneries. It contained 35 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 715 pupils attending public schools, and 312 attending academies and other schools. Both of the rivers above named are navigable by steam-boats about six months of the year. Greene county is the most populous in the state, and is probably not surpassed by any in wealth or refinement. Several Artesian wells furnish motive-power for mills in this county. Capital, Eutaw. Population, 31,441, of whom 9314 were free, and 22,127, slaves.

GREENE, a county in the E. S. E. part of

Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 830 square miles. It is watered by the Chickasawha and Leaf rivers, which unite in the S. part and form the Pascagoula. The surface is diversified by small hills and dales. The soil is rather inferior. Indian corn and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 41,275 bushels of corn; 17,236 of sweet potatoes, and 30,810 pounds of rice. There were 57 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending an academy. It is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The pine is abundant in the forests. Capital, Leakesville. Pop., 2018, of whom 1380 were free, and 638, slaves.

GREENE, a county forming the N. N. E. extremity of Arkansas, and bordering on Missouri; contains about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Cache, and on the E. by St. Francis river. The soil of the river bottoms is fertile. Grain and grass are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 106,560 bushels of corn; 3809 of wheat; 9556 of oats, and 41,483 pounds of butter. There were 120 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Gainesville. Population, 2593, of whom 2540 were free, and 53, slaves.

GREENE, a county in the E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina; area estimated at 750 square miles. The French Broad river forms its S. W. boundary, and the Nolichucky flows through the county and enters the former river at its W. extremity. The surface is elevated and diversified by high ridges and fertile valleys. The land is well timbered, and plentifully supplied with good springs. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 784,381 bushels of corn; 99,970 of wheat, the greatest quantity raised in any one county of the state; 243,038 of oats, and 191,184 pounds of butter. It contained 37 churches, 1 newspaper office, 516 pupils attending public schools, and 104 attending academies and other schools. Extensive mines of iron ore are worked in the county. The streams furnish abundant motive-power. The E. Tennessee railroad is in progress of construction through the county. Capital, Greenville. Population, 17,824, of whom 16,731 were free, and 1093, slaves.

GREENE, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 525 square miles. It is intersected from E. to W. by Green river, (navigable by steamboats,) and also drained by Barren fork, and by Russell's, Robinson's, Meadow, and Pitman's creeks. The surface is generally undulating and hilly. The soil is based on cavernous limestone, and is productive. Tobacco, Indian corn, oats, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,267,971 pounds of tobacco; 20,934 of wool; 118,132 of flax; 505,757 bushels of corn; 19,870 of wheat, and 114,111 of oats. It contained

15 churches, 649 pupils attending public schools, and 190 attending academies or other schools. Salt is procured from springs in this county. Limestone of good quality is abundant. Capital, Greensburg. Population, 9060, of whom 6452 were free, and 2608, slaves.

GREENE, a county in the S. W. part of Ohio, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Mad and Little Miami rivers, and also drained by Cæsar's and Massey's creeks. The surface is generally undulating. The soil is clayey, and very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,219,944 bushels of corn; 241,794 of wheat; 115,714 of oats, and 15,704 tons of hay. It contained 65 churches, 1 newspaper office; 2215 pupils attending public schools, and 176 attending academies or other schools. Good limestone is abundant, and a quarry of variegated marble has been opened near Xenia. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Dayton and Springfield railroad, and four other railroads terminate at Xenia, the capital of the county, connecting it with Cincinnati, Columbus, &c. Population, 21,946.

GREENE, a county in the W. S. W. part of Indiana; contains 540 square miles. It is watered by the W. fork of White river. The surface is diversified by prairies, oak-openings, and forests. The soil near the river is sandy and rich; the other parts contain more clay. Wheat, corn, pork, and tobacco are the chief productions. In 1850, this county produced 615,050 bushels of corn; 33,091 of wheat; 64,033 of oats, and 2306 tons of hay. It contained 9 churches, and 2346 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore, and bituminous coal are abundant and easily procured. The Wabash and Erie canal, which has lately been completed through this county, contributes materially to its wealth and improvement. The river affords extensive water-power. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop., 12,313.

GREENE, a county in the W. S. W. part of Illinois, has an area of 500 square miles. The Illinois river, navigable by steamboats, forms its entire boundary on the W., and Macoupin creek on the S.: it is drained by Apple creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is highly productive and well cultivated. The county contains a large proportion of timbered land, and several beautiful upland prairies of small extent. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and pork are the staples. Peaches, apples, and other fine fruits flourish in this region. In 1850 this county produced 1,346,973 bushels of Indian corn; 168,822 of wheat; 104,952 of oats; 5611 tons of hay, and 186,222 pounds of butter. It contained 29 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Stone coal is abundant. A plank-road extends from the Illinois river into the interior. Capital, Carrollton. Population, 12,429.

GREENE, a county in the S. S. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 1218 square miles. The Niangua, Pomme de Terre, and Sac rivers, affluents of the Osage, rise in the county, and flow towards the north. It is intersected by James river and Finley creek, which flow south-westward, and unite with White river of Arkansas. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height; the soil is generally fertile and the water good. The county contains numerous prairies, alternating with forests of oak, hickory, walnut, &c. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1,110,987 bushels of corn; 61,306 of wheat; 288,769 of oats; 900 tons of hay, and 306,757 pounds of butter. The above quantity of oats was the greatest raised in any county of the state. It contained 8 churches, and 2 newspaper offices; 259 pupils attending public schools, and 275 attending academies or other schools. Limestone underlies a large part of the county, and lead ore is found in it. It is copiously supplied with springs and with water-power. Capital, Springfield. Population, 12,785, of whom 11,555 were free, and 1230, slaves.

GREENE, a new county in the W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Racoon river, an affluent of the Des Moines river. The county is mostly prairie; the climate is healthy. It is not included in the census of 1850, and has but few inhabitants. County seat not yet located.

GREENE, a post-township of Kennebec county, Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad, 41 miles N. by E. from Portland. Population, 1348.

GREENE, a post-township forming the S.W. extremity of Chenango co., N. Y. Pop., 3763.

GREENE, a post-village in the above township, on Chenango river, and on the canal of that name, about 56 miles S. S. E. from Syracuse. It contains Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist churches, a bank, and about 800 inhabitants.

GREENE, a township of Sussex county, New Jersey, 7 miles S.W. from Newton. Pop., 823.

GREENE, a township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river and on the western boundary of the state. Pop., 1923.

GREENE, a township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. E. from Erie. The Sunbury and Erie railroad is to pass through it. Population, 1542.

GREENE, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, a few miles N. E. from Chambersburg, intersected by the Cumberland Valley railroad. Population, 3154.

GREENE, a township of Greene county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. E. from Waynesburg. Population, 667.

GREENE, a township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, about 60 miles E. N. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 2281.

GREENE, a small post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

GREENE, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio. Population, 933.

GREENE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Pike county, Pa. Pop., 357.

GREENE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Adams co., Ohio. Pop., 1520.

GREENE, a township in the S. part of Ashland county, Ohio. Population, 1902.

GREENE, a township in the N. part of Brown county, Ohio. Population, 632.

GREENE, a township in Clarke co., Ohio. Population, 1230.

GREENE, a township in the S. E. part of Clinton county, Ohio. Population, 2026.

GREENE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop., 1058.

GREENE, a township in Gallia county, Ohio. Population, 1276.

GREENE, a township in the S. part of Hamilton county, Ohio. Population, 3948.

GREENE, a township in the E. part of Harrison county, Ohio. Population, 1527.

GREENE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Hocking county, Ohio, intersected by Hocking river. Population, 1290.

GREENE, a township in the E. part of Monroe county, Ohio. Population, 1226.

GREENE, a township in the N. E. part of Ross county, Ohio, on the E. side of Scioto river. Population, 1658.

GREENE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Shelby county, Ohio. Pop., 1078.

GREENE, a township in the N. part of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population, 958.

GREENE, a township in the E. central part of Wayne county, Ohio. Population, 2060.

GREENE, a township in Hancock county, Indiana. Population, 1019.

GREENE, a township in Madison county, Indiana. Population, 754.

GREENE, a small post-village of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri.

GREENE CORNER, a post-office of Kennebec county, Maine.

GREENE'S STORE, a post-office of Lawrence county, Ohio.

GREENFIELD, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine, 25 miles N. E. from Bangor. Population, 305.

GREENFIELD, a post-township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 25 miles S.W. from Concord. Population, 716.

GREENFIELD, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Population, 730.

GREENFIELD, a post-township in Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut river railroad, 100 miles W. by N. from Boston. The village contains several churches, 1 bank, and 3 newspaper offices. Population, 2580.

GREENFIELD, Conn. See GREENFIELD HILL.

GREENFIELD, a township in Saratoga county, New York, 9 miles N. from Ballston Spa. Population, 2890.

GREENFIELD, a post-office of Ulster co., N. Y.

GREENFIELD, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Blair county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. W. from Hollidaysburg. Pop., 1032.

GREENFIELD, a post-township of Erie co., Pa., 13 miles E. from Erie. Population, 731.

GREENFIELD, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. W. from Carbondale. Population, 869.

GREENFIELD, a village of Schuylkill county, Pa., about 10 miles E. by N. from Pottsville.

GREENFIELD, a post-borough of Washington county, Pa., on the W. bank of Monongahela river, about 20 miles E. S. E. from Washington, the county seat. Population, 380.

GREENFIELD, a post-village in Nelson county, Virginia, 90 miles W. N. W. of Richmond.

GREENFIELD, a post-office of Poinsett county, Arkansas.

GREENFIELD, a post-village in Sullivan co., Tenn., about 220 miles E. of Nashville.

GREENFIELD, a township in the E. central part of Fairfield county, Ohio. Pop., 2113.

GREENFIELD, a township forming the E. extremity of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop., 952.

GREENFIELD, a thriving post-village of Highland county, Ohio, on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, 75 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. It contains an academy and several churches. Population, 1011.

GREENFIELD, a township in the S. E. part of Huron co., Ohio. Population, 1332.

GREENFIELD, a post-township in the N. E. part of Wayne co., Mich. Population, 1674.

GREENFIELD, a post-village, capital of Hancock county, Indiana, on the Central railroad and the National road, (which is here a plank-road,) 20 miles E. from Indianapolis, contains a court house, a county seminary, and perhaps 500 inhabitants. It was first settled in 1828.

GREENFIELD, a township in Orange county, Indiana. Population, 725.

GREENFIELD, a post-township in Greene county, Illinois. Population, 237.

GREENFIELD, a thriving post-village of Greene county, Illinois, 60 miles S. W. from Springfield.

GREENFIELD, a township in Grundy county, Illinois. Population, 97.

GREENFIELD, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Missouri, on the West fork of Sac river.

GREENFIELD, a village in Shelby county, Missouri, near Fabius river, 100 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

GREENFIELD, a township in the S. part of Dane county, Wisconsin. Population, 592.

GREENFIELD, a post-township in the central part of Milwaukee co., Wis. Pop., 1995.

GREENFIELD, a post-village in the above township, 8 miles S. W. from Milwaukee city.

GREENFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Saratoga county, New York, 36 miles N. by W. from Albany.

GREENFIELD HILL, or GREENFIELD, a pleasant post-village in the N. W. part of Fairfield township, Fairfield county, Connecticut, 56 miles N. E. from New York. It is the scene of Dr. Dwight's poem of "Greenfield Hill."

GREENFIELD MILLS, a post-office of Frederick county, Maryland.

GREENFORD, Mahoning county, Ohio. See GREEN VILLAGE.

GREEN GARDEN, a post-office of Will co., Ill.

GREEN GROVE, a post-office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

GREEN GROVE, a post-office of Conway county, Arkansas.

GREEN HAVEN, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Chemung county, New York.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Campbell county, Virginia.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Rutherford county, North Carolina.

GREEN HILL, a post-village of Stewart county, Georgia, 12 miles N. from Lumpkin.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Lauderdale county, Alabama.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

GREEN HILL, a post-office of Columbiana county, Ohio.

GREEN HILL, a small village of Montgomery county, Missouri.

GREEN LAKE, Wisconsin, in the E. part of Marquette county. Length, about 8 miles; breadth, 2 miles. Its waters are deep and very clear.

GREEN LAKE, a post-township in the E. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop., 725.

GREENLAND, a post-township of Rockingham co., N. H., on the Portsmouth and Concord railroad, 43 miles E. S. E. from Concord.

GREENLAND, a post-office of Covington county, Alabama.

GREENLEAF, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss.

GREEN LEVEL, a post-office of Southampton county, Virginia.

GREEN LEVEL, a post-village of Wake county, North Carolina.

GREEN LOG, a small village of Pope co., Ark.

GREEN MEADOW, a post-office of Washington county, Tennessee.

GREEN MEADOW, a post-office of Jackson county, Ohio.

GREEN MOUNT, a post-office of Adams co., Pa.

GREEN MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated near the N. extremity of Schuylkill county.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range extending from near New Haven, in Connecticut, northwards through Massachusetts and Vermont into Canada. It attains its greatest elevation in Vermont, to which it gives its name, (*monts verts*, or *verts monts*, i. e. "green mountains.") The highest summit, Mansfield North Peak, rises about 4300 feet above the level of the sea. Several other peaks—for example, Connell's Peak, Shrewsbury moun-

tain, Mansfield South Peak, and Killington Peak—have an elevation of near 4000 feet above the sea.

GREEN OAK, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Livingston co., Mich. Pop., 941.

GREENOCK, a post-village in Crittenden county, Arkansas, on the W. bank of Mississippi river, 135 miles E.N.E. from Little Rock.

GREEN PLAINS, a post-office of Northampton county, North Carolina.

GREEN PLAINS, a post-office of St. Francis county, Arkansas.

GREEN POINT, a post-office of King's co., N.Y.

GREEN POND, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

GREENPORT, a township of Columbia county, New York, on the Hudson river, 2 miles below Hudson, intersected by the Hudson River railroad. Population, 1300.

GREENPORT, a post-village and port of entry of Suffolk county, New York, on the S. side of the north-eastern point of Long Island, and at the eastern terminus of the Long Island railroad, 95 miles E. by N. from New York. It is a flourishing village, and contains various mechanic shops and a newspaper office. The harbor is one of the best on the coast, and is seldom obstructed with ice. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3588 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons registered, and 5865 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed. During the year, 7 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 586 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were admeasured. Population, about 800.

GREEN RIVER rises in Windham county, Vermont, and flowing in a south-south-easterly course, falls into Deerfield river, near its junction with the Connecticut, in Franklin county, Massachusetts.

GREEN RIVER, of Kentucky, rises in Lincoln county, in the E. central part of the state. It flows first nearly westward for more than half of its course, during which it traverses the cavernous limestone formation, and passes by the Mammoth cave. After passing the mouth of Big Barren river, which enters it from the left, a few miles S. E. from Morgantown, it assumes a general N. W. direction, and enters the Ohio in Henderson county, 9 miles above Evansville, in Indiana. The whole length is estimated at above 300 miles. The lower part of this river is navigable by steamboats at all seasons; and by means of dams and locks, small steamboats have ascended in high water to Greensburg, more than 200 miles from its mouth. Extensive beds of stone coal occupy the lower part of the Green River valley.

GREEN RIVER, Illinois, empties itself into the Rock river, near 20 miles from the mouth of the latter.

GREEN RIVER, the longest branch of the Colorado, rises in Oregon, near Fremont's peak, and flowing in its general course first S. S. E., and then S. S. W., unites with Grand river in 35° 39' N. lat., 112° 55' W. lon.

GREEN RIVER, a new county in the N. E. part of Utah territory, intersected by Green river, from which its name is derived. It has been formed since 1850, and consequently the census of that year gives us no information respecting it.

GREEN RIVER, a post-office of Windham county, Vermont.

GREEN RIVER, a post-office of Columbia county, New York.

GREEN RIVER, a post-office of Hart co., Ky.

GREEN RIVER, a post-village of Henry county, Illinois, on Green river, 70 miles N. W. from Peoria.

GREEN'S, a post-office of Polk co., Texas.

GREEN'S BLUFF, a post-office of Jefferson county, Texas.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-township of Orleans county, Vermont, 25 miles N. N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1008.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-village of Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 20 miles S. E. from Waynesburg.

GREENSBOROUGH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Guilford county, North Carolina, on the Central railroad, 86 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh. The situation is healthy, and the surrounding country is fertile. Many of the houses are of wood, and others are built of brick. It is a place of considerable activity in trade, and is the seat of excellent institutions for learning, among which are several academies. It also contains 2 banks, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and a number of manufactories.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Greene county, Georgia, 40 miles N. from Milledgeville. It contains several elegant buildings, among which are a new court house, 2 churches, and 2 academies.

GREENSBOROUGH, a flourishing post-village of Greene county, Alabama, 85 miles W. by N. from Montgomery, and 18 miles E. from Eutaw. It is the largest place in the county, and is the centre of an active trade. Many of the residents are wealthy planters, who have plantations of cotton in the vicinity. The village contains several churches and flourishing schools, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Population estimated at 2500.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Choctaw county, Mississippi, on one of the head streams of Big Black river, 110 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-office of Greene county, Arkansas.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-township in Henry county, Indiana. Population, 1190.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post-village of Henry county, Indiana, on Blue river, 36 miles E. by N. from Indianapolis. Pop., about 800.

GREENSBOROUGH, a small post-village of Caroline county, Maryland, 59 miles E. from Annapolis.

GREENSBURG, a flourishing borough of Hempfield township, and capital of West-

moreland county, Pennsylvania, on the Central railroad, 32 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg. It is a place of considerable trade, and is surrounded by a fertile country, which is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. The Hempfield railroad, when finished, will connect it with Wheeling. Coal of good quality abounds in all parts of the county. The borough has a large brick court house, 3 newspaper offices, and an academy. Population in 1850, 1051; in 1853, about 1500.

GREENSBURG, a post-office of Preston co. Va.
GREENSBURG, a post-village, capital of St. Helena parish, Louisiana, near Tickfah river, about 40 miles N. E. from Baton Rouge.

GREENSBURG, a post-village, capital of Greene county, Kentucky, on the right bank of Green river, 85 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort. It contains a court house, 3 churches, a branch of the Kentucky bank, and 12 stores. The river has lately been improved, so that it is navigable for steamboats about 3 months in the year.

GREENSBURG, a post-village of Trumbull county, Ohio, 185 miles N. E. from Columbus.

GREENSBURG, a beautiful post-village, capital of Decatur county, Indiana, is situated on Sand creek, and on the Michigan road, 46 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. The place was first settled in 1821, and is steadily advancing in size and importance. It is connected by a plank-road with Madison, on the Ohio, and is on the line of the Lawrenceburg and Mississippi railroad, now in course of construction. Greensburg contains good public buildings and a flourishing academy. Population in 1850, 1202; in 1853, about 1600.

GREENSBURG CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sandusky county, Ohio.

GREEN'S FARMS, a village in Fairfield township, Fairfield county, Connecticut, 54 miles N. E. from New York.

GREEN'S FORK, a township of Randolph county, Indiana. Population, 1569.

GREEN'S FORK, a post-office of Wayne county, Indiana.

GREENSPORT, a small post-village of St. Clair county, Alabama, on the Coosa river, 120 miles N. from Montgomery.

GREEN SPRING, a post-village of Orange county, North Carolina.

GREEN SPRING, a post-office of Seneca co. O.

GREEN SPRING FURNACE, a post-office of Washington county, Maryland.

GREEN SPRING RUN, a post-office of Hampshire county, Virginia.

GREEN SPRINGS, a post-office of Tuolumne county, California.

GREENSVILLE, a small village of Grayson county, Virginia, on New river, 276 miles W. by S. from Richmond, was formerly the county seat.

GREENTON, a post-office of Lafayette county, Missouri.

GREENTOP, a post-office of Schuyler co., Mo.
GREENTOWN, or GREENSTOWN, a post-village

of Stark county, Ohio, 10 miles N. from Canton. Population, about 300.

GREENTOWN, a small post-village of Howard county, Indiana, about 56 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

GREEN TREE, a small village of Burlington county, New Jersey, 12 miles E. by S. from Camden.

GREEN TREE, a post-office of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.

GREENUP, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Kentucky, borders on the Ohio, just below the mouth of Sandy river, which separates it from Virginia. Area, estimated at 480 square miles. The Ohio river forms its boundary on the N. E. and N. W., and it is intersected by Little Sandy river and Tygart's creek. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with timber. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 323,488 bushels of corn; 5513 of wheat, and 39,630 of oats. It contained 15 churches, 694 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. The county contains large and productive mines of iron ore and coal. It is amply supplied with water-power. Formed in 1803, and named in honor of Governor Christopher Greenup. Capital, Greenupsburg. Pop., 9654, of whom 9048 were free, and 606, slaves.

GREENUP, a post-township in Cumberland county, Illinois. Population, 948.

GREENUP, a small post-village, capital of Cumberland county, Illinois, on Embarras river, at the crossing of the National road, 111 miles E. S. E. from Springfield.

GREENUPSBURG, or GREENUP COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Greenup county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 132 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort, contains a brick court house, 1 church, and several stores.

GREENVALE, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 22 miles N. W. from Freeport.

GREEN VALLEY, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

GREEN VILLAGE, a post-village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the railroad from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, 40 miles S. W. from the former. Pop. in 1853, about 250.

GREEN VILLAGE, or GREENFORD, a post-village of Mahoning county, Ohio, 158 miles N. E. from Columbus, is situated in a rich and populous district. Pop. estimated at 450.

GREENVILLE, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, contains about 300 square miles. The Nottoway river bounds it on the N. and it is intersected by the Meherrin river. The general surface is level; the soil is of medium quality. The staple productions are corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. In 1850 there were raised 211,537 bushels of Indian corn; 17,619 of wheat; 138,000 pounds of tobacco; and 715 bales of cotton. It contained 1 iron foundry, 1 grist mill, and 1 tannery; 12 churches, and 125 pupils attending academies or other schools. The railroad from Richmond to

Weldon, North Carolina, passes through the county. Organized in 1784. Capital, Hicksford. Population, 5639, of whom 1854 were free, and 3785, slaves.

GREENVILLE, a district in the N. W. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 660 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Ennoree, Tiger, and Reedy rivers, and bounded on the W. by Saluda river. The Blue Ridge extends along the N. W. border of the district, the surface of which is beautifully diversified by mountains and hills. The Saluda mountain rises in the vicinity of the court house. The soil is generally good and well watered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 637,784 bushels of corn; 60,682 of wheat; 108,574 of oats; 79,731 of sweet potatoes; and 2452 bales of cotton. There were 5 cotton factories, 17 grist mills, 7 saw and planing mills, and 2 paper manufactories. It contained 47 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 960 pupils attending public schools, and 150 attending academies and other schools. Chalybeate and sulphur springs are found 10 miles N. from Greenville. A railroad has recently been made from the court house to Columbia, the capital of the state. Pop., 20,156, of whom 13,465 were free, and 6691, slaves.

GREENVILLE, a post-township of Piscataquis county, Maine, 80 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Population, 326.

GREENVILLE, a post-village in Providence county, Rhode Island, 12 miles N. W. from Providence, contains a bank.

GREENVILLE, a post-village in Preston township, New London county, Connecticut, on the Thames river, about 12 miles N. by E. from New London.

GREENVILLE, a post-township of Greene county, New York, 24 miles S. S. W. from Albany. Population, 2242.

GREENVILLE, a thriving village of Raritan township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, about 20 miles N. from Trenton.

GREENVILLE, a small village of Sussex county, New Jersey, 7 miles S. W. from Newton.

GREENVILLE, a small village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles S. E. from Clarion.

GREENVILLE, a village of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on Penn's run, 147 miles W. from Harrisburg, and 8 miles E. from Indiana, has 2 stores and about 30 houses.

GREENVILLE, a small village of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

GREENVILLE, a township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, 20 miles S. E. from Somerset. Population, 723.

GREENVILLE, a post-village of Augusta county, Virginia, on the South river, near its source, 120 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. It contains 1 academy, several stores, and 1 flouring mill. Population, from 300 to 400.

GREENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Pitt county, North Carolina, on the right bank of

Tar river, about 100 miles E. by S. from Raleigh. It contains a court house, academy, and several stores. Tar and turpentine are procured from the forests in the vicinity, and exported by the river.

GREENVILLE, or GREENVILLE COURT HOUSE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Greenville district, South Carolina, on Reedy river, near its source, 110 miles N. W. from Columbia. The situation is elevated and healthy, at the foot of the Saluda mountain, which renders it a favorite resort for persons who reside in the lower country. It is the N. terminus of the Greenville and Columbia railroad. Greenville has 3 churches, 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices. Population, 1305, of whom 685 are free, and 620, slaves.

GREENVILLE, a neat post-village, capital of Meriwether county, Georgia, on a high ridge near Walnut creek, 108 miles W. from Milledgeville. It is situated in a region which is noted for its medicinal springs. The Warm Springs, 10 miles S. from this town, have a temperature of 90°, and discharge 1400 gallons of water per minute. About \$75,000 worth of goods are sold in Greenville annually. It has 2 churches, 3 seminaries, and about 500 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Butler county, Alabama, 40 miles S. W. from Montgomery, and 150 miles N. E. from Mobile, contains a court house, a newspaper office, several stores, and from 400 to 500 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Washington co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi river, 100 miles N. N. W. from Jackson.

GREENVILLE, a small and thriving post-village, capital of Hunt county, Texas, is situated near the source of the Sabine river, about 250 miles N. N. E. from Austin city. It is situated in a fertile farming region, which produces cotton, wheat, and maize, and towards which an active immigration is directed. The village has grown up since 1845.

GREENVILLE, a small post-village of Polk county, Texas, 15 miles N. from Livingston, the county seat, is surrounded by a community of thrifty planters, and is improving.

GREENVILLE, a small village of Clarke co., Ark., about 90 miles S. W. from Little Rock.

GREENVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Greene co., Tennessee, 250 miles E. from Nashville, and 66 miles E. by N. from Knoxville. Greenville College of this place, was founded in 1794. A newspaper is published here. Population, about 800.

GREENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, 170 miles S. W. from Frankfort, and 9 miles S. from Green river, is situated in a region which abounds in coal and iron ore. It has 2 or 3 churches, a seminary, 6 stores, and 2 tobacco factories.

GREENVILLE, a post-township in the central part of Darke co., Ohio. Population, 3417.

GREENVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Darke co., Ohio, on the Greenville and

Miami railroad, about 90 miles W. from Columbus. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Population, in 1853, about 1500. In 1793, General Wayne built Fort Greenville on the site of the present town, and here the treaty of Greenville was concluded between Wayne and the Indians.

GREENVILLE, a post-office of Montcalm co., Michigan.

GREENVILLE, a post-township in Floyd co., Indiana. Population, 1809.

GREENVILLE, a post-village in Floyd co., Indiana, 15 miles N. W. from New Albany.

GREENVILLE, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Bond co., Illinois, on the East fork of Shoal creek, on the National road, and on the railroad (unfinished) between Terre Haute and Alton, about 45 miles E. from the latter. It has a body of timber on the N., and on the S. a beautiful expanse of prairie. It has 2 newspaper offices, 3 churches, and 7 stores.

GREENVILLE, a small village of Saline co., Missouri.

GREENVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Missouri, on St. Francis river, 150 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

GREENVILLE, a post-township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Population, 98.

GREENWICH, a post-township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the W. side of Swift river, about 80 miles W. of Boston. Population, 838.

GREENWICH, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, bordering on Long Island sound, and intersected by the New York and New Haven railroad, 31 miles N. E. from New York city. The principal village has a beautiful situation near the water. It has recently become a favorite place of residence to persons doing business in New York. Population of the township, 5036.

GREENWICH, a post-township of Washington co., New York, on the Hudson river, 36 miles E. by N. from Albany. Pop., 3803.

GREENWICH, a post-township of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Delaware bay. Population, 1158.

GREENWICH, a post-village in the above township, on Cohansey creek, 6 miles W. S. W. from Bridgeton. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and about 100 dwellings.

GREENWICH, a township of Gloucester co., New Jersey, 7 miles S. W. from Woodbury. Population, 3067.

GREENWICH, a township of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 10 miles below Belvidere. Population, 3726.

GREENWICH, a township in the northern part of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles N. E. from Reading. Population, 1842.

GREENWICH, a post-township forming the S. S. E. extremity of Huron co., Ohio. Population, 1050.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 73 miles W. from Boston.

GREENWICH STATION, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

GREENWOOD, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., 50 miles W. from Augusta. Pop., 1118.

GREENWOOD, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 27 miles S. W. from Bath. Population, 1185.

GREENWOOD, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles, N. W. from Bloomsburg. Population, 1260.

GREENWOOD, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. S. W. from Meadville. Population, 1127.

GREENWOOD, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 30 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg.

GREENWOOD, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

GREENWOOD, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, 25 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 995.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Doddridge co., Virginia.

GREENWOOD, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Jackson co., Florida.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

GREENWOOD, a thriving post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo river, 290 miles from its mouth, and 95 miles N. from Jackson. The river is navigable for steamboats during the whole year, with few exceptions, and several thousand bales of cotton are shipped here annually. The village has also a large business in groceries and heavy goods.

GREENWOOD, a post-village in Caddo parish, Louisiana, about 350 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

GREENWOOD, a post-office of Darke co., O.

GREENWOOD, a thriving post-village of Johnson co., Indiana, on the railroad between Madison and Indianapolis, 10 miles S. S. E. from the latter.

GREENWOOD, a small post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the Nippersink creek, about 60 miles N. W. from Chicago.

GREENWOOD, post-office, Marquette co., Wis.

GREENWOOD, post-office, El Dorado co., Cal.
GREENWOOD CEMETERY. See NEW YORK, p. 815.

GREENWOOD FURNACE, a post-office of Huuhtingdon co., Pennsylvania.

GREENWOOD LAKE, a delightful watering-place of Orange co., New York, 8 miles S. W. from Chester, which is situated at the junction of the Newburg and Erie railroads.

GREERSVILLE, a post-office of Knox co., O.

GREGG, a post-township of Centre co.,

Pennsylvania, 13 miles S. E. from Bellefonte. Population, 1473.

GREGORY'S MILL, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

GREIG, a township of Lewis co., New York, on Moose river, about 40 miles N. from Utica. Population, 1074.

GREIGSVILLE, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee canal, about 23 miles S. S. W. from Rochester.

GREIGSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Preston co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

GRENADA, a thriving post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi, on the Yallobusha river, 113 miles N. by E. from Jackson. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and has an active business. It contains a United States land-office, and 2 newspaper offices.

GREY ROCK, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

GREYSVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., Indiana.

GRIFFIN, a flourishing town of Pike co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western railroad, 58 miles N. W. from Macon. This railroad is a link in the chain extending from Savannah to Nashville. The situation is healthy, and the water good. Griffin is noted for the prevalence of good order and temperance, for the excellence of its schools, and for the activity of its trade. Near 50,000 bales of cotton are received here annually. Many of the stores and dwellings are spacious brick buildings. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and 5 large warehouses. Laid out in 1840. Population in 1853, about 3500.

GRIFFIN'S, a post-office of Johnson co., Ark.

GRIFFINSBURG, a small post-village of Culpeper co., Virginia, 103 miles N. N. W. from Richmond.

GRIFFIN'S CORNERS, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

GRIFFIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

GRIFFIN'S MILLS, a post-village of Erie co., New York, on Cazenove creek, about 15 miles S. E. from Buffalo. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several mills.

GRIFFIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

GRIFFITH'S, a post-office of Nicholas co., Ky.

GRIFFITHSVILLE, a post-office of Cabell co., Virginia.

GRIGSTOWN, a post-village of Somerset county, New Jersey, on the Delaware and Raritan canal, 9 miles S. from Somerville.

GRIGGSVILLE, a neat and thriving post-village of Pike co., Illinois, 62 miles W. from Springfield, and 5 miles W. from the Illinois river. It has an active trade. Population in 1853, about 800.

GRIMES, a county in the E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Navasoto and Brazos rivers, and drained by Lake and Spring creeks. The surface is nearly

level, and but little elevated above the sea; the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cattle, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 133,405 bushels of corn; 2410 of oats; 29,437 of sweet potatoes; 2282 bales of cotton; 56,685 pounds of butter; 5404 of wool; and 14 hogsheads of sugar. Capital, Anderson. Population, 4008, of whom 2328 were free, and 1680, slaves. Named in honor of Jesse Grimes, member of Congress of the republic of Texas.

GRIMESVILLE, a post-office of Grimes co., Texas.

GRINVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

GRINDLE CREEK, of Pitt co., North Carolina, flows into the Tar river, near its mouth.

GRINDSTONE CREEK, of Missouri, enters Grand river from the right in Daviess co.

GRINDSTONE POINT, a post-office of De Kalb co., Missouri.

GRISWOLD, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, 45 miles E. S. E. from Hartford. Population, 2065.

GRISWOLD, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois, 84 miles S. S. E. from Vandalia.

GRISWOLD CITY, a village in Franklin co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, 55 miles E. by N. from Jefferson City.

GRISWOLD'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

GRISWOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Jones co., Georgia.

GRISWOLDVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

GROFF'S STORE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

GROGANSVILLE, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

GROOM'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

GROOVERVILLE, a small post-village of Thomas co., Georgia, 218 miles S. from Milledgeville.

GROSSTETE BAYOU of Louisiana, commences in Point Coupee parish, and flows S. E. to Plaquemine bayou.

GROSSTETE, a post-office of Iberville parish, Louisiana.

GROTON, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 40 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 1259.

GROTON, a post-township of Caledonia co., 15 miles W. by S. of Montpelier. Population, 895.

GROTON, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 30 miles N. W. from Boston. Several railroads centre at Groton Junction in this township. Population, 2515.

GROTON, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Thames river, opposite to New London; famous as being the scene of the massacre perpetrated by British troops under Arnold. Pop., 3654.

GROTON, a small village of Delaware co., New York, 12 miles N. W. from Delhi.

GROTON, a post-township, forming the N. E. extremity of Tompkins co., New York, 12 miles N. E. from Ithaca. Population, 3342.

GROTON, a post-village in the above township, about 160 miles W. by S. from Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and a few mills. Population, estimated at 300.

GROTON, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Erie co., Ohio. Pop., 884.

GROTON CENTRE, a village of New London co., Connecticut, on the E. bank of the Thames river, opposite New London.

GROTON CENTRE, a post-office of Erie co., O.

GROTON CITY, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

GROUSE, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, 50 miles W. from Chicago.

GROUT'S CORNERS, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

GROVE, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, about 260 miles W. by S. from Albany. Population, 1154.

GROVE, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles W. N. W. from Lockhaven. Population, 258.

GROVE, a post-office of Chatham co., N. C.

GROVE, a post-office of Elbert co., Georgia.

GROVE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wis.

GROVE CITY, a post-office of Franklin co., O.

GROVE CREEK, a post-village in Jones co., Iowa, about 50 miles N. N. E. from Iowa City.

GROVE FARM, a post-village of Henderson co., Illinois, 75 miles W. by N. from Peoria.

GROVE HILL, a post-office of Page co., Va.

GROVE HILL, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

GROVE HILL, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

GROVE HILL, a post-office of Jackson parish, Louisiana.

GROVELAND, a post-township in Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Merrimack river, about 25 miles N. by E. from Boston. Population, 1286.

GROVELAND, a post-township of Livingston co., New York, on Conesus lake, 6 miles S. from Genesee. Population, 1724.

GROVELAND, a post-office of Fulton co., O.

GROVELAND, a post-township in the N. W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop., 988.

GROVELAND, a post-office of Putnam co., Ind.

GROVELAND, a post-village in Tazewell co., Illinois, near the Illinois river, 60 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

GROVELAND, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis., about 30 miles N. from Fond du Lac.

GROVELAND CENTRE, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

GROVE LEVEL, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia, 112 miles N. from Milledgeville.

GROVE MEETING HOUSE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

GROVE MOUNT, a post-office of Dyer co., Tennessee.

GROVENOR'S CORNERS, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

GROVEPORT, a post-village in Madison

township, Franklin co., Ohio, 10 miles S. E. from Columbus, with which it is connected by a turnpike. Population, 480.

GROVES, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

GROVETON, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

GROVEVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on Crosswicks creek, 6 miles S. E. from Trenton.

GRUBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Putnam co., Indiana.

GRUB SPRINGS, a post-office of Monroe co., Mississippi.

GRUNBY, a district in Lumpkin co., Georgia. Population, 263.

GRUNDY, a new county in the S. E. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by Collins river. The surface is mountainous, the county lying on the western side of the Cumberland mountain. In 1850 it produced 158,000 bushels of Indian corn; 20,767 of oats, and 16,309 pounds of butter. It contained 6 churches, 400 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. Formed about 1848, out of parts of Marion, Warren, Coffee, and Franklin. Capital, Alton. Population, 2773, of whom 2537 were free, and 236, slaves.

GRUNDY, a county in the E. N. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 430 square miles. It is traversed by the Illinois river, which is formed in the N. E. part of the county by the union of the Kankakee and Des Plaines; and also drained by Mason's river. The surface is nearly level, and the soil good. Timber is deficient in some parts. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 143,778 bushels of corn; 46,875 of wheat; 32,851 of oats; and 7329 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, and 350 pupils attending public schools. Beds of stone coal have been opened in several places. The county is intersected by the Illinois and Michigan canal, and by the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. Capital, Morris. Named in honor of the Hon. Felix Grundy, formerly senator from Tennessee, and attorney-general of the United States. Population, 3023.

GRUNDY, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 462 square miles. It is intersected by the Crooked fork of Grand river, by Medicine, Indian, and Muddy creeks, and also drained by Weldon river. The general course of these streams is from N. to S. The county consists mostly of open plains or prairies, the soil of which is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 152,770 bushels of corn: 10,902 of wheat; 28,136 of oats; 201 tons of hay, and 19,350 pounds of butter. There were 325 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Trenton. Population, 3006; of whom 2857 were free, and 149, slaves.

GRUNDY, a new county in the N. E. central part of Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by Black Hawk creek, an affluent of the Cedar river. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and the population is small. County seat not located.

GRUNDY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

GUADALUPE, (commonly pronounced gau-dá-loop'; Spanish pronunciation gwá-dá-loo'pá,) a river of Texas, rises in Bexar county, and flows nearly eastward until it enters the alluvial plain, which descends toward the Gulf of Mexico. Below this, its general direction is south-eastward, and after passing Gonzales and Victoria, it falls into the San Antonio, about 12 miles from its mouth. The length is estimated at 250 miles.

GUADALUPE, a small river of California, falling into the S. extremity of San Francisco Bay.

GUADALUPE, a county in the S. W. central part of Texas, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe river, from which the name is derived, bounded on the N. E. by San Marcus, and on the S. W. by the Cibolo river. In 1850 this county produced 80,330 bushels of corn; 3050 of sweet potatoes; 182 bales of cotton; 1540 pounds of tobacco; 34,265 of butter, and 4281 of wool. Capital, Seguin. Population, 1511; of whom 1176 were free, and 335, slaves.

GUERNSEY, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 460 square miles. It is drained by Wills, Seneca, and Leatherwood creeks, affluents of the Muskingum river. The surface is hilly, the soil in some parts is clayey, and is generally good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, grass, wool, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 682,757 bushels of corn; 217,275 of wheat; 301,964 of oats; 1,738,131 pounds of tobacco, and 16,260 tons of hay. It contains 77 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 8135 pupils attending public schools, and 20 attending an academy. The county contains large quantities of stone coal. It is intersected by the Central Ohio railroad, not yet finished. Organized in 1810, and named from the British isle of Guernsey. Capital, Cambridge. Population, 30,438.

GUEST STATION, a post-office of Russell county, Virginia.

GUILDERLAND, a post-township of Albany county, New York, 9 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population, 3279.

GUILDERLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

GUILDHALL, a township of Essex co., Vt., 50 miles N. N. E. from Montpelier. Pop., 501.

GUILDHALL FALLS, a small village in Guildhall township, Essex co., Vt., about 50 miles N. E. by E. from Montpelier.

GUILFORD, a county in the N. W. central part of North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Deep river, a branch

of the Cape Fear, rises in the W. part of the county. The N. part is drained by the Reedy fork of Haw river. The surface is undulating, and diversified with forests of fine timber; the soil is generally fertile, well watered, and extensively cultivated. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 600 bales of cotton; 884,286 bushels of corn; 214,682 of oats, and 121,379 of wheat. The quantity of corn and oats was each the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 13 corn and flour mills, 3 saw mills, 3 woollen factories, and 11 tanneries. It contained 40 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. A copper mine recently opened in the county is thought to be rich. The streams furnish motive-power for numerous mills and factories. The Central railroad of North Carolina is in progress of construction through the county. Guilford is the most populous county in the state, excepting Wake. Organized in 1770, and named in compliment to the Earl of Guilford, an ancient British statesman. Capital, Greensborough. Population, 19,754; of whom 16,568 were free, and 3186, slaves.

GUILFORD, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N. N. E. from Augusta, on the north side of Piscataquis river. Population, 824.

GUILFORD, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, 130 miles S. of Montpelier, possesses good mill privileges. Population, 1389.

GUILFORD, a beautiful post-borough of New Haven county, Connecticut, near Long Island sound, and on the New Haven and New London railroad, 16 miles E. by S. from New Haven. In the centre is a fine square ornamented with shade trees. Fronting it are the churches, 2 Congregational, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist, the principal stores, and a hotel. The Point, about a mile S. of the village, is much resorted to in the summer months as a watering place. Guilford is the birthplace and present residence of Fitz Greene Halleck, one of our most eminent American poets. Population of the borough, about 2000; of the township, 2653.

GUILFORD, a post-township of Chenango co., New York, drained by the Unadilla river. Population, 2600.

GUILFORD, a post-village in the above township, about 100 miles W. by S. from Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

GUILFORD, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, lying immediately S. E. from Chambersburg, intersected by the Franklin railroad. Population, 3471.

GUILFORD, a post-office of Accomac co., Va. **GUILFORD**, a village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 70 miles S. E. from Cleveland.

GUILFORD, a post-township in the S. part of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1800.

GUILFORD, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, is the first station on the railroad from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis.

GUILFORD, a township in Hendricks co., Indiana. Population, 1104.

GUILFORD, a small village of Calhoun co., Ill., on the W. bank of Illinois river, about 90 miles S. W. from Springfield.

GUILFORD, a township in the E. part of Winnebago co., Illinois. Population, 917.

GUILFORD CENTRE, a post-village in Windham co., Conn., 120 miles S. from Montpelier.

GUILFORD CENTRE, a post-village of Chango co., New York.

GUINEATOWN, a small village of Salem co., New Jersey, 5 miles E. from Salem.

GUINEY'S, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

GUINYSVILLE, a post-office of Dearborn co., Indiana.

GULF MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

GULF PRAIRIE, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas.

GULETTSVILLE, Ga. See **NEWMARKET**.

GULLEY'S STORE, a post-office of Johnson co., North Carolina.

GULL ISLAND, in the Race, at the eastern entrance to Long Island sound. The lighthouse on this island may be considered as the key to the sound. It contains a fixed light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $41^{\circ} 12' 18''$ N. lon., $72^{\circ} 6' 45''$ W.

GUMBOROUGH, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

GUM BRANCH, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

GUM CREEK, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

GUM GROVE, a post-office of Union co., Ky.

GUM HILL, a post-office of Tipton co., Tenn.

GUM POND, a post-office of Baker co., Ga.

GUM SPRING, Virginia. See **ARCOLA**.

GUM SPRING, a post-office of Smith co., Tex.

GUM SWAMP, a post-office of Columbus co., North Carolina.

GUM SWAMP, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

GUM SWAMP, a post-office of Pulaski co., Georgia.

GUM TREE, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

GUN KEY, a narrow ridge of coral on the western edge of the Great Bahama Bank. At a distance of 250 yards from its southern point, is a light, which revolves once a minute, 55 feet from its base, and 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $25^{\circ} 34' 30''$ N. lon., $79^{\circ} 18' 24''$ W.

GUN LAKE, a post-office of Barry co., Mich.

GUN PLAINS, a township in Allegan co., Michigan. Population, 587.

GUNPOWDER, a small river of Maryland, rises near the northern border, flows southeastward through Baltimore county, and falls into the Chesapeake, between that county and Harford. The Little Gunpowder forms the boundary between those two counties, until it joins the main stream a few miles from its mouth.

GUNPOWDER CREEK, of Caldwell co., North Carolina. flows into Catawba river.

GUNTERSVILLE, formerly **GUNTER'S LANDING**, a post-village of Marshall co., Alabama, on the Tennessee river, about 35 miles S. E. from Huntsville. It is the northern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee railroad, now in course of construction.

GURLEYVILLE, a post-village of Tolland co., Connecticut.

GURNET POINT, at the northern side of the entrance to Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts. Near its extremity are two fixed lights, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and 86 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $42^{\circ} 0' 6''$ N. lon., $70^{\circ} 36' 48''$ W.

GUSTAVUS, a small post-village of Greene co., Tennessee.

GUSTAVUS, a post-township near the N. E. extremity of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop., 1226.

GUSTINE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

GUTHRIE, a new county in the S. W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Middle river, an affluent of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and the population is very small. Named in honor of Captain J. B. Guthrie, who fell on his way from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

GUTHRIE'S CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Jackson county, and flows into the E. fork of White river, a few miles S. E. from Bedford.

GUTHRIESVILLE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

GUTHRIEVILLE, a post-village of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the Horseshoe turnpike, 63 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. It has, perhaps, 30 houses.

GUTTENBURG, a thriving post-village of Clayton county, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, 40 miles above Dubuque. It has a good landing for steamboats. Large mines of lead are worked in the vicinity.

GUYAN, a township in the S. part of Gallia county, Ohio. Population, 560.

GUYANDOTTE RIVER, in the W. part of Virginia, rises in the S. E. part of Logan county, and flowing in a general N. N. W. course, falls into the Ohio in Cabell county, about 10 miles above the mouth of Sandy river.

GUYANDOTTE, a thriving post-village of Cabell county, Virginia, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Guyandotte, 228 miles below Wheeling, and 360 miles W. by N. from Richmond. It is an important point of steamboat debarkation, and the terminus of a turnpike extending to the watering places, and to Richmond, with which it communicates by a daily line of stages. A railroad is projected between this place and Covington, to connect with the Central railroad. Guyandotte contains 1 or 2 churches, and, perhaps, 1000 inhabitants.

GUY'S MILLS, a post-office of Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

GUYSVILLE, a post-village of Athens county, Ohio, on the Hocking river, 82 miles S. E. from Columbus.

GUYTON, a post-office of Effingham co., Ga.

GWYNEDD, a post-township in the N. part of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

GWINNETT, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 550 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Apalachee, Yellow, and Uleofauhachee (or Alcovy) rivers, and bounded on the N. W. by the Chattahoochee. The surface is hilly, the soil is generally fertile, especially on the margins of the rivers. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 2531 bales of cotton; 436,227 bushels of corn; 102,056 of oats; and 78,307 of potatoes. There were 2 woollen factories, 3 flour mills, 8 saw mills, and 3 tanneries. It contained 33 churches, 800 pupils attending public schools, and 85 attending academies or other schools. Granite of fine quality is abundant; gold is found on the Chattahoochee, and iron and antimony occur. Some of the streams furnish motive-power for mills. Formed in 1818, and named in honor of Button Gwinnett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Capital, Lawrenceville. Population, 11,257, of whom 8963 were free, and 2294, slaves.

GYPSUM, a post-office of Ontario co., N. Y.

GYPSUM CREEK, of Michigan, enters Grand river 2 or 3 miles below Grand Rapids.

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HABERSHAM, a county in the N. E. part of Georgia, has an area of about 700 square miles. The Tugaloo river forms part of the N. E. boundary, and separates it from South Carolina. The Chattahoochee rises in the county, which is also drained by the Soquee, Tallulah, and Broad rivers. The surface is broken by low mountains connected with the Blue Ridge, among which Mount Yonah and Currahee are the most considerable. The latter rises in the form of a cone, to the height of 900 feet. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 268,695 bushels of corn; 48,683 of oats; and 57,491 of sweet potatoes. It contained 39 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 20 pupils attending public schools. The gold mines of this county are considered among the richest in the state. In 1850, 3 mines were in operation. More than 1,200,000 dollars worth of gold has been procured from Nacoochee valley. Iron is abundant; rubies, cornelians, and a few diamonds have been found. (*White's Statistics of Georgia.*) The celebrated Falls of Tallulah are in this county. Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Colonel Joseph Habersham, speaker of the general assembly of Georgia in 1785. Capital, Clarksville. Population, 8895, of whom 7677 were free, and 1218, slaves.

HABLOCHITTO, a small post-village of Hancock county, Mississippi.

HACKENSACK river, rising in Rockland co.,

New York, flows southward through Bergen and Hudson counties, of New Jersey, and enters Newark bay 4 miles E. S. E. from Newark. Sloops ascend to Hackensack village, about 15 miles.

HACKENSACK, a post-township of Bergen county, New Jersey, on the Hudson river, about 10 miles N. from New York. Pop., 3486.

HACKENSACK, a pleasant post-village of New Barbadoes township, capital of Bergen county, New Jersey, on the W. bank of Hackensack river, 13 miles N. by W. from New York. It extends more than a mile along two principal streets. It contains 4 or 5 churches, one of which (the Reformed Dutch) is a handsome stone building, 2 academies, a boarding school, and more than 200 dwellings. Small vessels ply constantly between this place and New York.

HACKETTSTOWN, a thriving post-borough of Independence township, Warren county, New Jersey, on the Musconetcong creek, near the Morris canal, about 50 miles N. from Trenton. The Morris and Essex railroad connects it with Newark. It contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, a classical academy, 8 stores, and 2 flouring mills. It is surrounded by a fertile country, of limestone formation. Incorporated in 1852. Population, in 1853, about 1200.

HACKNEY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Chatham county, North Carolina.

HACKNEY'S GROVE, a post-office of Warren county, Iowa.

HADDAM, a post-village and semi-capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, 20 miles from its mouth, and 25 miles N. E. from New Haven. The inhabitants are engaged in ship-building, the shad fisheries, and in the quarrying of stone, which is found in great quantities in the vicinity, and exported to the amount of about \$100,000 annually. Population of the township, 2284.

HADDINGTON, a village of Philadelphia co., Pa., 5 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia.

HADDON, a township in Sullivan county, Indiana. Population, 3108.

HADDONFIELD, a flourishing post-village of Newton township, Camden county, New Jersey, on Cooper's creek, 6 miles S. E. from Camden, and on the Camden and Absecon railroad. It contains 4 churches, and about 150 dwellings. Settled in 1713, and named from John Haddon, one of the earliest residents.

HADENS, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

HADENSVILLE, a post-office of Goochland county, Virginia.

HADENSVILLE, a post-office of Todd co., Ky.

HADLEY, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 90 miles W. of Boston. This township is noted for its manufactures, particularly of brooms. The village has 2 or 3 churches and an academy. Population of the township, 1986.

HADLEY, a post-township in the N. part of Saratoga county, New York, on the Hudson, contains 1 bank. Pop. 1003.

HADLEY, a post-township in the S. part of Lapeer county, Michigan. Population, 847.

HADLEY, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 174 miles N. E. from Springfield, and 28 S. W. from Chicago.

HADLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Chatham county, North Carolina.

HADLYME, a manufacturing post-village of New London county, Connecticut, on the left bank of the Connecticut river, 30 miles S. S. E. from Hartford.

HADNOTS, a post-office of Carteret co., N. C. HAERLEM. See HARLEM.

HAGEN'S GROVE, a post-office of Shelby co., Missouri.

HAGERMAN'S MILLS, a small post-village of Montgomery county, New York, 36 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

HAGERSTOWN, a small village of Salem co., New Jersey, 4 miles S. from Salem.

HAGERSTOWN, a thriving town, capital of Washington county, Maryland, near the W. bank of Antietam creek, 9 miles from the Potomac river, 26 miles N. W. from Frederick, and 86 miles W. by N. from Baltimore. It is the southern terminus of the Franklin railroad, and is a place of considerable trade. The town is well built, and contains, besides the county buildings, a number of churches, academies, 1 bank, and several newspaper offices. Population in 1850, 3884. The surrounding country is very productive and thickly settled.

HAGERSTOWN, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, about 12 miles S. W. from Carrollton, has a church, an academy, and several stores.

HAGERSTOWN, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio, 103 miles W. from Columbus.

HAGERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Wayne county, Indiana, on a branch of Whitewater river, 60 miles E. by N. from Indianapolis, and at the head of navigation on the Whitewater canal. It is a place of active business. The Richmond and New-castle railroad passes through it. Population, in 1850, 606; in 1853, about 900.

HAGERSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa. HAGLEY, a post-office of Cass co., Illinois.

HAGUE, a post-township of Warren co., N. Y., about 90 miles N. from Albany. Pop. 717.

HAGUE, a post-village in Westmoreland co., Virginia.

HAGUE, a post-village of Logan co., Kentucky, about 13 miles S. E. from Russellville.

HALLEY'S MILL, a post-office of Sullivan co., Missouri.

HAINES, a township in the E. part of Centre co., Pa., 20 miles E. from Bellefonte.

HAINES CREEK, of Burlington co., New Jersey, enters the S. branch of Rancocas creek 1 or 2 miles above Lambertson.

HAINESBURG, a small village of Warren co., N. J., about 12 miles N. from Belvidere.

HAINESVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

HAINESVILLE, a post-office of Berkley co., Virginia.

HAINESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 15 miles from Waukegan, with which it is connected by a plank-road. Population in 1853, about 350.

HAINESVILLE, a post-office of Clinton co., Missouri.

HALAWAKA, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

HALBERT, a township in Martin co., Indiana. Population, 405.

HALCOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y., about 70 miles S. W. from Albany.

HALCYON, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

HALCYON DALE, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia.

HALE, a post-township in the S. E. part of Hardin co., Ohio. Population, 428.

HALE, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Mich.

HALE, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

HALE'S CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Ohio river, near Portsmouth.

HALE'S EDDY, a post-village of Broome co., New York, on the Coquago river, and on the Erie railroad, 182 miles from New York.

HALE'S FORD, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

HALE'S MILLS, a post-office of Fentress co., Tennessee.

HALE'S POINT, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

HALEYSBURG, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

HALFBREED CREEK, of Lee co., Iowa, flows into the Des Moines river, about 7 miles from its mouth.

HALEDAY, a small post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 28 miles N. from Chicago. It has (1853) about 250 inhabitants.

HALEMOON, a post-township of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson river, 12 miles N. from Albany. Population, 2788.

HALEMOON, a post-township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. W. from Bellefonte. Population, 714.

HALEWAY, a post-office of Polk co., Mo.

HALEWAY HOUSE, a post-office of York co. Va.

HALEWAY PRAIRIE, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

HALIFAX, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 960 square miles. The Staunton or Roanoke river forms its entire boundary on the N. and E. It is intersected by the Dan river, which unites with the former on the border of the county, and also drained by the Banister and Hycootee rivers. The surface is moderately hilly, and the soil good. Halifax is among the most populous and wealthy counties of the state. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. By the census of 1850 it produced more to-

bacco and oats than any other county in Virginia: the quantity of the former was not exceeded by any county in the Union, excepting Prince George of Maryland. There were raised in that year 6,485,762 pounds of tobacco; 649,896 bushels of corn; 146,769 of wheat, and 365,182 of oats. There were 5 flour mills, 4 grist mills, 2 manufactories of farming implements, and 2 tanneries. It contained 51 churches; 252 pupils attending public schools, and 36 pupils attending an academy. A rich mine of plumbago has recently been discovered. The county is intersected by the Richmond and Danville railroad. Organized in 1752. Capital, Banister. Population, 25,962; of whom 11,510 were free, and 14,452, slaves.

HALLIFAX, a county in the N. N. E. part of North Carolina, area estimated at 680 square miles. The Roanoke river forms its entire boundary on the N. E., and Fishing creek flows along the S. W. border. The surface is diversified; the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, and turpentine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1740 bales of cotton; 879,040 bushels of corn, and 34,885 pounds of tobacco. There were 3 stave manufactories, and 1 tar and turpentine distillery. It contained 2 newspaper offices. Roanoke river is navigable by small steamboats on the border of the county. The Weldon and Wilmington railroad passes through it. Granite underlies a portion of the soil. Formed in 1758, and named in honor of the Earl of Halifax, then first lord of the board of trade. Capital, Halifax. Population, 16,592; of whom 7638 were free, and 8954, slaves.

HALLIFAX, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, 120 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 1133.

HALLIFAX, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 30 miles S. S. E. from Boston. Population, 784.

HALLIFAX, a post-township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river. Population, 1731.

HALLIFAX, a post-village in the above township, on the E. bank of Susquehanna river, 18 miles N. from Harrisburg. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

HALLIFAX, a post-town, capital of Halifax county, North Carolina, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Roanoke river, 7 miles below the falls, and on the railroad between Weldon and Wilmington, 87 miles N. E. from Raleigh. It has considerable trade, for which the river affords facilities. Steamboats ascend to this town, and a canal has been cut around the falls, by which boats can ascend more than 100 miles farther. Halifax has the honor of being the birthplace of the constitution of North Carolina. It contains several churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices.

HALLIFAX, a post-office of Panola co., Miss.

HALLIFAX, a post-village in Wilson co., Tennessee.

HALLIFAX COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See BANISTER.

HALL, a county in the N. E. part of Georgia, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by Chattahoochee river, partly bounded on the W. by the Chastatee river, and drained by the head streams of the Oconee river. The surface is hilly; the land in the vicinity of the streams is fertile; the greater part of the soil is sandy. Indian corn, wheat, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 it produced 295,759 bushels of corn; 67,914 of oats; 48,206 of sweet potatoes, and 505 bales of cotton. It contained 14 churches, 209 pupils attending public schools, and 67 attending an academy. Hall county is remarkably rich in minerals. More than a million dollars' worth of gold has been obtained from the mines of this county. Several diamonds have been found here, one of which was sold for \$200. (*White's Statistics.*) Silver, lead, rubies, emeralds, and amethysts are also found. Organized in 1818, capital, Gainesville. Population, 8713; of whom 7377 were free, and 1336, slaves.

HALL, a post-office of York co., Pa.

HALL, a post-office of Appling co., Ga.

HALL, a post-office of Hopkins co., Ky.

HALL, a township in Dubois co., Indiana. Population, 1032.

HALL, a post-office of Franklin co., Ill.

HALL, a post-office of Lawrence co., Mo.

HALLETT'S COVE, or ASTORIA, a village of Queen's co., New York, on the East river, 6 miles N. N. E. from New York. It has several churches.

HALLETTVILLE, a post-village, capital of La Vacca county, Texas, on the left bank of La Vacca river, 95 miles S. E. from Austin City. It is situated in a fertile cotton-planting district, which is well supplied with water. In 1852 the seat of justice was removed by popular vote from Petersburg to this town.

HALLOCA, a district and post-office in Muscogee co., Georgia. Population, 1430.

HALLOWELL, a post-village of Kennebec county, Maine, on the right bank of the Kennebec river, and on the Kennebec and Portland railroad, 58 miles N. by E. from Portland. It stands on an acclivity, commanding a fine prospect, and has several fine streets, 2 banks, and 2 newspaper offices. Vessels drawing 9 feet of water come to its wharves. It has considerable shipping, which is chiefly engaged in the coast trade. A fine quality of granite, obtained in the vicinity, is exported in large quantities. Population of the township, 4769.

HALLOWELL CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

HALLS'S CREEK, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

HALL'S BLUFF, a post-office of Houston co., Texas.

HALLSBOROUGH, a village of Chesterfield co., Virginia, 17 miles S. W. from Richmond.

HALLSBOROUGH, a post-office of Powhattan co., Virginia.

HALL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

HALL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

HALL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Hartford co., Maryland.

HALL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Franklin co., North Carolina.

HALL'S HILL, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

HALL'S LANDING, a small village of Putnam co., Illinois, on the Illinois river, below Hennepin. Grain and other articles are shipped at this place to the amount of about \$150,000 in a year.

HALL'S MILLS, a village of Albany co., New York, 31 miles S. W. from Albany.

HALL'S MILLS, a small village of Jackson co., Illinois.

HALL'S PORT, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

HALL'S STORE, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

HALL'S STREAM forms a part of the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada, and falls into the Connecticut river.

HALL'S VALLEY, a post-office of Morgan co. O.

HALLSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

HALLSVILLE, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on Goshen creek, 97 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

HALLSVILLE, a post-village in Chester district, South Carolina.

HALLSVILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

HALLSVILLE, a small post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 12 miles N. E. from Chillicothe.

HALLSVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Mo.

HALLTOWN, a post-village in Jefferson co. Va.

HALSELLEVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

HALSEY, a district in De Kalb co., Georgia. Population, 588.

HALSEY VALLEY, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

HAMBAUGH'S, a post-office of Warren co., Va.

HAMBLIN, a township in Brown co., Indiana. Population, 1364.

HAMBERG, a post-village of New London co., Ct., 14 miles W. by N. from New London.

HAMBERG, a post-township of Erie co., New York, on Lake Erie, 8 miles S. from Buffalo. Population, 5219.

HAMBERG, a manufacturing post-village in Vernon township, Sussex co., New Jersey, near the Walkill river, about 13 miles N. E. from Newton. It has 1 church, 1 academy, 3 stores, 1 tavern, 2 iron furnaces, and 2 grist mills.

HAMBERG, a post-borough of Windsor township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Schuylkill river, near the foot of the

Blue mountain, 15 miles above Reading, and on the Reading railroad and the Schuylkill canal. Population, 1035.

HAMBURG, a post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on Shenango creek, 10 miles N. W. from Mercer.

HAMBURG, a small village of Union co., Pa.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

HAMBURG, a thriving post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, on the left bank of the Savannah river, opposite the city of Augusta, at the W. terminus of the South Carolina railroad, 136 W. by N. from Charleston. A bridge connects this place with Augusta. The bank of the river rises somewhat abruptly, and the town is built partly on the top and partly at the foot of the declivity. Hamburg contains a bank and a newspaper office.

HAMBURG, post-village in Macon co., Georgia, 80 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Madison co., Fla.

HAMBURG, a post-village of Perry co., Alabama, about 70 miles W. by N. from Montgomery, has about 100 inhabitants.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi, 95 miles from Jackson.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Van Zandt co. Tex.

HAMBURG, a post-village in Hardin co., Tenn.

HAMBURG, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio.

HAMBURG, a post-township in the S. E. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop., 895.

HAMBURG, a village of Clarke co., Indiana, about 8 miles N. by E. from New Albany.

HAMBURG, a post-village of Calhoun county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 88 miles S. W. from Springfield. It has a steamboat landing and numerous stores. Population, estimated at 600.

HAMBURG, a post-office of St. Charles co., Missouri.

HAMBURG ON THE LAKE, a post-village of Erie co., New York, on Lake Erie, about 10 miles S. from Buffalo.

HAMDEN, a post-township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 6 miles N. from New Haven, intersected by the New Haven and Northampton Canal railroad. Population, 2164.

HAMDEN, a post-township in the central part of Delaware co., New York, 4 or 5 miles S. by W. from Delhi. Population, 1919.

HAMER, a township in Highland co., Ohio. Population, 942.

HAMER, a post-office of Washington co., Wis.

HAMER'S CORNERS, a small village of Sandusky co., O., 8 miles E. by S. from Fremont.

HAMERSVILLE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 33 miles in a direct line E. S. E. from Cincinnati. Population, 130.

HAMERVILLE, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

HAMILTON, a county in the N. E. part of New York, has an area of about 1711 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of Racket, Hudson, Sacondaga, and Black rivers.

A large portion of this county is still unsettled and covered with wood. The surface is elevated and in some parts mountainous. The soil is generally poor. Potatoes, grass, and wool are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 23,310 bushels of potatoes; 4004 tons of hay, 66,930 pounds of butter, and 5486 of wool. There were 13 saw mills and 1 grist mill. It contained 3 churches, and 493 pupils attending public schools. This county abounds in iron ore of excellent quality. Organized in 1838, having been formed from a part of Montgomery county, and named in honor of Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury. Capital, Lake Pleasant. Pop., 2188.

HAMILTON, a county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 703 square miles. It is intersected by the Alapaha river, bounded on the E. and S. by the Suwanee, and on the W. by the Withlacoochee river. The surface is nearly level; the soil produces Indian corn, cotton, and sugar. In 1850 this county produced 56,705 bushels of corn; 560 bales of cotton, and 22,073 bushels of sweet potatoes. It contained 12 churches. Capital, Jasper. Population, 2511, of whom 1826 were free, and 685, slaves.

HAMILTON, a county in the S. S. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Georgia: area estimated at 380 square miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee river, (navigable by steamboats.) The surface is diversified by high ridges connected with the Cumberland mountains. The soil is mostly fertile, producing grain and grass. In 1850 there were raised 520,542 bushels of Indian corn; 69,451 of oats; 64,650 pounds of butter, and 10,251 of wool. It contained 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1355 pupils attending public schools, and 35 attending academies or other schools. Stone coal and iron are abundant. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad terminates in this county, and connects with the Western and Atlantic railroad of Georgia. Capital, Harrison. Population, 10,075, of whom 9403 were free, and 672, slaves.

HAMILTON, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, and on the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; contains 390 square miles. It is intersected by the Great and Little Miami rivers, and also drained by Whitewater river and by Mill creek. The surface is generally rolling. The soil is excellent, and highly cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and butter are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 1,593,618 bushels of corn; 112,632 of wheat; 242,558 of oats; 19,992 tons of hay; 405,988 bushels of potatoes, and 742,834 pounds of butter. The quantity of potatoes was the greatest produced by any county in the state. It contained 156 churches, 56 newspaper offices, 15,949 pupils attending public schools, and

4281 attending academies and other schools. The grape vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity of the Ohio river, and a large portion of the county is occupied by gardens and orchards for the supply of the Cincinnati markets. It is intersected by the Miami canal, and by numerous railroads, for a particular account of which, see CINCINNATI. Hamilton is the most populous county in the state. Capital, Cincinnati. Pop., 156,843.

HAMILTON, a county in the central part of Indiana, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the White river, and by Cicero, Buck, and Eagle creeks. The surface is partly level and partly undulating, and the soil is uniformly fertile. The prairies of this county are not very extensive. Wheat, corn, oats, and grass are the chief staples, besides which, pork, cattle, and horses are exported. In 1850 this county produced 663,903 bushels of corn; 64,872 of wheat; 59,209 of oats, and 5131 tons of hay. It contained 4 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 456 pupils attending public schools. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. The railroad from Indianapolis to Peru passes through it. Organized in 1823. Capital, Noblesville. Population, 12,684.

HAMILTON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 395 square miles. It is drained by the Skillet fork of Little Wabash river, and the N. fork of Saline creek. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 242,955 bushels of corn; 28,764 of oats, and 48,055 pounds of butter. It contained 13 churches, and 1468 pupils attending public schools. Capital, McLeansborough. Population, 6362.

HAMILTON, a post-township of Essex county, Massachusetts, bordering on the Ipswich river, and intersected by the Eastern railroad, 22 miles N. by E. from Boston. Incorporated in 1793. Population, 889.

HAMILTON, a post-township of Madison co., N. Y., 96 miles W. of Albany. Pop., 2599.

HAMILTON, a post-village in the above township, on the Chenango river and canal, about 28 miles S. W. of Utica. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and a theological seminary under the direction of the Baptists, and 2 newspaper offices.

HAMILTON, a township of Atlantic co., New Jersey, intersected by the Great Egg Harbor river, and containing May's Landing, the county seat. Population, 2015.

HAMILTON, a village in the above township, on Great Egg Harbor river, one-quarter of a mile above May's Landing.

HAMILTON, a township in the S. part of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Camden and Amboy railroad. Population, 2807.

HAMILTON, a township in the E. part of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles E. N. E. from Gettysburg. Population, 1166.

HAMILTON, a township in the centre of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, lies immediately W. from Chambersburg. Population, 1954.

HAMILTON, a township in the W. part of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 103.

HAMILTON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pa.

HAMILTON, a township in the S. part of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1984.

HAMILTON, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, about 157 miles N. from Richmond.

HAMILTON, a thriving post-village of Martin county, North Carolina, on the right bank of the Roanoke river, about 100 miles E. from Raleigh, and at the head of navigation for large vessels. It has an active trade in cypress lumber.

HAMILTON, a post-village, capital of Harris county, Georgia, 22 miles N. from Columbus. It is situated in a hilly region. It contains a court house, 2 academies, 2 churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

HAMILTON, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, is situated about one mile E. from the Tombigbee river, and 12 miles S. from Aberdeen.

HAMILTON, a post-office of Union par., La.

HAMILTON, a post-village of Shelby co., Texas, on the Sabine river, about 20 miles S. E. from Shelbyville. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats.

HAMILTON, a thriving post-village of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio river, 48 miles below Cincinnati, contains about 300 inhabitants.

HAMILTON, a flourishing town, capital of Butler county, Ohio, on the Miami canal, and on the left bank of the Miami river, 20 miles N. from Cincinnati, and 90 miles W. S. W. from Columbus. It is connected by railroad with Cincinnati and Dayton, and is the terminus of another line extending to Richmond, in Indiana. It is surrounded by a rich and populous district, and has many elements of prosperity, especially as a manufacturing town. A few years since a hydraulic canal was completed, which, with a fall of 28 feet, furnishes a water-power equal to 166 pair of stones. There are now in operation 2 cotton factories, 2 paper mills, 4 flouring mills, 2 woollen factories, 2 iron foundries, 1 planing mill, and other establishments. The Miami river separates this town from the village of Rossville. Hamilton contains several churches and two newspaper offices, Pop. in 1853, about 5000.

HAMILTON, a township in the S. part of Franklin co., Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto river. Population, 1485.

HAMILTON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop., 665.

HAMILTON, a township in the S. part of Warren co., Ohio. Population, 2068.

HAMILTON, a post-township in the S. part of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop., 370.

HAMILTON, a small village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Lafayette to Frankfort, 54 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

HAMILTON, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Population, 462.

HAMILTON, a township in Jackson co., Indiana. Population, 1151.

HAMILTON, a post-village of Steuben co., Indiana, on Fish creek, about 36 miles N. by E. from Fort Wayne.

HAMILTON, a township in Sullivan co., Indiana. Population, 1610.

HAMILTON, a township in Lee co., Illinois. Population, 316.

HAMILTON, a post-village in Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Des Moines river, 75 miles S. W. by W. from Iowa City.

HAMILTON, a small village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

HAMILTON, a post-town, capital of Butte county, in the N. part of California, is situated on Feather river, about 60 miles above its junction with the Sacramento, and on the road from Sacramento City to Shasta, 140 miles N. N. E. from San Francisco.

HAMILTON BAN, a township of Adams co., Pa., 10 miles from Gettysburg. Pop., 1530.

HAMILTON CROSS ROADS, a post-office of McMinn co., Tennessee.

HAMILTON LANDING, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

HAMILTON SQUARE, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

HAMILTON VILLAGE, of Philadelphia co., Pa., 1 mile W. from the Market-street bridge, is a suburb of West Philadelphia.

HAMILTONVILLE. See NEWTOWN HAMILTON.

HAMLET, a small village in Woonsocket township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 10 miles N. of Providence.

HAMLET, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

HAMLIN, a township of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Population, 118.

HAMLIN, a post-office of Cabell co., Va.

HAMLINTON, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

HAMMOCK, a post-office of Jackson co., Va.

HAMMOCK GROVE, a post-office of Crawford co., Georgia, 28 miles W. from Macon.

HAMMONASSET RIVER, in the S. part of Connecticut, after forming the boundary between New Haven and Middlesex counties, falls into Long Island sound.

HAMMOND, a post-township forming the W. extremity of St. Lawrence county, New York, on the St. Lawrence river. Population, 1819.

HAMMOND, a post-village in the above township, about 30 miles W. S. W. from Canton, contains 2 or 3 churches.

HAMMOND, a township in Spencer county, Indiana. Population, 912.

HAMMONDSBURG, a post-office of Warren county, Iowa.

HAMMONDSPOURT, a post-village of Urbana township, Steuben county, New York, at the S. extremity of Crooked lake, 6 miles N. E. from Bath. It contains several churches, and numerous stores and warehouses. Population, estimated at 800.

HAMMOND'S STORE, a post-office of Anson county, North Carolina.

HAMMONDSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson county, Ohio.

HAMMONDVILLE, a post-office of Hart county, Kentucky.

HAMMONTON, a small village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 80 miles S. S. E. from Philadelphia.

HAMORTON, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. HAMPDEN, a county in the S. W. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 670 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut river, and is drained chiefly by Westfield and Chickopee rivers and their tributaries, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous. The soil is generally fertile, especially along the banks of its streams. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 252,213 bushels of corn; 805,637 of potatoes; 48,749 tons of hay; 712,186 pounds of butter, and 514,570 of cheese. There were 14 cotton and 12 woollen factories, 5 iron foundries, 9 machine shops, 2 flour, 9 grist, 5 paper, 3 powder, and 46 saw and planing mills, 35 car factories, 1 United States armory, 19 tanneries, and 57 boot and shoe factories. It contained 81 churches, 9 newspapers, 8591 pupils attending public schools, and 560 attending academies and other schools. The Connecticut river is navigable for small steamboats to Springfield. The Canal railroad from Northampton to Granby, and the railroads connecting Boston with Albany, and Hartford with Bellows Falls, traverse this county, which is also partly intersected by the railroad connecting New London and Palmer. Organized in 1812, having previously formed part of Hampshire county, and named in honor of John Hampden, the celebrated English patriot. Capital, Springfield. Population, 51,283.

HAMPDEN, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, 5 miles S. of Bangor, on the W. side of Penobscot river. This is a very flourishing manufacturing township. Population, 3195.

HAMPDEN, a township of Cumberland co., Pa., 6 miles W. from Harrisburg. Pop., 1273.

HAMPDEN, a post-office of Marenga county, Alabama.

HAMPDEN, a post-township in the N. part of Geauga county, Ohio. Population, 919.

HAMPDEN, a flourishing post-village of Clinton township, Vinton co., Ohio, about 66 miles S. S. E. from Columbus. It has several hundred inhabitants.

HAMPDEN, a post-township in the S. E. part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop., 489.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, a post-office of Prince Edward county, Virginia.

HAMPSHIRE, a county in the W. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of 524 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut

river, and is drained by the head branches of the Chickopee and Westfield rivers and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to agriculture and manufactures. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil is generally good, and on the Connecticut river very fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 272,370 bushels of corn; 292,734 of potatoes; 59,064 tons of hay; and 908,201 pounds of butter. There were 9 cotton and 17 woollen factories, 7 button manufactures, 10 grist, 9 paper, 41 saw and planing mills, 4 iron foundries, 52 manufactures of brooms, 10 of coaches, and 12 tanneries. It contained 66 churches, 5 newspaper offices; 7607 pupils attending public schools, and 681 attending academies and other schools. The Connecticut river is navigable for small boats through this county. The railroad connecting Hartford and Bellows Falls traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the New Haven and Northampton railroad. Organized in 1662, when it included the whole of what is at present Franklin and Hampden counties, and named from Hampshire, a county in England. Capital, Northampton. Population, 35,732.

HAMPSHIRE, a county in the N. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, contains 850 square miles. It is drained by the Capapon river and by the N. and S. branches of the Potomac. The surface is occupied by the valleys and ridges of the Alleghany chain. The soil of the lowlands is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staples. In 1850 it produced 292,252 bushels of corn; 177,343 of wheat; 84,118 of oats; 8996 tons of hay, and 248,467 pounds of butter. There were 19 flour mills, 1 iron furnace, 4 woollen factories, and 11 tanneries. It contained 33 churches, 4500 pupils attending public schools, and 145 attending academies or other schools. The county contains extensive beds of coal and iron ore, which are easily accessible by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The streams afford excellent water-power. Capital, Romney. Population, 14,036, of whom 12,603 were free, and 1433, slaves.

HAMPSHIRE, a post-office of Lewis county, Tennessee.

HAMPSHIRE, a post-township in Kane co., Illinois. Population, 759.

HAMPSHIRE, a post-village of Kane county, Illinois, on the road from Chicago to Galena, 58 miles W. N. W. from the former.

HAMPSON, a township in Van Wert county, Ohio. Population, 513.

HAMPSTEAD, a post-township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 30 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 789.

HAMPSTEAD, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 56 miles N. N. W. from Annapolis.

HAMPSTEAD, a post-village in King George county, Virginia, near the Potomac river, 56 miles N. N. E. from Richmond.

HAMPTON, a post-township in Rockingham co., N. H. on Eastern railroad 50 miles S. E. of Concord. This township is a favorite summer resort for its fine bathing and picturesque scenery. Population, 1197.

HAMPTON, a post-township in Windham county, Connecticut, 35 miles E. by N. from Hartford. Population, 928.

HAMPTON, a village of Oneida county, New York, about 110 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It has about 500 inhabitants.

HAMPTON, a post-township of Washington county, New York, 20 miles N. E. from Sandy Hill. Population, 899.

HAMPTON, a small village of Burlington county, New Jersey, about 30 miles E. S. E. from Camden.

HAMPTON, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 29 miles S. S. W. from Harrisburg.

HAMPTON, a borough, capital of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, on the left bank of James river, about 2 miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake bay, and 96 miles S. E. from Richmond. The part of the estuary of James river situated between this town and Norfolk is called Hampton Roads. Hampton is an old town possessing much historic interest, and has been the birthplace of several distinguished naval officers. Its present importance is derived principally from its proximity to Forts Monroe and Calhoun. The former, in addition to its other sources of expenditure, has lately become one of the most fashionable places of resort in the South. The beach in the vicinity affords excellent bathing ground, and is thronged during the summer months with the wealthy and fashionable, and by some invalids, assembled there from Virginia, Maryland, and the Southern States. Fort Monroe is 2½ miles from Hampton. The town contains 4 churches, several hotels, and numerous stores. Settled in 1705. Pop., about 1400.

HAMPTON, a small post-village, capital of Calhoun county, Arkansas. It was laid out about 1851.

HAMPTON, a post-township in the N. E. part of Saginaw county, Michigan, on the E. side of Saginaw river. Population, 917.

HAMPTON, a post-office of Hendricks county, Indiana, 14 miles W. from Indianapolis.

HAMPTON, a post-village of Rock Island county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 168 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

HAMPTONBURG, a post-township of Orange county, New York, 3 miles N. E. from Goshen. Population, 1343.

HAMPTON FALLS, a post-township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the Atlantic coast, and on the Eastern railroad, 50 miles S. S. E. from Concord. Population, 640.

HAMPTON'S MILLS, a small village of Laurens county, Georgia.

HAMPTON ROADS, a branch or arm of Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of James river, situated between Hampton and Norfolk. It is an important naval station.

HAMPTONVILLE, a post-village in Yadkin co., N. C., 130 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

HAMTRAMC, a township in the N. E. part of Wayne county, Michigan, near the head of Detroit river. Population, 1628.

HANAUER'S STORE, a post-office of Randolph county, Arkansas.

HANCHETTSTVILLE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin, about 20 miles N. E. from Madison.

HANCOCK, a county in the S. E. part of Maine, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic ocean, and the Penobscot river and bay form part of its western border. It contains numerous lakes, and small streams which afford motive-power to a large number of grist and saw mills. It is drained principally by Union river, which flows nearly through its centre. Hancock county comprises a great number of islands, some of which are of considerable size, and very fertile. It has a seacoast of above 50 miles, affording many excellent harbors. The surface is uneven, with scattered hills and mountains. The soil is fertile, especially in the interior. Oats, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 47,917 bushels of oats; 75,163 of potatoes; 31,523 tons of hay; 64,968 pounds of wool, and 445,479 of butter. There were 69 cod and mackerel fisheries, 1 woollen factory, 12 ship-yards, 12 tanneries, and 43 saw and planing mills. It contained 36 churches, 12,260 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies or other schools. The Penobscot river is navigable along the W. border of this county. Capital, Ellsworth. Population, 34,372.

HANCOCK, a new county, forming the N. N. W. extremity of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania and on the Ohio river, has an area of about 100 square miles. The Ohio river forms its boundary on the N. and W., separating it from the State of Ohio. The surface is hilly; the soil is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 52,413 bushels of wheat; 52,392 of corn; 52,444 of oats; 63,666 pounds of wool, and 75,966 of butter. There were 8 flour, grist, and saw mills, 12 brick manufactories, and 2 potteries. It contained 6 churches, 360 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending an academy. Stone coal and fireclay are among the most valuable minerals of the county. It was formed a few years ago, out of the northern part of Brooke county. Capital, New Cumberland. Population, 4050, of whom 4047 were free, and 3, slaves.

HANCOCK, a county in the N. E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 440 square miles. The Oconee river forms its boundary

on the W., the N. fork of the Ogeechee on the N. E. and it is also drained by Buffalo creek. The surface is diversified, the dividing ridge between the primary and tertiary formations passing through the county. The soil in the N. is clayey; in the S. it is sandy, and covered with a growth of pine. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 11,374 bales of cotton; 440,699 bushels of corn; 72,875 of oats, and 119,205 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 cotton factories, 7 flour mills, and 8 saw mills. It contained 21 churches, and 339 pupils attending academies and other schools. The county contains an abundance of granite, and a great variety of rare minerals and precious stones, including gold, agate, chalcedony, opal, kaolin, zircon, and galena. (*White's Statistics.*) The rivers furnish motive-power. Formed in 1793. Capital, Sparta. Population, 11,578, of whom 4272 were free, and 7306, slaves.

HANCOCK, a county in the N. W. part of Alabama, has an area of 600 square miles. It is drained by Sipsey river, and by its affluents, Jones's and Clifty creeks. The surface is traversed by high ridges or mountains, connected with the Appalachian system, which afford fine pasture. The soil of the valleys is fertile, producing cotton, Indian corn, and wheat. In 1850 there were raised 39,624 bushels of corn; 7366 of sweet potatoes, and 26 bales of cotton. There were 74 pupils attending public schools. Oak and other timber is abundant in the county. Population, 1542, of whom 1480 were free, and 62, slaves.

HANCOCK, a county forming the S. extremity of Mississippi, is situated on the northern shore of Lake Borgne, and bounded on the W. by Pearl river, which separates it from Louisiana. Area, about 1000 square miles. It is drained by Wolf river. The surface in the N. is moderately hilly, and in the S. nearly level. In a state of nature the county was covered with pine woods; the soil is thin and sterile. Indian corn, rice, cotton, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 22,825 bushels of corn; 33,925 of sweet potatoes; 129,420 pounds of rice, and 70 bales of cotton. It contained 3 churches, 1 newspaper office; 197 pupils attending public schools, and 27 attending an academy. Capital, Shieldsborough. Population, 3672, of whom 2456 were free, and 1216, slaves.

HANCOCK, a county in the N. part of East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia. Area, estimated at 480 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch river. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by Powell's mount. The county is well timbered, and supplied with good springs. Iron ore is thought to be abundant in the highlands. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 250,070

bushels of corn; 49,310 of oats; 74,319 pounds of butter, and 11,832 of wool. It contained 12 churches, and 1462 pupils attending public schools. The county was formed out of parts of Claiborne and Hawkins, about the year 1848. Capital, Sneedsville. Population, 5660, of whom 5458 were free, and 202, slaves.

HANCOCK, a county in the N. W. part of Kentucky, lies on the Ohio river, which forms its entire northern boundary, separating it from Indiana. Area, estimated at 500 square miles. It is drained by Blackford and Panther creeks. The surface is diversified; the river bottoms are several miles wide, and very rich; the uplands are undulating, and moderately fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, grass, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 210,730 bushels of corn; 18,127 of oats, 398,843 pounds of tobacco, and 20,172 of flax. It contained 10 churches, and 275 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Hawesville. Population, 3853, of whom 3231 were free, and 622, slaves.

HANCOCK, a county in the N. W. central part of Ohio, contains about 536 square miles. It is intersected by the Blanchard fork of the Auglaize river, and also drained by the sources of Portage river, and by Eagle and Ottawa creeks. The surface is level; the soil is a rich black loam of limestone formation. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 451,391 bushels of corn; 197,003 of wheat; 96,259 of oats; 10,728 tons of hay, and 53,404 pounds of wool. It contained 25 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 5873 pupils attending public schools. Limestone is the most valuable mineral of the county. A branch railroad, 16 miles long, extends from the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad to Findlay, the capital. Population, 16,751.

HANCOCK county, in the E. central part of Indiana, contains 312 square miles. It is drained by Blue river and Sugar creek. The surface is generally level, with small undulations in the vicinity of the streams; and the soil is productive. The staples are wheat, maize, grass, and pork; cattle and horses are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 664,715 bushels of corn; 58,267 of wheat; 49,364 of oats, and 3821 tons of hay. It contained 13 churches, 1 newspaper office, 650 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. The county is well supplied with timber. It is traversed by the Central railroad, and by a plank-road, both of which are very near the line of the National road. Organized in 1828. Capital, Greenfield. Population, 9698.

HANCOCK, a county in the extreme western part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri and Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its W.

boundary. It is also drained by Crooked creek, an affluent of the Illinois. The surface is undulating, and diversified by beautiful prairies and tracts of timber. The soil is exceedingly rich, and much improved. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 689,110 bushels of corn; 189,436 of wheat; 137,947 of oats; 6076 tons of hay, and 184,652 pounds of butter. There were 13 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2630 pupils attending public schools. The county contains large quantities of stone coal and limestone. Capital, Carthage. Pop., 14,652.

HANCOCK, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is principally drained by Boone river, a branch of the Des Moines. Boone lake, in the N. part of the county, is the source of the river of the same name. It is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

HANCOCK, a post-township of Hancock county, Maine, at the head of Frenchman's bay, 75 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Pop., 960.

HANCOCK, a post-township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 30 miles S. S. W. from Concord. Population, 1012.

HANCOCK, a post-township of Addison county, Vermont, 30 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 430.

HANCOCK, a post-township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 130 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 789.

HANCOCK, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Delaware county, New York. Population, 1798.

HANCOCK, formerly CHEHOCTON, a beautiful and flourishing post-village in the above township, at the junction of the East and West branches of the Delaware river, where the former is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 174 miles from New York city.

HANCOCK, a post-village of Washington county, Maryland, on the left bank of the Potomac river, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, 124 miles W. N. W. from Baltimore. It contains several churches.

HANCOCK, a village in Union county, South Carolina, 80 miles N. N. W. from Columbia.

HANCOCK, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss.

HANCOCK, a post-office of Harrison co., Ind.

HANCOCK'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Salem county, New Jersey, on Alloway's creek, 5 miles S. from Salem, has about 40 dwellings.

HANCOCK'S RIDGE, a post-office of Salem county, New Jersey.

HANDY, a post-township in the W. part of Livingston county, Michigan. Pop., 484.

HANEYVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

HANFORD'S LANDING, a post-office of Monroe county, New York.

HANGING ROCK, a small post-village of Hampshire county, Virginia, 23 miles W. from Winchester. It has 2 churches.

HANGING ROCK, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

HANGING ROCK, a thriving post-village of Lawrence county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 140 miles above Cincinnati, and 110 miles S. by E. from Columbus. It is the depôt for the product of several blast furnaces, and has a rolling mill and other manufactories. Laid out in 1845. Population in 1853, about 800.

HANKIN'S, a railroad station in Sullivan county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 153 miles from New York city.

HANNAH'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into the Neuse river, near the S. border of Johnson county.

HANNAHSTOWN, or HANNAHSBURG, a small post-village of Butler county, Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. E. from Butler.

HANNAS, a post-office of Sumner co., Tenn.

HANNAS CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the Whitewater, in Union county.

HANNA'S MILLS, a post-office of Mahoning county, Ohio.

HANNATCHIE, a post-office of Stewart county, Georgia.

HANNEGAN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

HANNEGAN, a post-office of Rush co., Ind.

HANNEGAN, a small village of Atchison county, Missouri.

HANNIBAL, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Oswego county, New York, 28 miles N. W. from Syracuse. Pop., 2857.

HANNIBAL, a flourishing town of Marion county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 153 miles above St. Louis, and 15 miles below Quincy, in Illinois. It is advantageously situated for commerce, and is rapidly increasing in population and business. Large quantities of hemp, tobacco, pork, &c., which are raised in the vicinity, are shipped at this point. The adjacent country is very productive, and rather populous. Coal and carboniferous limestone, an excellent material for building, are abundant here. A railroad has been commenced, which will extend from Hannibal to St. Joseph, on the Missouri, above 200 miles in length. The town has 2 newspaper offices. The pop. in 1840 was about 600; in 1850 it amounted to 2557; in 1853, to 3500.

HANNIBAL CENTRE, a post-village of Oswego co., N. Y., about 30 miles N. W. from Syracuse.

HANNO, a township in Lee county, Illinois. Population, 475.

HANOVER, a county in the E. part of Virginia, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by the North Anna and South Anna rivers, which unite on the N. E. border of the county, and form the Pamunkey. The surface is hilly, and presents much diversity of soil. Wheat, maize, oats, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 377,616 bushels of Indian corn; 157,388 of wheat; 94,186 of oats; 404,550 pounds of tobacco; and 78,316 of butter. There were 24 flour and grist mills, 3 tanneries, and 2 manufactories of farming implements. It con-

tained 27 churches; 56 pupils attending public schools, and 352 attending academies or other schools. The dividing line between the primitive and tertiary formations passes through this county. It is intersected by the Central railroad, and by the Richmond and Potomac railroad. The streams afford extensive water-power. Organized in 1720. Capital, Hanover Court House. Population, 15,153, of whom 6760 were free, and 8393, slaves.

HANOVER, a post-township in Oxford county, Maine. Population, 266.

HANOVER, a post-township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 20 miles S. S. E. from Boston. Population, 1592.

HANOVER, a post-village of Grafton county, New Hampshire, about half a mile E. from the Connecticut river, and 55 miles N. W. from Concord. It has a fine situation on an elevated plain, 180 feet above the surface of the river. In the centre is a square of about 12 acres, around which stand the principal dwellings, and the buildings of Dartmouth College. This old and highly respectable institution was founded in 1769, and received its name from William, Earl of Dartmouth. Some of our most eminent statesmen (among whom may be mentioned Daniel Webster) here received their education. Connected with the college is a flourishing medical school, instituted in 1797. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, several stores, and a newspaper office. Population of the township, 2352.

HANOVER, a manufacturing village in Meriden township, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the Quinnepiac river, 15 miles N. by E. from New Haven. It contains a Congregational church, (just completed,) a fine school, and several flourishing manufactories.

HANOVER, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Chautauque county, New York, bordering on Lake Erie. Pop., 5144.

HANOVER, a township of Burlington county, New Jersey, 12 miles E. N. E. from Mount Holly. Population, 2245.

HANOVER, a small village in the above township, about 24 miles S. S. E. from Trenton.

HANOVER, a post-township of Morris county, New Jersey, on the Passaic river, 5 miles N. of Morristown. Population, 3608.

HANOVER, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1732.

HANOVER, a former township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, now divided into East and West Hanover.

HANOVER, a township of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, opposite Allentown. Population, 2875.

HANOVER, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the North branch of the Susquehanna, 6 miles S. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 1506.

HANOVER, a township of Northampton co.,

Pennsylvania, 10 miles W. from Easton. Population, 428.

HANOVER, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1803.

HANOVER, a thriving post-borough of Heidelberg township, York county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. W. from York, and 35 miles S. from Harrisburg. A branch railroad has been constructed, which connects this town with York and other places in that direction, and it is to be extended westward to Gettysburg. Hanover is surrounded by a fertile, highly cultivated, and populous country, and is a place of active business. It contains several churches, 1 academy, 3 newspaper offices, and about 1500 inhabitants.

HANOVER, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

HANOVER, a township in the S. part of Ashland county, Ohio. Population, 1902.

HANOVER, a township in Butler county, Ohio. Population, 1493.

HANOVER, a township in the W. part of Columbiana county, Ohio, intersected by the Beaver canal. Population, 2858.

HANOVER, or HANOVERTON, a thriving post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 10 miles W. from New Lisbon. It has 3 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

HANOVER, a village of Harrison co., Ohio, 75 miles N. by E. from Marietta.

HANOVER, a post-township in the E. part of Licking co., O., intersected by Muskingum river and the Ohio canal. Population, 1186.

HANOVER, a post-township in the S. W. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Population, 930.

HANOVER, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 207.

HANOVER, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Population, 1061.

HANOVER, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Illinois, on Shoal creek, about 45 miles E. from St. Louis. Settled by Germans.

HANOVER, a township in the N. W. part of Cook county, Illinois. Population, 672.

HANOVER, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, on Apple creek, 20 miles S. E. from Galena, has water-power and mills. Population, about 300.

HANOVER, a small village of Woodford co., Illinois.

HANOVER, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wis.

HANOVER CENTRE, a village of Grafton co., N. H., 60 miles N. W. from Concord.

HANOVER COURT HOUSE, capital of Hanover county, Virginia, is situated 1 mile from the Pamunky river, and 20 miles N. from Richmond. The railroad from Richmond to the Potomac passes near it. This place is memorable as the scene of Patrick Henry's early triumphs, and in more recent times as the birthplace of Henry Clay.

HANOVER NECK, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

HANOVERTON, Ohio. See HANOVER.

HANSON, a post-township of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Old Colony railroad, 25 miles S. by E. from Boston. Population, 1217.

HANSON, a post-office of Marion co., Mo.

HANSON, a township in Grant co., Wisconsin. Population, 764.

HANSONVILLE, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

HAPPY VALLEY, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

HARALSON, a post-office of Coweta county, Georgia, 82 miles W. from Milledgeville.

HARASZTHY, a small village of Sauk co., Wis.

HARBISON, a township in Dubois co., Indiana. Population, 935.

HARBOR CREEK, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie, 6 miles N. E. from Erie. Population, 2084.

HARDEMAN, a county in the S. S. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi: area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Hatchee river, which flows into the Mississippi. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile and easily cultivated. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 15,065 bales of cotton; 798,545 bushels of corn; 113,505 of oats; 95,852 of potatoes, and 124,327 pounds of butter. It contained 35 churches; 761 pupils attending public schools, and 264 attending academies and other schools. Hatchee river is navigable by steamboats from this county to its mouth in high water. The Memphis and Charleston railroad passes near the S. border of the county. Capital, Bolivar. Population, 17,456, of whom 10,348 were free, and 7108, slaves.

HARDFORD, a township in Blackford co., Indiana. Population, 250.

HARDIN, a county in the S. S. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama and Mississippi: area estimated at 650 square miles. The Tennessee river flows through the county, dividing it into nearly equal parts. The surface is formed of two inclined planes, with a gradual descent towards the river. The soil is fertile in some parts. Indian corn, cotton, and lumber are the chief articles of export. In 1850, Hardin county produced 449,328 bushels of corn; 40,272 of oats; 686 bales of cotton; 12,836 pounds of wool, and 62,246 of butter. It contained 1 church, 1410 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore is abundant on the E. side of the river. The latter is navigable by steamboats through the county. Capital, Savannah. Population, 10,328, of whom 9071 were free, and 1257, slaves.

HARDIN, a county in the N. W. part of Kentucky, contains about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Salt river and its Rolling fork, and drained by Nolin and Rough creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, the soil fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 835,520 bushels of corn;

257,706 of oats, and 285,028 pounds of tobacco. It contained 27 churches and 1 newspaper office. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Organized in 1792. Capital, Elizabethtown. Population, 14,525, of whom 12,066 were free, and 2459, slaves.

HARDIN, a county in the N. W. central part of Ohio, contains 476 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto, and watered by the head streams of the Miami and Blanchard's fork, which flow in opposite directions. The surface is nearly level, and the soil is fertile, adapted to grain and pasture. The chief productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork. In 1850 this county produced 34,463 bushels of wheat; 248,320 of corn, and 33,907 of oats. It contained 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 754 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the Mad river and Lake Erie railroad. Capital, Kenton. Population, 8251.

HARDIN, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on Kentucky, is one of the smallest counties in the state, having an area of 260 square miles. The Ohio river forms the S. boundary. The soil is productive. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 164,400 bushels of corn; 6311 of oats, and 6644 pounds of butter. It contained 7 churches, and 375 pupils attending public schools. The Cave in Rock, well known to the navigators of the Ohio, is situated in this county. Hardin was formed recently out of part of Pope county. Capital, Elizabethtown. Population, 2887.

HARDIN, a new county in the N. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by Iowa river, and also by Tipton creek. The surface slopes towards the S. E. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not yet located. Named in honor of Colonel John J. Hardin, of Illinois, who fell at Buena Vista.

HARDIN, a village of Shelby co., Ohio, 77 miles W. by N. from Columbus, contains, in 1853, about 200 inhabitants.

HARDIN, a post-village, capital of Calhoun county, Illinois, on the W. bank of the Illinois river, 85 miles S. W. from Springfield. Population, 596.

HARDIN, a post-office of Allomakee co., Io.

HARDINSBURG, a post-village, capital of Breckenridge co., Kentucky, 120 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. It has a court house, a seminary, 2 or 3 churches, and about 1000 inhabitants.

HARDINGVILLE, a post-office of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

HARDINSBURG, a village in Dearborn co., Indiana, 4 miles N. from Lawrenceburg.

HARDINSBURG, a post-village in Washington co., Ind., 32 miles N. W. from New Albany.

HARDINSBURG, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

HARDIN'S TAVERN, a post-office of Albe-

marle co., Virginia, 88 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

HARDINSVILLE, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., on the turnpike from Louisville to Frankfort, 9 miles S. W. from the latter.

HARDISTON, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 66 miles N. from Trenton. Population, 1344.

HARD LABOR CREEK, of South Carolina, is an affluent or branch of Stevens creek, in Edgefield district.

HARD MONEY, a post-office of Stewart co. Ga.

HARD SCRABBLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

HARD SCRABBLE, a post-office of Davis co., Kentucky.

HARDWARE RIVER rises in Albemarle co., near the centre of Virginia, and falls into the James river in Fluvanna county.

HARDWICK, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, 20 miles N. N. E. from Boston. Population, 1402.

HARDWICK, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 6 miles W. from Boston. Population, 1631.

HARDWICK, a township of Warren co., New Jersey, 15 miles N. E. from Belvidere. Population, 727.

HARDWICK CENTRE, a small village of Warren co., N. J., 3 miles N. E. from Blairstown.

HARDWICKSVILLE, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

HARDY, a county in the N. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, has an area of about 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the S. branch of the Potomac, which, in its passage through the county, receives two affluents, called the North and South forks: the county is also drained by the N. branch of the Potomac, and by Cacapon and Lost rivers. The surface is very mountainous and rocky. The North mountain forms its E. boundary; the main Alleghany and Branch mountains extend across the county. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 327,846 bushels of corn; 85,225 of wheat; 6362 tons of hay, and 119,686 of butter. There were 21 flour, grist, and saw mills, 4 wool-carding mills, and 5 tanneries. It contained 18 churches, 622 pupils attending public schools, and 57 attending academies or other schools. The county has valuable mines of iron ore. It was named in honor of Samuel Hardy, a member of Congress from Virginia in 1784. Capital, Moorefield. Population, 9543, of whom 8283 were free, and 1260, slaves.

HARDY, a township in the central part of Holmes co., Ohio, intersected by Killbuck creek. Population, 2424.

HAREWOOD, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

HARFORD, a county in the N. N. E. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 480 square miles. The Susque-

anna flows along the N. E. boundary to the head of the Chesapeake bay, which washes its south-eastern border. It is also drained by Deer creek and Winter's run. The surface in the S. E. part is flat, in the N. W., hilly. The soil has been rendered fertile by the use of lime and guano. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, beef, pork, and butter are the staples. It produced, in 1850, 516,537 bushels of corn; 186,421 of wheat; 220,012 of oats, and 12,837 tons of hay. There were 3 woollen factories, 4 iron furnaces, 2 iron forges, 1 paper mill, 1 pottery, 9 manufactories of farming implements, and 12 flour mills. It contained 38 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 39 pupils attending public schools, and 68 attending academies or other schools. Limestone, granite, and other primary rocks underlie the upper portion of the county. Iron ore is also found in it. The Tidewater canal terminates at Havre de Grace, in this county, which is also intersected by the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad. Organized in 1773. Capital, Bel Air. Population, 19,356, of whom 17,190 were free, and 2166, slaves.

HARFORD, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Cortland county, New York. Population, 949.

HARFORD, a post-township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. E. from Montrose. Population, 1258.

HARFORD, a village of Harford county, Maryland, about 25 miles E. N. E. from Baltimore.

HARGRAVE, a post-office of Copiah county, Mississippi.

HARGROVE'S TAVERN, a post-office of Nansemond county, Virginia.

HARLAN, a county in the S. E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Cumberland river rises in the E. part of the county, and traverses nearly its whole length. Cumberland mountain forms its S. E. boundary. The surface is elevated and rugged. The chief staples are grain, cattle, and swine. In 1850 this county produced 181,013 bushels of corn; 21,065 of oats, and 9051 pounds of wool. It contained 3 churches, and 330 pupils attending public schools. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore, which have not yet been worked. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of Major Silas Harlan, who fell at the battle of Blue Licks. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Population, 4268, of whom 4145 were free, and 123, slaves.

HARLAN, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

HARLAN COURT HOUSE, a post-office of Harlan county, Kentucky.

HARLAND, a township in the N. W. part of McHenry county, Illinois.

HARLANSBURG, a post-village of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, on Slippery creek, 226 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

HARLEESVILLE, a post-village in Marion district, South Carolina, on Little Pedee river, about 100 miles E. N. E. from Columbia.

HARLEM, a post-village of New York county, New York, on the Harlem river, and on the railroad of its own name, 7 miles N. by E. from the City Hall. It contains several churches, manufactories, and fine country seats.

HARLEM, a small village of Carroll county, Ohio.

HARLEM, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop., 1182.

HARLEM, a post-village in the above township, 16 miles N. E. from Columbus.

HARLEM, a township in Carroll co., Illinois. Population, 392.

HARLEM, a township in the central part of Stephenson county, Illinois.

HARLEM, a post-township in the E. part of Winnebago county, Illinois. Pop., 763.

HARLEM SPRING, a post-office of Carroll county, Ohio.

HARLEMVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

HARLEYVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

HARLINGEN, a small post-village of Somerset county, New Jersey, 9 miles S. S. W. from Somerville.

HARLING'S STORE, a post-office of Monroe county, Kentucky.

HARMAR, a flourishing post-village of Washington county, Ohio, is finely situated on the Muskingum river at its mouth, opposite Marietta. Steamboat building is carried on here. It contains an academy, a large hotel, an iron foundry, a steam mill, &c. Incorporated in 1837. Population in 1850, 1010, in 1853, about 1500.

HARMARVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.

HARMONSBURG, a post-office of Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

HARMONY, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 45 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Population, 1107.

HARMONY, a post-township of Chautauque county, New York, on Chautauque lake. Population, 3749.

HARMONY, a small village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 14 miles N. E. from Freehold.

HARMONY, a post-township of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 7 miles S. from Belvidere. Population, 1564.

HARMONY, a thriving post-village of Butler county, Pennsylvania, on Conequenessing creek, about 220 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. It was settled in 1804 by a community of Germans, who afterwards sold this property, and finally established themselves at Economy, in Beaver county. Pop., 441.

HARMONY, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1578.

HARMONY, a post-office in Kent co., Md.

HARMONY, a post-village in Halifax co., Va., 110 miles S. W. from Richmond.

HARMONY, a post-village in York district, S. C., about 100 miles N. from Columbia.

HARMONY, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

HARMONY, a village in Weakly co., Tenn., 125 miles W. N. W. from Nashville.

HARMONY, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

HARMONY, a post-township in Clarke county, Ohio. Population, 1804.

HARMONY, a township in Morrow county, Ohio. Population, 1041.

HARMONY, a post-office of Clay co., Indiana.

HARMONY, a post-village in McHenry county, Illinois, 55 miles N. W. from Chicago.

HARMONY, a small village of Bates co., Mo.

HARMONY, a post-village in Washington co., Missouri, 80 miles S. W. from St. Louis.

HARMONY, a post-office of Jefferson co., Io.

HARMONY, a township in the central part of Rock county, Wisconsin. Population, 840.

HARMONY GROVE, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

HARMONY GROVE, a post-village of Jackson county, Georgia, 99 miles N. from Milledgeville. It has 3 or 4 stores.

HARMONY VALE, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey, 80 miles N. from Trenton.

HARNADSVILLA, a post-office of Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

HARNAGEVILLE, a village in Cherokee co., Ga., 136 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

HAROLD, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ark.

HARPER'S FERRY, a post-village of Jefferson county, Virginia, is situated at the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Potomac river, where the united stream breaks through the Blue Ridge, 160 miles N. from Richmond, and 53 miles N. W. from Washington City. The scenery in the vicinity is in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque. Thomas Jefferson considered the "passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge one of the most stupendous scenes in nature, and well worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness." The place was originally called Shenandoah Falls. Its present name is derived from a ferry long since established across the Potomac, which is also spanned by a fine bridge, about 800 feet in length. The village is compactly, though irregularly, built around the base of a hill, and is the centre of considerable trade. It contains 4 or 5 churches, several manufactories and flouring mills, a United States armory, in which about 250 hands are employed, producing, among other articles, some 10,000 muskets annually, and a national arsenal. In the latter are continually stored from 80,000 to 90,000 stands of arms. As these are subject to the orders of the executive department at Washington, the deficiencies occurring from time to time are supplied from the factories. Harper's Ferry is in the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and at the northern terminus of a railroad con-

necting it with Winchester. The Ohio and Chesapeake canal also passes along the opposite side of the Potomac.

HARPER'S FERRY, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

HARPERSFIELD, a post-township forming the N. N. E. extremity of Delaware county, New York. Population, 1613.

HARPERSFIELD, a post-village in the above township, about 60 miles W. by S. from Albany, contains 2 or 3 churches.

HARPERSFIELD, a post-township in the N. W. part of Ashtabula county, Ohio, intersected by Grand river. Population, 1278.

HARPERSFIELD, a post-village of Ashtabula county, Ohio, on Grand river, about 45 miles E. N. E. from Cleveland.

HARPER'S HOME, a post-office of Brunswick county, Virginia.

HARPER'S MILLS, a post-office of Pendleton county, Virginia.

HARPERSVILLE, a post-village of Broome county, New York, on the Susquehanna river, 16 miles E. by N. from Binghamton.

HARPERSVILLE, a post-village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

HARPERSVILLE, a post-village in Shelby county, Alabama, 80 miles N. by W. from Montgomery.

HARPEH RIVER, in the central part of Tennessee, rises near the S. E. extremity of Williamson county, and flowing north-westward through Davidson and Dickson counties, enters Cumberland river from the left hand, near the boundary between the latter counties. The whole length is estimated at 100 miles. A small creek, called West Harpeth, flows into the river about 6 miles below Franklin. Another, called Little Harpeth, enters it on the right bank, about 12 miles S. W. from Nashville. Harpeth river furnishes valuable motive-power.

HARPEH, a post-village of Williamson co., Tennessee, 25 miles S. S. E. from Nashville.

HARPSWELL, a township in Cumberland co., Maine, on the N. side of Casco bay, 45 miles S. by W. from Augusta. Population, 1535.

HARRELLS' CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Cherokee county, Alabama.

HARRELLSVILLE, a post-village of Hertford county, North Carolina, on Wiacon creek, 12 miles S. E. from Winton. Corn, peas, lumber, &c. are exported here in sloops.

HARRIETTSTOWN, a post-township of Franklin county, New York, 40 miles S. from Malone. Population, 181.

HARRIETTSVILLE, a post-office of Monroe county, Ohio.

HARRINGTON, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, 120 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 963.

HARRINGTON, a township of Bergen county, New Jersey, on the Hudson river, 7 miles N. N. E. from Hackensack. Pop., 1195.

HARRINGTON, a post-village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, 60 miles S. from Raleigh.

HARRIOTSVILLE, a village of Noble county, Ohio, about 100 miles E. by S. from Columbus.

HARRIS, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 360 square miles. The Chattahoochee river forms its W. boundary, and separates it from Alabama: it is also drained by Flat Shoal, Old House, Mountain, and Mulberry creeks. The surface presents much variety, and is partly covered with forests of oak, hickory, pine, &c. The eastern or north-eastern parts are traversed by ridges called the Pine mountains and Oak mountains. The soil is generally productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 11,935 bales of cotton; 554,895 bushels of corn; 82,187 of oats, and 109,926 of sweet potatoes. There were 16 flour mills, 14 saw mills, and 6 tanneries. It contained 31 churches, and 399 pupils attending academies, or other schools. The rocks which underlie the county are primitive. The Mulberry creek (Cataula) furnishes excellent water-power. Organized in 1827, and named in honor of Charles Harris, a lawyer of some eminence, and at one time mayor of Savannah. Capital, Hamilton. Population, 14,721; of whom 6739 were free, and 7982, slaves.

HARRIS, a county in the E. part of Texas, bordering on Galveston bay. Contains about 1600 square miles. It is drained by Buffalo bayou and San Jacinto river. The surface is an alluvial plain, which is mostly destitute of forests, excepting the margins of the streams. The soil is highly productive, and adapted to cotton, corn, and sugar, which are the staples. Many horses and cattle are fed on the fine pastures which grow spontaneously in the savannas of the county. The produce of the county is exported in steamboats which navigate Buffalo bayou. A railroad is in progress of construction from Harrisburg to the Brazos river. In 1850 the county produced 50,664 bushels of corn; 20,371 of sweet potatoes; 30,860 pounds of butter, and 11 bales of cotton. It contained about 8 churches, 5 newspaper offices, and 276 pupils attending public schools. There was 1 iron foundry, and 1 hat factory in operation. Capital, Houston. Population, 4668; of whom 3763 were free, and 905 slaves. Named in honor of — Harris, an early settler of the county.

HARRIS, a township of Centre co., Pa., 10 miles S. from Bellefonte. Pop., 1954.

HARRIS, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

HARRIS, a district in Muscogee co., Georgia. Population, 2097.

HARRIS, a township in the S. part of Ottawa co., Ohio. Population, 407.

HARRIS, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Population, 437.

HARRISBURG, a post-township of Lewis co., New York, 58 miles N. N. W. from Utica. Population, 1367.

HARRISBURG city, capital of Pennsylvania,

and seat of justice of Dauphin county, is delightfully situated on the E. bank of the Susquehanna river, 100 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia, and 110 miles N. by E. from Washington. Lat. 40° 16' N. lon., 76° 50' W. The Pennsylvania railroad connects at this point with the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad. The Lebanon Valley railroad now in progress leads from Harrisburg to Reading, and the Cumberland Valley railroad extends in the opposite direction. The site is an elevated plain between the river and Paxton creek. The public buildings belonging to the state occupy an eminence in the N. part of the town. The capitol is a handsome brick building 180 feet long by 80 wide, having a circular portico in front, supported by six Ionic columns, and surmounted by a dome. The latter affords a delightful view of the broad river, studded with verdant islands, and spanned by handsome bridges, with the Kittatinny mountain in the background. On each side of the capitol is a smaller building, uniform in design, containing the executive chamber, the state treasury, &c. Harrisburg also contains an arsenal of the state, a fine county prison of cut stone, one bank, a savings institution, about 12 churches, a Masonic hall, and a Lancasterian school. One daily and 8 weekly newspapers are published here. The city is freely supplied with pure river water distributed through iron pipes. Among the manufactories of this place are 2 extensive iron furnaces, a rolling mill, and several breweries and potteries. Harrisburg was founded by John Harris, in 1785, and incorporated in 1808. It became the capital of the state in 1812. Population in 1840, 5980, in 1850, 7834, and in 1853, about 8500.

HARRISBURG, a post-village in Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, about 160 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

HARRISBURG, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

HARRISBURG, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

HARRISBURG, a village of Harris county, Texas, on Buffalo bayou, 6 miles by road below Houston. A railroad is in progress from this place westward to the Brazos river, and it will probably be continued to the Colorado.

HARRISBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 14 miles S. W. from Columbus, has about 150 inhabitants.

HARRISBURG, a post-village in Fayette co., Indiana, 55 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis.

HARRISBURG, a village of Lafayette co., Mo., 115 miles W. by N. from Jefferson City.

HARRISBURG, a village in Van Buren co., Iowa, 70 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

HARRIS'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Franklin co., North Carolina.

HARRIS'S HILL, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

HARRIS'S LOT, a post-office of Charles co., Maryland.

HARRISON, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 440 square miles. It is intersected by the West fork of the Monongahela river. The surface is broken with many high hills, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile, adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 277,585 bushels of corn; 47,662 of wheat; 87,453 of oats; 8928 tons of hay, and 173,206 pounds of butter. There were 17 flour, grist, and saw mills, 3 tanneries, 2 machine shops, and 1 iron foundry. It contained 19 churches, 330 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. Stone coal is abundant, and iron ore is found. It is intersected by the railroad, which extends from Parkersburg to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Named in honor of Benjamin Harrison, governor of Virginia in 1782. Capital, Clarksburg. Population, 12,728; of whom 12,240 were free, and 488, slaves.

HARRISON, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is drained by Biloxi and Wolf rivers. The soil is sandy and mostly covered with pine woods. It produces Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes. In 1850 it yielded 9524 bushels of Indian corn; 19,394 of sweet potatoes; 735 of peas and beans; 107 pounds of beeswax and honey, and 81,380 of rice. It contained 5 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 100 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Mississippi City. Population, 4875; of whom 3434 were free, and 1441, slaves.

HARRISON, a county in the E. N. E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 975 square miles. The Big Cypress bayou and Caddo lake form its boundary on the N., the Sabine river flows along its southern border, and it is drained by the Little Cypress bayou. The surface is diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is productive. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, grass, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850 this county produced more Indian corn and more sweet potatoes than any other in the state, and more cotton than any other excepting Colorado county. There were raised 376,600 bushels of corn; 8938 of oats; 126,763 of sweet potatoes; 4581 bales of cotton; 47,061 pounds of butter, and 830 of wool. It had 2 newspaper offices, and 496 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Marshall. Population, 11,822, of whom 5609 were free, and 6213, slaves.

HARRISON, a county in the N. N. E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 357 square miles. The Licking river washes its N. E. border, and the South branch of that river flows through the middle of the county in a northerly direction. The surface is diversified; about half of the county is undulating, and the other part hilly: the soil is generally good, and adapted to grazing, but

that of the undulating portion is especially rich. Wheat, Indian corn, hemp, horses, mules, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,400,281 bushels of corn; 44,330 of wheat; 124,706 of oats; 93,927 pounds of tobacco; 48,028 of wool, and 14,170 of flax. It contained 21 churches; 351 pupils attending public schools, and 960 attending academies and other schools. The rock which underlies a large part of the surface is the blue limestone, a good material for building. Formed in 1793, and named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, a member of the legislature of Kentucky. Capital, Cynthiana. Population, 13,064; of whom 9879 were free, and 3185, slaves.

HARRISON, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. It is drained by Stillwater, Conotten, and Cross creeks. The surface is diversified by hills, which are capable of being cultivated to the summit. The soil is partly of limestone formation, and extremely fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. This is one of the greatest wool-growing counties of the state. In 1850 it produced 503,771 bushels of corn; 235,152 of wheat; 264,124 of oats; 15,270 tons of hay, and 306,161 pounds of wool. It contained 56 churches, and 2 newspaper offices; 2634 pupils attending public schools, and 65 attending an academy. The county contains rich mines of bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Steubenville and Indiana railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Cadiz. Population, 20,157.

HARRISON, a county in the S. part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains 475 square miles. It is drained by the Blue river and the Indian creek, affluents of the Ohio river, which washes the S. border. The surface is diversified by the "Knobs" and river hills, which have an altitude of 400 or 500 feet, and presents as beautiful scenery as can be found in the state. The county is based partly on the carboniferous limestone, in which extensive caverns are found. Pitman's cave, in the W. part, extends more than 2 miles under the ground, and contains apartments of vast dimensions. In this vicinity is a remarkable spring. It is 60 feet in diameter, and several hundred feet deep. When General Harrison was governor of Indiana, he erected a mill on its waters, which are sufficient to drive 4 pair of stones. Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 549,276 bushels of corn; 108,819 of wheat; 154,739 of oats, and 2450 tons of hay. It contained 41 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2322 pupils attending public school. Organized in 1808. Capital, Corydon. Population, 15,286.

HARRISON, a county in the N. N. W. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 760 square miles. The Crooked fork of

Grand river traverses the N. E. part; Big creek, an affluent of Grand river, flows through the middle, from N. to S.; the county is also drained by Sugar, Cypress, and Samson's creeks. A large portion of the surface consists of prairies. The soil on the margins of the streams is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 80,980 bushels of corn; 4120 of wheat; 16,234 of oats; 464 tons of hay, and 16,482 pounds of butter. It contained 1 church, and 27 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Bethany. Population, 2447; of whom 2434 were free, and 13, slaves.

HARRISON, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, bordering on the Mississippi river, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Missouri river forms its W. boundary, and it is intersected by the Boyer and Soldier rivers. It is not included in the census of 1850, and the population is very sparse. No seat of justice having been established, the county is attached to Pottawattomie for judicial purposes.

HARRISON, a post-township of Cumberland county, Maine, 45 miles E. S. E. from Augusta. Population, 1416.

HARRISON, a post-township of Westchester county, New York, 25 miles N. E. from New York. Population, 1262.

HARRISON, a township of Hudson county, New Jersey, situated between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. Population, 1344.

HARRISON, a township on the W. border of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1384.

HARRISON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Potter co., Pa. Pop., 718.

HARRISON, a post-office of Greene co., Ala.

HARRISON, a post-village, capital of Hamilton county, Tennessee, on the Tennessee river, 140 miles S. E. from Nashville. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant in the vicinity. The river is navigated by steamboats above and below this town. Pop., about 500.

HARRISON, a village of Pulaski co., Ky., 15 miles W. from Somerset, the county seat.

HARRISON, a township in the N. W. part of Carroll county, Ohio. Population, 1268.

HARRISON, a township in the N. part of Champaign county, Ohio. Population, 968.

HARRISON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Darke co., Ohio. Pop., 1705.

HARRISON, a township in the S. part of Gallia county, Ohio. Population, 1008.

HARRISON, a post-village of Crosby township, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the White-water canal, and on the western boundary of the state, 20 miles W. N. W. from Cincinnati. Population in 1850, 940.

HARRISON, a township in the N. part of Henry county, Ohio. Population, 516.

HARRISON, a township in the S. E. part of Knox county, Ohio. Population, 751.

HARRISON, a township in the S. W. part of Licking county, Ohio, intersected by the Central Ohio railroad. Population, 1151.

HARRISON, a township in the central part of Logan county, Ohio. Population, 987.

HARRISON, a township in Muskingum county, Ohio. Population, 1533.

HARRISON, a township in the W. part of Paulding county, Ohio. Population, 62.

HARRISON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Perry co., Ohio. Pop. 1078.

HARRISON, a township in the N. E. part of Pickaway county, Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 1167.

HARRISON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Preble co., Ohio. Pop., 2100.

HARRISON, a township in the E. part of Ross county, Ohio. Population, 878.

HARRISON, a township in Scioto county, Ohio. Population, 1102.

HARRISON, a township in the W. part of Van Wert county, Ohio. Population, 513.

HARRISON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Vinton co., Ohio. Population, 580.

HARRISON, a small post-village of Lenawee county, Michigan, is connected by a plank-road with Adrian. Population, about 200.

HARRISON, a post-township in Macomb county, Michigan. Population, 483.

HARRISON, a township in Bartholomew county, Indiana. Population, 607.

HARRISON, a township in Blackford county, Indiana. Population, 746.

HARRISON, a township in Cass county, Indiana. Population, 773.

HARRISON, a township in Clay county, Indiana. Population, 684.

HARRISON, a township in Daviess county, Indiana. Population, 692.

HARRISON, a township in Dearborn county, Indiana. Population, 962.

HARRISON, a post-township in Delaware county, Indiana. Population, 798.

HARRISON, a township in Elkhart county, Indiana. Population, 840.

HARRISON, a township in Fayette county, Indiana. Population, 1544.

HARRISON, a township in Hancock county, Indiana. Population, 500.

HARRISON, a township in Henry county, Indiana. Population, 1425.

HARRISON, a township in Howard county, Indiana. Population, 912.

HARRISON, a township in the S. E. part of Kosciusko county, Indiana. Population, 780.

HARRISON, a township in Miami county, Indiana. Population, 546.

HARRISON, a township in Morgan county, Indiana. Population, 433.

HARRISON, a township in Owen county, Indiana. Population, 375.

HARRISON, a township in Pulaski county, Indiana. Population, 294.

HARRISON, a township in Spencer county, Indiana. Population, 1192.

HARRISON, a township in Union county, Indiana. Population, 834.

HARRISON, a township in Vigo county, In-

diana, contains Terre Haute, the county seat. Population, 4900.

HARRISON, a small village of Vigo county, Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 4 miles N. from Terre Haute.

HARRISON, a township in Wayne county, Indiana. Population, 766.

HARRISON, a township in Wells county, Indiana. Population, 983.

HARRISON, a township in Ogle county, Illinois. Population, 497.

HARRISON, a post-township in the N. part of Winnebago co., Illinois. Population, 449.

HARRISON, a post-village in Winnebago co., Illinois, about 100 miles N. W. from Chicago.

HARRISON, a township in Scotland county, Missouri. Population, 419.

HARRISONBURG, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Rockingham county, Virginia, 125 miles N. W. from Richmond. It is surrounded by a fertile and beautiful country, and has considerable business. There are 3 churches and 2 printing offices. Laid out in 1780. Population in 1853, estimated at 1300.

HARRISONBURG, a post-village, capital of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Washita river, 167 miles by water N. N. W. from Baton Rouge. It stands at the foot of the first pine-hills which occur in ascending the river. It has a court house and jail built of stone, and 5 stores. The block furnished by Louisiana for the Washington monument was obtained from the sandstone quarries near this place. Population, about 200.

HARRISON CITY, a post-village of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 24 miles E. by S. from Pittsburg.

HARRISON CREEK, a post-office of Cumberland county, North Carolina.

HARRISON'S MILLS, a post-office of Crawford county, Missouri.

HARRISON SQUARE, a post-village of Dorchester township, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, on the Old Colony railroad, 4 miles S. by E. from Boston.

HARRISON VALLEY, a post-office of Potter county, Pennsylvania.

HARRISONVILLE, (formerly COLESTOWN,) a small village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, about 22 miles S. S. W. from Camden.

HARRISONVILLE, a small village of Centre county, Pennsylvania, in Nittany valley, 4 miles S. E. from Bellefonte.

HARRISONVILLE, a small village of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Chambersburg to Bedford, 27 miles W. from the former.

HARRISONVILLE, a village of Troup co., Ga. HARRISONVILLE, (formerly CONNERSVILL,) a post-village of Shelby county, Kentucky, 46 miles E. S. E. from Louisville.

HARRISONVILLE, a village of Scioto county, Ohio, 15 miles N. E. from Portsmouth. Population, about 250.

HARRISONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Martin county, Indiana, is situated on Indian creek, 4 miles N. E. from Dover Hill. There are sulphur springs in the immediate vicinity, which attract a large number of visitors.

HARRISONVILLE, a village of Knox county, Illinois, 12 miles S. from Knoxville.

HARRISONVILLE, a post-village of Monroe county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, about 28 miles below St. Louis.

HARRISONVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Cass county, Missouri, 115 miles in a direct line W. from Jefferson City. It has some trade with Utah and the Indians who reside W. of Missouri.

HARRISTOWN, a small post-village of Washington co., Indiana, on the railroad from New Albany to Salem, 4 miles E. from the latter.

HARRISVILLE, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

HARRISVILLE, a village in Burrillville township, Providence county, Rhode Island, about 15 miles N. W. of Providence. It contains 1 cotton mill and 1 spindle mill. Population, about 400.

HARRISVILLE, a post-village, of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 24 miles N. N. W. of Butler. Population, 235.

HARRISVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Ritchie co., Virginia, 4 miles from the north-western turnpike, and 37 miles E. from Parkersburg. It contains 2 churches.

HARRISVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., North Carolina, 126 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

HARRISVILLE, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 123 miles E. from Columbus. Population, 300.

HARRISVILLE, a township in the S. W. part of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1477.

HARRISVILLE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

HARRODSBURG, a flourishing post-town, capital of Mercer county, Kentucky, is situated on a commanding eminence, 1 mile from Salt river, and 30 miles S. from Frankfort. It is said to be the oldest village in Kentucky, the first cabin having been built in 1774, by Captain James Harrod. The town is beautiful and well built, and is a place of great resort in the summer on account of its mineral waters. The Harrodsburg springs are among the most celebrated in the state, and perhaps the most fashionable in the Western States: \$300,000 have been expended in the buildings and other improvements. This town has lately been selected as the site for the new military academy. A large quantity of fine dry goods is sold in this place, which is also an important market for cattle, horses, and other stock. It contains 1 bank. Turnpikes extend from the town in seven directions, and a railroad is in process of construction which will connect it with Frank-

fort. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, estimated at 3000.

HARRODSBURG, a village of Monroe co., Indiana, on Clear creek, 12 miles S. from Bloomington. It is a depôt for produce raised in the vicinity.

HARRODSBURG, a small village of Johnson co., Missouri, about 90 miles W. from Jefferson City.

HARSHMANSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ohio.

HART, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 425 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by Green river, navigable by steamboats, and also drained by Nolin and Bacon creeks. This county forms part of the region commonly called the "Barrens," the surface of which is diversified by conical hills, a few hundred feet high, and sparsely covered with small timber, chiefly oak. The soil is derived from limestone, and is generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 434,618 bushels of corn; 88,550 of oats, and 814,444 pounds of tobacco. It contained 11 churches, and 630 pupils attending public schools, and 23 attending an academy. The rock which underlies the county is cavernous limestone, suitable for building: numerous caves and sink-holes are found in it. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, now in course of construction. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of Captain Nathaniel Hart, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Munfordville. Population, 9093, of whom 7792 were free, and 1301, slaves.

HART, a township in Warwick co., Indiana. Population, 1434.

HARTFIELD, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, about a mile N. of Chautauque lake.

HARTFORD, a county in the N. central part of Connecticut, has an area of about 807 square miles. It is intersected by the Connecticut river, and is drained by Farmington river and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The industry of the inhabitants is principally directed to agriculture and manufactures. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous. Talcott mountain is the principal elevation. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Indian corn, potatoes, tobacco, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 381,744 bushels of corn; 490,387 of potatoes; 80,817 tons of hay; 1,132,114 pounds of tobacco, and 1,071,486 of butter. There were 11 clock manufactories, 2 carpet manufactories, 17 woollen factories, 12 cotton factories, and 1 edge-tool manufactory. It contained 114 churches, and 18 newspaper offices; 15,332 pupils attending public schools, and 1366 attending academies and other schools.

The Connecticut river is navigable for sloops to Hartford, and for small steamboats through the county. The railroads extending from New Haven to Springfield, and from New Haven to Northampton, and that from Providence to Fishkill, traverse this county, and several shorter lines of railroad partly intersect it. Organized in 1666. Capital, Hartford. Population, 69,966.

HARTFORD, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 20 miles W. of Augusta. Pop., 1293.

HARTFORD, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 40 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier. Pop., 2159.

HARTFORD, a city, seat of justice of Hartford county, and semi-capital of Connecticut, is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut river, at the head of sloop navigation, 50 miles from Long Island sound, 36 miles by railroad N. N. E. from New Haven, 124 miles W. S. W. from Boston, and 112 miles N. E. from New York. Lat. $41^{\circ} 45' 59''$ N.; lon. $72^{\circ} 40' 45''$ W. It is connected with East Hartford, on the opposite side of the river, by a covered bridge 1000 feet long. The chartered limits of the city extend along the W. bank of the river upwards of a mile, and three-quarters of a mile back, including an area of about 700 acres. The site is considerably elevated, and the surface somewhat broken. There are upwards of 70 streets and alleys, some of which run parallel with the river, and are intersected at right angles by those passing from E. to W.; while others are very irregular. Main street reaches from the northern to the southern extremity of the city, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. On this street, which is broad, and more than a mile in length, are many of the public buildings and churches, and also a large number of the retail stores. State street extends from Maine street to the river; on it is done most of the wholesale business: near its junction with Main street it divides into two parts, enclosing the state house and public square. Asylum street passes westward to the principal railroad station, and is the seat of an important business, consisting chiefly of cotton and woollen goods of home manufacture. The city is, for the most part, compactly built, principally of brick and freestone, and exhibits much taste and elegance. Among the public buildings the state house, erected in 1792, may be mentioned as the most remarkable. It is a fine structure of the Doric order, 114 feet by 76, with walls 54 feet high. Besides the legislative halls, it contains apartments for the several courts of the state and county, and numerous public offices. The edifice is adorned with two porticos and a dome, the top of which affords a magnificent view of the city, the river, and the surrounding country. The legislature meets alternately here and at New Haven—the odd years at Hartford. The city hall, fronting on mar-

ket square, is a handsome building of Grecian architecture, containing the police court-room, a large hall for public purposes, and the city market. There are also 2 extensive railroad depôts. In 1852 the city contained 21 churches of the various denominations, many of them large and elegant edifices.

The literary and educational institutions of Hartford are numerous, and of a highly respectable character. Among the first in importance is Trinity College, situated on a gentle acclivity about a mile W. from the state house. It was founded in 1823, and is under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal church. The grounds, comprising about 14 acres, are handsomely laid out and variously ornamented. The buildings are of stone, 3 in number, named Seabury, Jarvis, and Brownell halls. For statistics, see *Table of Colleges*, in the APPENDIX. The Wadsworth Athenæum, a beautiful granite building in the castellated Gothic style, is devoted to the promotion of literature, science, and the arts. The southern compartment is occupied by the Connecticut Historical Society, and contains, besides the library, comprising some 5000 printed volumes and a great number of ancient documents and manuscripts, a large and valuable collection of historical relics. The northern compartment is appropriated to the use of the Young Men's Institute, which maintains an able course of lectures, and has a library of about 10,000 volumes. A gallery of paintings and other rooms devoted to the fine arts occupy the central portion of the building. The system of public instruction adopted by the city is probably the best in the state. The schools are free to all resident pupils, the expense being defrayed partly by the income from the public school fund, and partly by a tax on property. The studies pursued in the high-school are similar to those usually embraced in a college course. The newspaper press consists of 10 publications, of which 2 are issued daily.

Hartford has long been distinguished for its benevolent institutions. The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, standing just without the city limits, was the first institution of the kind ever established in the United States. The late Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, LL. D., having visited Europe for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of imparting instruction to the deaf and dumb, brought with him, on his return in 1816, M. Laurent Clerc, a deaf mute, who had been many years a successful teacher in Paris, under the Abbé Sicard. The American Asylum was organized in 1817, under the direction of Mr. Gallaudet, as principal, and M. Laurent Clerc as associate teacher. The institution rose rapidly into public favor, the seven deaf mutes with which it first commenced having soon increased to 140. The average number of pupils at present is about 200. The main building was erected in 1820,

and is 130 feet by 50, and 4 stories high. The Retreat for the Insane, founded in 1822, is situated in the S. W. part of the city, on a gentle elevation, commanding an extensive, varied, and most beautiful prospect. The buildings are surrounded with some 17 acres of ground, tastefully ornamented with walks, shade-trees, and shrubbery. The number of patients during the year ending April 1, 1853, was 321, of which 64 had been discharged entirely cured; 21 much improved; 26 not improved, and 21 had died; leaving 170 in the institution.

Hartford is advantageously situated for trade, manufactures, and commerce. It is in the great line of railways connecting the New England with the Middle, Southern, and Western States, and also in the line of the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill railroad. The Connecticut river, which is navigable to Hartford for sea-vessels and steam-boats of 1000 tons burthen, admits the passage of small boats as far as Newburg in Vermont, a distance of 220 miles. There are about 20 incorporated companies in Hartford, having upwards of \$2,000,000 capital, besides many that are not incorporated, engaged in commercial and manufacturing enterprises. The value of the city manufactures for the year ending June 1, 1850, as given by the census returns, amounted to \$3,619,389; and at the present time, August, 1853, their value probably exceeds \$4,500,000. The more important articles of manufacture are railroad cars, firearms, and hardware of the various kinds. Book publishing has always been carried on to a great extent. There are 8 banks in Hartford, with an aggregate capital of about \$5,000,000; 2 savings institutions, capital and deposits upwards of \$2,000,000, and 10 fire and life insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of \$3,888,100. The city is lighted with gas; it is also contemplated to supply it with water from the Connecticut, at Winsor Locks, by means of an aqueduct. The city is divided into 6 wards. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, elected once in two years, 6 aldermen, chosen annually, and the common council, composed of 24 persons, also chosen annually.

Hartford was permanently settled in 1635, by an English colony from Massachusetts. Its name was given in honor of one of the leading settlers, Mr. Stone, who was born in Hartford, England. Previous to the settlement of the colony, the Dutch had explored the Connecticut, and erected a fort on what is still called Dutch Point, in the S. E. part of the city. The old "Charter Oak" is still alive, and an object of much interest to visitors. See CONNECTICUT. The Indian name of Hartford was *Suckiaug*. Incorporated as a city in 1784. Population in 1820, 4726; in 1830, 7076; in 1840, 9468; in 1850, 17,966, and in 1853, about 22,000.

HARTFORD, a post-township near the middle of Washington co., New York. Pop., 2051.

HARTFORD, a post-village in the above township, about 55 miles N. N. E. from Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several stores, and a bank.

HARTFORD, a small village of Evesham township, Burlington co., New Jersey.

HARTFORD, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the Erie Extension of Pennsylvania canal, 13 miles S. W. from Meadville, the county seat. Population, 200.

HARTFORD, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga.

HARTFORD, a small village of Pulaski co., Georgia, on the Ocmulgee river, opposite Hawkinsville, is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthiness.

HARTFORD, a thriving post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, on the Loosascoo-na river, at the head of keel-boat navigation, 20 miles N. W. from Houston. It has a dense population around it, and contains several stores.

HARTFORD, a post-village, capital of Ohio co., Kentucky, on Rough creek, an affluent of Green river, 160 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It contains a court house and two churches. It was settled in 1808. Population, about 500.

HARTFORD, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Licking co., Ohio. Pop., 1426.

HARTFORD, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, about 25 miles N. E. from Columbus.

HARTFORD, a post-township in the E. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Population, 1258.

HARTFORD, a township in the W. part of Van Buren co., Michigan. Population, 296.

HARTFORD, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Population, 265.

HARTFORD, a village, capital of Blackford co., Indiana, 75 miles N. E. from Indianapolis. It contains a brick court house, and about 300 inhabitants. Laid out in 1839.

HARTFORD, a thriving post-village of Ohio co., Indiana, on Laughery creek, 5 miles from the Ohio river, and 90 miles S. E. from Indianapolis, was first settled in 1814. It has 1 or 2 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

HARTFORD, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

HARTFORD, a post-office of Putnam co., Mo.

HARTFORD, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the plank-road from Burlington to Fairfield, about 12 miles W. by N. from the former.

HARTFORD, a small post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the river Des Moines, 17 miles S. E. from Fort Des Moines, the county seat.

HARTFORD, a post-township in the W. part of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1050.

HARTFORD, a thriving post-village in the above township, on a branch of Rock river, near its source, about 35 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. A mine of iron ore has been opened in the vicinity, and is said to be rich.

HARTHEGIG, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

HARTLAND, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 42 miles N. E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 960.

HARTLAND, a post-township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central railroad, 50 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. Pop. 2063.

HARTLAND, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, 20 miles N. W. of Hartford, intersected by the East branch of Farmington river. Population, 848.

HARTLAND, a post-township of Niagara co., New York, 11 miles N. E. from Lockport. Population, 3028.

HARTLAND, a post-township in the E. part of Huron co., Ohio. Population, 1024.

HARTLAND, a post-township in the E. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Population, 996.

HARTLAND, a post-village of Livingston co., Michigan, on Ore creek, about 44 miles E. from Lansing, has a flouring mill, and about 300 inhabitants.

HARTLAND, a post-village in McHenry co., Illinois, about 200 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

HARTLAND, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, about 24 miles W. by N. from Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has 3 stores, 1 flouring mill, and 30 dwellings.

HARTLEY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Union co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2142.

HARTLEYTON, a post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania, in Buffalo valley, 70 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg. The turnpike from Lewisburg to Centre co. passes through it.

HARTLEYVILLE, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

HART LOT, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

HARTSBOROUGH, a post-village of Warwick county, Indiana.

HARTSGROVE, a post-township in the S. W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop., 650.

HARTSHORN, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

HART'S LOCATION, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

HART'S MILLS, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

HARTSTOWN, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

HART'S VILLAGE, or HARTSVILLE, a post-village of Dutchess county, New York, 16 miles E. N. E. from Poughkeepsie.

HARTSVILLE, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 125 miles W. by S. from Boston.

HARTSVILLE, a village of Onondaga co., New York, 130 miles N. by W. from Albany.

HARTSVILLE, a township on the W. border of Steuben co., New York. Population, 854.

HARTSVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 108 miles E. from Harrisburg.

HARTSVILLE, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

HARTSVILLE, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., 45 miles E. N. E. from Nashville, has 1 church and several hundred inhabitants.

HARTSVILLE, a post-village in Bartholomew co., Indiana, 50 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

HARTSVILLE, a village of Decatur county, Indiana, 10 miles S. W. from Greensburg.

HARTSVILLE, or HARTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wright co., Missouri, on a fork of Gasconade river, 105 miles S. by W. from Jefferson City.

HARTWELLVILLE, a post-village of Bennington county, Vermont.

HARTWELLVILLE, a small post-village in the S. part of Shiawassee county, Michigan.

HARTWICK, a post-township in the centre of Otsego county, New York, on the Susquehanna river. Population, 2352.

HARTWICK, a post-village in the above township, on Otsego creek, about 35 miles S. by E. from Utica. It has churches of three denominations, and probably 500 inhabitants.

HARTWICK SEMINARY, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna river, 6 or 7 miles below Cooperstown. It has a theological seminary of that name, under the direction of the Lutheran church.

HARTWOOD, a post-office of Stafford co., Va.

HARTWOOD, a post-office of Autauga co., Ala.

HARVARD, a post-township of Worcester co., Mass., on the Worcester and Nashua railroad, 25 miles N. by E. from Worcester. Pop., 1630.

HARVARD, a post-office of Delaware county, New York.

HARVEY'S, a small post-village of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

HARVEYSBURG, a small village of Auglaize county, Ohio.

HARVEYSBURG, a thriving post-village of Warren county, Ohio, 41 miles N. E. from Cincinnati. It contains 1 academy, and 4 or 5 places of worship. Population, 330.

HARVEY'S FIVE POINTS, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 32 miles E. from Pittsburg.

HARVEY'S POINT, a village in Polk county, Iowa, 115 miles W. from Iowa City.

HARVEY'S STORE, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va., 108 miles S. W. from Richmond.

HARVEYSVILLE, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 108 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

HARWICH, a post-township of Barnstable co., Mass., 90 miles S. E. from Boston: 48 vessels engaged in the fishing business are owned here. Population, 3258.

HARWICH PORT, a post-village of Barnstable county, Massachusetts.

HARWINTON, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 23 miles N. W. from Hartford. Population, 1176.

HASBROUCK, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

HASKELL FLATS, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

HASKELLVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence county, Ohio.

HASKENVILLE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

HASKINSVILLE, a post-village in Greene county, Kentucky.

HASKINSVILLE, a village of Noble co., Ohio.

HASTINGS, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, 20 miles N. by E. from Syracuse. Population, 2920.

HASTINGS, or **HASTINGS UPON HUDSON**, a post-village of Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson river, and on the railroad of that name, 20 miles N. N. E. from New York.

HASTINGS, a small post-village of Richland county, Ohio.

HASTINGS, a post-township in the N. E. central part of Barry co., Mich. Pop., 554.

HASTINGS, a thriving post-village in the above township, and capital of Barry county, Michigan, on Thornapple river, and on the E. road from Battle creek to Grand Rapids, 42 miles W. from Lansing. It possesses excellent water-power, with several mills.

HASTINGS' CENTRE, a post-village of Oswego county, New York.

HASTINGSVILLE, a post-office of Columbiana county, Ohio.

HAT, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

HATBOROUGH, a post-village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles N. from Philadelphia. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, a grist mill, an academy, a public library of about 5000 volumes, contained in a handsome and spacious building erected for this purpose, and from 40 to 50 dwellings.

HATCHER'S, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

HATCHEE, **HATCHEE**, or **HATCHY**, a river in the S. W. part of Tennessee, rises in Tippah county, Mississippi, and, passing into Tennessee, enters the Mississippi river between Tipton and Lauderdale counties, near Randolph. Its general course is W. N. W. It is stated to be navigable by steamboats to Bolivar, about 150 miles from its mouth.

HATCHY TURNPIKE, a post-office of Tippah county, Mississippi.

HAT CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

HATFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Connecticut River railroad, 100 miles W. from Boston. Pop., 1073.

HATFIELD, a village of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 3 miles N. E. from Pittsburg. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

HATFIELD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. by E. from Norris-town. Population, 1135.

HATTERAS, CAPE. See **CAPE HATTERAS**.

HATT'S SHOP, a village of Talbot co., Ga.

HAUSERSTOWN, a post-office of Owen co., Ind.

HAVANA, a thriving post-village in Catherine's township, Chemung county, New York, on the Chemung branch of the New York and

Erie railroad, about 300 miles N. W. from New York, and 3 miles S. of the head of Seneca lake, with which it is joined by a canal. It has 1 bank, and 2 newspaper offices.

HAVANA, a post-village of Greene co., Alabama, 25 miles S. from Tuscaloosa.

HAVANA, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

HAVANA, a thriving post-village, capital of Mason county, Illinois, is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Illinois river, opposite the mouth of the Spoon river, 218 miles, by water, from Chicago. The site is elevated about 50 feet, and the landing is convenient. The value of the produce shipped at this place, in 1852, was estimated at \$200,000. Population in 1853, about 1000.

HAVENSPORT, a thriving village of Fairfield county, Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal, 24 miles S. E. from Columbus.

HAVENSVILLE, a small post-village of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

HAVERFORD, a post-township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1401. Haverford School, a high-school, (or more properly college) under the direction of the Society of Friends, is situated in this township, on the Columbia railroad, 9 miles W. from Philadelphia. The grounds are tastefully laid out and ornamented with trees and shrubbery. This institution is richly endowed; it possesses an excellent philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a well selected library of about 2000 volumes.

HAVERHILL, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, 70 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 2405.

HAVERHILL, a flourishing post-village of Essex county, Massachusetts, on the N. bank of the Merrimac river, at the head of navigation, about 15 miles from the ocean, and on the Boston and Maine railroad, 33 miles N. from Boston. It contains 7 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank with a capital of \$150,000, and a savings institution. Two of the churches have recently been erected, one a Gothic-Arabic structure—the other is modelled from an Italian temple—both beautiful edifices. The schools of Haverhill are among the best in Massachusetts. The village contains manufactories of boots and shoes, woollen goods, silver ware, hats and caps, lasts, &c. Boots and shoes are annually produced to the amount of \$1,500,000. There are also about 10,000,000 of bricks made yearly. Settled in 1640, and incorporated in 1645. Population, of the township, 5877; of the village, in 1853, about 3500.

HAVERHILL, a village of Scioto county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 20 miles above Portsmouth. Population, 200.

HAVERHILL CENTRE, a post-village in Haverhill township, Grafton co., New Hampshire.

HAVERHILL CORNER, a post-village and semi-capital of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut river, 65 miles N. W. from Concord. It has

a beautiful common in the centre, and contains the county buildings, and a newspaper office. Population of the township, 2405.

HAVERSTRAW, a post-township of Rockland county, New York, on the W. side of the Hudson, 115 miles S. from Albany. Pop., 5885.

HAVERSTRAW, a post-village in the above township, on the W. side of the Hudson, 37 miles N. from New York city.

HAVILAND HOLLOW, a post-office of Putnam county, New York.

HAVILANDVILLE, a small post-village of Harrison co., Ky., contains a cotton factory.

HAVRE DE GRACE, a thriving post-village of Harford county, Maryland, on the western shore of the Susquehanna river, and at the head of Chesapeake bay, 36 miles N. E. from Baltimore. It is an old town, considerably enlarged and improved since the construction of the Tidewater canal, of which it is the southern terminus. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad passes through it, crossing the river by a steam ferry. It contains 1 or 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, and a number of stores. During the severe frosts of the winter of 1851 and 1852, the railway cars crossed the river on the ice for several weeks. Havre de Grace was burned by the British in the war of 1812. A bridge is in course of construction across the river at this place. Population in 1850, 1336; in 1853, about 1800.

HAW, a township in Bartholomew county, Indiana. Population, 1572.

HAW CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Ill.

HAWESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hancock county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 124 miles below Louisville. There are beds of coal here, which supply the village and steamboats with fuel. It contains 2 churches, 10 stores, and over 500 inhabitants.

HAWFIELD, a post-village in Orange county, North Carolina, 45 miles W. from Raleigh.

HAWKERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin county, Tennessee.

HAWK EYE, a small post-village of Des Moines county, Iowa.

HAWKINS, a county in the N. N. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Virginia. Area, estimated at 650 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch and Holston rivers. The surface is traversed by Clinch mountain and other high ridges; the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, wheat, and pork are the staples. In 1850, Hawkins county produced 550,136 bushels of corn; 140,787 of oats; 43,381 of wheat, and 125,064 pounds of butter. It contained 30 churches, 1 newspaper office, 4442 pupils attending public schools, and 140 attending academies or other schools. Steamboats navigate the Holston river through this county. Limestone underlies part of the county. Water-power is abundant on the streams. Capital, Rogersville. Population, 12,770, of whom 11,080 were free, and 1690, slaves.

HAWKINS' LANDING, a post-office of Ashley county, Arkansas.

HAWKINS' MILLS, a small village of Bath county, Kentucky.

HAWKINSVILLE, a post-office of Oneida county, New York.

HAWKINSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Pulaski county, Georgia, on the W. bank of the Ocmulgee river, 61 miles S. from Milledgeville, contains 2 churches, 6 stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

HAWK POINT, a small village of Lincoln county, Missouri.

HAWLEY, a post-township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, about 100 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 880.

HAWLEY, a flourishing post-village of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the railroad of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, about 8 miles below Honesdale. The village has grown up since 1848, and owes its rapid increase to the joint operations of the coal company, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Large quantities of coal are here transferred from the cars to canal-boats. The railroad connects at Scranton with more extensive lines of railroad. Population in 1853, about 3000.

HAWLEY'S STORE, a post-office of Sampson county, North Carolina.

HAWLEYVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic railroad.

HAWPATCH, a post-village of La Grange co., Ind., 160 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

HAW RIDGE, a post-office of Dale co., Ala.

HAW RIVER, of North Carolina, one of the main branches of the Cape Fear river, rises in the S. W. part of Rockingham county, and flows in a general south-easterly course, until it unites with Deep river, at Haywood, near the centre of the state. It passes through a hilly and fertile farming region, which contains extensive mines of stone coal.

HAWSBURG, a post-village in Rappahannock co., Va., 130 miles N. N. W. from Richmond.

HAWSERTOWN, a post-office of Owen co., Ind.

HAWTHORN, a post-office of Montgomery county, Alabama.

HAYCOCK, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. N. W. from Doylestown. Population, 1134.

HAYDENSVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire county, Massachusetts.

HAYDENSVILLE, a village of Todd county, Kentucky, 190 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

HAYDENTOWN, a small village of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 190 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

HAYDOCK'S FERRY, a small village of Marshall county, Kentucky.

HAYES' STORE, a post-office of Gloucester county, Virginia.

HAYESVILLE, a small post-village of Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 67 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

HAYESVILLE, Ohio. See HAYSVILLE.

HAYFIELD, a post-township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. W. from Meadville. Population, 1723.

HAYLEYSBURG, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va., 95 miles S. W. from Richmond.

HAY MARKET, a post-village in Prince William co., Va., 110 miles N. from Richmond.

HAY MEADOW, a post-office of Wilkes co., N. C., 184 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

HAYNES, a post-office of Granger county, Tennessee, 32 miles N. E. from Knoxville.

HAYNESVILLE, a post-township in Aroostook county, Maine. Population, 96.

HAYNESVILLE, a post-office of Rensselaer county, New York.

HAYNESVILLE, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

HAYNEVILLE, a post-village in York dis., S. C., 60 miles S. S. W. from Columbia.

HAYNEVILLE, a district in Houston county, Georgia. Population, 1335.

HAYNEVILLE, or **HAINESVILLE**, a post-village of Houston county, Georgia, 9 or 10 miles S. E. from Perry, has 2 churches, 1 academy, and 3 stores.

HAYNEVILL, a post-village, capital of Lowndes county, Alabama, 23 miles S. W. from Montgomery. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 flourishing chartered academies, one for each sex, and 1 manufactory of cotton-gins. Laid out in 1828. Population in 1853, about 800.

HAY RIVER, of Wisconsin, a small stream which enters Red Cedar river from the right in Chippewa county.

HAYS, a county in the W. central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Pedernales and San Marcos rivers. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil produces Indian corn, cotton, and grass. In 1850 it yielded 19,000 bushels of corn; 800 of oats; 380 of sweet potatoes; 7350 pounds of butter, and 1091 of wool. There were 40 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of John C. Hays, a colonel in the Texan service. Capital, San Marcos. Population, 387, of whom 259 were free, and 128, slaves.

HAYS' CREEK, a post-office of Carroll county, Mississippi.

HAYS' SPRING, a post-office of Jefferson county, Kentucky.

HAYSTACK, a post-village of Surrey co., N. C.

HAYS' STORE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Ohio.

HAYSVILLE, a small village of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, 9 miles below Pittsburg. It is a station on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad.

HAYSVILLE, a small village of Lincoln county, Georgia.

HAYSVILLE, a post-village of Marion county, Kentucky, on the road from Lexington to Nashville, in Tennessee.

HAYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Vermillion township, Ashland county, Ohio, 78

miles N. N. E. from Columbus. It has a high school called the Haysville Literary Institute. Population in 1853, about 600.

HAYSVILLE, a post-village of Dubois county, Indiana, on the Patoka creek, about 115 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

HAYTER'S GAP, a post-office of Washington county, Virginia.

HAYWOOD, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee. Area, estimated at 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Big Pigeon river, an affluent of the French Broad. The county is a mountainous tract, between the Blue Ridge on the S. E. and the Iron Mountain on the N. W. The soil near the streams is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 271,221 bushels of corn; 40,805 of oats; and 55,405 pounds of butter. There were 26 churches. The county is intersected by the Western turnpike, above 200 miles in length. The streams furnish abundant motive-power. Capital, Waynesville. Formed in 1808, and named in honor of John Haywood, treasurer of North Carolina. Population, 7074, of whom 6656 were free, and 418, slaves.

HAYWOOD, a county in the W. part of Tennessee. Area, estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Hatchee and the South fork of the Forked Deer river, affluents of the Mississippi. The general surface is level; the soil is very productive, and much cultivated. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, grass, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 754,510 bushels of corn; 20,967 of wheat; 67,275 of oats; 67,971 of sweet potatoes; 15,967 bales of cotton; and 121,475 pounds of butter. It contained 24 churches, 270 pupils attending public schools, and 195 attending academies and other schools. The Hatchee river is navigable by small steamboats through this county during high water, *i. e.* in winter. Capital, Brownsville. Population, 17,259, of whom 8761 were free, and 8498, slaves.

HAYWOOD, a post-village of Chatham county, North Carolina, at the confluence of the Haw and Deep rivers, which form the Cape Fear, 31 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

HAZARD, a small post-village, capital of Perry county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Kentucky river, 94 miles in a direct line S. E. from Lexington.

HAZARD FORGE, a post-office of Hardy county, Virginia.

HAZARDVILLE, a post-office of Hartford county, Connecticut.

HAZLE, a township on the S. border of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, contains the well-known Hazelton coal mines. Pop., 2080.

HAZLE BOTTOM, a post-office of Barry co. Mo.

HAZLE DELL, a post-office of Cumberland county, Illinois.

HAZLE FLAT, a post-office of Shelby county, Tennessee.

HAZLE GREEN, a village of Madison county, Alabama, about 12 miles N. from Huntsville.

HAZLE GREEN, a small post-village of Morgan county, Kentucky, about 100 miles E. S. E. from Frankfort.

HAZLE GREEN, a post-village of Grant county, Wisconsin, is situated in the middle of a large and fertile prairie, about 12 miles N. from Galena. It has 3 churches, 10 stores, and 100 dwellings. Pop. in 1853, about 750.

HAZLE GROVE, a post-office of Lawrence county, Arkansas.

HAZLE GROVE, a post-village of Saline county, Missouri, 75 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

HAZLEPATCH, a small post-village of Laurel county, Kentucky.

HAZLETON, a post-village of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about 15 miles W. N. W. from Mauch Chunk, with which it is connected by a railroad.

HAZLETTVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Del.

HAZLEWOOD, a post-office of Chester dis. S. C.

HAZLEWOOD, a post-office of Ballard co., Ky.

HAZLEWOOD, a post-village of Wright county, Missouri, 110 miles S. by W. from Jefferson City.

HEADLEY'S, New Jersey. See MILLVILLE.

HEADLEY'S MILLS, a post-village of Fountain county, Indiana.

HEAD OF BARREN, a post-office of Claiborne county, Tennessee.

HEAD OF CLINCH, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

HEAD OF HARBOR, a small post-village of Suffolk county, New York, on the N. side of Long Island, about 50 miles E. by N. from New York.

HEAD OF SASSAFRAS, a post-office of Kent county, Maryland.

HEAD OF TENNESSEE, a post-office of Rabun county, Georgia.

HEAD QUARTERS, a post-office of Nicholas county, Kentucky.

HEAD WATERS, a post-office of Highland county, Virginia.

HEALING SPRINGS, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina, 136 miles from Raleigh.

HEARD, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 286 square miles. It is intersected by the Chatahoochee river, and also drained by White-water and Sundalhathee creeks. The surface is very hilly, and partly covered with forests of oak, hickory, and pine. The soil is highly productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 3384 bales of cotton; 265,242 bushels of corn; 35,084 of oats; and 41,354 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 tanneries, 1 woollen factory, and 1 saw mill. It contained 24 churches, 403 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending academies or other schools. Gold, iron,

and lead have been found in the county. Organized in 1830, and named in honor of Stephen Heard, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Franklin. Pop., 6923, of whom 4523 were free, and 2400, slaves.

HEARNVILLE, a post-office of Putnam county, Georgia.

HEART PRAIRIE, a post-village of Walworth county, Wisconsin, about 40 miles S. W. from Milwaukee.

HEARTWELLVILLE, a post-office of Bennington county, Vermont.

HEATH, a post-township of Franklin county, Massachusetts, 100 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Population, 803.

HEATH, a township of Forest county, Pennsylvania, about 70 miles N. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 203.

HEATHLAND, a post-office of Henry co., Ill.

HEATH'S CREEK, a post-office of Pettis co. Mo.

HEATHSVILLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Northumberland county, Virginia, is situated on the Northern Neck, 92 miles N. E. from Richmond, and 1 mile from the head of Coan river, a navigable inlet opening into the Potomac. It has a large church, an academy, and a mill.

HEATHSVILLE, a post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, 82 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

HEBBARDSVILLE, a post-village in Henderson county, Kentucky.

HEBBARDSVILLE, a post-village of Athens county, Ohio, about 70 miles S. E. from Columbus.

HEBRON, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, 30 miles W. S. W. from Augusta. Population, 839.

HEBRON, a post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, 30 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 565.

HEBRON, a post-township of Tolland county, Connecticut, 15 miles S. E. from Hartford. Population, 1345.

HEBRON, a post-township on the E. border of Washington co., New York. Pop., 2548.

HEBRON, a post-village in the above township, about 54 miles N. N. E. from Albany. It contains a bank and several stores.

HEBRON, a post-township of Potter county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. from Coudersport. Population, 337.

HEBRON, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

HEBRON, a post-village of Washington county, Georgia, about 20 miles S. E. from Milledgeville.

HEBRON, a thriving post-village of Licking county, Ohio, on the National road, where it crosses the Ohio canal, 27 miles E. from Columbus.

HEBRON, a post-office of Porter co., Ind.

HEBRON, a post-township in the N. part of McHenry county, Illinois.

HEBRON, a post-village of McHenry county, Illinois, 60 miles N. W. from Chicago.

HEBRON, a township in the central part of Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Pop., 640

HECKER, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill.

HECKSHERVILLE, a post-village of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles W. from Pottsville. Population in 1853, about 350.

HECKTOWN, a small post-village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 55 miles N. from Philadelphia.

HECLA, a post-office of Carroll co., Tenn.

HECLA, a post-office of Noble co., Ind.

HECLY WORKS, a post-office of Oneida county, New York.

HECTOR, a post-township of Tompkins county, New York, on the E. side of Seneca lake, 15 miles W. from Ithaca. Pop., 6022.

HECTOR, a township of Potter county, Pennsylvania, 21 miles E. N. E. from Coudersport. Population, 316.

HECTOR, a post-office of Jay co., Indiana.

HEDGESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Berkeley county, Virginia, 1 mile from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 187 miles N. by W. from Richmond. Population, about 300.

HEDGMAN'S RIVER, in the N. E. part of Virginia, flows along the S. W. border of Fauquier co., and unites with Thornton's river to form the North river, or Rappahannock.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. from Reading. Population, 805.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 33 miles E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1467.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles W. N. W. from Allentown. Population, 1385.

HEIDELBURG, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. W. from York. Population, 2826.

HEIDLERSBURG, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 26 miles S. S. W. from Harrisburg. It has about 150 inhabitants.

HEISTERSBURG, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

HEIDERBERGS, of New York, are a range of hills in Schoharie and Albany counties, connected with the Catskill mountains. Height between 400 and 500 feet.

HELEN, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Population, 648.

HELENA, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on St. Regis river, 33 miles N. E. from Canton.

HELENA, a post-village, capital of Phillips co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi river, 80 miles below Memphis. It contains a court house, jail, a land-office, and 4 newspaper offices. In the summer of 1852 this village was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

HELENA, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 11 miles S. E. from Maysville. It has about 150 inhabitants.

HELENA, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

HELENA, a thriving post-village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, on the left bank of the Wisconsin river, about 40 miles W. from Madison. The route of the Milwaukee and Mis-

issippi railroad passes through this village. The principal business is the manufacture of shot. Lead mines have been opened in the vicinity, and the produce of these is shipped here by the river.

HELENVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

HELLAM, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. Pop., 1528.

HELLEN, a post-village of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 170 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

HELLEN FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

HELLENVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 6 miles E. from Jefferson, contains 1 church, and 2 saw mills.

HELLETTOWN, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 96 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

HELL GATE, or HELLE GATT, a narrow and rocky pass in the East river, 7 miles N. E. from New York. The rocks which formerly obstructed this passage have recently been removed by the application of a new method of blasting, which has proved eminently successful. The powder, secured from the action of the water, is sunk and simply placed upon the rock, and exploded by means of an electric spark. The superincumbent mass of water, from its inelasticity, operates effectually as a resisting medium, and the rock is broken without the necessity of boring into its substance.

HELT, a township in Vermilion co., Indiana. Population, 2121.

HELTON, a post-office of Ashe co., N. C.

HELTONSVILLE, a small post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, about 8 miles N. E. from Bedford.

HELVETIA, a small village of Madison co., Illinois, about 30 miles E. S. E. from Alton.

HEMLO, a post-office of Whitesides co., Ill.

HEMLOCK, a post-office of Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

HEMLOCK, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on Fishing creek, opposite Bloomsburg. Population, 1087.

HEMLOCK GROVE, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

HEMLOCK LAKE, New York, between Ontario and Livingston counties, is 7 miles long, and near 1 mile wide. The outlet joins Honeoye creek.

HEMLOCK LAKE, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, on a lake of the same name, about 26 miles S. from Rochester.

HEMPFIELD, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 40 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

HEMPFIELD, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, is intersected by the Central railroad, and contains Greensburg, the county seat. Population, 5935.

HEMPHILL'S STORE, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

HEMPSTEAD, a county in the S. W. part of

Arkansas, contains 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Little Missouri river, and on the S. W. by Red river, and drained by Bois d'Arc creek. The surface is diversified by sandy hills; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the chief productions. In 1850 there were raised 2552 bales of cotton; 278,818 bushels of corn; 28,407 of peas and beans; 37,358 of sweet potatoes, and 70,666 pounds of butter. There were 3 saw mills, 3 tanneries, and 1 machine shop. It contained 9 churches, 1 newspaper office, 166 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending academies or other schools. The Red river is navigated by steamboats on the border of this county. Capital, Washington. Population, 7672, of whom 5212 were free, and 2460, slaves.

HEMPSTEAD, a post-township of Queen's co., New York, on the Atlantic ocean, intersected by the Long Island railroad. Population, 8811.

HEMPSTEAD, a post-village in the above township, 21 miles E. from New York. A branch railroad, 3 miles long, connects it with the Long Island railroad. It contains churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists, 1 or 2 seminaries, 1 newspaper office, and about 1500 inhabitants.

HEMPSTEAD BAY, of Queen's co., New York, situated on the S. side of Long Island.

HEMPSTEAD BRANCH, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on the Long Island railroad, 20 miles E. from Brooklyn.

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, a post-village of North Hempstead township, Queen's co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, about 25 miles E. N. E. from New York. It has several factories and mills.

HENRY, a post-office of Montgomery co., O.

HENDERSON, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina: area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by French Broad river. The surface is mountainous, having the Blue Ridge on its S. border. The soil is particularly adapted to grazing. Indian corn is cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 163,186 bushels of corn, and 49,907 pounds of butter. It contained 21 churches. It is intersected by a turnpike leading to Greenville, South Carolina; a company has been formed to lay a plank-road in the same direction. Organized in 1838, and named in honor of Leonard Henderson, late chief-justice of the supreme court of North Carolina. Capital, Hendersonville. Population, 6853, of whom 5929 were free, and 924, slaves.

HENDERSON, a county in the N. E. central part of Texas, contains 1200 square miles. The Neches river bounds it on the E., and the Trinity on the S. W. The surface is undulating, the soil is fertile, and supplied with an abundance of spring water. Cotton and grain of various kinds are cultivated. In 1850 it produced 31 bales of cotton, and

31,350 bushels of corn. There were 121 pupils attending public schools. Trinity river is navigable for keel-boats along the border of this county. Organized during or since the year 1846, and named in honor of J. Pinckney Henderson, first governor of the state. Capital, Athens. Population, 1237, of whom 1156 were free, and 81, slaves.

HENDERSON, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, has an area of about 620 square miles. Beech and Big Sandy rivers rise in the county, and flow into Tennessee river. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, cotton, and pork are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 562,280 bushels of corn; 70,553 of oats; 5212 bales of cotton, and 66,898 pounds of butter. It contained 8 churches, 800 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending academies or other schools. The county is well timbered. Capital, Lexington. Population, 13,164, of whom 10,572 were free, and 2592, slaves.

HENDERSON, a county in the W. N. W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Ohio river bounds it on the N., and it is also drained by the Green river. The surface is uneven. The soil is generally productive. The staples are Indian corn, oats, and tobacco. In 1850 this county produced 926,865 bushels of corn; 71,618 of oats; 4,292,960 pounds of tobacco. It contained 15 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 511 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending academies or other schools. Stone coal is abundant. A railroad is projected from Henderson to Nashville. Organized in 1798. Capital, Henderson. Population, 12,171, of whom 7774 were free, and 4397, slaves.

HENDERSON, a county in the W. part of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 540 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its W. boundary, and it is intersected by Henderson river, and by Honey and Ellison creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay are the staples. In 1850, Henderson county produced 352,840 bushels of corn; 121,775 of wheat; 52,622 of oats, and 2813 tons of hay. It contained 7 churches, and 1 newspaper office. There were 728 pupils attending public schools. The county contains beds of stone coal and limestone. It is intersected by the Peoria and Oquawka railroad. Formed in 1841, out of part of Warren county. Capital, Oquawka. Pop., 4612.

HENDERSON, a post-township of Jefferson county, New York, on the E. end of Lake Ontario, 6 miles S. W. from Sackett's Harbor. Population, 2239.

HENDERSON, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, contains the borough of Huntingdon. Population, 819.

HENDERSON, a post-office of Mercer co., Pa.

HENDERSON, a thriving post-village of Granville county, North Carolina, on the railroad between Raleigh and Gaston, 45 miles N. from the former. It is a depôt for produce.

HENDERSON, a district in Houston county, Georgia. Population, 1429.

HENDERSON, a post-village of Houston county, Georgia, 68 miles S. from Milledgeville.

HENDERSON, a thriving post-village, capital of Rusk county, Texas, about 195 miles in a direct line N. by E. from Galveston. It is situated in a fertile country, and contains a court house, 2 printing offices, and several seminaries.

HENDERSON, a thriving post-village, capital of Henderson county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, about 200 miles below Louisville, and 170 W. from Frankfort. It is situated in a fertile country, the productions of which are received here for exportation. Steamboats ply regularly between this port and Louisville. It has 5 churches, a bank, 5 large tobacco factories, and 12 stores. Two newspapers are published here. A railroad is projected from this place to Nashville. Population in 1850, 1765.

HENDERSON, a thriving post-village of Knox county, Illinois, 52 miles N. W. from Peoria.

HENDERSON, a small post-village, capital of Sibley county, Minnesota, on the left bank of St. Peter's river, about 44 miles in a direct line S. W. from St. Paul.

HENDERSON HARBOR, a village of Jefferson county, New York, on Hungry bay of Lake Ontario, about 60 miles N. from Syracuse. It has a steamboat landing.

HENDERSON'S, a post-office of Greene county, Missouri.

HENDERSON'S MILL, a post-office of Greene county, Tennessee.

HENDERSONVILLE, a post-village of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. N. E. from Mercer.

HENDERSONVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Henderson county, North Carolina, on the Buncombe turnpike, 250 miles W. by S. from Raleigh. A company has been formed to lay a plank-road from the Tennessee line to Greenville, South Carolina, passing through Hendersonville.

HENDERSONVILLE, a small post-village of Sumner county, Tennessee, 16 miles N. E. from Nashville.

HENDERSONVILLE, a small village of Henry county, Kentucky, 32 miles N. W. from Frankfort, contains 1 church and 2 stores.

HENDRICKS, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, contains 389 square miles. It is drained by the Whitelick and Eel rivers. The surface is nearly level, and the soil mostly fertile. Wheat, pork, horses, and cattle are the principal articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 775,539 bushels of corn; 80,814 of wheat; 75,154 of oats, and 4934 tons of hay. It contained 33 churches, 1 newspaper office; 3176 pupils attending pub-

lic schools, and 60 attending an academy. The timber is excellent and abundant. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad passes through this county. Organized in 1824. Capital, Danville. Population, 14,083.

HENDRICKS, a township in Shelby county, Indiana. Population, 1272.

HENDRICKS' HEAD, a point of land at the entrance of Sheepscot river, Maine, containing a fixed light 30 feet above the level of the sea.

HENDRICKS' MILLS, a post-office of Russell county, Virginia.

HENDRICKS' STORE, a post-office of Bedford county, Virginia.

HENDRICKSVILLE, a post-office of De Kalb county, Alabama.

HENDRYSBURG, a small post-village of Belmont county, Ohio, about 100 miles E. from Columbus.

HENLEY'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin county, Georgia.

HENNEPIN, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, contains about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, on the N. by Crow river, and on the S. E. by the Minnesota, or St. Peter's. The surface is undulating or level, and partly covered with forests, from which lumber is procured. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county, it having been formed since that date. Capital, Minneapolis. The county was named in honor of Louis Hennepin, a French missionary, who first explored this territory.

HENNEPIN, a post-township in Putnam county, Illinois. Population, 430.

HENNEPIN, a thriving post-village, capital of Putnam county, Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois river, 115 miles N. from Springfield. Steamboats navigate the river between its mouth and Hennepin in all seasons except winter. It has an active business in shipping produce, the value of which, in 1852, was estimated at \$625,000.

HENNIKER, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, 10 miles W. by S. from Concord, intersected by two railroads. Population, 1688.

HENRICO, hen-ri'co, a county towards the S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 280 square miles. The James river forms its boundary on the S. W., and the Chickahominy on the N. E. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height and declivity, presenting abrupt precipices along the banks of the rivers. The soil, with small exceptions, is light and inferior. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cotton, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 113,044 bushels of wheat; 266,011 of corn; 83,832 of oats; 2196 tons of hay; 333 bales of cotton, and 66,615 pounds of butter. There were 32 tobacco factories, 10 flour and grist mills, 4 chandleries, 1 paper mill, 1 iron foundry, 4 coal mines, 5 saw mills, 1 iron forge, and 4 machine shops. It contained 44 churches,

15 newspaper offices; 859 pupils attending public schools, and 1123 attending academies and other schools. The dividing line between the tertiary and primary formations passes through the county. Large quantities of bituminous coal are procured in the western part. The falls of James river, at Richmond, afford extensive water-power. The James river and Kanawha canal has its eastern terminus in this county, and three lines of railways connect with each other at Richmond, namely, the Richmond and Danville, the Richmond and Petersburg, and the Richmond and Potomac. Henrico is the most populous county in the state. Richmond is the county seat and capital of Virginia. Named in honor of Prince Henry of England, son of James the First. Population, 43,572, of whom 27,463 were free, and 16,109, slaves.

HENRIE'S FORK, a post-office of Gilmer county, Virginia.

HENRIETTA, a post-township of Monroe co., N. Y., on the Genesee river. Pop., 2513.

HENRIETTA, a post-village in the above township, 7 miles S. from Rochester. It contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy.

HENRIETTA, a post-office of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

HENRIETTA, a post-township in the W. part of Lorain county, Ohio. Pop., 1042.

HENRIETTA, a post-township in the N. E. part of Jackson county, Michigan. Pop., 830.

HENRY, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 325 square miles. Smith's river, an affluent of the Dan, flows through the county. The surface is hilly; the soil produces tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat. In 1850 there were raised 1,013,079 pounds of tobacco; 232,311 bushels of corn, and 29,704 of wheat. There were 6 flour, grist, and saw mills, 2 tanneries, and 22 tobacco factories. It contained 13 churches, and 1391 pupils attending public schools. Formed in 1776, and named in honor of the celebrated orator, Patrick Henry. Capital, Martinsville. Population, 8872, of whom 5532 were free, and 3340, slaves.

HENRY, a county in the N. W. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by South river, a branch of the Ocmulgee, and also drained by Cotton river, and Towaliga, Tusahaw, Sandy, and Indian creeks. The surface is uneven and partly covered with forests; the soil for the most part is moderately fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 9352 bales of cotton; 514,796 bushels of corn; 88,897 of oats, and 106,905 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 cotton factory, 1 tannery, 1 coach factory, 40 churches, and 350 pupils attending public schools. Gold, iron, and quartz are enumerated among the minerals of the county; the former, however, is found only in small quantities. It is intersected by the Macon and Western rail-

road. Organized in 1821. Capital, McDonough. Population, 14,726, of whom 9757 were free, and 4969, slaves.

HENRY, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Alabama, bordering on Georgia and Florida, has an area of 1080 square miles. The Chattahoochee forms the entire E. boundary. The surface is uneven; the soil is said to be rather poor. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 5235 bales of cotton; 277,356 bushels of corn; 93,340 of sweet potatoes, and 873 hogsheads of sugar. It contained 26 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 526 pupils attending public schools. A large part of the county is covered with forests of pine. The river is navigable by steamboats along the E. border. Capital, Abbeville. Population, 9019, of which 6777 were free, and 2242, slaves.

HENRY, a county in the N. N. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky: area estimated at 550 square miles. The E. boundary is formed by the Tennessee river, and its affluent, the Big Sandy: two forks of the Obion rise in the county and flow westward. The soil is productive. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 2,029,132 pounds of tobacco; 893,328 bushels of Indian corn; 141,056 of oats; 125,590 pounds of butter, and 685 bales of cotton. It contained 70 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1500 pupils attending public schools, and 190 attending academies and other schools. Capital, Paris. Population, 18,233, of whom 13,412 were free, and 4821, slaves.

HENRY, a county in the northern part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 220 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Kentucky river, navigable by steamboats, and drained by Drennon's and other creeks. The surface is generally undulating, and adorned with forests of oak, beech, and sugar-maple. The soil is of limestone formation, and remarkably fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hemp, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 964,372 bushels of corn; 38,844 of wheat, and 1,057,273 pounds of tobacco. It contained 26 churches; 885 pupils attending public schools, and 120 attending academies or other schools. The county contains abundance of fine limestone. The Drennon Springs on the Kentucky river, in this county, have considerable celebrity as a place of resort. Henry county is intersected by the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, and by the route of the projected Louisville and Covington railroad. Organized in 1798. Capital, Newcastle. Pop., 11,442, of whom 8429 were free, and 3013, slaves.

HENRY, a county in the N. W. part of Ohio, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee river, and also drained by Beaver and Turkey creeks. The surface is generally level and the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle,

and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 76,415 bushels of corn; 19,250 of wheat; 14,893 of oats, and 1498 tons of hay. It contained 4 churches, and 1564 pupils attending public schools. The county is traversed by the Wabash and Erie canal, and by the route of the Fort Wayne and Perrysburg railroad. Capital, Napoleon. Pop., 3435.

HENRY, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, contains 385 square miles. It is drained by the Blue river and Fall creek. The surface is mostly undulating, with several tracts of level land; the soil is fertile. The land was originally covered with dense forests of the oak, beech, ash, sugar-maple, walnut, &c. Wheat, corn, oats, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 940,042 bushels of corn; 129,303 of wheat; 90,685 of oats, and 7334 tons of hay. It contained 43 churches, 1 newspaper office; 3846 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by the Central railroad, and by the Richmond and Newcastle railroad. Organized in 1821. Capital, Newcastle. Pop., 17,605.

HENRY, a county in the N. W. part of Illinois, a few miles from the Mississippi river, has an area of 830 square miles. It is drained by Rock and Green rivers, and by Edward's creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850, Henry county produced 203,820 bushels of corn; 61,108 of wheat; 43,534 of oats, and 51,285 pounds of butter. There were 500 pupils attending public schools. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal. It is intersected by the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. Organized in 1837. Capital, Cambridge. Population, 3807.

HENRY, formerly RIVES, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected by Grand river, an affluent of the Osage, and also drained by Big, Deepwater, and Tebo (Thibaut) creeks. The Osage river crosses the S. E. corner of the county. The surface is moderately diversified, consisting partly of prairies, interspersed with forests of the oak, walnut, &c. The soil is generally fertile, and peculiarly favorable for raising stock, being supplied with springs of fresh and salt water. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 184,650 bushels of corn; 5684 of wheat; 53,257 of oats, and 892 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches, and 332 pupils attending public schools. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. The prairies are stored with large bodies of stone coal. Capital, Clinton. Population, 4052, of whom 3380 were free, and 672, slaves.

HENRY, a county in the S. E. part of Iowa, has an area of about 430 square miles. It

intersected by the Skunk river, an affluent of the Mississippi, and also drained by Cedar creek. The surface is generally undulating, the soil highly productive and easily cultivated. The greater part of the county consists of prairies, among which tracts of woodland are interspersed. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass flourish. In 1850, Henry county produced 642,910 bushels of Indian corn; 81,675 of wheat; 135,894 of oats; 27,165 pounds of wool, and 132,560 of butter. Limestone underlies a part of the county, and stone coal is thought to be abundant. The county is intersected by a plank-road from Burlington to Fairfield, and by the projected railway route from Keokuk to Dubuque. Named in honor of General James D. Henry, of Illinois. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Population, 8707.

HENRY, a post-office of Sussex co., Va.

HENRY, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tenn.

HENRY, a township in the S. part of Wood co., Ohio. Population, 321.

HENRY, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Population, 952.

HENRY, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Population, 1270.

HENRY, a thriving post-village of Marshall county, Illinois, is situated on the right (W.) bank of Illinois river, 133 miles by water S. W. from Chicago. A large quantity of grain is bought and shipped at this town. Laid out about 1840. Pop., in 1853, about 900.

HENRY CLAY, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1117.

HENRY CLAY FACTORY, a post-office of Newcastle co., Delaware.

HENRY CREEK, a township of Adams co., Illinois. Population, 891.

HENRYSBURG, a small village of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

HENRY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

HENRYSVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

HENRYSVILLE, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

HENRYSVILLE, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

HENRYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Lawrence county, Tennessee, on Buffalo river, about 70 miles S. S. W. from Nashville, has 3 or 4 stores.

HENSLEY, a township in Johnson co., Indiana. Population, 1260.

HEPBURN, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles N. from Williamsport. Population, 1428.

HERBERT, a post-village of Kemper co., Mississippi.

HERCULANEUM, a post-village of Jefferson county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 30 miles below St. Louis. It was formerly the county seat, and a great mart for the lead procured from the mines in the vicinity. The place was almost entirely destroyed by a flood in 1844.

HEREFORD, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Berks co., Pa. Pop., 1244.

HEREFORD, a small post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 52 miles N. by W. from Annapolis.

HEREFORD'S, a post-office of Mason co., Va.

HERKIMER, a county in the N. eastern part of New York, has an area of about 1360 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by East Canada creek, and is intersected by the Mohawk river, and principally drained by these streams, together with West Canada creek, Black river, and its tributaries, which supply motive-power to numerous grist and saw mills. It contains a number of small lakes or ponds. The surface is generally hilly and sometimes mountainous, and in many parts thickly covered with pine and other timber. The soil along the valleys of its streams is of a superior quality, and in many of the hilly districts quite fertile. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 209,292 bushels of corn; 591,237 of oats; 95,520 tons of hay; 1,397,921 pounds of butter, and 9,548,009 of cheese, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States.) There were 25 flour and grist mills, 86 saw mills, 2 woollen factories, 2 cotton factories, 26 tanneries, 3 paper mills, and 5 iron foundries. It contained 54 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 10,135 pupils attending public schools, and 335 attending academies or other schools. This county abounds in iron ore, limestone, and building stone; some lead, plumbago, and gypsum are found. Near Little Falls, beautiful specimens of quartz crystal are abundant. The Utica and Syracuse railroad and the Erie canal traverse the southern part of this county. Organized in 1791, and enlarged in 1817. Capital, Herkimer. Population, 38,244.

HERKIMER, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Erie canal. Pop., 2601.

HERKIMER, a post-village in the above township, capital of Herkimer county, on the N. side of the Mohawk river, and on the Utica and Schenectady railroad, 78 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It has a bank, an academy, and a newspaper office. Population in 1853, estimated at 1100.

HERMAN, a post-office of Ripley co., Ind.

HERMAN, a post-township in the E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Population, 912.

HERMANN, a post-village, capital of Gasconade co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Missouri river, 49 miles E. from Jefferson City, was settled by Germans in 1837. Population in 1850, 944.

HERMITAGE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

HERMITAGE, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

HERMITAGE, a post-office of Augusta co., Va.

HERMITAGE, a post-village of Floyd co., Georgia, about 170 N. W. from Milledgeville.

HERMITAGE, a post-office of Point Coupee parish, Louisiana.

HERMITAGE, a post-office of Decatur co., Tennessee.

HERMITAGE, a small post-village of Coles co., Ill., 70 miles E. by S. from Springfield.

HERMITAGE, a small post-village, capital of Hickory county, Missouri, near the right or E. bank of Pomme de Terre river, 80 miles W. S. W. from Jefferson City.

HERMON, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 8 miles W. by N. from Bangor. Population, 1374.

HERMON, a post-township of St. Lawrence county, New York, about 10 miles S. S. W. from Canton. Population, 1690.

HERMON, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

HERNANDO, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

HERNANDO, a post-village, capital of De Soto county, Mississippi, about 200 miles N. from Jackson. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 large seminaries, and 2 newspaper offices. Population, about 600.

HERRICK, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. from Towanda. Population, 818.

HERRICK, a township on the E. border of Susquehanna co., Pa. Population, 824.

HERRICK CENTRE, a post-office of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

HERRING, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

HERRINGTON, a post-office of Angelina co., Texas.

HERRIOTSVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.

HERTFORD, a county in the N. E. part of North Carolina, contains about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and N. E. by Chowan river and watered by Pollacasty creek. The surface is nearly level. The chief articles of export are corn, lumber, (pine and cedar,) tar, and turpentine. In 1850 this county produced 288,805 bushels of corn; 97,055 of sweet potatoes; and 270 bales of cotton. There were 6 corn and flour mills, 5 saw mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 11 churches. Sloops ascend Chowan river from its mouth to the upper part of the county. Formed in 1759, and named in honor of the Marquis of Hertford, an English statesman of liberal principles. Capital, Winton. Population, 8142, of whom 4426 were free, and 3716, slaves.

HERTFORD, a post-village, capital of Perquimans county, North Carolina, on the left bank of Perquimans river, about 12 miles from its entrance into Albemarle sound, and 154 miles E. from Raleigh. The largest boats which ply on the sound can ascend the river to this place.

HERVEY, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind.

HESS ROAD, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

HESSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery county, New York.

HESTER, a post-office of Marion co., Mo.

HESTONVILLE, a village of Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Columbia railroad.

HETRICKS, a post-office of York co., Pa.

HEUVELTON, a post-village of St. Lawrence county, New York, on the Oswegatchie river, about 200 miles N. W. from Albany.

HEVENER'S STORE, a post-office of Highland county, Virginia.

HEVERLYVILLE, a post-office of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

HIWASSEE, a small river which rises in the N. E. part of Georgia, flows through a small part of North Carolina, into Tennessee, and enters the Tennessee river near the S. W. extremity of Meigs county. Its general course is W. N. W.

HIWASSEE COLLEGE, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

HIBBARDSVILLE, a small village of Henderson co., Ky., 14 miles E. from Henderson.

HIBERNIA, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

HIBERNIA, a post-office of Butler co., Pa.

HIBERNIA, a post-office of Duval co., Fla.

HIBERNIA, a post-office of Franklin co., O.

HIBERNIA, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

HIBERNIA, a post-village in Callaway co., Mo., on the Missouri river, opposite Jefferson City.

HICKERSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morgan county, Kentucky.

HICKMAN, a county in the W. central part of Tennessee. Area estimated at 840 square miles. It is intersected by Duck river, dividing it into nearly equal parts; and also drained by Cane and Piney creeks, which furnish extensive motive-power. The surface is hilly; the soil mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 635,265 bushels of corn; 82,250 of oats; 92,016 pounds of butter, and 17,202 of wool. It contained 20 churches, and 30 pupils attending an academy. The hills contain extensive beds of iron ore. A company has been formed to improve Duck river by dams and locks. Several cotton factories and iron works have lately been erected in the county. It is traversed by a turnpike leading to Nashville. Capital, Centerville. Population, 9397, of whom 7581 were free, and 1816, slaves.

HICKMAN, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Missouri, has an area estimated at 240 square miles. It is drained by Bayou de Chien and other small streams. The surface is level, or gently undulating, and the soil good. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 317,671 bushels of corn; 31,896 of oats, and 378,580 pounds of tobacco. It contained 13 churches, 410 pupils attending public schools, and 165 attending academies or other schools. Formed in 1821, and named in honor of Colonel Paschal Hickman, killed at the battle of River Raisin. Capital,

Clinton. Population, 4791, of whom 3950 were free, and 840, slaves.

HICKMAN, formerly **MILLS POINT**, a thriving post-village, capital of Fulton county, Kentucky, on the Mississippi river, 35 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and 320 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. It has an active business in shipping produce. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 bank, and a plough factory.

HICKMAN CREEK of Kentucky, rises in Fayette county, and flows through Jessamine county into the Kentucky river.

HICKMAN'S BEND, a small post-village of Mississippi county, Arkansas, on the Mississippi, at the E. N. E. extremity of the state.

HICKORY, a new county in the S. W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 410 square miles. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre river, an affluent of the Osage, flowing from S. to N., and also drained by Little Niangua river and Lindley's and Warblow creeks. The surface is uneven. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 79,212 bushels of corn; 4278 of wheat; 28,212 of oats, and 542 tons of hay. There were 186 pupils attending public schools. The banks of Pomme de Terre river are well timbered with hard wood. Capital, Hermitage. Population, 2329, of whom 2144 were free, and 185, slaves.

HICKORY, a township of Mercer co., Pa., 10 miles W. from Mercer. Population, 2079.

HICKORY, a small post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

HICKORY, a post-village of Carroll county, Ohio, 120 E. N. E. from Columbus.

HICKORY, a township in Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 764.

HICKORY, a post-village in Lake county, Illinois, 50 miles N. N. W. from Chicago.

HICKORY, a township in Schuyler county, Illinois. Population, 445.

HICKORY BARREN, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., 120 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

HICKORY CORNERS, a post-office of Niagara county, New York.

HICKORY CORNERS, a post-office of Barry county, Michigan.

HICKORY CREEK of Gillespie county, Texas, flows N. E. into the Rio Llano.

HICKORY CREEK, a small village of Warren county, Tennessee.

HICKORY CREEK, a post-office of Coffee co., Tennessee.

HICKORY CREEK, a post-village of Fayette county, Illinois, about 80 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

HICKORY CREEK, a post-village of Audrain co., Mo., 60 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

HICKORY FLAT, a post-village of Cherokee co. Georgia, 125 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

HICKORY FLAT, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi, about 200 miles N. from Jackson.

HICKORY FLAT, a post-village of Simpson county, Kentucky.

HICKORY FORK, a post-office of Gloucester county, Virginia.

HICKORY GROUND, a post-office of Norfolk county, Virginia.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

HICKORY GROVE, a small post-village of Crawford co., Georgia, 37 miles W. from Macon.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Alabama.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-office of Oktibbeha county, Mississippi.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-village of Jackson county, Michigan, 96 miles W. from Detroit.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-office of Warren county, Missouri.

HICKORY GROVE, a post-village in Jackson county, Iowa, 70 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

HICKORY HEAD, a post-office of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

HICKORY HILL, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

HICKORY HILL, a post-village of Beaufort county, South Carolina.

HICKORY HILL, a post-office of Cass county, Texas.

HICKORY HILL, a post-village of Marion county, Illinois, 44 miles S. E. by S. from Vandalia.

HICKORY HILL, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, 17 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

HICKORY LEVEL, a post-village of Carroll county, Georgia, about 150 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

HICKORY LEVEL, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

HICKORY PLAIN, a post-village of Prairie county, Arkansas.

HICKORY PLAINS, a post-office of Tishomingo county, Mississippi.

HICKORY POINT, a post-office of Lake county, Indiana.

HICKORY POINT, a small village of McDonough county, Illinois, 10 miles S. E. from Macomb.

HICKORY RUN, a post-office of Carbon county, Pennsylvania.

HICKORY TAVERN, a post-office of Harford county, Maryland.

HICKORYTOWN, a small village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 3 miles E. from Norristown.

HICKORYTOWN, a post-village of Venango county, Pennsylvania, on Alleghany river.

HICKORY WITHE, a post-office of Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

HICKSBURG, a post-village in Dorchester county, Maryland.

HICKSFORD, a post-village, capital of Green-ville county, Virginia, on the Meherrin river, and on the great Southern line of railroad, 62 miles S. from Richmond. The Greenville and Roanoke railroad extends from this point to Gaston.

HICKS' MILLS, a post-office of De Kalb county, Illinois.

HICKS' RUN, a post-office of Elk co., Pa.
HICKSVILLE, a post-village of Queen's county, New York, on the Long Island railroad, 26 miles E. from Brooklyn. It has a railroad station.

HICKSVILLE, a post-office of Rutherford county, North Carolina.

HICKSVILLE, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Defiance county, Ohio. Population, 507.

HICKSVILLE, a post-village of Defiance county, Ohio, 172 miles N. W. from Columbus.

HICKSVILLE, a post-village of Oakland county, Michigan, 29 miles N. W. from Detroit.

HICO, a post-office of Carroll co., Tenn.

HIGGINS' FERRY, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

HIGGANUM, a post-village in Middlesex county, Connecticut, on Connecticut river, 23 miles S. S. E. from Hartford.

HIGGINS, a post-office of Fayette co., Ill.

HIGGINS' FERRY, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

HIGGINSPOBT, a thriving post-village of Lewis township, Brown county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 47 miles above Cincinnati. It has a steamboat landing, and contains 3 churches. Population, about 600.

HIGGINSPOBT, a post-office of Jackson county, Iowa.

HIGGINSVILLE, a post-office of Oneida county, New York.

HIGGINSVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire county, Virginia.

HIGGINSVILLE, a post-office of Vermilion county, Illinois.

HIGHBANKS, a small village of Pike county, Indiana, on the White river, 100 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis, is situated on a bluff about 100 feet high.

HIGH BLUE, a post-office of Jackson county, Missouri.

HIGH FALLS, a post-village of Ulster county, New York, on Rondout creek, about 70 miles S. W. by W. from Albany. It has several flouring and saw mills.

HIGHGATE, a post-township of Franklin county, Vermont, on the N. E. shore of Lake Champlain, 50 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 2653.

HIGH GROVE, a post-office of Nelson county, Kentucky.

HIGH HILL, a post-office of Shelby county, Tennessee.

HIGH HILL, a post-office of Muskingum county, Ohio.

HIGH HILL, a post-village of Montgomery county, Missouri.

HIGH KNOB. See POKONO MOUNTAIN.

HIGHLAND, a county in the central part of Virginia, contains about 400 square miles. The head streams of the Potomac and James rivers rise within its limits, and flow in opposite directions. The surface is diversified by valleys and mountains, having the main Alleghany on the N. W. border, and Jackson's

River mountain in the middle. The highlands produce valuable timber and excellent pasture, and contain iron ore. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 54,241 bushels of corn; 22,456 of wheat; 34,644 of oats; 6354 tons of hay; and 83,067 pounds of butter. There were 3 grist mills and 4 tanneries. It contained 10 churches, and 135 pupils attending academies or other schools. Formed, in 1848, of parts of Bath and Pendleton counties. Capital, Monterey. Population, 4227; of whom 3863 were free, and 364, slaves.

HIGHLAND, a county in the S. S. W. part of Ohio, has an area of 460 square miles. Paint river forms part of its eastern boundary. Rattlesnake creek flows through the county, which is also drained by Brush and White Oak creeks, and by the Rocky fork of Paint river, rising within its limits. This county occupies a table land between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, from which circumstance the name is derived. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is productive, and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1,578,967 bushels of corn; 191,556 of wheat; 170,400 of oats; 11,426 tons of hay; and 474,492 pounds of butter. It contained 57 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 6376 pupils attending public schools, and 202 attending academies or other schools. A railroad has been opened from Cincinnati to the county seat, and is to be extended eastward to the Ohio river. Capital, Hillsborough. Population, 25,781.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

HIGHLAND, a small and thriving village of Elk county, Pennsylvania, on the Warren and Ridgway turnpike.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Ritchie co., Va.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Shelby co., Ala.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Tishemingo county, Mississippi.

HIGHLAND, a post-office of Bath co., Ky.

HIGHLAND, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Defiance county, Ohio. Pop., 365.

HIGHLAND, a post-village of Highland county, Ohio, about 50 miles S. W. from Columbus.

HIGHLAND, a township in the N. E. part of Muskingum county, Ohio. Population, 956.

HIGHLAND, a post-township in the W. part of Oakland county, Michigan. Pop., 851.

HIGHLAND, a small village of Clay county, Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, 12 miles E. N. E. from Terre Haute.

HIGHLAND, a township in Delaware county, Indiana. Population, 1625.

HIGHLAND, a township in Greene county, Indiana. Population, 847.

HIGHLAND, a post-village of Vermilion county, Indiana, 1 mile W. from the Wabash river, and 70 miles W. from Indianapolis.

HIGHLAND, a post-township in Madison county, Indiana. Population, 721.

HIGHLAND, a township of Grundy county, Illinois. Population, 67.

HIGHLAND, a post-village of Jackson county, Mo., 10 miles S. by W. from Independence.

HIGHLAND, a post-township in the N. W. part of Iowa county, Wisconsin. Pop., 1184.

HIGHLAND, a post-village of Iowa county, Wisconsin, about 55 miles W. from Madison, has 1 church, 6 stores, 2 smelting furnaces, and about 400 inhabitants.

HIGHLAND CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, forms the boundary between Union and Henderson counties, and enters the Ohio.

HIGHLAND GROVE, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

HIGHLAND GROVE, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

HIGHLAND MILLS, a post-village of Orange co., N. Y., about 95 miles S. W. from Albany.

HIGHLAND PRAIRIE, a post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, 68 miles N. W. from Chicago.

HIGHLANDS, a mountainous region of New York, lying on both sides of the Hudson, and included principally within the counties of Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess, remarkable for its picturesque and romantic scenery. The highest summit, New Beacon, has an elevation of 1685 feet above the sea.

HIGHLANDS, of Neversink, Monmouth co., New Jersey, extend N. W. and S. E. from Sandy Hook to Raritan bay. Mount Mitchell, the highest elevation, is 282 feet above the level of the sea. The Highland Lights are two in number, and about 100 feet apart. The southern one revolves, and is 248 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the Fresnel plan, and without doubt the best on the coast of the United States. Lat. 40° 23' 7" N., long. 73° 59' 8" W.

HIGH MARKET, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

HIGH PINE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

HIGH POINT, a post-office of Mercer co., Ill.

HIGH POINT, a post-village of Cole co., Mo.

HIGH RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

HIGH SCHOOL, a post-office of Jackson co., Mississippi.

HIGH SHOALS, a district in Clarke co., Georgia. Population, 558.

HIGH SHOALS, a post-village of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

HIGH SHOALS, a post-office of Morgan co., Georgia, on Appalachee river, 60 miles N. from Milledgeville.

HIGH SHOALS, a village of Walton co., Ga.

HIGH SPIRE, a village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 6 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 291.

HIGHTOWER, a post-village of Forsyth co., Georgia, on the Etowah river, about 120 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

HIGH TOWERS, post-office of Caswell co., N.C.

HIGHTSTOWN, a post-village of East Windsor township, Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Camden and Amboy railroad, 14 miles E. by N. from Trenton. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and about 100 dwellings.

HIGHVIEW, a post-office of Frederick co., Va.

HIGHVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

HIGHWAY, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

HILABEE CREEK, of Tallapoosa co., Alabama, flows S. into the Tallapoosa.

HILHAM, a small post-village of Overton co., Tenn., 90 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

HILL, a new county in the E. central part of Texas, contains about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Brazos river, and drained by Aguila and Richland creeks. The surface is undulating. It is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

HILL, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 25 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 954.

HILLABEE, or **HILABEE**, a post-village of Talladega co., Alabama.

HILLEGASS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

HILLERMAN, a small village of Massac co., Illinois, on the Ohio river.

HILL GROVE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

HILL GROVE, a post-office of Darke co., O.

HILLHOUSE, a post-office of Lake co., Ohio, 11 miles S. E. from Painesville.

HILLIAR'S STORE, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

HILLIARDS, a post-office of Shelby co., Tex.

HILLIARDSTOWN, a post-village of Nash co., North Carolina, 50 miles from Raleigh.

HILLIARDSVILLE, a post-office of Henry co., Alabama.

HILLIER, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1141.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county in the S. part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimack, and drained by the Contocook, Souhegan, and other smaller rivers, which afford valuable water-power. It has numerous small lakes or ponds, among which may be mentioned Pleasant pond and Balloosuck pond. The surface is uneven, with a few mountain ridges. Soil generally fertile, more especially along the valley of the Merrimack. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 205,634 bushels of corn; 110,571 of oats; 340,719 of potatoes; 76,350 tons of hay, and 1,014,774 pounds of butter. There were 16 cotton, and 8 woollen factories, 3 foundries, 2 hardware manufactories, 13 machine shops, 18 flour mills, 2 paper mills, 1 powder mill, 96 saw and planing mills, 10 sash and blind

manufactories, and 23 tanneries. It contained 84 churches, 10 newspaper offices, 12,733 pupils attending public schools, and 676 attending academies or other schools. This county is traversed by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, and by the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers railroad. By means of canals around the falls, boats are enabled to navigate the Merrimack through the county. Organized in 1771. Capital, Amherst. Population, 57,478.

HILLSBOROUGH county, Florida, in the W. part of the peninsula, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained by the river of its own name, and penetrated by Tampa bay, which is near 40 miles long. The surface is low, and in some parts marshy. The live oak and palmetto are indigenous in the county; the sugar cane, cotton, and Indian corn are the staples. It produced in 1850, 16,263 bushels of corn; 26,256 of sweet potatoes; 24,250 gallons of molasses, and 18 bales of cotton. It contained 4 churches, 120 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Tampa. Population, 2377, of whom 1717 were free, and 660, slaves.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 20 miles W. by S. from Concord; intersected by the Contocook river, which affords excellent water-privileges. Pop., 1685.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Raritan river, 25 miles N. by E. from Trenton. Population, 3404.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the National road, 11 miles S. E. from Washington, the county town.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Caroline co., Maryland, 59 miles E. from Annapolis.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 165 miles N. from Richmond. It contains 1 or 2 churches, 1 academy, and 2 flour mills. Population, about 300.

HILLSBOROUGH, a small village of Tyler co., Virginia, on Middle Island creek, 6 miles from the Ohio river, has about 100 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Orange co., North Carolina, on the Eno river, an affluent of the Neuse, 44 miles N. W. from Raleigh. It contains a new court house, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. The Central railroad, now in progress, passes through the village.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Jasper co., Georgia, 26 miles W. by N. from Milledgeville. It has 1 church, and 2 academies.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village in Lawrence co., Alabama, about 120 miles N. from Tuscaloosa.

HILLSBOROUGH, a small post-village, capi-

tal of Scott co., Mississippi, 50 miles N. E. from Jackson.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village in Coffee co., Tennessee, 75 miles S. E. from Nashville.

HILLSBOROUGH, a small post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, 85 miles E. by N. from Frankfort, has 3 stores.

HILLSBOROUGH, a flourishing post-village of Liberty township, capital of Highland county, Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hillsborough, and Parkersburg railroad, 60 miles E. by N. from Cincinnati, and 60 miles S. S. W. from Columbus. The railroad is completed from Cincinnati to this point, and the other part is in course of extension toward Parkersburg, in Virginia. Hillsborough is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and is a place of active and increasing business. It contains an academy, a female seminary, 2 newspaper offices, and several churches. It was first settled about 1802. Pop., 1392.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, on Coal creek, 14 miles E. from Covington, contains about 20 houses.

HILLSBOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Illinois, on a fork of Shoal creek, and on the route of the Alton and Terre Haute railroad, 64 miles S. from Springfield.

HILLSBOROUGH, a small post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Missouri, 40 miles S. S. W. from St. Louis, was commenced in 1840. Population, about 100.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 21 miles S. W. from Concord.

HILLSBOROUGH CENTRE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

HILL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

HILLSDALE, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, contains 576 square miles. The hills and valleys of this county give rise to the principal rivers of the state, viz. the Grand, St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, the St. Joseph's of the Maumee, and the Kalamazoo. The southern half of the county is heavily timbered; the other is covered by a sparse growth of oak and hickory, free from underbrush. The soil is a black, rich, sandy loam. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 216,126 bushels of wheat; 247,520 of corn; 136,127 of oats; 108,102 of potatoes, and 12,557 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches, 4 newspaper offices, and 5628 pupils attending public schools. Quarries of fine sandstone have been opened in the county. It is intersected by the Southern railroad, and by

a plank-road leading to Toledo. Capital, Hillsdale. Population, 16,159.

HILLSDALE, a post-township on the E. border of Columbia co., N. Y. Pop., 2123.

HILLSDALE, a small post-village in the above township, about 40 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

HILLSDALE, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, 95 miles from Raleigh.

HILLSDALE, a post-township in Hillsdale co., Michigan. Population, 1067.

HILLSDALE, a thriving post-village, capital of Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the St. Joseph's river, a few miles from its source, and on the Southern railroad, 71 miles S. from Lansing, and 69 miles W. from Monroe. It contains a stone court-house, 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 10 or 12 stores, 1 furnace, and 3 steam mills. Laid out in 1839. Population in 1853, about 1200.

HILLSGROVE, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania, on the Loyalsock creek, 23 miles W. from Laporte, the county seat.

HILLSGROVE, a small post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 12 miles S. W. from Macomb.

HILLSIDE, a post-office of Oneida co., N. Y.

HILL'S LANDING, a small village of Carroll co., Mo., on the Missouri river, 92 miles in a straight line N. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

HILL'S STORE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

HILL'S VALLEY, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

HILLSVIEW, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

HILLSVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

HILLSVILLE, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 245 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

HILLSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Virginia, 260 miles W. by S. from Richmond. It contains a court house, a church, and an academy. Pop., about 200.

HILLTOP, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

HILLTOWN, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles W. by N. from Doylestown. Population, 2301.

HILLOCHEE, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

HILTON, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky.

HILTON'S, a post-office of Sullivan county, Tennessee.

HINCKLEY, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1416.

HINDOSTAN, an almost deserted village of Martin co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White river. It was once the county seat.

HINDS, a county in the S. W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 930 square miles. The Pearl river forms the boundary on the E., and the Big Black river on the N. W. The surface is nearly level, the soil is fertile, and a large part of it is under cultivation. Cotton, and Indian corn

are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 853,305 bushels of corn; 61,689 of oats; 240,435 of sweet potatoes; 79,001 of peas and beans, and 19,829 bales of cotton. The quantity of beans and peas was the greatest produced by any county in the United States. It contained 26 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 767 pupils attending public schools, and 515 attending academies and other schools. The county is intersected by the Vicksburg and Brandon railroad. It contains Jackson, the capital of the state. Raymond is the seat of justice. Named in honor of Colonel Thomas Hinds, a member of Congress from Mississippi. Population, 25,340; of whom 8715 were free, and 16,625, slaves.

HINDS, a post-village of Brazoria co., Texas, 53 miles W. from Galveston.

HINDSBURG, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie canal, about 28 miles W. from Rochester.

HINESBURG, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, 25 miles W. by N. from Montpelier. Population, 1834.

HINES'S MILLS, a post-office of Ohio co., Ky.

HINESTON, a post-office of Rapides dis., La.

HINESVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Liberty co., Georgia, 40 miles S. W. from Savannah. It has a court house, an academy, a church, and a few stores. Pop., near 200.

HINGHAM, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the S. side of Massachusetts bay, and on the South Shore railroad, 17 miles S. S. W. from Boston. It contains several churches, and a bank. It is a favorite summer resort. The township is noted for its commerce and manufactures. Pop., 3980.

HINGHAM, a small post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

HINKLETON, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on Conestoga creek, about 40 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

HINMANSVILLE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

HINSDALE, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 60 miles W. S. W. from Concord, intersected by Ashuelot river and railroad. Population, 1903.

HINSDALE, a post-township of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Western railroad, 143 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 1253.

HINSDALE, a post-village of Cattaraugus county, New York, at the junction of Oil and Ischua creeks, where the latter is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 397 miles from New York city. The state has constructed a basin at Hinsdale, which has considerably facilitated the business of the place. Population of the township, 1302.

HINSDALE DEPOT, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

HINSDILLVILLE, a small manufacturing village of Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 3 miles W. by N. of Bennington Centre.

HINTON'S GROVE, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

HINTONSVILLE, a post-office of Pasquotank co., North Carolina.

HIRAM, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., 60 miles S. W. of Augusta. Pop., 1210.

HIRAM, a post-township in the N. part of Portage co., Ohio. Population, 1106

HIRAMSBURG, a small post-village of Noble county, Ohio.

HITCHCOCKVILLE, a post-village in Barkhamstead township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the W. branch of Farmington river, about 25 miles N. W. of Hartford.

HITESVILLE, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Population, 909.

HITESVILLE, a post-village in Coles co., Illinois, 100 miles E. S. E. from Springfield.

HIWASSEE. See HIWASSEE.

HIX'S FERRY, post-office, Randolph co., Ark.

HIZERVILLE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

HOADLEY, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

HOAGLIN, a township in the N. part of Van Wert county, Ohio. Population, 125.

HOAG'S CORNER, a post-office of Rensselaer county, New York.

HOBART, a post-village of Delaware county, New York, on the Delaware river, near its source, 65 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It has a church and several hundred inhabitants.

HOBART, a post-township in Lake county, Indiana. Population, 240.

HOBART, a post-village of Lake co., Indiana, 11 miles N. E. from Crownpoint.

HOBBIEVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.

HOBBYVILLE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

HOBOKEN, a beautiful post-village of North Bergen township, Hudson county, New Jersey, on the Hudson river, opposite New York, and about 2 miles above Jersey City. It is chiefly remarkable as a place of resort and recreation for the citizens of New York, and for the delightful scenery in its vicinity. It contains 4 churches, viz. a Methodist, a Baptist, a Dutch Reformed, and an Episcopal church. Population in 1853, 5527.

HOBOKEN, a new town of Sacramento co., California, is situated on the left bank of the American river, (which is navigable for small steamers,) about 6 miles, by water, from Sacramento city. The "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember that its site has ever been overflowed by the freshets of the American river. The town was begun in the early part of January, 1853, and in the rapidity of its growth it appears to have surpassed all that is related of those other wondrous productions of our Western world, where cities seem to spring out of the earth as at the touch of an enchanter's wand. The State Journal of Sacramento says, "Some estimate may be formed of what is going on at Hoboken when we say, unhesitatingly, that *since its existence*

within the last ten days, there have been incomparably more goods sold there than at any point in the state, excepting, of course, the great commercial emporium, San Francisco." Before the town was ten days old an election took place for mayor and harbor-master, the whole number of votes polled being 1757. The fear is, however, that, as in most other cases, so rapid a growth can scarcely be permanent, and that what has "risen like an exhalation" may depart like the morning cloud.

HOCKANUM, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

HOCKANUM RIVER rises in Tolland county, Connecticut, and falls into the Connecticut river nearly opposite Hartford, in Hartford co.

HOCKERSVILLE, a post-office of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

HOCKING, or **HOCKHOCKING**, a river of Ohio, which rises in the S. E. central part of the state, and flowing in a south-easterly direction, enters the Ohio river in Athens county, 25 miles below Marietta. Some portions are navigable by boats. A canal extends along the Hocking valley, and connects with the Ohio canal.

HOCKING, a county in the S. E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Hockhocking river, and also drained by the sources of Salt and Raccoon creeks. The surface is generally hilly and broken; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 334,342 bushels of corn; 85,195 of wheat; 76,122 of oats; and 5352 tons of hay. It contained 28 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2051 pupils attending public schools. Iron mines have been opened in the county, which are thought to be very extensive. It is intersected by the Hocking canal. Organized in 1818. Capital, Logan. Population, 14,119.

HOCKING, a township in the S. W. central part of Fairfield co., Ohio. Population, 1826.

HOCKINGPORT, Ohio. See **TROY**.

HODCHODKEE CREEK, of Georgia, rises in Stewart county, and flows into Patawla creek, in Randolph county.

HODGDON, a post-township of Aroostook county, Maine, on the boundary line, 160 miles N. E. of Augusta. Population, 862.

HODGDON'S MILLS, a post-office of Lincoln county, Maine.

HODGE'S, a post-office of Abbeville dis., S. C.

HODGE'S BEND, a post-office of Fort Bend county, Texas.

HODGENSVILLE, a post-office of La Rue co., Kentucky.

HODGESVILLE, a small village of Itawanda county, Mississippi.

HODGINVILLE, a neat post-village, capital of La Rue county, Kentucky, 75 miles S. W. from Frankfort, is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley

HOFFMAN'S FERRY, a post-office of Schenectady county, New York.

HOGANSBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., New York, on St. Regis river, near its mouth, 24 miles W. N. W. from Malone. It has an active business, and contains 2 or 3 churches. Population estimated at 400.

HOGANSVILLE, or **HOGANVILLE**, a post-village of Troup county, Georgia, on the La Grange railroad, 13 miles N. E. from La Grange, the county seat.

HOGANSVILLE, a post-village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 15 miles W. S. W. from Dubuque.

HOG CREEK, a post-office of Allen co., O.

HOGESTOWN, a small post-village of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 9 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

HOGLE'S CREEK, a post-village of St. Clair co. Missouri, 55 miles W. S. W. from Jefferson City.

HOG MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia, about 95 miles N. from Milledgeville.

HOG RIVER, a small stream of Michigan, enters the Coldwater river in Branch county.

HOHENLINDU, a post-office of Chickasaw county, Missouri.

HOHOKUS, a township of Bergen county, New Jersey. Population, 2271.

HOHOKUS, a manufacturing village in the above township, on Hohokus creek, 21 miles N. N. W. from New York.

HOKAH, or **ROOT RIVER**, in the S. E. part of Minnesota territory, falls into the Mississippi river a little below La Crosse, in Wisconsin. Length, about 130 miles.

HOLBERT'S PRECINCT, a small village of Limestone county, Alabama.

HOLCOMB, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

HOLCOMB'S ROCK, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

HOLDEN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Me.

HOLDEN, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles W. of Boston. Population, 1933.

HOLDERMAN'S GROVE, a post-office of Kendall county, Illinois.

HOLDERNESS, a post township of Grafton co., N. H., on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, 45 miles N. by W. from Concord, has many fine mill seats. Population, 1744.

HOLE IN THE WALL, at the southern extremity of Abaco island, one of the Little Bahamas. The lighthouse stands a third of a mile N. from the Hole in the Wall, and shows a revolving light 80 feet from its base, and 160 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 25° 51' 30" N., lon. 77° 10' 45" W.

HOLLAND, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, 55 miles N. N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 669.

HOLLAND, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, 70 miles W. S. W. from Boston. Population, 449.

HOLLAND, a post-township in the S. E. part of Erie county, New York. Pop., 1315.

HOLLAND, a post-village in the above township, about 25 miles S. E. from Buffalo.

HOLLAND, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

HOLLAND, a thriving post-village in Holland township, in the S. W. part of Ottawa co., Mich., at the mouth of Black river, 50 miles N. W. from Kalamazoo. Pop. of the village, about 600; of the township, 1829.

HOLLAND PATENT, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y., 11 miles N. N. E. from Utica, has 2 churches and an academy. Pop., about 500.

HOLLANDS, a post-office of Laurens dis., S. C.

HOLLENBACK, a township in the S. W. part of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the N. branch of the Susquehanna. Pop., 742.

HOLLEY, a post-village in Murray township, Orleans co., N. Y., on the Erie canal, about 43 miles N. E. of Buffalo. It contains 5 stores, 2 churches, and 1 academy. Pop., about 1100.

HOLLEY GROVE, a small village of Edgecomb county, North Carolina.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Blair county, Pennsylvania, is situated on the Juniata river, at the E. terminus of the Alleghany Portage railroad, where it connects with the Juniata division of the canal, and near the E. base of the Alleghany mountain. Distance from Harrisburg by turnpike, 120 miles W., and by railroad, 137 miles. Since the construction of the canal and railroad, this town has improved rapidly, and has become the centre of trade for an extensive country, which is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. The business of the town is estimated to be more extensive than that of any place between Pittsburg and Harrisburg. Through Hollidaysburg, the iron of the celebrated Juniata region seeks a market. Stone coal and grain are also exported in large quantities. The cars on the Portage railroad are drawn up to the summit by 5 inclined planes, which have a vertical ascent of 1500 feet in a distance of 10 miles. The western declivity is much more gradual, having an inclination of about 1100 feet in a distance of 26 miles. A small branch of the Juniata separates the town from the borough of Gaysport. Hollidaysburg was incorporated in 1836, and became the county seat in 1846. It contains about 6 churches, 2 iron foundries, 1 manufactory of ironstone ware, and 4 newspaper offices. Population, 2430, or, including Gaysport, 3020.

HOLLIDAY'S COVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Virginia.

HOLLIDAYSVILLE, post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

HOLLINGSWORTH, a post-office of Habersham co., Georgia, 115 miles N. from Milledgeville.

HOLLIS, a post-township of York co., Me., 60 miles S. W. from Augusta. Pop., 2633.

HOLLIS, a post-township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 35 miles S. of Concord. Population, 1293.

HOLLIS, a post-village of Peoria county, Illinois, 11 miles N. W. from Peoria.

HOLLIS CENTRE, a post-village of York county, Maine.

HOLLISTON, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 25 miles S. W. by W. from Boston. Population, 2428.

HOLLOWAYVILLE, a post-office of Bureau county, Illinois.

HOLLOW CREEK, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

HOLLOW SQUARE, a post-office of Greene county, Alabama.

HOLLY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Oakland county, Michigan. Population, 941.

HOLLY CREEK, a post-village of Murray county, Georgia, 10 miles S. from Spring Place, the county town.

HOLLY GROVE, a post-office of Stewart county, Georgia.

HOLLY GROVE, a post-office of Walker county, Alabama.

HOLLY HILL, a post-office of Charleston district, South Carolina.

HOLLY MILLS, a post-office of Oakland county, Michigan.

HOLLY POINT, a post-office of Drew co., Ark.

HOLLY RETREAT, a post-office of Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

HOLLY RIVER, a post-office of Braxton co. Va.

HOLLY SPRING, a post-village of Wake county, North Carolina.

HOLLY SPRING, a post-office of Wood co., Tex.

HOLLY SPRING, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

HOLLY SPRINGS, a flourishing and beautiful post-village, capital of Marshall county, Mississippi, 210 miles N. from Jackson. The situation is healthful and remarkably beautiful. The place is distinguished for the excellence of its schools and the intelligence of its inhabitants. It contains 4 educational institutions, which are justly celebrated: the Chalmers Institute and St. Thomas' Hall for boys; and the Holly Springs Female Institute and the Franklin Female College. The whole number of pupils attending them is about 390. The village contains several churches, 4 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. The Mississippi Central railroad, when finished, will connect it with Jackson and New Orleans. The present population (1853) is estimated at 4000.

HOLMDEL, a post-office of Monmouth co., N. J.

HOLMES, a new county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 495 square miles. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee river. The surface is level or undulating. Indian corn, sugar-cane, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 23,880 bushels of corn; 114 bales of cotton; 9 hogsheads of sugar, and 1050 gallons of molasses. There were 20 pupils attending a public school. Holmes county was formed recently by a division of Walton and Jackson counties. Capital, Cerro Gordo. Population, 1205, of whom 1042 were free, and 163, slaves.

HOLMES, a county in the N. W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 940

square miles. The Yazoo river forms its boundary on the W., and the Big Black river on the S. E. The surface is generally level, and the soil is very rich. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 12,635 bales of cotton; 543,155 bushels of corn, and 124,892 of sweet potatoes. It contained 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1090 pupils attending public schools, and 140 attending academies or other schools. The Yazoo is navigable for steamboats on the border of the county through the whole year. Named in honor of Governor David Holmes of Mississippi. Capital, Lexington. Population, 13,928, of whom 5551 were free, and 8377, slaves.

HOLMES, a county in the N. E. central part of Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Killbuck creek, intersected in the W. part by the Walhonding river, and also drained by Doughty's fork of the first-named stream. The surface is moderately hilly, and the soil generally good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 358,360 bushels of corn; 294,677 of wheat; 207,336 of oats; 16,357 tons of hay, and 457,901 pounds of butter. It contained 37 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 3690 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is found along Killbuck creek. Gas springs have recently been discovered. The projected railroad from Coshocton to Hudson will pass through the county. Formed in 1824. Capital, Millersburg. Population, 20,452.

HOLMES, a township in the W. part of Crawford county, Ohio. Pop., 1238.

HOLMESBURG, a pleasant post-village of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. It contains 4 churches, 1 boarding school, and 1 spade factory.

HOLMES' HOLE, a small post-village in Tisbury township, Duke's county, Massachusetts, about 60 miles S. E. by S. from Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE LIGHTHOUSE, at the entrance of the harbor on the West Chop, Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light 60 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 29' N., lon. 70° 36' 40" W.

HOLMES' VALLEY, a post-office of Washington county, Florida.

HOLMESVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Appling county, Georgia, 115 miles S. E. from Milledgeville.

HOLMESVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Pike county, Mississippi, on the Bogue Chitto river, 90 miles S. from Jackson.

HOLMESVILLE, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, about 20 miles S. W. from Marksville.

HOLMESVILLE, a post-village of Holmes county, Ohio, near Killbuck creek, 85 miles N. E. from Columbus. Together with the contiguous village of Lafayette, it has about 200 inhabitants.

HOLSTON, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

HOLSTON RIVER, the largest branch of the Tennessee, is formed by the junction of the North and South forks, which rise among the Alleghany mountains of Virginia, and unite at Kingsport, in Sullivan county, Tennessee. Flowing thence S. W., and passing by Knoxville, it unites with the Clinch river at Kingsston. The length of the main stream is estimated at 200 miles. Though the current is rather rapid, it has no considerable falls. It is navigable by small steamboats to Knoxville at all seasons, and during the winter they can ascend to Kingsport. *Branches*.—The N. fork rises near the N. border of Smyth county, Virginia, and its general course is W. S. W. The S. fork rises near the opposite side of that county, and flows nearly parallel with the other branch. The length of each is near 100 miles.

HOLSTON VALLEY, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

HOLT, a new county near the N. W. extremity of Missouri, bordering on the Missouri river, which separates it from Indian Territory; area, 470 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Nodaway river, and intersected by Tarkeo and Little Tarkeo rivers. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, hemp, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 240,347 bushels of corn; 48,355 of wheat; 11,423 of oats, and 870 tons of hay. It contained 3 churches, and 330 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Oregon. Population, 3957, of whom 3830 were free, and 127, slaves. Named in honor of Dr. Holt, a popular member of the Missouri legislature.

HOLT'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

HOLT'S SHOP, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, 40 miles S. W. from Macon.

HOLT'S STORE, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

HOLY NECK, a post-office of Nansemond co., Virginia.

HOLYOKE, a post-village of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, and on the Connecticut River railroad, 8 miles N. from Springfield, and 106 miles by railroad W. by S. from Boston. The Hadley Falls Company, chartered in April, 1843, with a capital of \$4,000,000, have here constructed a dam across the Connecticut, and laid the foundations of a manufacturing city. The fall in the river at this place is 60 feet in three-quarters of a mile. The dam is 1018 feet between the abutments, and 30 feet high, and the hydraulic power thus rendered available is capable of being employed to an almost unlimited extent. Such is the conformation of the ground, that the water admitted to the canals can be used twice, the power being divided between two levels. The company have

erected two mills, each 268 feet long, 68 wide, and 5 stories high, with spindles, looms, and other appurtenances, one for the manufacture of fine lawns, silks, &c., and the other for the production of heavy cotton goods. They also have a machine-shop, 448 feet by 60, and 3 stories high. The churches, dwellings, &c. are situated on a fine elevation, W. of the canals. This portion is handsomely laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains a bank, a newspaper office, and a hotel, 162 feet long, and 4 stories high. The village is supplied with water from the Connecticut river by forcing pumps, operated by hydraulic power. Population of the township, 8245.

HOMASASSA, a post-office of Benton co., Fla.

HOME, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, about 170 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

HOME, a post-office of Walker co., Texas.

HOME, a post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 10 miles E. by N. from Madison.

HOME, a village of Adair co., Missouri, on the N. fork of Salt river, 120 miles N. of Jefferson City.

HOME, a post-office of Van Buren co., Io.

HOME CITY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 10 miles below Cincinnati, was laid out a few years ago by the Cincinnati Building Association.

HOMER, a post-township of Cortland co., N. Y., 80 miles S. from Syracuse. Pop., 3836.

HOMER, a post-village in the above township, is pleasantly situated on the Tioughnioga creek, about 40 miles W. of Albany. It contains churches for the Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Universalists, a newspaper office, and an academy; also several mills and factories. Population, estimated at 1500.

HOMER, a post-township of Potter co., Pa., 6 miles S. of Coudersport. Population, 140.

HOMER, a post-village, capital of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, about 200 miles N. W. of Baton Rouge. It is situated in a fertile cotton-growing region.

HOMER, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the N. fork of Licking river, 46 miles N. E. from Columbus, has several churches and mills. Population, about 350.

HOMER, a township, forming the S. W. extremity of Medina co., Ohio. Pop., 1102.

HOMER, a township, forming the S. W. extremity of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop., 1590.

HOMER, a small village of Morgan co., O.

HOMER, a post-township, forming the S. E. extremity of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop., 929.

HOMER, a small village of Jackson co., Indiana, about 56 miles S. from Indianapolis.

HOMER, a post-office of Champaign co., Ill.

HOMER, a township in the N. part of Will co., Illinois. Population, 811.

HOMERVILLE, a post-office of Medina co., O.

HOME SPRING, a post-office of Holmes co., Florida.

HOMESTEAD, a post-office of Iowa co., Io.

HOMeward, a post-office of Scott co., Miss.

HOMMENY CREEK, a post-office of Buncomb co., North Carolina.

HOMOCHITTO, a small river of Mississippi, rises in Copiah county, and flowing south-westerly enters the Mississippi at the S. extremity of Adams county.

HOMOWACK, a post-office of Ulster county, New York.

HONCUT CREEK, a small stream, forms part of the boundary between Butte and Yuba counties for its whole length, and falls into Feather river about 10 miles above Marysville.

HONDO CREEK, of Texas, flows S. through Medina county, and enters the Rio Frio in Bexar county.

HONEOYE, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, at the foot of Honeoye lake, 25 miles S. of Rochester.

HONEOYE FALLS, a post-village of Mendon township, Monroe county, New York, on Honeoye creek, about 215 miles W. by N. from Albany. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and manufactories of wool and of axes. Population in 1853, estimated at 1500.

HONEOYE LAKE, New York, in the S. W. part of Ontario co., is about 5 miles long, and near 1 mile wide. Its outlet, Honeoye creek, flows into Genesee river.

HONESDALE, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, at the confluence of Dyberry creek with the Lackawaxen, and at the E. terminus of the Delaware and Hudson railroad, 160 miles N. E. from Harrisburg, and 12 miles E. from Carbondale. It is a place of much activity in business, and is rapidly increasing. The prosperity of the place has been developed by manufactures of various kinds, and by the operations of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. This company have extensive coal mines near Carbondale, from which about 500,000 tons are taken annually, and conveyed by railroad to Honesdale and thence by canal to the Hudson river. A plank-road has been constructed from this town to the New York and Erie railroad. The houses are mostly built of wood and present a neat appearance. Honesdale contains 6 churches, 1 bank, 1 academy, and 2 newspaper offices. It was laid out in 1826, incorporated in 1831, and became the county seat in 1842. The town has extended itself beyond the limits of the corporate borough, and has a population of about 4500, while the borough proper had in 1850 only 2268.

HONEYBROOK, a township on the N. W. border of Chester co., Pa. Pop., 1937.

HONEY CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Sandusky river in Seneca co.

HONEY CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Vigo county into the Wabash, 9 miles below Terre Haute.

HONEY CREEK, of Sauk co., Wisconsin, flows into the Wisconsin river.

HONEY CREEK, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 905.

HONEY CREEK, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. Population, 1529.

HONEY CREEK, a post-office of McDonald co., Missouri.

HONEY CREEK, a township in the S. W. part of Sauk co., Wisconsin. Pop., 349.

HONEY CREEK, a small village of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

HONEY CREEK, a small post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, 30 miles S. W. from Milwaukee.

HONEY CUT, a small post-village of Baldwin co., Alabama.

HONEY GROVE, a post-office of Fannin co., Texas.

HONEYVILLE, a post-village of Page co., Virginia, on Honey creek, 137 miles N. W. from Richmond. It contains 1 church and several mills.

HOOD'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

HOODSVILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Va.

HOOKER, a post-office of Hunt co., Texas.

HOOKERSVILLE, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

HOOKERTON, or HOOKERSTOWN, a small post-village of Greene co., North Carolina, on Moccasin river, 82 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

HOOKSET, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack river, and on the Concord railroad, 9 miles S. by E. from Concord. Population, 1503.

HOOKSTOWN, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., 242 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

HOOKSTOWN, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

HOOPER'S FERRY, a small village of Leake co., Mississippi.

HOOSIC, a post-office of Greene co., Wis.

HOOSICK, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Rensselaer county, New York, 20 miles N. E. from Troy. Pop., 3724.

HOOSICK FALLS, a post-village in the above township, on both sides of Hoosick river, 35 miles N. E. from Albany. It has a fine water-power, with a fall of 40 feet. Population in 1853, estimated at 600.

HOOSICK, or HOOSACK RIVER, rises in Massachusetts, and running a N. W. course through Rensselaer county, New York, it turns W. in Washington county and enters the Hudson river about 15 miles N. of Troy.

HOOSIER GROVE, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, 16 miles N. from Iowa City.

HOOSIER GROVE, a post-office of Greene co., Wisconsin.

HOOTENSVILLE, a post-village of Upson co., Georgia, 12 miles S. E. from Thomaston.

HOOVER HILL, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

HOOVER'S POINT, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

HOPAHKA, a post-village of Leake co., Mississippi, 65 miles N. E. from Jackson.

HOPBOTTOM, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

HOPE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 30 miles E. S. E. from Augusta. Pop., 1108.

HOPE, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Hamilton co., New York. Population, 789.

HOPE, a post-township of Warren co., New Jersey. Population, 1755.

HOPE, a neat post-village in the above township, 10 miles N. E. from Belvidere. It contains 3 stone churches, one of which is a fine Gothic building. Population, about 350.

HOPE, a post-village of Pickens co., Alabama, 50 miles from Tuscaloosa.

HOPE, a post-office of Rapides par., La.

HOPE, a post-office of Stewart co., Tenn.

HOPE, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

HOPE, a township in Barry co., Michigan. Population, 99.

HOPE, a pleasant post-village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, 12 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, 300.

HOPE CENTRE, a post-village of Hamilton co., New York, 60 miles N. W. from Albany.

HOPE CHURCH, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

HOPEDALE, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 124 miles E. by N. from Columbus, contains a seminary and a steam-flouring mill.

HOPE FALLS, a post-village of Hamilton co., N. Y., 50 miles N. W. from Albany, has 1 bank.

HOPE FARM, a post-office of Louisa county, Iowa, 9 miles W. from Wapello.

HOPE FURNACE, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

HOPE HILL, a post-village of Pike co., Miss.

HOPE HILL, a post-office of Gibson co., Tenn.

HOPE MILL, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

HOPE MILLS, a post-office of Page co., Virginia, 140 miles N. W. from Richmond.

HOPE STATION, a post-village of Lexington district, South Carolina.

HOPEVILLE, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

HOPEWELL, a post-township of Ontario co., New York, 12 miles W. from Geneva, intersected by the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad. Population, 1923.

HOPEWELL, a township of Cumberland co., New Jersey. Population, 1480.

HOPEWELL, a post-township of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, about 10 miles N. W. from Trenton. Pop., 3696.

HOPEWELL, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio river. Population, 1025.

HOPEWELL, a post-township in the N. E. part of Bedford co., Pa. Population, 840.

HOPEWELL, a township forming the W. extremity of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1053.

HOPEWELL, a township on the W. border of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1748.

HOPEWELL, a township of York co., Pa., 10 miles S. E. from York. Population, 2432.

HOPEWELL, a post-village in Mecklenburg co., N. C., 160 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

HOPEWELL, a post-village in York district, S. C., about 90 miles N. from Columbia.

HOPEWELL, a small post-village of Crawford co., Georgia, 24 miles W. from Macon.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Greene co., Ala.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Upshur co., Tex.

HOPEWELL, a township in the S. E. part of Licking co., Ohio. Population, 1227.

HOPEWELL, a township in the N. part of Mercer co., Ohio. Population, 290.

HOPEWELL, a post-township in the W. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop., 2378.

HOPEWELL, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 46 miles E. from Columbus.

HOPEWELL, a township in the N. part of Perry co., Ohio. Population, 1387.

HOPEWELL, a township in the W. central part of Seneca co., Ohio. Population, 1288.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Macon co., Ill.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Mississippi co., Missouri.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Clarke co., Iowa.

HOPEWELL, a post-office of Mahaska co., Io.

HOPEWELL CENTRE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

HOPEWELL CHURCH, a post-office of Wilkenson co., Mississippi.

HOPEWELL COTTON WORKS, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

HOPEWELL CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

HOPEWELL FURNACE, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

HOPKINS, a county in the N. E. part of Texas, has an area of 960 square miles. It is drained by the White Oak bayou, and by Lake fork of Sabine river. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands. Indian corn, oats, sweet potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 49,453 bushels of corn; 3215 of oats; 7557 of potatoes; 37,674 pounds of butter, and 6769 of wool. Capital, Tarrant. Population, 2623; of whom 2469 were free, and 154, slaves.

HOPKINS, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 750 square miles. Green river washes its N. E. border; Pond river forms its entire boundary on the E., and Tradewater creek on the S. W. The surface is diversified, and in some parts hilly; the soil is mostly fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 741,032 bushels of corn; 61,901 of oats, and 2,180,699 pounds of tobacco. It contained 24 churches, and 2310 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is abundant, and some iron ore is found in

the hills of this county. Green river is navigable by steamboats on the border at all stages of water. Organized in 1836, and named in honor of General Samuel Hopkins, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Madisonville. Population, 12,441; of whom 10,249 were free, and 2192, slaves.

HOPKINS' GROVE, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on Des Moines river, 130 miles W. by N. from Iowa City.

HOPKINS' TURNOUT, a post-office of Richland district, South Carolina.

HOPKINSVILLE, a handsome town, capital of Christian county, Kentucky, is finely situated on Little river, on the Henderson and Nashville railroad, 204 miles S. W. from Frankfort. The town is regularly laid out, and many of the streets are paved and bordered with shade-trees. The principal public building are a court house, a bank, 6 Protestant churches, and the Second Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, an elegant structure, presenting a front of 368 feet, and containing 300 rooms for patients. Three weekly and 2 semi-weekly papers are published here. The town contains a classical academy and 3 seminaries for girls, 16 dry-goods stores, 3 drug-stores, 3 tobacco factories, 2 silversmiths, and 4 carriage factories. In the vicinity of the town is a fine botanic garden, with a fountain, which is a place of general resort. Hopkinsville was laid out in 1799, and incorporated in 1806. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

HOPKINSVILLE, a post-village of Warren county, Ohio, near the Little Miami railroad, 85 miles S. W. from Columbus.

HOPKINTON, a post-township of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, 6 miles W. by S. from Concord. Population, 2169.

HOPKINTON, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 25 miles W. S. W. from Boston. This township contains a mineral spring, which is a fashionable summer resort. Population, 2801.

HOPKINTON, a post-township in Washington county, Rhode Island, intersected by Wood river, about 35 miles S. W. from Providence. Population, 2477.

HOPKINTON, a post-township in the E. part of St. Lawrence county, New York. Pop., 1476.

HOPKINTON, a post-village in the above township, about 210 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

HOPKINTON, a post-office of Delaware co., Io.

HOPPER'S MILLS, a post-office of Henderson county, Illinois.

HOP RIVER, a small stream of Tolland county, in the N. E. part of Connecticut, falls into the Willimantic river.

HOREB, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

HOREM, a village of Brown county, Ohio, on the plank-road from Batavia to Fincastle, about 40 miles E. from Cincinnati. It has an active business in lumber.

HORICON, lake. See GEORGE, lake.

HORICON, a post-township in the N. part of

Warren county, New York, on Schroon river. Population, 1152.

HORICON, a small post-village in the above township, about 18 miles N. from Caldwell.

HORICON, a thriving post-village of Hubbard township, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on Rock river, at the lower extremity of the so-called Winnebago marsh, 50 miles N. E. from Madison. It has an excellent water-power, and contains 300 or 400 inhabitants.

HORN BROOK, a post-office of Bradford co. Pa.

HORNBY, a post-township of Steuben county, New York, 17 miles S. E. from Bath. Population, 1314.

HORN CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

HORNELLSVILLE, a post-township of Steuben county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 342 miles from New York city. The village is situated on the Canisteo river, about a mile W. of the railroad station. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the lumber trade. The Hornellsville and Buffalo railroad connects it with Buffalo, 90 miles distant. Population of the township, 2637; of the village, about 1200.

HORNESTOWN, a post-village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, about 16 miles S. E. from Trenton.

HORNET'S NEST, a post-office of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

HORNSBOROUGH, a post-office of Chesterfield district, South Carolina.

HORNTOWN, a small post-village of Accomac county, Virginia, is on a navigable creek which communicates with the Atlantic, 26 miles N. E. from Accomac Court House.

HORRELSTOWN, a small village of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, about 14 miles W. S. W. from Lewistown.

HORR'S RANCH, a post-office of Tuolumne county, California.

HORRY, a district forming the E. extremity of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina and on the Atlantic, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Waccamaw river, and bounded on the W. by the Little Pedee, which unites with the Great Pedee on the S. W. border. The surface is level, and partly occupied by marshes. The soil is generally sandy, and not very fertile. Pine timber is abundant in the district. Indian corn and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 127,100 bushels of corn, and 137,303 of sweet potatoes. There were 23 turpentine distilleries, and 1 saw and planing mill. It contained 33 churches, and 483 pupils attending public schools. It is traversed in the N. part by the Wilmington and Manchester railroad. Capital, Conwayborough. Population, 7646, of whom 5571 were free, and 2075, slaves.

HORSE CREEK, of Wake county, North Carolina, flows into the Neuse river.

HORSE CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Marengo county, into Tombigbee river.

HORSE CREEK, of Cedar county, Missouri, flows N. E. into Sac river.

HORSE CREEK, a post-office of Rutherford county, North Carolina.

HORSE CREEK, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

HORSE CREEK, a post-office of Greene county, Tennessee.

HORSE CREEK, a post-office of Will co., Ill.

HORSE CREEK, a post-village of Dade county, Missouri, on a stream of its own name, 150 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

HORSEHEAD, a post-office of Prince George's county, Maryland.

HORSEHEAD, a post-village of Macon county, Georgia, about 45 miles S. S. W. from Macon.

HORSEHEAD, a post-village of Johnson county, Arkansas, about 9 miles W. from Clarks-ville.

HORSEHEADS, formerly FAIRPORT, a post-village in Elmira township, Chemung county, New York, on the Chemung canal, and on the Chemung branch of the New York and Erie railroad, 6 miles N. from Elmira. Here General Sullivan, during his expedition against the Indians, killed his pack-horses, the heads of which were piled up; hence the name.

HORSE PASTURE, a post-office of Henry county, Virginia.

HORSESHOE, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

HORSESHOE BEND, a small post-village of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

HORSESHOE BOTTOM, a post-office of Russell county, Kentucky.

HORSETOWN, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

HORSEWELL, a small village of Barren co., Kentucky.

HORSEY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

HORSHAM, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. by N. from Norristown. Population, 1336.

HORSHAM, or HORSHAMVILLE, a small post-village in the above township, 16 miles N. from Philadelphia. It contains a Friends' meeting house and 2 stores.

HORTONA, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Population, 192.

HORTONVILLE, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin.

HOSENSACK, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa.

HOSKINSVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 90 miles E. by S. from Columbus.

HOTCHKISSVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

HOTEL, a post-office of Bertie co., N. C.

HOT HOUSE, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga.

HOT SPRING, a county in the S. W. central part of Arkansas; area, 964 square miles. It is drained by the Washita river and its several forks. The surface is hilly or mountainous. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 127,565 bushels of corn; 4411 of peas

and beans; 12,990 of potatoes; and 26,620 pounds of butter. It contained 2 saw mills, 2 oilstone manufactories, 36 pupils attending a public school, and 273 attending academies or other schools. The Washita river is navigable for small boats as far up as Rockport. The county is liberally supplied with water-power and mineral springs, among which are the famous Hot Springs, 6 miles from the Washita river. Magnetic iron abounds in the "Magnet Cove," a valley which occupies an area of 2 square miles, enclosed by large pine forests. The magnetic influence is such that the land can not be surveyed with a compass. (*De Bow's Review*, vol. v.) Large quarries of excellent oilstone have been opened in the county, and the article is exported to all parts of the Union. Capital, Rockport. Population, 3609; of whom 3248 were free, and 361, slaves.

HOT SPRINGS, a post-village of Bath county, Virginia, 175 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. This place is situated in a narrow valley, and surrounded by a mountainous region which is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate and for the charming character of its scenery. There are several springs here, which vary in temperature from 98° to 106°, and are considered efficacious in the cure of dyspepsia, rheumatism, affections of the liver, etc. The water contains the sulphates of lime and of magnesia, the carbonates of lime and of magnesia, and sulphate of soda. A spring of extremely cold water rises in close proximity to one at 98°. Several bathing houses and other buildings have been erected here.

HOT SPRINGS, a post-village of Hot Springs county, Arkansas, 6 miles N. from the Washita river, and 55 miles S. W. from Little Rock. It is situated in a valley about 700 yards long and 70 yards wide, having a high mountain on each side. The temperature of the springs, which are about 35 in number, varies from 135° to 160°. (See **ARKANSAS**, page 51.) The main stage-route from Little Rock passes through this place, which was formerly the capital of the county. Novaculite, or oil-stone, of fine quality, is abundant in the vicinity.

HOUCK'S STORE, a post-office of Carroll county, Maryland.

HOUGH'S STORE, a post-village of Jasper county, Mississippi.

HOUGHTON, hō'ton, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the N. W. part of the upper peninsula, bordering on Lake Superior; area estimated at 1200 square miles. Its outline is deeply indented by Keweenaw bay, and it is drained by Sturgeon river. The surface is uneven. The county is remarkably rich in minerals, including copper, silver, and iron. Mines of copper are worked in several places. The census of 1850 furnishes no statistics of this county excepting the population—708. Named in honor of Prof. Douglas Houghton, formerly state geologist of Michigan.

HOUGHTON, a post-office of Houghton county, Michigan.

HOUGHTONVILLE, a post-village of Windham county, Vermont.

HOULKA, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Miss.

HOULTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Aroostook county, Maine, 190 miles N. E. from Augusta, and 12 miles N. W. from Woodstock, in New Brunswick. It has a court house, 3 churches, an academy, and about 10 stores. A military post was established in 1829, about a mile N. of the village. Population of the township, 1453.

HOUMA, a small post-village, capital of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Terre Bonne, 108 miles S. S. E. from Baton Rouge. The bayou is navigable for small boats. The village has a court house, jail, 5 stores, 2 churches, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

HOUNDSFIELD, a township of Jefferson county, New York, lies at the E. end of Lake Ontario, and contains Sackett's Harbor. Population, 4136.

HOUSATONIC river, a fine stream which has its sources in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, and flowing S., enters the state of Connecticut. After winding through Litchfield county, and forming the boundary between New Haven and Fairfield counties, it meets the tide-water at Derby, about 14 miles from Long Island sound. The sources of this stream are more than 1000 feet above the level of the ocean, and in its course of 150 miles, it affords many excellent mill seats. The railroad from Bridgeport to Albany follows the course of this river for nearly 40 miles, presenting the traveller with a view of its charming scenery. The cataract at Canaan, in Connecticut, well deserves the attention of the lovers of the picturesque.

HOUSATONIC, or **HOUSATONICVILLE**, a small post-village in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, about 120 miles W. of Boston.

HOUSE CREEK, a village of Polk co., N. C.

HOUSE CREEK, a post-village of Irwin co., Ga.

HOUSE'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Jefferson co., Missouri, 28 miles S. W. from St. Louis.

HOUSEVILLE, a post-office of Lewis county, New York.

HOUSTON, hews'ton, a county in the S. W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 875 square miles. The Ocmulgee river, navigable by steamboats, bounds it on the E., the Echacconee creek flows along the northern border, and it is drained by Mossy, Big Indian, Sandy Run, and Lumpkin's creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is of limestone formation, very fertile, and extensively cultivated. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, rice, and sweet potatoes are the staples. By the census of 1850, this county produced more cotton and sweet potatoes than any other in the state. There were raised 19,362 bales of cotton; 662,600 bushels of corn; 46,830 of oats, and 188,224 of sweet potatoes. There were 6 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 cotton fac-

tory, and 1 woollen factory. It contained 24 churches, and 616 pupils attending public schools. The South-western railroad passes through the county, and the Muscogee railroad has its eastern terminus in it. Named in honor of John Houston, governor of Georgia in 1778. Capital, Perry. Population, 16,450, of whom 6526 were free, and 9924, slaves.

HOUSTON, a county in the E. part of Texas, contains about 1295 square miles. The Trinity river bounds it on the W., and the Neches on the N. E. The surface is, or was, mostly occupied by woodlands; the soil is highly productive, especially in the valley of Trinity river. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples; sugar, rice, and oats also flourish in this region. In 1850 the county produced 71,495 bushels of corn; 21,707 of sweet potatoes; 750 bales of cotton; 82 hogsheds of sugar, and 44,476 pounds of butter. There were 50 pupils attending academies or other schools. The Trinity river is regularly navigated by steamboats as far up as this county. Elkhart creek affords fine water-power. Named in honor of General Sam Houston, United States senator from Texas. Capital, Crockett. Population, 2721, of whom 2048 were free, and 673, slaves.

HOUSTON, a post-office of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. See FAIRVIEW.

HOUSTON, a township in the N. W. part of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, Pop., 230.

HOUSTON, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

HOUSTON, a thriving post-village of Heard co., Georgia, 9 miles S. W. from Franklin.

HOUSTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, is situated near a branch of the Oktibbeha, creek, 150 miles N. N. E. from Jackson. It is surrounded by a rich cotton-planting region, and has an active trade. Three newspapers are published here.

HOUSTON a city capital of Harris county, Texas, situated on Buffalo bayou, 45 miles by water from its entrance into Galveston bay, 82 miles N. W. from Galveston city, and 200 miles E. S. E. from Austin city. Lat. 29° 45' N., lon. 95° 30' W. This flourishing town, the second of the state in commercial importance, is advantageously situated for trade, at the head of steamboat navigation. Several steamboats ply regularly between this place and Galveston. Houston is the principal shipping port for several adjacent counties, in which cotton, sugar, and maize are produced, and towards which a copious tide of emigration is flowing. A large portion of the county is occupied by savannas or treeless plains, which produce excellent pasturage, and large numbers of cattle and horses are kept here with little labor. A railroad has been commenced which is to be extended westward to the Brazos river, and probably to Austin. Five or six newspapers are published here. It contains 1 iron foundry, with a machine shop, and 1 hat fac-

tory. It was settled in 1836, and was at one time the capital of Texas. Population in 1853, estimated at 6000.

HOUSTON, a small post-village of Wayne co., Tenn., 110 miles S. W. from Nashville.

HOUSTON, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky.

HOUSTON, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

HOUSTON, a small post-village of Jackson county, Indiana, 15 miles N. W. from Browns-town, contains a few tradesmen's shops.

HOUSTON, a post-township in Adams county, Illinois. Population, 478.

HOUSTON, a small village of Bond county, Illinois, on the Terre Haute and Alton railroad, about 70 miles S. from Springfield.

HOUSTON, a post-village of Marion county, Mo., 110 miles N. by E. from Jefferson City.

HOUSTON, a small post-village, capital of Texas county, Missouri, 3 miles from Piney river, and 100 miles S. from Jefferson City. It was laid out about 1847.

HOUSTONVILLE, a post-village in Iredell co., North Carolina, about 145 miles W. from Raleigh.

HOWARD, a new co. in the central part of Maryland, containing about 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Patapsco, and on the S. W. by the Patuxent river. The surface is uneven or hilly. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staples. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Washington railroad. The census of 1850 furnishes no information respecting this county, which was formed since that year out of the N. W. part of Anne Arundel co. Capital, Ellicott's Mills.

HOWARD, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, contains 293 square miles. It is drained by the Wildcat creek, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is nearly level, and the soil uniformly fertile. The county was originally heavily timbered, except a few small prairies. The staples are wheat, maize, oats, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 238,853 bushels of corn; 27,930 of wheat; 6063 of oats, and 569 tons of hay. It contained 10 churches, and 1 newspaper office. It is intersected by railroads, which communicate with Lake Michigan and the Ohio river. Howard county formed part of the Miami Reservation, was organized in 1844, and named in honor of General T. A. Howard, member of Congress from Indiana. Capital, Kokomo. Population, 6657.

HOWARD, a county in the N. W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 432 square miles. The Missouri river forms part of its western, and the whole of its southern boundary. It is intersected by Bonne Femme and Moniteau creeks, affluents of the Missouri river. The general surface is undulating; the soil is remarkably fertile, extensively cultivated, and supplied with abundant springs of limestone water. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, hemp, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county

produced 939,048 bushels of corn; 114,196 of wheat; 97,534 of oats; 5401 tons of hay, and 3,188,122 pounds of tobacco. The above quantities of hay and tobacco were the greatest raised in any county of the state. It contained 19 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2053 pupils attending public schools. Valuable quarries of limestone and sandstone have been opened, and stone coal is abundant in the county. A plank-road is in progress of construction from Huntsville to Glasgow, the county seat. Named in honor of General Benjamin Howard, of Kentucky. Population, 13,969, of whom 9079 were free, and 4890, slaves.

HOWARD, a new county in the N. N. E. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Turkey river, and the northern part is intersected by the Upper Iowa. The slope of the county is south-eastward. It contains extensive tracts of timber, interspersed with prairies. This county is not included in the census of 1850; county seat not located.

HOWARD, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, about 66 miles S. from Rochester. Population, 3244.

HOWARD, a post-village in the above township, 12 miles W. from Bath.

HOWARD, a post-office of Warren co., N. J.

HOWARD, a post-township of Centre co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1292.

HOWARD, a post-office of Taylor co., Ga.

HOWARD, a post-office of Bell co., Texas.

HOWARD, a township in the E. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1002.

HOWARD, a township in the S. W. part of Cass co., Michigan. Population, 766.

HOWARD, a township in Howard co., Indiana. Population, 636.

HOWARD, a post-village of Parke co., Indiana, near the Wabash river, 13 miles N. W. from Rockville.

HOWARD, a post-township in the N. E. part of Winnebago co., Illinois. Pop., 916.

HOWARD, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Population, 567.

HOWARD'S, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

HOWARD'S GROVE, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

HOWARD'S MILLS, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

HOWARD'S POINT, a post-office of Fayette co., Illinois.

HOWARDSVILLE, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

HOWARDSVILLE, a small post-village of Stephenson co., Illinois, about 208 miles N. from Springfield.

HOWARDVILLE, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the Bald Eagle creek and canal, 11 miles N. E. from Bellefonte. Near this are the Howard iron-works.

HOWE, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

HOWELL, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Monmouth co., New Jersey, bordering on the Atlantic. Population, 4058.

HOWELL, a thriving post-village, capital of Livingston co., Michigan, 33 miles E. S. E. from Lansing. A plank-road extends from Howell to Detroit. A newspaper is published here. Population, about 800.

HOWELL FURNACE, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 12 miles S. E. from Freehold. It has a church, and a large iron furnace.

HOWELL'S DEPÔT, a small post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 81 miles from New York city.

HOWELL'S SPRING, a post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky, about 40 miles S. W. from Louisville.

HOWELLVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 4 or 5 miles W. N. W. from Media.

HOWELLSVILLE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

HOWELL WORKS, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

HOWE'S VALLEY, a post-office of Hardin co., Kentucky.

HOWLAND, a township in Penobscot co., Maine, intersected by the Piscataquis river, about 90 miles N. E. of Augusta. Pop., 214.

HOWLAND, a post-township in Trumbull co., Ohio. Population, 919.

HOWLET HILL, a post-office of Onondago co., New York.

HOYSVILLE, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 165 miles N. from Richmond.

HUBBARD, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Trumbull co., Ohio. Population, 1272.

HUBBARD, a township in the E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Population, 874.

HUBBARD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

HUBBARDSTON, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by N. from Boston, contains a small village of its own name. Population, 1825.

HUBBARDTON, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 46 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier, contains a small village of its own name. Population, 701.

HUBBARDTON RIVER, a fine mill stream of Addison co., Vermont, falls into the head of East Bay.

HUBLEERSBURG, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Nittany valley, 88 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

HUDDLESTON, a post-office of Rapides parish, Louisiana.

HUDDLESTON, a post-office of Pike co., Ark.

HUDDLESTON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

HUDSON, or NORTH RIVER, one of the finest and most important in the United States, is formed by two small streams, which rise in the Adirondack mountains, one in Hamilton,

and the other in Essex county, New York, and unite in Warren county, about 40 miles from the source of each. To Sandy Hill the course of the river is irregular, being first S. by E., then E., after which it flows almost in a straight line, nearly due S., entering New York bay in lat. $40^{\circ} 42' N.$, lon. $74^{\circ} 1' 30'' W.$ Its entire length is rather more than 300 miles; its breadth below Albany varies from 300 to 900 yards. Between Haverstraw and Piermont, however, for a distance of 10 or 12 miles, it expands into a broad basin, 4 or 5 miles wide. It has but few tributaries: the Mohawk, flowing into it near Troy, and the Walkill, entering it at Kingston, are the principal. The scenery of the Hudson is in the highest degree picturesque, and in some places approaches even the sublime. The banks are generally elevated, and not unfrequently rise to lofty eminences, many of which are rocky and precipitous. At the Passage of the Highlands, 52 miles above New York, the view is eminently grand and imposing. A chain was suspended across the river at this place in the Revolution, to prevent the enemy's vessels ascending. On the W. shore, about 30 miles below, commences what is called the "Palisades," a remarkable range of trap rock, which rises perpendicularly from the margin of the river, nearly 500 feet, and extends 18 or 20 miles down the stream. The largest ships ascend to Hudson, about 117 miles, and schooners to Troy, at the head of tide-water, a distance of 166 miles. As a commercial channel, probably no river in the United States of equal extent is so important as the Hudson. Upwards of 70 sail-vessels, all moving at the same time, have been counted from a single point of observation on its banks. A great number of steamboats, many of them of immense size, also ply between New York, Albany, and the intermediate places. Some of these are the most splendid water-craft in the world. The first successful attempt at propelling vessels by steam was made upon the waters of this river, by Robert Fulton, in 1808.

HUDSON, a county in the N. E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Passaic river, Newark bay, and the Kills; on the E. by New York bay and the Hudson river, and on the W. by the Passaic river, and is intersected by the Hackensack and Saddle rivers. The surface is elevated in the E. and W. portions, while the valley of the Hackensack lies in the centre. Indian corn, potatoes, hay, butter, and garden vegetables are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 37,155 bushels of corn; 32,885 of potatoes; 4161 tons of hay; 49,891 pounds of butter, and garden vegetables to the value of \$91,619. There were 4 machine shops, 1 manufactory of steel, 1 of wool, 1 of glass, 1 copper furnace, 1 nail factory, 1 pottery,

and 2 ship-yards. It contained 21 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1641 pupils attending public schools, and 765 attending academies or other schools. Magnetic iron ore and limestone are found, and there are extensive deposits of copper in the W. part, near the Passaic river. This county is intersected by the New Jersey railroad, by the Ramapo and Paterson railroad, and by the Morris canal. Named from the river which forms its eastern boundary. Capital, Jersey City. Population, 21,821.

HUDSON, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack river, which is here crossed by a bridge, about 36 miles S. by E. from Concord, contains a small village of its own name. Population, 1312.

HUDSON, a city and seat of justice of Columbia county, New York, is situated on the left bank of the Hudson river, at the head of ship navigation, and on the Hudson River railroad, 116 miles N. from New York city. Lat. $42^{\circ} 14' N.$, lon. $73^{\circ} 46' W.$ It is built upon an elevation, which rises in the background to a height of 200 feet, called Prospect hill. In front, the bank, which is here 60 feet high, projects into the river, terminating in a bold promontory, on the brow of which is a delightful promenade, and on either side a fine bay, having a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. Along the margin of these bays and at the foot of the promontory are the wharves, which are carried out on a line with the base of the hill. The city is for the most part regularly laid out; with streets usually intersecting each other at right angles. Near the river are extensive warehouses, stores, &c. Warren street is the principal thoroughfare and seat of business. It extends in a southeasterly direction, about a mile, terminating near a fine public square. The principal public buildings are the court-house, a handsome edifice, constructed of marble and limestone, and surmounted by a dome; 8 or 10 churches, and 2 banks. The city contains a lunatic asylum, situated on State street, facing the court house, and several seminaries of learning. The newspaper press consists of 7 publications, most of which are issued weekly. Hudson is both a commercial and a manufacturing city. Formerly it was extensively engaged in the West India trade, but of late this business has mostly given place to the whale fisheries. Its river trade is important. Great quantities of produce are also brought to its markets from the interior. It enjoys superior advantages for manufacturing, as the streams in the vicinity afford good water-power. There are in the city upwards of 70 establishments of various kinds, some of them very extensive. Hudson is well supplied with pure water from a spring at the foot of Becraft mountain, about 2 miles distant. A steam ferry crosses to Athens on the opposite side of the

river. Settled in 1784, and incorporated a city in 1785. Population in 1850, 6289.

HUDSON, a post-village of Franklin co., Georgia, about 100 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

HUDSON, a post-township in the N. E. part of Summit co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Population, 1457.

HUDSON, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, 24 miles S. E. from the former, and 123 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is handsomely situated and neatly built. The Western Reserve College at this place was founded in 1826, and is a flourishing institution, with 8 instructors, and a library of 8000 volumes; 2 newspapers are issued here.

HUDSON, a post-township in the S. W. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop., 1544.

HUDSON, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Michigan Southern railroad, and on Tiffin's creek, 16 miles W. from Adrian. Population, about 600.

HUDSON, a small post-village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Huron river, about 50 miles W. from Detroit.

HUDSON, a post-township in La Porte co., Indiana. Population, 415.

HUDSON, a small post-village of La Porte co., Ind., on the Michigan Southern railroad.

HUDSON, a post-village in McLean co., Ill.

HUDSON, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, 20 miles E. S. E. from Iowa City.

HUDSON, formerly WILLOW RIVER, capital of St. Croix county, Wisconsin, on the eastern shore of Lake St. Croix, at the mouth of Willow river, about 225 miles N. W. from Madison. It contains (1853) 2 churches, a United States land-office, 6 stores, several mills, and 94 dwellings.

HUDSON, a township in the S. E. part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1189.

HUDSONVILLE, a post-village in Marshall co., Miss., 200 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

HUDSONVILLE, a small post-village of Breckenridge co., Kentucky, about 120 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

HUDSONVILLE, a small post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, on the right bank of Wabash river, about 8 miles N. from Palestine.

HUFFTON, a post-office of Henry co., Ind.

HUGGINS' CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

HUGHES' MILLS, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

HUGHES RIVER, of Western Virginia, rises in Lewis and Doddridge counties, flows westward and enters the Little Kanawha river, near the northern border of Wirt county.

HUGHESVILLE, a flourishing village of Warren co., N. J., on the Musconetcong creek, about 18 miles S. by W. from Belvidere.

HUGHESVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Wolfe township, Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 19 miles E. from Williamsport. It derives its

support chiefly from the lumber business. Population, about 600.

HUCHESVILLE, a post-village of London co., Va., 154 miles N. from Richmond.

HUGHSONVILLE, a small post-village in the S. W. part of Dutchess co., New York.

HUGUENOT, a post-office of Orange co., N. Y.

HULBURTON, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie canal, about 25 miles W. from Rochester.

HULL, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 9 miles by water S. E. from Boston, has a small village of its own name. Population, 253.

HULL'S, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

HULL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

HULL'S MILL, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

HULL'S STATION, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

HULMESVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on Neshaminy creek, 20 miles N. E. from Philadelphia. It contains several stores.

HUMANSVILLE, a small post-village of Polk co., Missouri, about 110 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

HUMBOLDT, a new county towards the N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The Des Moines river flows through it in a S. S. easterly direction, and the Lizard river enters the Des Moines in the S. part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located. It was named in honor of the illustrious traveller and savant, Baron Von Humboldt.

HUMBOLDT, a new county in the N. W. part of California, bordering on the Pacific ocean, has an area of about 3300 square miles. Formed since the census of 1852, from the W. part of Trinity county.

HUMBOLDT, a post-village of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee river, 5 miles N. from Milwaukee city. It has a fine water-power, contains 1 paper mill and several flouring mills. Population, about 400.

HUMBOLDT BAY, of Humboldt county, California, is about 270 miles N. of San Francisco. It is 16 miles in length, and from three-quarters to 4 or 5 miles wide. It forms one of the best harbors on the coast, and has 21 feet of water on the bar. The entrance is scarcely 300 yards wide.

HUMBOLDT CITY, a town of Humboldt co., in the N. N. W. part of California, is situated on Humboldt harbor, and on the main road from Benicia to Klamath, 230 miles in a straight line N. N. W. from San Francisco.

HUMBOLDT LAKE, of Tooele county, in the W. part of Utah territory, near 40° 10' N. lat., and 118° 40' W. lon. Length near 20 miles, greatest breadth from 8 to 10 miles. It receives Humboldt river, but has no outlet.

HUMBOLDT RIVER, or MARY'S RIVER, in the western part of Utah, rises in Weber co., near the N. boundary of the territory, and flowing

first in a southerly and then in a westward course, with a very winding channel, again turns towards the S. and falls into Humboldt lake. Its whole length is estimated at 350 miles. The ordinary route for emigrants from the Great Salt lake to California passes along the valley of this stream for upwards of 250 miles.

HUMBOLDT RIVER MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in the W. central part of Utah territory, which run in a nearly N. and S. direction, crossing Tooele and Deseret counties. Humboldt river rises on the western slope of this range.

HUME, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, 12 miles N. W. from Angelica. Population, 2159.

HUMILITY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Va.

HUMMELSTOWN, a post-borough of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Lebanon to Harrisburg, 9 miles E. from the latter. It is situated in a fertile limestone tract. Population, 619.

HUMPHREY, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., New York, 50 miles S. S. E. from Buffalo. Population, 824.

HUMPHREYS, a county in the N. W. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. The Tennessee river forms its entire W. boundary, and Duck river flows through the county into the former stream. The surface is undulating, the soil moderately fertile. Indian corn, pork, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 419,387 bushels of Indian corn; 30,173 of oats, and 89,656 pounds of butter. It contained 18 churches, 1922 pupils attending public schools, and 60 pupils attending academies and other schools. The Tennessee river is navigated by steamboats on the border of the county. Capital, Waverley. Population, 6422; of whom 5325 were free, and 1097, slaves.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, a post-village of New Haven county, Connecticut, on the right bank of the Naugatuck river, about 7 miles from its confluence with the Housatonic river, and 12 miles N. W. from New Haven. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several stores. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of iron and cotton.

HUMPHREYSVILLE, a post-office of Holmes co., Ohio.

HUNDRED AND TWO, a river of Missouri, which rises near the N. border of the state, and flowing southward, falls into the Platte river in Buchanan county, about 10 miles S. E. from St. Joseph.

HUNLEY'S CREEK of Indiana, flows through Dubois co., into the Patoka river.

HUNLOCK'S CREEK, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

HUNT, a county in the N. E. part of Texas, has an area of about 962 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Sabine river. The surface is somewhat uneven. The county

contains fertile prairies, and has some timber. Indian corn, cotton, grass, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 19,520 bushels of corn; 4023 of sweet potatoes; 5 bales of cotton, and 8420 pounds of butter. Named in honor of Memucan Hunt, minister from the Republic of Texas to the United States. Capital, Greenville. Population, 1520; of whom 1479 were free, and 41, slaves.

HUNTER, a post-township of Greene co., New York, 52 miles S. S. W. from Albany. Population, 1849.

HUNTER, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

HUNTER, a post-office of Van Buren co., Michigan.

HUNTER, a small post-village of Boone co., Illinois, about 90 miles N. W. from Chicago.

HUNTERDON, a county in the N. W. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Delaware, N. W. by the Musconetcong, and partly on the E. by Lamington river, and is drained by Smith's branch and South branch of Raritan river, and by Stony brook, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the northern and southern parts is mountainous, and in the central portion more level. The soil in the valleys is generally very fertile, and that on the hills, by the use of lime, may be made productive. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 954,788 bushels of corn; 188,828 of wheat; 133,662 of rye; 679,539 of oats; 32,247 tons of hay, and 975,679 pounds of butter. There were 3 woollen factories, 2 foundries, 25 flour mills, 15 grist mills, 24 straw manufactories, and 14 tanneries. It contained 62 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 4959 pupils attending public schools. Limestone and freestone are abundant in this county. The Delaware river is navigable for small boats above Trenton falls, along its W. border. The New Jersey Central railroad traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the canal extending from Trenton to Saxtonville. Organized in 1714, and named in honor of Governor Hunter. Capital, Flemington. Population, 28,989.

HUNTER'S CAVE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

HUNTER'S LAND, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

HUNTERSTOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 35 miles S. S. W. from Harrisburg.

HUNTERSVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

HUNTERSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Pocahontas co., Virginia, 220 miles W. N. W. from Richmond, is situated between the Alleghany and Greenbrier mountains.

HUNTERSVILLE, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, 82 miles N. W. from Columbus.

HUNTERSVILLE, a village of Miami co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Miami river, opposite Piqua. Population, 225.

HUNTERSVILLE, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. Population, 513.

HUNTINGBURG, a post-office of Du Bois co., Indiana.

HUNTING CREEK, a post-office of Accomac co., Virginia.

HUNTINGDON, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 730 square miles. The upper branches of the Juniata river, namely, the Little Juniata, and the Frankstone branch, unite in the N. part of the county, which is also drained by the Raystown branch, of the same river, by the Great Aughwick and Standingstone creeks. The surface is diversified by mountainous ranges and fertile valleys, and is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery. Tussey's mountain forms the boundary on the W., and Tuscarora mountain on the S. E.; and the names of the intervening ridges are Jack's mountain, Warrior's ridge, and Sideling hill. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 365,278 bushels of wheat; 221,392 of corn; 230,126 of oats; 17,842 tons of hay, and 331,263 pounds of butter. There were 40 flour and grist mills, 34 saw mills, 5 iron-mining establishments, 10 furnaces, 5 foundries, 6 forges, 2 manufactories of coaches, 6 woollen factories, and 16 tanneries. It contained 57 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 5925 pupils attending public schools, and 136 attending academies or other schools. Rich iron mines are worked in the highlands; stone coal is abundant on Broadtop mountain, in the S. part of the county; the surface rock of the valleys is blue limestone. The streams furnish a copious supply of motive-power. The county is intersected by the Pennsylvania canal and Central railroad. Organized in 1787, and named from Huntingdon county, England. Capital, Huntingdon. Population, 24,786.

HUNTINGDON, a township of Adams co., Pa., 14 miles N. E. from Gettysburg. Population, 1378.

HUNTINGDON, a pleasant post-borough in Henderson township, capital of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Juniata river, and on the Central railroad, 90 miles by turnpike or 98 miles by railroad W. N. W. from Harrisburg. The banks of the Juniata are distinguished for bold and beautiful scenery. Large quantities of grain, iron, &c. are shipped at this point by the Pennsylvania canal. A railroad 26 miles long is in progress of construction from the town to the coal mines of Broadtop mountain. The town has a bridge across the Juniata and contains 6 churches, 1 academy, and 3 newspaper offices. This place was formerly the site of an Indian town called Standingstone. Incorporated in 1796. Population in 1850, 1470; in 1853, about 1800.

HUNTINGDON, a township on the S. W. border of Luzerne co., Pa. Population, 1747.

HUNTINGDON, a post-village of Moreland township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Pennypack creek, 13 miles N. by E. from Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., Tennessee, 105 miles W. from Nashville. It has 2 academies, supported by a revenue from public lands, and 9 stores. Population, about 500.

HUNTINGDON VALLEY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGTON, a county towards the N. E. part of Indiana, contains 384 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and Salamonie rivers. The surface is nearly level: the soil is deep and highly productive. Excepting a few small prairies, the county was originally covered with a dense forest of the most useful deciduous trees. The principal productions are wheat, corn, beef, and pork, which are exported by the Wabash and Erie canal. In 1850 this county produced 216,173 bushels of corn; 76,750 of wheat; 27,037 of oats, and 2707 tons of hay. It contained 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1500 pupils attending public schools. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Capital, Huntington. Population, 7850.

HUNTINGTON, a post-township of Chittenden county, Vermont, intersected by Huntington river, about 20 miles W. from Montpelier. Population, 885.

HUNTINGTON, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the W. side of the Housatonic river, about 18 miles W. from New Haven. Population, 1301.

HUNTINGTON, a post-township of Suffolk co., New York, extends across Long Island from the sound of that name to Great South bay. It is intersected by Long Island railroad. Population, 7481.

HUNTINGTON, a post-village in the above township, on Huntington bay, on the N. side of the island, about 40 miles E. N. E. from New York. It has several churches, an academy, and 3 newspaper offices.

HUNTINGTON, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 82 miles N. W. from Columbia.

HUNTINGTON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Brown co., Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio river. Population, 1876.

HUNTINGTON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop., 1308.

HUNTINGTON, a township in the S. part of Lorain co., Ohio. Population, 1173.

HUNTINGTON, a township in the S. part of Ross co., Ohio. Population, 1658.

HUNTINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Huntington co., Indiana, on Little river, 2 miles above its junction with the Wabash, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 100 miles N. E. from Indianapolis. The fertility of the surrounding country, the navigation of the canal, and other facilities for trade, render this a place of considerable

business. A plank-road extends from this village to Liberty Mills, in Wabash county. Two newspapers are published here. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

HUNTINGTON BAY, a small arm of Long Island sound, about 20 miles E. N. E. from New York city.

HUNTINGTOWN, a post-village of Calvert co., Maryland, 34 miles S. S. W. from Annapolis.

HUNTLEY'S GROVE, a small post-village of McHenry county, Illinois, on the railroad between Chicago and Galena, 55 miles W. N. W. from the former.

HUNTSBURG, a post-township in the E. part of Geauga co., Ohio. Population, 1007.

HUNTSBURG, a small post-village of Geauga co., O., about 170 miles N. E. of Columbus.

HUNT'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

HUNT'S STORE, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

HUNTSVILLE, a small post-village of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about 115 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

HUNTSVILLE, a village in Surrey county, North Carolina, on Yadkin river, 125 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-office of Yadkin county, North Carolina.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina, 56 miles N. W. from Columbia.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Paulding co., Georgia, 11 miles E. from Van Wert, the county seat.

HUNTSVILLE, a neat, thriving town, capital of Madison county, Alabama, on the Winchester and Alabama railroad, 150 miles N. N. E. from Tuscaloosa, and 116 miles S. by E. from Nashville. It contains many handsome brick buildings. The court house cost \$45,000. The bank, which is a stone edifice, with an Ionic portico, cost about \$80,000. It also contains an academy, 5 or 6 churches, a United States land-office, and 3 newspaper offices. The route of the Memphis and Charleston railroad passes through this town. Population in 1853, about 4000.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery county, Texas.

HUNTSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Walker county, Texas, on the road from Houston to Eastern Texas, 200 miles E. by N. from Austin City. It is situated in a rich cotton-planting region, and has an active business. The state penitentiary is located here. Two newspapers are published. Population in 1853, about 1200.

HUNTSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Madison county, Arkansas, 2 miles W. from War Eagle river, and 175 miles N. W. from Little Rock.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Tenn.

HUNTSVILLE, a village of Butler co., Ohio. 22 miles N. by E. from Cincinnati.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky, 61 miles N. W. from Columbus.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Indiana, 7 miles S. S. W. from Anderson, has about 200 inhabitants.

HUNTSVILLE, a small village of Randolph co., Indiana, 9 miles S. W. from Winchester.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., on the stage-route from Springfield to Warsaw, 80 miles W. N. W. from the former.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Randolph county, Missouri, 78 miles N. by W. from Jefferson City. The East Chariton river passes very near or through the village. An effort is making to build a plank-road from Glasgow to this place.

HURDTOWN, a post-office of Morris co., N. J.

HURLEY, a post-township in the N. central part of Ulster county, New York. Pop., 2003.

HURL GATE. See HELL GATE.

HURON, the third in size of the five great lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence river, lies between 43° and 46° 15' N. lat., and between 80° and 84° 40' W. lon., being limited on the S. S. W. by the State of Michigan, and in all other directions by Canada West, except where it receives its supplies from Lakes Michigan and Superior, by the Straits of Mackinaw and Saut St. Marie, and at its outlet by St. Clair river. It is divided into two unequal portions by a long peninsula, named Cabot's Head, and the Manitouline chain of islands. The parts to the N. and E. are called Manitou (*i. e.* the Great Spirit) bay, or the North channel, and Manitouline lake, or Georgian bay. With the exception of these bodies of water and Saginaw bay, the outline of Lake Huron approaches in form very nearly to a crescent. Its position, lengthwise, is about S. S. E. and N. N. W., and the distance from one extremity to the other, following the curve, does not vary much from 280 miles. The greatest breadth, exclusive of Georgian bay, is 105 miles; average breadth, 70 miles; estimated area, 20,400 square miles. The surface of the water is elevated 19 feet above Lake Erie, 352 feet above Ontario, and 600 feet above the level of the sea. The depth of Lake Huron is greater than that of any other in the chain, averaging, probably, not less than 1000 feet. Off Saginaw bay it is said that leads have been sunk 1800 feet, or 1200 feet below the level of the Atlantic ocean, without reaching bottom. The waters are remarkably clear, especially towards the Straits of Mackinaw, and have an excellent flavor. It is to their peculiar transparency that Dr. Drake attributes the fact which he ascertained by actual experiment, that the temperature of the waters at the surface and 200 feet below the same spot, was precisely

the same—56 degrees. The sun's rays pass through them as through a cloudless atmosphere, without meeting with sufficient solid matter in suspension to elicit heat. This lake is said to contain upwards of 3000 considerable islands. It is the reservoir of numerous streams, and its coast affords many fine harbors. Like most of the other lakes in the chain, it is subject to fearful storms, but its navigation is not generally considered dangerous.

HURON, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 464 square miles. It is traversed from south to north by Huron and Vermilion rivers, and also drained by Pipe and other creeks. The surface is nearly level, or rather, is an inclined plain with a moderate declivity to the north. The soil contains a large portion of sand, and is excellent and highly cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 666,416 bushels of corn; 301,892 of wheat; 244,601 of oats; 31,433 tons of hay; 255,134 pounds of wool; and 748,701 of butter. It contained 42 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 7380 pupils attending public schools, and 158 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by three railway lines, viz. the Sandusky and Mansfield, the Cleveland and Columbus, and the Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo. It was formed in 1815, and named from Huron river. Capital, Norwalk. Population, 26,203.

HURON, a new county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron, contains about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by Saginaw bay. The surface has but little elevation, and is mostly covered with forests. County seat not yet located. Population, 210.

HURON, a post-township of Wayne county, New York, on Lake Ontario and Sodus bay, about 40 miles E. by N. from Rochester, with a village of the same name. Pop., 1966.

HURON, a post-township in the N. part of Erie co., Ohio. Population, 1397.

HURON, a post-village in the above township, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Huron river, 111 miles N. by E. from Columbus. It contains 3 churches, and several warehouses. The exports and imports in 1852 amounted to \$1,260,089. Population, estimated at 600.

HURON, a post-township in the S. part of Wayne co., Michigan, is intersected by Huron river. Population, 504.

HURON, a village in Des Moines co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, 55 miles S. E. from Iowa City.

HURON RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing through Huron and Erie counties, enters Lake Erie at the village of Huron. A ship-canal has been opened from the mouth of the river to Milan, 8 miles above.

HURON RIVER, of Michigan, an affluent of

Lake Erie, rises among the small lakes of Oakland and Livingston counties. It flows south-westerly to Portage lake, and, turning thence towards the S. E., enters the lake about 20 miles S. from Detroit. It is about 90 miles long. In the upper part of its course, it is called Woodruff's creek.

HURRICANE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

HURRICANE, a post-village of Franklin parish, Louisiana.

HURRICANE, a post-office of Conway county, Arkansas.

HURRICANE, a township in Cumberland co., Illinois. Population, 539.

HURRICANE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ill., 60 miles S. by E. from Springfield.

HURRICANE BRIDGE, a post-office of Putnam county, Virginia.

HURRICANE CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Satilla river in Ware county. It is also called Tellfair creek. Little Hurricane creek enters it in the N. part of the same county.

HURRICANE CREEK, of Saline county, Arkansas, flows into Saline river.

HURRICANE CREEK, in the W. central part of Tennessee, rises in Dickson county, and, flowing S. W., enters Duck river in Humphrey's county.

HURRICANE CREEK, a post-office of Lauderdale county, Mississippi.

HURRICANE CREEK, a post-office of Saline county, Arkansas.

HURRICANE CREEK, a post-office of Henderson county, Tennessee.

HURRICANE GROVE, a post-office of Grant county, Wisconsin.

HURT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Maury county, Tennessee.

HURUM'S CITY, a post-office of El Dorado county, California.

HUSTISFORD, a township in the S. E. part of Dodge county, Wisconsin. Pop., 635.

HUSTISFORD, a thriving post-village in the above township, on Rock river, about 50 miles N. E. from Madison. It has 2 stores, 2 mills, and 12 dwellings.

HUSTON, a township in the S. E. part of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1174.

HUSTON, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W. by S. from Bellefonte. Population, 375.

HUSTONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, on Hanging Fork creek, 53 miles S. from Frankfort. It contains 5 stores, 2 churches, and 2 seminaries.

HURSONVILLE, a post-village in Crawford co., Illinois, on the Wabash river, 130 miles E. S. E. from Springfield.

HURTONSVILLE, a post-village of Randolph co., Va., 200 miles N. W. from Richmond.

HYANNIS, a post-village, and an important seaport of Barnstable township, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on Hyannis bay, 6 miles S. from Barnstable, and 70 miles S. E. from Boston. A breakwater that has been

constructed at the mouth of the harbor protects it from the sea.

HYANNIS LIGHT, on Point Gammon at the entrance of Hyannis harbor, S. side of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. It is a fixed light with an elevation of 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 38' 20" N.; lon. 70° 15' W.

HYATTSTOWN, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, on Bennett's creek, 36 miles N. W. from Washington.

HYATTSVILLE, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on the Miami canal, 7 miles S. from Troy.

HYCO, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

HYCO FALLS, a post-office of Halifax county, Virginia.

HYCOOTEE, a small river of North Carolina and Virginia, rises in Caswell co., North Carolina, and enters the Dan river in Halifax county, Virginia.

HYDE, a county in the E. part of North Carolina; area estimated at 830 square miles. Pamlico sound washes its E. and S. border, and it is intersected by Pango river. The surface is level and extensively covered by lakes and swamps, which produce cypress, red cedar, and pine. The chief articles of export are shingles, staves, turpentine, tar, &c. In 1850 this county produced 332,525 bushels of corn; 14,876 of wheat, and 12,879 of oats. There were 2 shingle mills and 3 porpoise-oil manufactories. It contained 10 churches. This county, which was one of the original precincts of North Carolina, was formed about 1729, and named in honor of Edward Hyde, governor of the colony. Capital, Swan Quarter. Population, 7636, of whom 5009 were free, and 2627, slaves.

HYDE, a post-office of Warren co., N. Y.

HYDEPARK, a post-village, capital of Lamoille co., Vermont, on the road from Troy to Waterbury, 28 miles N. of Montpelier. It contains a court house, a jail, 1 church, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 saw mill, and various manufacturing establishments. Population, about 250; of the township, 1107.

HYDEPARK, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson river, 66 miles S. of Albany. Population, 2425.

HYDEPARK, a handsome post-village in the above township, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, and on the railroad of that name, 6 miles N. of Poughkeepsie. It contains Episcopal, Methodist, and Dutch Reformed churches, with a number of fine country seats, and has a steamboat landing.

HYDEPARK, a thriving post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lackawanna river, and on the Lackawanna and Western railroad, 1 mile N. from Scranton, and 126 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It is situated about half a mile from the river, in a rich farming district, and it has extensive mines of coal in the vicinity. The Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad extends from this place to the Lackawaxen canal. Many persons are

employed here in the iron business. Population in 1853, about 1300.

HYDESBURG, a post-village in Ralls co., Missouri, 90 miles N. E. of Jefferson City.

HYDE SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

HYDEVILLE, a post-office of Rutland co., Vt.

HYDRAULIC MILLS, a post-village of Albemarle co., Virginia, 100 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

HYNDSVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 44 miles W. from Albany

I

IBERIA, a small post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 48 miles N. from Columbus, and 1 mile from the Cleveland and Columbus railroad.

IBERIA, a post-village of Miller co., Missouri, 40 miles S. by W. from Jefferson City.

IBERVILLE, a parish in the S. E. central part of Louisiana, contains 450 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Atchafalaya bayou, and the Mississippi washes the S. E. border. The surface is flat and subject to inundation. Cultivation is confined to the banks of the streams, which are the highest parts of the parish. Sugar, molasses, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this parish produced 23,208 hogsheads of sugar; 1,310,750 gallons of molasses, and 371,065 bushels of corn. The quantity of molasses was greater than was produced in any county of the United States, and that of sugar greater than in any except St. Mary's parish, Louisiana. There were 5 cooperating shops, 1 tannery, 1 manufactory of sheet-iron ware, and 1 of coaches. It contained 7 churches, 1 newspaper office; 168 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Iberville. Population, 12,278, of whom 3672 were free, and 8606, slaves.

IBERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Iberville parish, Louisiana, on the E. bank of the Mississippi river, about 90 miles above New Orleans.

ICE'S FERRY, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

ICHAWAY-NOCHAWAY CREEK, of Georgia, rises in Stewart co., and flowing S. enters Flint river in Baker co., 12 or 13 miles S. W. from Newton. It furnishes fine water-power.

ICHEPUCKESASSA, a post-office of Hillsborough co., Florida.

ICKESBURG, a small post-village of Perry co., Pennsylvania, 40 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

IDA, a new county in the W. N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is traversed by the Inyan Yanky, or Little Sioux river, an affluent of the Missouri. It is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

IDA, a township in the S. central part of Monroe co., Michigan. Population, 345.

ILAMSVILLE, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 70 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

ILCHESTER MILLS, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

ILESBOROUGH, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

ILION, a post-village of Herkimer county, New York.

ILLINOIS river, the largest stream in the state of Illinois, is formed by the union of the River Des Plaines and the Kankakee river, which unite at Dresden, in Grundy county. It flows in a general south-westerly direction nearly through the centre of the state, and falls into the Mississippi about 20 miles above Alton. It is navigable in high water (and is being improved so as to be navigable at all seasons) for steamboats to Ottawa, at the mouth of Fox river, about 286 miles from its mouth. Length, exclusive of branches, about 320 miles. More than fifty steamboats are plying upon this river. The most important town on the bank of the Illinois river is Peoria, situated about 200 miles from its mouth.

ILLINOIS, one of the Western United States, is bounded on the N. by Wisconsin; E. by Lake Michigan and Indiana, from the last of which it is partly separated by the Wabash river; S. by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; and S. W. and W. by Missouri and Iowa, from which it is separated by the Mississippi river. It lies between 37° and 42° 30' N. lat., and between 87° 30' and 91° 40' W. lon., being about 380 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and about 200 in its greatest, and 140 miles in its average breadth, including 55,405 square miles, or 35,459,200 acres, of which only 5,175,173 acres were improved in 1850, showing an immense capacity for increase of population in this exuberantly fertile state, which has scarcely any soil uncultivable.

Population.—There were in Illinois 12,282 inhabitants in 1810; 55,211 in 1820; 157,445 in 1830; 476,183 in 1840, and 851,470 in 1850, of whom 445,644 were white males, 400,460 females; 2756 colored males, and 2610 females. The ratio of increase in Illinois in the last ten years preceding 1850 was nearly 79 per cent., notwithstanding there were in other states about 50,000 citizens born in Illinois. This population was divided among 149,153 families, occupying 146,544 dwellings. Of the entire population, only 343,618 were born in the state; 393,313 in other states of the Union; 18,628 in England; 27,786 in Ireland; 4661 in Scotland; 572 in Wales; 10,699 in British America; 38,160 in Germany; 3396 in France; 6691 in other countries, and 3947 whose places of birth were unknown. In the year ending June 1, 1850, 797 paupers had received support, of whom 411 were foreigners; and 11 619 died, or

about 14 in every 1000 persons. According to the census of 1850, there were 475 deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were colored; 257 blind, of whom 4 were colored; 249 insane, of whom 3 were colored, and 371 idiotic, of whom 3 were colored.

Counties.—Illinois has 100 counties, viz. Adams, Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, De Kalb, De Witt, Du Page, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Massac, Mason, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, St. Clair, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whitesides, Will, Williamson, Winnebago, and Woodford. Capital, Springfield.

Cities and Towns.—Illinois has a number of thriving towns, and so rapidly do they increase, that the census of 1850 will be in many cases far below the truth; but for want of other reliable information, we must adhere to it. Chicago is the largest city, population, 29,963, (said to be 50,000 in 1853;) Quincy, 6901; Galena, 6004; Peoria, 5562; Springfield, 4533, and Alton, 3875; besides Peru, Rock Island, Bridge Prairie, Waukegan, Belleville, Jacksonville, Joliet, Elgin, St. Charles, and many other flourishing villages.

Face of the Country.—Illinois is generally a table-land, elevated from 350 to 800 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico, with a general inclination from N. to S., as indicated by the course of the rivers. This state, generally speaking, may be characterized as level, though there are elevated bluffs on the Illinois river, and still higher ones on the Mississippi. There is a small tract of hilly country in the S., and in the N. W. is a good deal of broken land. Many of the prairies are quite small, but others are very large; among the latter is Grand Prairie, extending from Jackson county, in a N. E. direction, to Iroquois county, and varying in width from 1 to 12 miles, and even more. This is probably the highest land between the Mississippi and the Wabash. The prairie is everywhere skirted with wood, and on its border is a circle of settlements, which have been here located on account of the timber. The prairies are interspersed with groups of trees, but the timber is generally sparse on them, which, however, seems not

to arise from any thing unfavorable in the soil, but from the annual burning of the prairie grass; for where this is prevented, a forest of young trees speedily springs up, and farmers are thus enabled to proceed inward with settlements, as it were, tier after tier. The prairies are not generally flat, but gracefully undulating, and profusely decked with the greatest variety of beautiful wild flowers of every hue, which ravish the beholder with delight.

Minerals.—Illinois has within her limits a large portion of the great lead region, which she shares with Iowa and Wisconsin. Galena, in the N. W. part of the state, is almost wholly supported by trade in this mineral. More than 13,000,000 pounds have been smelted (including Wisconsin) in one year. Bituminous coal occurs in almost every county, and may be often obtained without excavation. Vast beds are found in the bluffs adjacent to the American Bottom. A bed of anthracite coal is reported to have been discovered in Jackson county. Copper abounds in the N. part on Plum creek, and on the Peckatonica river. It has also been found in Jackson and Monroe counties. Iron is found in the southern part, and is said to be abundant in the north. Lime, zinc, some silver, (*reported in St. Clair county,*) marble of a fine quality, freestone, gypsum, and quartz crystals are the other minerals. There are salt springs in Gallatin, Jackson, and Vermilion counties, leased by the state. Medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, are found in various parts, and one especially, in Jefferson county, is much resorted to. In the southern part of the state is one strongly impregnated with Epsom salts. Others of medicinal properties are found between Ottawa and Peru.

Rivers.—The rivers of Illinois have generally cut channels through the table-land or plain which they drain, presenting precipitous bluffs, sometimes close to the river's brink, and at other times leaving an alluvion bottom between the river and the bluffs. The Mississippi coats the entire western, and the Ohio river the entire southern boundary, giving the state commercial access to the great valleys bearing the names of their respective rivers. The Illinois river is formed by the Kankakee from Indiana, and the Des Plaines from Wisconsin, in the N. E. of the state, and crossing the middle of the state, after a course of 500 miles, empties itself into the Mississippi. The Rock river rises in Wisconsin, and the Kaskaskia in the middle of Illinois; both flow S. W. into the Mississippi. The Sangamon empties itself into the Illinois 80 miles above its mouth, after a westerly course of about 200 miles. The Kankakee from Indiana, and the Des Plaines and Fox from Wisconsin, are the sources of the Illinois, which has a number of smaller tributaries. The Wabash, which receives the waters

that drain the E. part of the state, forms the E. boundary for more than 100 miles. Lake Michigan bounds the state on the N. E. for 60 miles, and adds greatly to its commercial importance. Lake Peoria, an expansion of the Illinois river, near the middle of the state, and Lake Pishtaka, in the N. E., are the only other lakes of any importance. The Illinois has a sluggish current, and in time of freshets the waters of the Mississippi back up into it for 70 miles. It is navigable for steamboats 260 miles, and at high water boats proceed beyond the rapids above the Vermilion river. The Rock river has obstructions near its mouth, but, notwithstanding, both it and the Kaskaskia, as well as the Sangamon and Spoon, are navigable for a considerable distance at high water by steamboats, and still higher for small boats. The Wabash is navigable for steamboats beyond the point where it first touches the Illinois boundary. The rivers flowing into the Wabash from Illinois are the Vermilion, Embarras, and Little Wabash, having courses of from 100 to 150 miles. The Embarras is navigable for keel-boats.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though Illinois presents but few bold or very striking features to the view of the traveller, she is not without her objects of interest to the lover of nature. Her wide-spread prairies, decked with flowers of every hue that can gratify the eye, and covered with waving grass, convey, besides their quiet landscape beauty, a feeling of sublimity from their vastness, similar to that created by viewing the ocean; and perhaps no natural objects in our country would more strike the European than our prairies—especially the Grand Prairie, which has already been referred to. The river bluffs inspire the same sense of rugged grandeur as mountains, though in a less degree. The most remarkable of these are on the Mississippi, and are from 100 to 400 feet high. Fountain Bluff, on the Mississippi river, in Jackson county, is of an oval shape, 6 miles in circuit, and 300 feet high. The top is full of sinkholes. Starved Rock, and Lover's Leap are each eminences on the Illinois river. The former is a perpendicular mass of lime and sandstone, 8 miles below Ottawa, and 150 feet above the river. It received its name from a band of Illinois Indians having taken refuge here, who, being surrounded by the Pottowatomies, all died, not of starvation, but of thirst. Lover's Leap is a ledge of precipitous rocks, some distance above Starved Rock. On the other side of the river, and nearly opposite to the Lover's Leap, is Buffalo Rock, 100 feet high, precipitous next the river, but sloping inland. Hither the Indians formerly drove the buffalo, and frightening them by shouts, caused them to crowd each other over the precipice. The Cave in the Rock, in Hardin county, on the banks of the Ohio, presents, as you approach it, the appearance of a vast mass

of rocks, some resembling castellated ruins, and others jutting out irregularly in a variety of forms. The entrance of the cave, which is but little above the bed of the river, is a semicircle, 80 feet wide and 25 feet high. The cave ascends gradually from its entrance to the extreme limit, 180 feet back from the mouth. A small opening leads into a second cave, whose dimensions are not known. This cave was in 1797 the abode of a band of robbers, who sallied out to rob the unfortunate boatmen and emigrants. It has since been the abode of other bands of robbers. The miners, in sinking their shafts in the lead region, often come upon caverns at the depth of 40, 70, and even 100 feet, which present brilliant specimens of stalactites, stalagmites, and other varieties of calcareous spar, and resemblances of leaves, birds, animals, &c. In some caves, sulphate of lime, in different crystallized forms, is found. Near Cahokia is a mound 2000 feet in circumference and 90 feet high. There is great inducement for the sportsman to visit Illinois to shoot the prairie hen, a species of pheasant or grouse, and to fish for trout in the clear streams of Northern Illinois.—For *Springs*, see *Minerals*.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Illinois, extending through more than 5° of longitude, has considerable variety of climate. Though somewhat milder than the Atlantic States in the same parallels of latitude, there is great irregularity in the seasons. Generally there will not fall six inches of snow at one time, which does not lie more than a few days, but at distant intervals the rivers are frozen for two or three months, and the snow lies for as long a period. The summers are hot, but mitigated by the fresh breezes from the prairies. During 15 years, peach-trees blossomed from March 25th to April 20th, and apple-trees from April 1st to May 3d. In the same period the earliest frost was September 17th, but sometimes there is none till near the end of October. The southern part, of course, has a milder climate than the northern. Cattle often are unsheltered during the whole winter. The meteorological table kept at Muscatine, Iowa, (which see,) will perhaps be a fair average representation of the temperature of Illinois.

In agricultural capabilities Illinois is unsurpassed, if equalled, by any state in the American confederacy. In some of her river bottoms the soil is 25 feet deep, and the upland prairies are but little inferior in fertility. The Great American Bottom, lying on the Mississippi, between the mouths of the Kaskaskia and the Missouri rivers, is of exceeding fertility, and has been cultivated for 100 years without apparent deterioration. This bottom is about 80 miles in length, covering an area of 288,000 acres. On the river side is a strip of heavy timber, with dense underwood, which extends for 2 or 3 miles. The rest is mostly prairie to the eastern limit,

which is terminated by a chain of sandy or rocky bluffs from 50 to 200 feet high. This fine region is, however, not healthy, though probably capable of being made so by drainage. The Rock river country is another highly fertile district on the Rock river and its branches. Of the same character are the regions about the Sangamon, Kaskaskia, and other rivers. Other regions of Illinois are fertile; but those mentioned pre-eminently so, producing not unfrequently 40 bushels of wheat and 100 of Indian corn to the acre. This is especially true of the narrow river bottoms immediately adjacent to their banks. The prairies of this state are peculiarly favorable to the raising of stock and the productions of the dairy. Illinois stands third in the absolute amount of Indian corn raised in the states of the Union; but, first, if we regard population and the number of acres under cultivation. The other agricultural staples are wheat, oats, Irish potatoes, hay, butter, and cheese. Besides these, large quantities of rye, wool, beans, peas, barley, buckwheat, fruits, garden vegetables, and some tobacco, sweet potatoes, wine, grass-seeds, hops, hemp, flax, silk, maple sugar, and molasses, beeswax and honey, and the castor bean are produced. Of indigenous fruits there are a variety of berries, plums, grapes, crabapples, wild cherries, persimmons, and the papaw (a sweet pulpy fruit, somewhat like the banana.) Of orchard fruits, the apple and peach flourish best, but pears and quinces are cultivated with facility. Of nuts, the shellbark or hickory, walnut, butternut, a white walnut, and pecan, abound. According to the census reports of 1850, there were 76,208 farms in Illinois, containing 5,039,545 acres of improved land, and producing 9,414,575 bushels of wheat; 83,864 of rye; 57,646,984 of Indian corn; 10,037,241 of oats; 82,814 of peas and beans; 2,514,861 of Irish potatoes; 157,433 of sweet potatoes; 110,795 of barley; 184,504 of buckwheat; 841,394 pounds of tobacco; 2,150,113 of wool; 12,526,543 of butter; 1,278,225 of cheese; 601,952 tons of hay; 17,807 bushels of grass-seeds; 160,033 pounds of flax; 248,904 of maple sugar; 869,444 of beeswax and honey; live stock, valued at \$24,209,258; slaughtered animals, at \$4,972,286; orchard products, at \$446,089, and market produce, at \$127,494.

Forest Trees.—Illinois would not be wanting in timber if it were more equally diffused. The occupation of the country will, however, remedy this deficiency (even in parts where there is now a scarcity) by protecting the young trees from the ravages of the prairie fires. The bottom lands have a rich growth of black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, elm, sugar-maple, honey-locust, buckeye, catalpa, sycamore, (of a size unknown in the Atlantic States,) cottonwood, pecan, hickory, and oak of various species; and of under-

wood, redbud, papaw, grape-vine, eglantine, dogwood, spicebush, hazel, green-brier, &c. On the uplands are post-oak (very valuable for fencing) and other species of oak, blackjack, (useless except for fuel,) hickory, black and white walnut, linn or basswood, cherry, &c. The white and yellow poplar are found in the southern part of the state, and the cypress on the Ohio bottoms.

Manufactures.—Illinois is not largely engaged in manufacturing, though the facilities for carrying on this branch of industry are not wanting, when circumstances shall arise to make it profitable or necessary. According to the census of 1850, there were in Illinois 3099 manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, and home-made manufactures, valued at \$1,155,902; of these 16 were engaged in the fabrication of woollens, employing \$154,500, and 124 male and 54 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$115,364, and producing 306,995 yards of stuffs and 137,000 pounds of yarn, worth a total value of \$206,572; 31 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$325,400 capital, and 482 male hands, consuming \$187,830 worth of raw materials, and producing 2700 tons of pig and 4160 tons of cast iron, worth a total value of \$511,385; 96 tanneries, employing \$188,373 capital, consuming raw material worth \$129,907, and producing leather valued at \$244,028.

Internal Improvements.—In 1836, when the spirit of speculation was rife throughout our entire nation, Illinois projected an extravagant system of railroads and canals, which shortly resulted (in the monetary revulsions between 1837 and 1840) in a general suspension. Notwithstanding, that spirit of enterprise which seems to grow from our free system, and to be as boundless as our extended territory, has again, with more rational views, stimulated the citizens of this state to enter upon a still more magnificent scheme of railroads than that projected in 1836. Besides these, she has completed her great canal from Chicago to Peru, uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river.

In January, 1853, there were in operation in Illinois, 296 miles of railroad, and 1772 in course of construction. Chicago is at present connected by railroad, either directly or indirectly, with Detroit, Cincinnati, New York city, Philadelphia, and Boston, beyond the limits of the state, and with Rockford, St. Charles, Aurora, and Peru, within the state; besides these, there are railroads uniting Springfield with Jackson, Naples, and Alton; and Quincy with Columbus. When the roads under contract shall have been completed, Chicago will have continuous lines of railroad to almost every important point in the state, and through connection with other railroads, with St. Louis, Terre Haute, Louisville,

Nashville, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston.

Commerce.—Illinois is most favorably situated for internal commerce, being able to communicate with the western, southern, and central parts of the Mississippi valley, by means of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, and with the Northern and Eastern States by way of the great lakes. The total of the imports into this state from the lakes, in 1851, was \$7,820,953, and exports \$4,435,012. Tonnage of the Chicago district, 15,890 $\frac{3}{5}$; total tonnage of the state, 25,209 $\frac{3}{5}$; steamers, 993 $\frac{5}{8}$. Vessels built in 1850, 13, of which only one was a steamer. In 1852, 17 vessels were built, the tonnage of which was only 1217 $\frac{2}{3}$. The vessels doing the lake and river trade are mostly built in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. The foreign imports and exports are trifling. For 1852 the foreign exports amounted to \$51,325, and imports to \$4832. Tonnage entered 1155, and cleared 3616. Chicago does an immense business in lumber and general trade, but we have no complete statistics thereof. The domestic exports from Galena in 1851, amounted to \$1,800,358, of which seven-ninths was lead. About \$80,000 worth of lumber was received during the same year.

Education.—In 66 counties, in 1850, there were 2641 school houses, and 2350 volumes in the school libraries. There were also 132,324 children in the common schools. In the same year, \$230,712 were paid to teachers, of which \$148,871 was public money. The school fund, in 1850, was \$939,799, derived from the public lands and the surplus revenue of the United States. On the formation of the state, one section in each township was appropriated for the support of schools, and afterwards an additional income of 3 per cent. on the actual proceeds from the sale of public lands within the limit of the state. One-sixth of these proceeds is appropriated to colleges. There were, in 1852, four colleges in the state, with an aggregate of 198 students, and 14,800 volumes in their libraries; one theological (Baptist) and one medical school.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1167 churches in Illinois in 1850, 265 were owned by different divisions of Baptists; 67 by Christians; 46 by Congregationalists; 27 by Episcopalians; 40 by Lutherans; 389 by Methodists; 198 by Presbyterians; 58 by Roman Catholics; 31 by Unionists; and the rest by Africans, Concordists, Covenanters, Dutch Reformed, Evangelicals, Evangelists, Free Church, Friends, German Reformed, Independents, Moravians, Mormons, Protestants, Swedenborgians, Tunkers, Unitarians, and Universalists, giving one church to each 729 persons. Value of church property \$1,476,335.

Public Institutions.—Illinois has a state lunatic asylum at Jacksonville, and a state penitentiary at Alton. There were in 1850, 27 public libraries, with an aggregate of 19,916 volumes.

Government.—The executive power in Illinois is lodged in a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by the people for 4 years; the former receiving \$1500 per annum, and the latter, who is ex-officio president of the senate, \$3 per day during the session of the legislature. The governor is ex-officio fund commissioner, and is only eligible for 4 years out of any 8 years. The senate consists of 25, and the house of representatives of 75 members, both elected by the people, the former for 4, and the latter for 2 years. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, of three divisions, presided over by as many judges, receiving each \$1200 per annum, and 15 circuit courts, presided over by as many judges, each receiving \$1000 per annum. All white male citizens, of 21 years of age, who have resided in the state six months next preceding an election, are qualified voters. Illinois is entitled to 9 members in the national house of representatives, and to 11 electoral votes for president of the United States. The state debt in 1852 was \$16,621,509. The governor of the state, in his message to the legislature, Jan., 1853, states the finances to be in an excellent condition, and that a surplus over expenditures of \$100,000 will remain in the treasury, March 1st, 1853. Ordinary expenses of government \$125,000; school fund, seminary, and university, \$939,798; productive property, \$5,000,000; assessed value of property in 1850, \$114,782,645. Illinois has a free-banking law, which requires that no company shall go into operation until the company have deposited stocks to the amount of \$50,000 with the auditor.

History.—Though Illinois did not become a member of the confederacy till 1818, it was colonized about the same period as Philadelphia. Marquette, a French traveller, visited it as early as 1673, and settlements were made at Cahokia and Kaskaskia at the close of the 17th century. These, however, like other French colonies, did not increase rapidly. At the treaty of Paris in 1763, Illinois fell into the hands of the English, and came, with all the territory east of the Mississippi, into the possession of the government of the United States at the Revolution in 1775. Soon after some settlers from Virginia located themselves in the territory, and in 1787 it became a part of the North-west Territory, then created, and which included all the country N. W. of the Ohio river. In 1800 it formed part of a separate territory, under the name of Indiana, in conjunction with the state now bearing that name. A second division took place in 1809, when the present state was

organized as the Territory of Illinois, and was admitted as an independent member of the confederacy in 1818, since which it has gone on with an average decennial increase of more than 200 per cent.

ILLINOIS, a township in Washington county, Arkansas. Population, 714.

ILLINOIS, a township in Calhoun county, Illinois. Population, 520.

ILLINOIS BAYOU, of Pope county, Arkansas, flows south-westward into Arkansas river.

ILLINOIS CITY, a post-village of Rock Island county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river.

ILLINOIS FURNACE, a post-village of Hardin county, Illinois, about 5 miles N. from the Ohio river.

ILLINOISTOWN, a post-village of St. Clair county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis. It contains several hundred inhabitants.

ILLYRIA, a post-office of Fayette co., Iowa.

IMLAY, a township in Lapeer county, Michigan. Population, 183.

IMLAYSTOWN, a small post-village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 14 miles E. S. E. from Trenton.

INCREASE, a post-office of Early county, Georgia.

INDEPENDENCE, a county in the N. E. central part of Arkansas, contains about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by White river, and bounded on the E. by Black river. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, which are partly occupied by forests of pine and other timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats, and cattle are the chief products. In 1850 there were raised 388,395 bushels of Indian corn, the greatest quantity produced in any one county of the state except Ashley; 10,114 of wheat; 29,260 of oats, and 65,120 pounds of butter. There were 2 saw mills, 5 tanneries, 1 castor-oil mill, and 1 manufactory of farming implements. It contained 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 310 pupils attending public schools, and 85 attending an academy. The White river is navigated by steamboats from its mouth to Batesville, in nearly all seasons. Black marble, slightly variegated, is found in the county. An active emigration is directed to this part of the state. Capital, Batesville. Population, 7767; of whom 6939 were free, and 828, slaves.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Alleghany county, New York. Population, 1701.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-township of Warren county, New Jersey, 14 miles E. N. E. from Belvidere. Population, 2621.

INDEPENDENCE, a township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Population, 799.

INDEPENDENCE, a small village of Beaver county, Pa., 10 miles S. from Beaver.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village of Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 200 miles W. from Harrisburg.

INDEPENDENCE, a small post-village, capi-

tal of Grayson county, Virginia, 288 miles W. S. W. from Richmond. It is situated in a wild, mountainous region.

INDEPENDENCE, a small village of Preston county, Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village of Autauga county, Alabama, about 90 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village of Washington county, Texas, 88 miles E. from Austin city. It is the seat of Baylor University, a flourishing institution under the direction of the Baptists.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-office of Dickson co., Tennessee.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village, capital of Kenton county, Kentucky, 11 miles S. from Cincinnati, was incorporated in 1840. It contains 1 church and several stores.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-township in the central part of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 1485.

INDEPENDENCE, a village of Defiance county, Ohio, on the Maumee river and Wabash and Erie canal, 53 miles above Toledo.

INDEPENDENCE, a township in the N. part of Oakland county, Michigan. Pop., 978.

INDEPENDENCE, a thriving post-village of Warren county, Indiana, on the Wabash river, 9 miles above Williamsport.

INDEPENDENCE, a township in Coles county, Illinois. Population, 905.

INDEPENDENCE, a small village of Coles county, Illinois.

INDEPENDENCE, a small post-village of Fulton county, Illinois, 9 miles N. E. from Lewistown. The post-office is called Jackson Grove.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-office of McLean county, Illinois.

INDEPENDENCE, a township in Dunklin county, Missouri. Population, 447.

INDEPENDENCE, a thriving town, capital of Jackson county, Missouri, is situated 5 miles S. from Missouri river, and 165 miles W. by N. from Jefferson City. It is important as one of the starting points in the trade with New Mexico and Utah, and a place where many of the emigrants to Oregon and California procure their outfit. It is the centre of trade for a considerable extent of the surrounding country, which is extremely fertile. The prodigious tide of emigration which has passed through this place for about four years past, has created a demand for horses, provisions, and merchandise, at prices which have enriched the farmers and traders of this vicinity. It contains several churches, 3 hotels, and 2 newspaper offices. A railroad extends from the town to the river. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-village, capital of Buchanan county, Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon, about 75 miles N. N. W. from Iowa City. Its origin is very recent.

INDEPENDENCE, a post-office of Polk co., Ogn.

INDEPENDENCE HILL, a post-office of Prince William county, Virginia.

INDEPENDENCE RIVER, rises in Hamilton county, in the N. E. central part of New York, and falls into Black river, in Lewis county.

INDESVILLE, a post-village of Surry co., N. C.

INDIANA, one of the Western States, and a portion of the Great Mississippi Valley, is bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan and the State of Michigan, E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky, from which it is separated by the Ohio river, and W. by Illinois, from which it is partly separated by the Wabash river. It lies between 37° 45' and 41° 52' N. lat., being about 275 miles in its greatest length from N. to S., and about 135 miles in width, forming nearly a parallelogram, and including 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres, only 5,045,453 of which are improved, leaving three-fourths of this fertile state uncultivated. When we take into consideration that the million of inhabitants who possess the cultivated portion are far from densely settled, we arrive at conclusions foreshadowing the immense population that must one day occupy the Great Mississippi Valley.

Population.—There were in Indiana, 4875 inhabitants in 1800; 24,520 in 1810; 147,178 in 1820; 343,031 in 1830; 685,896 in 1840, and 988,393 in 1850; of whom 506,400 were white males, 471,205 white females; 5472 colored males, and 5316 colored females. There were also in 1850, 171,564 families, inhabiting 170,178 dwellings. Of the entire population, 541,078 were born in the state, 390,313 in other states of the Union, 5550 in England, 12,787 in Ireland, 1510 in Scotland and Wales, 1878 in British America, 23,584 in Germany, 2279 in France, 1838 in other countries, and 2598 whose places of birth were unknown. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, there occurred 12,728 deaths, or about 13 in every thousand persons; and in the same period, 1182 paupers received aid, of whom 322 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$50 to the individual. There were at the same time, 349 blind, of whom 9 were colored; 618 deaf and dumb, of whom 4 were colored; 579 insane, of whom 10 were colored, and 919 idiots, of whom 13 were colored persons.

Countries.—Indiana is divided into 91 counties, viz. Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, De Kalb, Delaware, Du Bois, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusco, La Grange, Lake, Laporte, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Noble, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley,

Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Stark, Steuben, St. Joseph, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vanderburgh, Vermilion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley. Capital, Indianapolis.

Cities and Towns.—New Albany is the largest town, population (in 1850) 8181; the other principal towns are Madison, population, 8005; Indianapolis, 8090; Fort Wayne, about 4000; Terre Haute, about 4000; Lafayette, 6129; Evansville, 3633; besides a number of other towns between 1000 and 2000 each.

Face of the Country.—Indiana has no mountains or great elevations, but portions S. of the White river are somewhat hilly and rugged. A low ridge from Kentucky extends in a N. W. direction across the Ohio, White, and Wabash rivers, causing rapids in each. North of the White and Wabash rivers, (forming much the larger part of the state,) the country is generally level, or slightly undulating. Most of the rivers have rich alluvial bottoms of a few miles in width. A range of hills runs along the Ohio, sometimes approaching and at others receding from the river, forming in the S. W. an exceedingly broken and rocky country. In the N. W. part is some land heavily timbered with walnut, beech, maple, buckeye, &c., with a considerable portion of the richest prairie land. Immediately bordering on Lake Michigan are some sandhills about 200 feet in height, behind which is a region covered with pine. The N. E. part of Indiana is also heavily timbered, interspersed with prairie, barrens, and marsh lands. The most of the streams empty into the Ohio, showing a general inclination of the surface in that direction.

Minerals.—Indiana has beds of coal within her limits, estimated to cover 7700 square miles, capable of yielding 50,000,000 bushels to the square mile. One coal deposit commences near the Ohio, in Perry county, and extends N. W. about 150 miles, into Vermilion county. Besides coal, Indiana contains iron, some copper, lime, marble, freestone, gypsum, and grindstones. In 1850 about \$172,000 were invested in forges, furnaces, &c., for the working of iron.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Lake Michigan borders on the N. W. portion of Indiana for about 40 miles, and opens to it the trade of the great lakes. There are a number of small lakes in the N. part of the state. The Ohio forms the entire southern boundary of Indiana, and gives it access to the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The Wabash is the largest river that has its course mainly within the state, of whose surface, with its branches, it drains three-fourths. It rises in the W. of Ohio, and flowing N. W. and then S. W. across the state, meets the boundary of Illinois, which it follows for more than 100 miles, till it discharges its waters into the Ohio, after a

total course of about 500 miles, (including its windings,) 400 of which may be navigated by steamboats at high water. At low water its channel is obstructed by bars and ledges of rocks just above the mouth of the White river, its principal tributary. The latter rises in two branches in the eastern part of the state, flow S. W. and unite about 30 miles from the Wabash. The course of the largest branch (the W. fork) is about 200 miles. It is navigable in the season of floods to Indianapolis, 140 miles from its mouth. The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, in the N. E. part of Indiana, and passes off into Ohio. The Kankakee, one of the sources of the Illinois, drains the N. W. portion of the state. The upper St. Joseph's makes a bend into Indiana from Michigan, to which, after a course of about 80 miles, it returns. Some branches of the Ohio and Wabash form the other principal streams.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—There are a number of caves in this state. Wyandotte Cave, in Crawford county, 11 miles from Corydon, is said to rival Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, in extent and interest. Previous to 1850, the cave had been explored for 3 miles. In that year new chambers and galleries were discovered, more extensive than the old, and abounding in stalactites and other calcareous concretions, some of great size and splendor. Epsom Salts Cave, on the Big Blue river, is in the side of a hill 400 feet high. About 2500 yards from the entrance is a white column, 15 feet in diameter, 30 in height, regularly fluted, and surrounded by smaller and similar columns. The earth of the floor yields Epsom salts, nitre, aluminous earth, and gypsum. There is within, a rude painting of an Indian on the rock. There are a number of mounds scattered over the state, similar to those described in Ohio.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate of Indiana partakes of the general character of the other Western States, N. of the Ohio, that is to say, somewhat milder than on the Atlantic coasts, but subject to sudden changes. The cold of winter is severe, but of comparatively short duration; the snow does not generally fall to a great depth or lie very long; though there is considerable difference in this respect between the northern and southern parts of the state. The earlier fruits blossom in March, but are liable to be injured by frosts. The soil is generally good, and much of it highly fertile. The richest lands are found in the river bottoms, where the soil is very deep. This is especially the case in the valleys of the Wabash and its tributaries above Terre Haute, and in parts of the Ohio valley. The country between the rivers is somewhat elevated, and not so luxuriantly fertile as on the river bottoms, but amply repays the labors of the husbandman; indeed there

is very little of this state uncultivable; even its wet and marshy lands will no doubt, at some future day, when the density of population and cheapness of labor may warrant it, become as productive as most of the other lands in the state. Indiana ranks fourth of the states of the Union in the absolute amount of Indian corn raised, and third as respects population. It also produces large quantities of wheat, oats, with Irish potatoes, fruit, butter, and live stock, besides considerable rye, barley, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, cheese, grass-seeds, flax, hops, maple sugar, molasses, beeswax and honey, and some wine, hemp, and silk. In 1850 there were in Indiana 98,396 farms, occupying 5,046,543 acres of improved land, (averaging about 50 acres to each plantation,) and producing 6,214,458 bushels of wheat; 52,964,363 of Indian corn; 5,655,014 of oats; 78,792 of rye; 35,773 of peas and beans; 2,083,337 of Irish potatoes; 201,711 of sweet potatoes; 45,483 of barley; 149,740 of buckwheat; 30,280 of grass-seeds; 1,054,620 pounds of tobacco; 2,610,287 of wool; 12,781,535 of butter; 624,564 of cheese; 403,230 tons of hay; 92,796 pounds of hops; 584,469 of flax; 2,921,642 of maple sugar, (fourth in amount of the United States;) 935,329 of beeswax and honey; 14,055 gallons of wine; 180,325 of molasses; live stock valued at \$22,478,555; orchard products at \$324,940; market products at \$72,864; and slaughtered animals at \$6,567,935.

Forest Trees.—Indigenous to Indiana, are various species of oaks, popular, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, sugar-maple, buckeye, beech, and some sassafras, lime, locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, and mulberry in the bottom lands. The fruits common to the latitude thrive in Indiana.

Manufactures.—Though not yet largely engaged in manufacturing industry, Indiana has every facility, in the abundance of her water-power and the cheapness of her coal, for becoming a manufacturing state, when it may become advantageous for her so to do. There were in 1850, in this state, 4326 manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which two were cotton mills, employing \$43,000 capital, and 38 male, and 57 female hands consuming raw material, valued at \$28,220, and producing stuffs and yarns worth \$44,200; 33 woollen mills, employing \$171,645, and 189 male and 57 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$120,486, and producing 235,500 yards of stuffs, and 104,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$205,802; 19 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$171,900 capital, and 253 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$95,743, and producing 3782 tons of cast, wrought, and pig iron, valued at \$219,190; 358 tanneries, employing \$514,897

capital, consuming raw material worth \$405,838, and producing leather valued at \$714,813; and \$334,950 invested in the manufacture of malt liquors, whisky, wine, &c., consuming 118,150 bushels of barley, 1,417,900 of Indian corn, 48,700 of rye, 1000 of oats, and 18 tons of hops, and employing 287 hands, and producing 11,005 barrels of beer, ale, &c., and 4,639,900 gallons of whisky, wine, &c. Homemade manufactures were produced valued at \$1,631,039.

Internal Improvements.—Indiana is among the leading states of the Great Mississippi Valley in works of internal improvement. In January, 1853, there were within her limits 755 miles of railroad completed, and 979 in course of construction; and so rapid is her progress in this respect, that any correct account of them one year would be antedated the next. One line passes through the middle of the state, uniting Terre Haute, on its western border, with Columbus, in Ohio, and passing through Indianapolis. Branching off from the latter place is another railroad, uniting the capital with Cleveland, Ohio. The Southern Michigan, and Northern Indiana, connecting Monroe, in Michigan, and Cleveland, and various other points in Ohio, and even New York city and Philadelphia with Chicago, has about 130 miles of its track in the N. W. of Indiana. Other lines connect the capital, directly or indirectly, with Madison, with Lafayette, with Muncie Town, with Rushville, Shelbyville, and Knightstown. There are some other roads given in the Appendix. The projected and incomplete railroads are the Evansville and Terre Haute, (27 miles finished,) Fort Wayne and Muncie, Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg, (63 miles finished,) Indianapolis and Peru, (30 miles finished,) Junction, New Albany and Salem, (83 miles finished,) Ohio and Mississippi, and Richmond and Logansport. The Wabash and Erie canal, connecting the Maumee river at Toledo with Terre Haute, is 340 miles long, and has much the greater part of its course in Indiana. The receipts from it in 1852 were \$460,452; expenditures, \$409,621. Another canal, 68 miles long, unites Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio, with Cambridge City, in the interior.—See *Table of Railroads and Canals*, APPENDIX.

Commerce.—Indiana has no foreign commerce, but an active lake and river trade with New Orleans and the various points of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, by the rivers of the same name, and with New York by the lakes, though for the most part in vessels owned in other states. The report of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, gives no tonnage nor any vessels built to Indiana. The great objects of export are cattle, hogs, and other live stock, pork, beef, lard, Indian corn, wheat, and wool.

Education.—Indiana has a school fund,

derived from several sources, which Governor Wright, in his message of December, 1851, estimates at \$4,664,279, which is constantly augmenting, from fines, forfeitures, and the profits of the sinking fund. The receipts from the university fund for 1852 were \$15,528; and from the common school fund, \$73,839. There were expended for the Indiana University in the same year, \$16,361. The constitution provides for the election by the people of a superintendent of public schools, to hold office for two years. The number of children in the schools in 1851 was 225,318, or nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants. There were in 1852 four colleges in Indiana, with an aggregate of 421 students, and 20,800 volumes in their libraries; one theological school, one medical school, with 50 students, and one law school, with 29 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1947 churches in Indiana, in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 412; the Christian Church, 182; the Episcopalians, 24; the Free Church, 10; the Friends, 85; the Lutherans, 60; the Methodists, 745; the Moravians, 53; the Presbyterians, 267; the Roman Catholics, 63, and the Universalists, 15. The rest belonged to the Benevolent Church, the Congregationalists, the Dutch Reformed, the German Reformed, the New Lights, the Seceders, Tunkers, Union Church, and the Unitarians; giving one church to every 507 persons. Value of church property, \$1,512,485.

Public Institutions.—Indiana stands among the first of the Western States in provision for the unfortunate. There are at Indianapolis asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind, and insane; and the constitution directs the erection of houses of refuge for the reformation of juvenile criminals. In 1851 there were 172 pupils in the deaf and dumb, and 52 in the blind asylum. In the same year, the insane hospital had 137 patients, 52 of whom it discharged cured. This institution was opened in 1848. All the deaf and dumb between the ages of 10 and 30, and all blind children of the state may, if they choose, receive a gratuitous education. The different benevolent institutions received from the state, in 1852, appropriations amounting to \$105,050.21. There were 16 public libraries in Indiana in 1850, with an aggregate of 40,000 volumes.

Government.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are both elected by the people for four years. The former, who receives \$1300 per annum, can only be elected once in any period of eight years. The latter is ex-officio president of the senate, and receives \$3 per day during the sessions of the legislature. The senate consists of 50, and the house of representatives of 100 members, both elected by the people; the former for four, and the latter for two years. The se-

cretary of state, auditor, and treasurer, are each chosen by the people for two years. The auditor is also superintendent of public schools. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, composed of not less than three or more than five judges, elected by the people for six years; and of thirteen circuit courts, presided over by judges elected by the people of each district, for six years. The judges of the supreme court receive \$1300 per annum. Justices of the peace are chosen by the people of each township for four years. Any voter of good moral character may practise law, and any white male of 21 years of age, born in the United States, or any foreigner, resident in the United States one year, and who has declared his intention, according to law, of becoming a citizen, may vote, after six months' residence in the state. Indiana is entitled to 11 members in the national house of representatives, and to 13 electoral votes for president of the United States.

Banks, Finances.—The state debt, principal and interest, in 1847, was \$14,374,640; but by an act of the legislature of that year, the bondholders took the state's interest in the Wabash and Erie canal, which they were to finish for half this debt, while the state should issue new certificates for the other half. In August, 1850, the state liabilities were \$6,775,522.50. In January, 1852, there were 14 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,082,151, a circulation of \$3,680,000, and \$1,300,000 in coin. The general banking law prevails in this state. The assessed value of property in 1850 was \$152,870,339; the public debt, \$6,907,477. In 1852 the expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, benevolent institutions, &c., were \$108,076. Receipts for 1852, including arrearages of former years, \$1,464,325.06, and expenditure, \$1,061,605.58.

History.—Indiana was settled in the early part of the eighteenth century by the French, who remained here, without much accession to their numbers, till long after the close of the American Revolution. Like other French settlements, they were nearly stationary, as far as regarded increase from without, until the arrival of the Americans among them; enjoying life with the characteristic cheerfulness of their nation, and mingling with the neighboring savages, not only on terms of amity, but sometimes forming matrimonial alliances with them. In 1800, Indiana became, in conjunction with Illinois, a territorial government, and in 1816, an independent member of the confederacy. In 1811, the savages of the Shawnee tribe, led on by their prophet, and incited, it is said, by the British, who put arms into their hands, attacked the American settlements, and committed great depredations. General Harrison being sent against them, routed them completely at Tippecanoe, but with the loss of 200 of his own troops.

INDIANA, a county in the S. W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 770 square miles. The Conemaugh river forms its boundary on the S. It is also drained by Little Mahoning, Crooked, Black Lick, and Two Lick creeks. The surface is hilly. The soil, where not too rough for cultivation, is moderately fertile. Grain, horses, cattle, and sheep are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 213,636 bushels of corn; 209,763 of wheat; 493,182 of oats; 18,189 tons of hay, and 470,251 pounds of butter. There were 17 flour and grist mills, 5 saw mills, 3 iron foundries, 1 furnace, and 2 woollen factories. It contained 61 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 5271 pupils attending public schools, and 57 attending academies or other schools. Extensive forests of white pine and other timber overspread a portion of the surface. The highlands contain large quantities of bituminous coal and iron ore; and valuable salt springs occur in the S. part of the county. The Pennsylvania canal and Central railroad pass along the S. border. Organized in 1803, and named from the general appellation of the aboriginal tribes. Capital, Indiana. Population, 27,170.

INDIANA, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 10 miles N. E. from Pittsburg. Pop., 2448.

INDIANA, a thriving post-borough, capital of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, is handsomely situated on high ground, on the turnpike leading from Ebensburg to Kittanning, 50 miles E. N. E. from Pittsburg. A plank-road, about 16 miles long, extends southward to the Central railroad. It contains the usual county buildings, 5 or 6 churches, and an academy. Population in 1850, 963.

INDIANAPOLIS, a city, capital of Indiana, and seat of justice of Marion county, on the W. fork of White river, at the crossing of the National road, and immediately below the mouth of Fall creek, 109 miles N. W. from Cincinnati, and 86 miles N. N. W. from Madison. Lat. 39° 46' N., lon. 86° 5' W. It is situated in a fertile and extensive plain, very nearly equidistant from the several boundaries of the state. When this place was selected for the capital of Indiana, in 1820, the whole country for 40 miles in every direction was covered with a dense forest. On the 1st of January, 1825, the public offices of state were removed from Corydon, and the seat of government was permanently established here. The streets generally cross each other at right angles, excepting 4 diagonal streets, which converge to a circular area in the centre of the town. The principal public buildings are on Washington street, which is 120 feet wide. Several other streets are 90 feet wide. The state house, erected at a cost of \$60,000, is an elegant building, surmounted by a dome, and having 10 Doric columns on each front. Its dimensions are 180 feet long by 80 wide. Among the public

buildings may be mentioned the governor's house, the court house, a large Masonic hall, the Bates House, the largest hotel in the state, besides many other hotels, 2 market houses, and the depôt of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, 350 feet long, by 56 wide. There are 26 churches, and 3 others are in course of construction. Indianapolis is said to contain a greater number of churches in proportion to its population than any other city in the Union. Great attention is paid to education, and the public schools are in a very flourishing condition. The city contains 2 banks. Seven or eight newspapers are published here, one of which is a daily. The city contains several iron foundries, flouring mills, and manufactories of steam engines, paper, window sashes, and other articles. Indianapolis is the terminus of seven railroads, viz. the Madison and Indianapolis, opened in 1847, the Lafayette, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, the Indiana Central, the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, the Peru and Indianapolis, and the Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi railroad. Nearly all of the above are now in operation. Population in 1840, 2692; in 1850, 8090; in 1853, about 12,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, a post-village of Mahaska county, Iowa, about 14 miles N. E. from Oskaaloosa, the county seat.

INDIAN CREEK, Georgia, flows into Little river, in Putnam county, about 8 miles N. W. from Eatonton.

INDIAN CREEK, of Tishemingo county, Mississippi, enters Tennessee river near Eastport.

INDIANA CREEK, a small stream of Yuba county, towards the N. part of California, falls into Dry creek about 22 miles from its junction with Yuba river. Gold is found along this stream in considerable quantities; miners average \$5 a day. The banks are well wooded with excellent timber.

INDIAN CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Floyd county, and flowing S. W., passes Corydon, and falls into the Ohio. The Little Indian creek enters it at Corydon.

INDIAN CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Monroe county, and enters the E. fork of White river, at the Sulphur Springs, in Martin county.

INDIAN CREEK, of Morgan county, Indiana, falls into the W. fork of White river, a few miles below Martinsville.

INDIAN CREEK, of Switzerland county, Indiana, flows into the Ohio near Vevay.

INDIAN CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Maramee from the right in Franklin county.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-village in Monroe co., Virginia, 190 miles W. from Richmond.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Newbury district, South Carolina.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Jackson county, Georgia.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Washington county, Tennessee.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-office of Kent co. Mich.

INDIAN CREEK, a township in Lawrence county, Indiana. Population, 1227.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-township in Monroe county, Indiana. Population, 1202.

INDIAN CREEK, a township in Pulaski county, Indiana. Population, 420.

INDIAN CREEK, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., 80 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

INDIAN CREEK, a small village of Pike co., Missouri.

INDIAN FIELDS, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

INDIAN FIELDS, a post-office of Fulton county, Indiana.

INDIAN GROVE, a post-office of Grayson county, Texas.

INDIAN GROVE, a small post-village of Livingston county, Illinois, 94 miles N. E. from Springfield.

INDIAN HILL, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

INDIAN HILL, a post-office of Elbert co., Ga.

INDIAN KENTUCKY CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Ripley county, and flows into the Ohio, 8 miles above Madison City.

INDIAN KEY, a post-village of Dade county, Florida, is situated on a small island in the Atlantic, about 30 miles E. S. E. from Cape Sable, and 75 miles E. N. E. from Key West. The island is of coral formation. This village contains nearly the whole population of the county, which in 1850 was only 159. The climate renders it a desirable winter residence for invalids.

INDIAN LAKE, New York, in the E. part of Hamilton county, is 8 or 9 miles long, and near 2 miles wide. The outlet called Indian river falls into the Hudson.

INDIAN MOUND, a post-office of Stewart county, Tennessee.

INDIANOLA, a post-village of Calhoun county, Texas, on the western shore of Matagorda bay, about 35 miles W. S. W. from Matagorda. A newspaper is published here, and steamboats ply between this place and Galveston.

INDIANOLA, a post-office of Vermilion co., Ill.

INDIANOLA, a post-village, capital of Warren county, Iowa, 135 miles W. by S. from Iowa City. The county has a fertile soil, and contains extensive beds of stone coal.

INDIAN ORCHARD, a post-office of Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

INDIAN PRAIRIE, a post-office of Van Buren county, Iowa.

INDIAN RIVER, of New Hampshire. See INDIAN STREAM.

INDIAN RIVER, in the W. part of New York, rises in Lewis county, crosses Jefferson, and passing through Black lake, enters the Oswegatchie river in St. Lawrence county.

INDIAN RIVER, of Sussex county, Delaware, flows eastward into the Atlantic.

INDIAN RIVER, of Florida, on the E. side of the peninsula, flows nearly parallel with the coast. Length, about 100 miles. The depth varies greatly in different seasons. The

breadth also is very unequal; in some parts it expands into extensive lakes or lagoons.

INDIAN RIVER, a post-office of Washington county, Maine.

INDIAN RIVER, a hundred in the E. part of Sussex county, Delaware. Population, 1683.

INDIAN RIVER, a post-office of St. Lucie county, Florida.

INDIAN SPRINGS, a small post-village of Butts county, Georgia, 50 miles N. W. from Milledgeville, is a fashionable place of resort.

INDIAN STREAM, of Coos county, in the N. part of New Hampshire, unites with the E. branch to form the Connecticut.

INDIAN STREAM, a township of Coos county, New Hampshire, bordering on Canada East, is drained by the head waters of the Connecticut river.

INDIAN TAVERN, a small village of Morgan county, Tennessee.

INDIAN TERRITORY is a vast tract of country set apart by the government of the United States as a permanent home for the aboriginal tribes removed thither from the east of the Mississippi river, as well as those indigenous to the territory. It is bounded on the N. by the extensive region known as the Missouri, or North-west Territory, and by Minnesota; E. by Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas; S. by Texas, and New Mexico, and W. by Texas, New Mexico, Utah and Oregon. The Platte river forms a part of the N., the Missouri of the E., and the Red of the S. boundary. Indian Territory lies between 33° 30' and 42° 50' N. lat., being about 700 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and about 600 from N. to S., including an area of 187,171 square miles.

Population.—We have no census returns of the population of this territory, but the eastern portion is mainly in possession of tribes removed thither by the United States government, including among others, the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Senecas, Shawnees, Seminoles, Quapaws, several Miami tribes, Potawatamies, Ottawas, Delawares, Kickapoos, Sacs, and Iowas. The country directly west of these, with a small tract in the N. E., is occupied by the Osages, the Kansas or Konzas, the Otoes, Omahas or Mahas, Pawnees, and the Puncaks, all indigenous tribes. The central and western portions are roamed over by the Camanches, Kioways, Pawnees, Arrapahoes, Utahs, Chiennes, Gros Ventres, Arickaras or Rickarees, and some other nomad tribes. Some of the removed tribes have made considerable advances in agriculture and the industrial arts, and have established schools and churches, while others are relapsing into indolence and vagrancy, and, following the common fate of the savage when in contact with the civilized man, are fast diminishing under the influence of intemperance and vicious connection with abandoned whites.

Face of the Country.—There is a general inclination of the country from the base of the Rocky mountains, on the western border of Indian Territory, toward the Mississippi river, beyond the eastern boundary of the territory. The Rocky mountains form a vast wall between this region and Utah and Oregon territories. They rise from a base of about 3000 feet, and attain in Pike's and Long's Peaks an estimated elevation of 12,000 feet. East of the main chain are some outlying ridges of moderate elevation, and some table-lands, which are followed by a vast barren and sandy tract, generally known as the Great American Desert. The rest of the territory spreads out, for the most part, into undulating plains of great extent, with the exception of the Ozark or Washita mountains, which enter the S. E. angle of Indian Territory from Arkansas. This territory, however, has been too imperfectly explored to enable us to speak with great precision of its surface.

Rivers.—Indian Territory is drained by four great rivers, viz. the Platte, or Nebraska, the Kansas, Arkansas, and Red rivers, with their tributaries: these all have their sources in or near the Rocky mountains, and after flowing in an eastern, or south-eastern direction across or on the borders of the territory, empties itself, the first two into the Missouri, and the last directly into the Mississippi. The Kansas is the only one of these rivers that has its course wholly within the territory; the Platte, as before stated, forming a part of the north, and the Red river of the south boundary, while the Arkansas passes off into the state of the same name. The Missouri coats the N. E. boundary. The tributaries are, (within the territory,) of the Platte, the South fork; of the Kansas, the Smoky Hill and Solomon's forks; of the Arkansas, the Cimarron, Neosha, North fork, and Canadian, and of the Red, the Washita—all having nearly an eastern course, except the Neosha, which runs south. The Osage, a tributary of the Missouri, has its sources in the east part of Indian Territory. These rivers have generally broad and shallow channels; and in the case of the Platte and Kansas, in the dry season constitute little more than a series of sandy pools, and in the winter and spring are only navigable by flat-boats and canoes, or for steamboats (if at all) near their mouths. The Arkansas and Red rivers are both navigable for steamboats, but to what distance we are not accurately informed. The Arkansas has a course of about 2000, the Red of 1200, and the Platte and Kansas each of about 1000 miles.

Climate.—Of the climate we have little definite information, but that of the eastern portion is probably similar to the climates of Arkansas and Missouri, on which it borders; while the table-lands of the west are dry and hot in the daytime, with cool

nights. The mountain region is of course temperate in summer, but severe in winter, with deep snows, some peaks rising to the line of perpetual frost.

Soil and Productions.—On this point, too, our information is limited. The eastern portion, occupied by the partly civilized Indians, is represented as fertile prairie land, interspersed "with mountain and flat hills," for an extent of 200 miles westward from the boundary of Arkansas and Missouri. On the borders of the streams are strips of woodland, mostly cottonwood and willows: the country is, however, generally destitute of timber. The Cross Timbers, thus described by Captain Marcy, are partly in this territory:—"A narrow strip of woodland, called the Cross Timbers, from 5 to 30 miles wide, extending from the Arkansas river some 500 miles in a S. W. direction to the Brazos, divides the arable land from the great prairies, for the most part arid and sterile." The western portion of the territory is mostly a barren, dreary waste "of bare rocks, gravel, and sand," destitute of all vegetation, except perhaps a few stunted shrubs, "yuccas, cactuses, grape-vines, and cucurbitaceous plants." The water is brackish, and the surface in many places covered with saline efflorescences. The eastern prairies are well adapted to grazing, and the products of the adjoining states flourish there.

Animals.—Vast herds of buffaloes and wild horses roam over its prairies, and in the mountain district is found the grizzly bear, Rocky mountain goat, antelope, deer, and some other animals. Upon the other points generally treated of in our articles on the states and territories, we have too little reliable information to speak in a work meant to be one of facts and not of conjectures. Indian Territory forms a part of the great Louisiana tract purchased by President Jefferson from France in 1803. The United States Government have military stations at Fort Leavenworth and Council Bluff, on the Missouri; Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas; Fort Towson, on the Red; Fort Washita, on the Washita, and Fort Laramie, on the Platte. It has been proposed to form a new territory on both sides of the Platte or Nebraska, to be named from that river, which would take from Indian Territory all N. of 40° N. latitude.

INDIAN TOWN, a small village of Camden co., North Carolina.

INDIAN TOWN, a post-village in Currituck co., N. C., 165 miles E. N. E. of Raleigh.

INDIAN TOWN, a post-village in Williamsburg district, South Carolina, 85 miles E. S. E. of Columbia.

INDIAN TOWN, a small post-village of Bureau co., Illinois.

INDIAN VALLEY, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

INDIAN VILLAGE, a post-village of Washita parish, Louisiana.

INDIAN WHEELING CREEK, of Ohio, flows

through Belmont co., and enters the Ohio opposite Wheeling.

INDIGO HEAD, a post-office of Coffee co., Ala.

INDUSTRY, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, on both sides of Sandy river, about 28 miles N. N. W. from Augusta. Pop., 1041.

INDUSTRY, a post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Ohio river, about 38 miles below Pittsburg.

INDUSTRY, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

INDUSTRY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 4 miles below Cincinnati, contains a stove foundry, and near 200 inhabitants.

INDUSTRY, a post-office of McDonough co., Ill.

INGHAM, a county in the S. central part of Michigan, contains 560 square miles. It is intersected by Grand river, and also drained by Red Cedar and Sycamore creeks. The surface is mostly level, and heavily timbered with the sugar-maple, beech, &c. The soil is productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 88,577 bushels of wheat; 94,721 of corn; 62,756 of oats, and 8837 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2936 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending an academy. Mines of iron and coal have been found in the county, but not yet explored. The streams furnish extensive water-power. A plank-road extends from the county seat to Detroit. Named in honor of Samuel D. Ingham, secretary of the treasury under President Jackson. Capital, Lansing. Population, 8631.

INGHAM, a post-township in the S. E. part of Ingham county, Michigan. Pop., 744.

INGHAM CENTRE, a small post-village of Ingham county, Michigan, in the township of the same name. It has a steam saw mill and 1 or 2 stores.

INGRAHAM PRAIRIE, a post-office of Clay county, Tennessee.

INGRAM'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Lauderdale county, Alabama.

INLAND, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

INLAND, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa.

INMANVILLE, a post-office of Rock co., Wis.

INMANVILLE, a small village in Providence county, Rhode Island, about 25 miles N. W. by W. from Providence. It contains a scythe factory. Population, about 60.

INTERCOURSE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 12 miles E. from Lancaster city.

INTERCOURSE, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

INVERNESS, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

INVERNESS, a small village of Mackinac county, Michigan, on Sheboygan river, 18 miles S. from Mackinac. Large quantities of pine lumber are sawn here.

INYAN REAKAH, *River of the Rock*, a river which rises in the Minnesota territory, and flowing through the N. W. part of Iowa, falls into the Sioux river.

INYAN YANKEY river, of Iowa, rises to-

ward the N. W. part of the state, and flowing south-westerly, enters the Missouri in Harrison county. It is sometimes called the LITTLE SIOUX.

ION, a post-office of Morehouse parish, La.

IONE, a post-office of Effingham co., Ill.

IONI, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

IONIA, a county in the W. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand and Flat rivers, and also drained by Maple and Looking-glass rivers, and by Prairie creek. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil is partly alluvial, and uniformly fertile and free from stone. More than half of the county is occupied by timbered openings, which have a sparse growth of oak and hickory; the other portion is covered with dense forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, potatoes, pork, and maple sugar are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 77,838 bushels of wheat; 76,035 of corn; 43,363 of oats; 53,555 of potatoes; and 5598 tons of hay. It contained 3 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2610 pupils attending public schools. Grand river is regularly navigated by steam as high as the county seat. The streams furnish sufficient water-power for mills. A quarry of red sandstone has been opened in the county. Capital, Ionia. Pop. 7597.

IONIA, a post-township in the central part of Ionia county, Michigan, intersected by Grand river. Population, 774.

IONIA, a post-village, capital of Ionia co., Michigan, on the right bank of Grand river, about 90 miles from its mouth, and 38 miles N. W. from Lansing. The river is navigable as high as this point in all stages of water, and a small steamer plies regularly between the village and the city of Grand Rapids. A quarry of red sandstone, valuable for building, has been opened near Ionia. It contains a United States land-office and several churches. The water-power of the river is employed in mills of various kinds.

IONIA, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

IONIA, a village in Morgan co., Missouri, 40 miles W. by S. from Jefferson City.

IOSCO, a new county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Au Sable river. This county is not named in the census of 1850, and probably has no civilized inhabitants. It was originally called *Kamotin*.

Iosco, a post-township in the W. part of Livingston county, Michigan. Population, 645.

IOWA river, in the state of the same name, rises in Hancock county, and flowing in a general S. E. direction, passes by the seat of government, and enters the Mississippi 35 miles above Burlington. The whole length is estimated at over 300 miles. Small steam boats can ascend as far as Iowa City, about 80 miles, for three months in the year.

IOWA, a newly formed state, W. of the Mis-

Mississippi, is bounded N. by Minnesota Territory, E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from the states of Wisconsin and Illinois, S. by Missouri, and W. by Indian Territory and Minnesota, from the former of which it is separated by the Missouri, and from the latter by the Great Sioux river. It lies (with the exception of a small projection in the S. E. between the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers) between 40° 30' and 43° 30' N. lat., and between 90° and 97° W. lon., being about 300 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and about 208 in breadth, including an area of 50,914 square miles, or 32,584,960 acres, of which only 824,682 were improved in 1850.

Population.—Iowa had 43,112 inhabitants in 1840, and 192,214 in 1850, of whom 100,885 were white males, 90,994 white females, 168 colored males, and 167 colored females. (By a state census in 1852, the population was 230,000.) This population was divided among 33,517 families, occupying 32,962 dwellings. Of the population of Iowa, 50,380 were born in the state, 120,240 in other states of the Union, 3785 in England, 4485 in Ireland, 1064 in Scotland and Wales, 1756 in British America, 7152 in Germany, 382 in France, 2208 in other countries, and 362 whose places of birth were unknown, making more than 10 per cent. of the population of foreign birth. During the year ending June 1, 1850, 2044 deaths occurred, or about 10 in every 1000 persons: 135 paupers received support in the same period, of whom 35 were foreigners. In the same year there were 51 deaf and dumb, all white; 47 blind, do.; 40 idiotic, do.; and 93 insane, do.

Counties.—There are in Iowa 49 organized counties, viz. Allomakee, Appanoose, (or Appanuse,) Benton, Black Hawk, Boone, Buchanan, Cedar, Clarke, Clayton, Clinton, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Fremont, Henry, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Muscatine, Page, Polk, Pottawatomie, Poweshiek, Scott, Tama, Taylor, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Winnishiek. Capital, Iowa City.

Cities and Towns.—At the census of 1850, Burlington was the largest town in the state; population, 4081. Dubuque, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Davenport have populations varying from 2000 to 5000. Iowa City had a population of 1250.

Face of the Country.—The surface of Iowa is generally composed of rolling prairies, having nothing within its limits which approaches a mountain in elevation. The highest ground in the state is a plateau in the N. W., called 'Coteau des Prairies,' which enters the state from Minnesota. A small portion in the N. E., on the Mississippi, is rugged and rocky, and Table Mound, a

conical elevation with a flat summit, 3 or 4 miles from Dubuque, is, perhaps, 500 feet high. The state, however, may be generally described as a rolling prairie, crossed by rivers whose banks are skirted with wood. There are said to be some swamps in the N. W. portion of the state. The prairies, though sometimes 20 miles across, are rarely more than 5 or 10.

Geology.—The great coalfield of Missouri and Iowa, occupying the centre and southern parts of the latter state, and extending out in the form of a semicircle, is surrounded on every side but the S. by a belt of upper carboniferous limestone. The Mississippi, on the S. E. of the state, has its channel in a bed of the lower carboniferous limestone. The great drift deposits from Minnesota enter the N. of Iowa. A narrow strip of the lead-bearing magnesian limestone lies on the Mississippi to the N. E., and is succeeded on the S. W. first by a broad belt of upper magnesian, and then by a second of limestone of the Devonian period. The coal veins of Iowa are not nearly so thick as those of Illinois, being seldom more than 4 or 5 feet. The prairies of this state are sprinkled over with boulders, some of them of immense size. One measured by Professor Owen was 50 feet in circumference, 12 feet high, and probably as many beneath the soil.

Minerals.—Iowa is rich in mineral resources. A portion of the great lead region of Illinois and Wisconsin extends into this state. The ore is abundant, but lies deeper than on the E. side of the river. Lead mines have been opened in Dubuque and Clayton counties. Zinc and copper are also found in the same localities, and in connection with the lead. The great bituminous coalfield of Iowa and Missouri has an extent of near 200 miles from E. to W., and 140 from N. to S., within the former state, and occupying most of the central and southern portions. Copper has been recently discovered in Cedar county in considerable quantities.

Rivers.—The rolling prairies of Iowa are furrowed by several important rivers, which cross it in a S. E. direction, and help to swell the volume of waters in the great Mississippi, into which they discharge themselves. The Des Moines, the most important of these, has its sources in Minnesota, and traversing the entire state, forms near its mouth a small portion of the S. E. boundary. Its length is about 450 miles, 250 of which are navigable for light steamboats at high water. The other rivers which flow into the Mississippi, proceeding in order northward, are the Skunk, Iowa, (the Red Cedar, a branch of the Iowa,) Wapsipinicon, Makoqueta, Turkey, and Upper Iowa. The Skunk is about 200, the Iowa 300, and the rivers last named from 100 to 200 miles in length. The Iowa is navigable for steamboats 110, and the Cedar river 60 miles. The Makoqueta

and the Wapsipinicon have rapid currents, and furnish abundant water-power. The Missouri and its tributary, the Great Sioux, form the W. boundary. The Little Sioux, the next important tributary of the Missouri from Iowa, has a course of little more than 100 miles. There are a few small lakes in the N. and W. part of the state.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The principal claim of this new, and as yet scarcely explored state, on the attention of travellers, must chiefly rest upon the beauty of its undulating prairies or its picturesque landscapes. There are, however, a few objects which may be classed among natural curiosities, of which the following are the most prominent. Numerous sinks, or circular depressions in the surface of the ground, from 10 to 20 feet across, are found in different places, and particularly on Turkey river, in the N. part of the state. Small mounds from 3 to 6 feet high, and sometimes 10 or 12 in a row, are found on the same stream, within 10 or 15 miles of its mouth. A cave several rods in extent exists in Jackson county, from which flows a stream large enough to turn a mill. The Upper Iowa and Makoqueta rivers have worn their channels through magnesian limestone rocks, leaving, on their southern banks, cliffs worn by the rain, frost, and winds into resemblances of castles, forts, &c.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—According to meteorological tables kept at Muscatine, in 1851, by T. S. Parvin, Esq., the maximum of January was 46°, the minimum, 16°; for February, max. 52°, min. 0°; March, max. 78°, min. 12°; April, max. 70°, min. 24°; May, max. 82°, min. 23°; June, max. 85, min. 44°; July, max. 92°, min. 44°; August, max. 85°, min. 52°; September, max. 91°, min. 30; October, max. 79°, min. 18°; November, max. 51°, min. 14; December, max. 56°; min. —18°. Greatest heat, July 27th, 92°; greatest cold, December 16th, —18°; range, 110°. The Mississippi closed January 30th; opened February 21st. Last frost, May 24th; first in autumn, September 28th. Rainy days 101; 53 of which were in May, June, and July; 20 snowy days, 55 cloudy, 88 clear, and 212 variable. The amount of rain that fell during the entire year was 72.4 inches. A frost in May killed most of the fruit. The peach-tree blossoms in April, fall wheat ripens in July, spring wheat in August, and Indian corn in October. The rivers are frozen over from 2 to 3 months on an average each winter. The soil of Iowa is generally excellent and of easy cultivation, with prairie and woodland intermingled. The valleys of the Red Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, (we quote Owen's Geological Report,) as high as lat. 42° or 42° 31', presents a body of arable land, which, taken as a whole, for richness in organic elements, for amount of saline matter, and due admixture of earthy silicates, affords a combination that belongs

only to the most fertile upland plains. After passing lat. 42° 30' N., near the confines of the Couteau des Prairies, a desolate, knobby country commences, the highlands being covered with gravel and supporting a scanty vegetation, while the low grounds are either wet or marshy, or filled with numerous ponds or lakes, and where the eye roves in vain in search of timber. North of 41° 30', and between the head waters of the Grand, Nodaway, and Nishnabotona rivers, the soil is inferior in quality to that S. of the same parallel. The staples of this state are Indian corn, wheat, and live stock, besides considerable quantities of oats, rye, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, butter, cheese, hay, wool, maple sugar, beeswax and honey; and some rice, tobacco, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, orchard fruits, wine, grass-seeds, hops, flax, and silk are produced. There were 14,805 farms, including 824,682 acres of improved land in Iowa in 1850, producing 8,656,799 bushels of Indian corn; 1,530,581 of wheat; 1,524,345 of oats; 276,120 of Irish potatoes; 52,516 of buckwheat; 25,093 of barley; 19,916 of rye; value of live stock \$3,689,275; 373,898 pounds of wool; 2,171,188 of butter; 206,849 of cheese; 89,055 tons of hay, and 78,407 pounds of maple sugar.

Forest Trees.—Iowa is in many places destitute of timber; along the rivers, however, it is well wooded, except near their sources. On the intervals between the rivers there are often prairies of from 15 to 20 miles, without so much as a bush higher than the wild indigo and compass plant. The greatest scarcity of trees is N. of 42°. Ash, elm, sugar, and white maple grow in alluvion belts of from one-fourth to one mile in width on the river banks. The other forest trees are poplar, various species of oak, black and white walnut, hickory, locust, ironwood, cottonwood, lime or basswood, and some pine in the northern parts of the state. Oak constitutes the larger part of the timber of the state. The peach grows too luxuriantly, and blooms too soon to admit of its being cultivated to advantage. The grape, gooseberry, and wild plum are indigenous.

Manufactures.—As a newly settled state, Iowa can of course have made as yet but little progress in manufactures; though she has within her limits two important elements of manufacturing industry, viz. abundance of coal and water-power. In 1850 there were 482 establishments, producing each \$500 or upwards annually; of these 3 were engaged in the manufacture of iron, employing \$5500 capital, and 17 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$2524, and producing castings, &c. worth \$8500; 1 a woollen factory, employing \$31,225 capital, and 7 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$3500, and producing 14,000 yards of stuffs, valued at \$13,000; and \$19,000 invested in manufacturing malt and spirituous liquors, consuming

51,150 bushels of Indian corn, and 7200 of rye, and producing 160,000 gallons of whiskey, &c. Homemade manufactures were valued at \$221,292.

Internal Improvements.—Iowa has made little progress as yet in this direction, though she will doubtless not be behind her sisters, age and population considered, in her future advance in this particular. Only seven years a member of the confederacy, her energies have been necessarily directed to opening common roads and laying some plank-roads. Until her river borders have all been settled, she will scarcely need the aid of railways to carry her products to market. A railroad of 180 miles in length is projected from Dubuque to Keokuk.

Commerce.—Iowa has no foreign trade, but is very favorably located for internal traffic, washed as it is by the Missouri on the west, the Mississippi on the east, and its interior traversed by the Des Moines, Iowa, Cedar, and other rivers. The principal articles of export are grain, flour, lead, and pork.

Education.—All lands granted by Congress, all escheated estates, and whatever percentage Congress may allow on the public lands sold within the state, are to constitute a fund, the interest of which and the rent of unsold lands, together with military and court fines, are to form an appropriation for the support of public schools in Iowa, which are to be under the direction of a superintendent of public instruction, elected for three years by the people. Schools must be kept open at least three months of every year in each district. An appropriation is also made for the support of Iowa University, which is to be perpetual. The school fund in 1850 amounted to \$250,230; annual expenditure, 41,693; volumes in school libraries, 287; and children in the state 64,336, of whom only 24,804 were in school.

Religions.—There were 148 churches in Iowa in 1850, of which the Baptists owned 16; Christians, 8; Congregationalists, 14; Episcopalians, 4; Friends, 5; Lutherans, 4; Methodists, 50; Presbyterians, 24; and the Roman Catholics, 17. The rest were divided among German Reformed, Moravians, Unionists, and Universalists.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX. Number of persons to each church, 1298. Value of church property, \$177,400.

Public Institutions.—In 1850 there were five public libraries in Iowa, with an aggregate of 2660 volumes. There is a state prison at Fort Madison, on the Mississippi.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor of Iowa is chosen for four years, and receives \$1000 per annum; the senate, composed of 19 members, for the same period; and the house of representatives, of 39 members, for two years; all elected by popular vote. The sessions of the legislature are biennial. The members receive \$2 per diem

for the first fifty days of the session, but after that only \$1 a day; \$2 are allowed for every 20 miles travelled. The judiciary is composed—1. Of a supreme court, presided over by one chief and two associate judges, receiving each \$1000 per annum. 2. Of district courts, each presided over by a single judge, receiving \$1000 per annum. The judges of the supreme court are elected by joint vote of the legislature for six years, and the district judges by the people of their respective districts for five years. The assessed value of property in Iowa in 1850 was \$21,690,642; and public debt, \$81,792, in December, 1852. There was but one bank in the state in June, 1852, with a capital of \$200,000, circulation \$100,000, and coin \$50,000.

History.—Iowa formed originally a part of the Louisiana purchase, then successively a part of Missouri, Wisconsin, and lastly of Iowa Territory. It became an independent member of the confederacy in 1845. Settlements were permanently commenced about 1833; the first at Burlington.

IOWA, a new county in the S. E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The Iowa river, from which the name is derived, flows eastward through the northern part, and the North fork of English river traverses the southern part of the county. The principal streams, besides these, are Beaver, Oldman's, and Richmond creeks. The county is said to have a fertile soil, a healthy climate, and good timber. In 1850, Iowa county produced 31,145 bushels of Indian corn, 5535 of wheat. The projected railway route from Davenport to Council Bluffs passes through the county. Capital, Marengo. Pop., 822.

IOWA, a county in the S. W. part of Wisconsin, contains 740 square miles. The Wisconsin river bounds it on the N., and it is drained by the branches of the Pekatonica, which rise in the county and flow south-eastward. The surface is occupied by valleys and ridges, which are mostly destitute of timber, excepting small and scattered groves. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and wool are the staples of agriculture. In 1850 the county produced 50,747 bushels of wheat; 81,108 of Indian corn; 109,875 of oats; and 53,090 pounds of butter. It contained 13 churches; 1664 pupils attending public schools, and 85 attending academies or other schools. This county is remarkable for mineral wealth. Lead is abundant, and is one of the chief articles of export. Copper and zinc are also found in connection with the lead. The county is intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Mineral Point. Population, 9525.

IOWA, a small post-village of Perry co., Illinois, near the Illinois Central railroad.

IOWA CITY, a flourishing town, capital of the State of Iowa, and seat of justice of John-

son county, is beautifully situated on the bluffs which rise from the left bank of the Iowa river, about 80 miles from its mouth, 33 miles N. W. from the Mississippi river at Muscatine, and about 760 miles in a straight line W. by N. from Washington. Lat. $41^{\circ} 39' N.$; lon. $91^{\circ} 30' W.$ When this place was selected as the seat of government, in May, 1839, it was entirely in a state of nature; and within a year from that time it contained from 500 to 700 inhabitants. The town is embowered among groves of trees, and surrounded by fertile prairies. The principal streets are Capitol street and Iowa avenue, which are about 100 feet in width. At the intersection of these, on a commanding eminence, stands the capitol, a fine edifice of the Doric order, 120 feet long by 60 feet wide. The material was quarried in this vicinity, and is marked with spots and rings, which give it the name of "bird's-eye marble." The cost is estimated at \$100,000. The river is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to this place in all stages. Several railways have been surveyed, which, when finished, will connect the town with Dubuque, Keokuk, and Davenport. The river affords in this vicinity excellent water-power, which is partially improved. Iowa City contains several churches, a college, an academy, and other schools. Three or four newspapers are published here. Population in 1850, 2262; in 1853, about 4000.

IOWAVILLE, a small post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines river, in the N. W. corner of the county, is surrounded by a country which is rapidly improving.

IPSWICH, a post-village, port of entry, and one of the shire-towns of Essex county, Massachusetts, is situated on both sides of a river of its own name, about 4 miles from the sea, and on the Eastern railroad, 25 miles N. N. E. from Boston. Ipswich river affords good water-power, and at its mouth is an excellent harbor. It is crossed by a stone bridge, built in 1764, at a cost of £1000. The village is very pleasant, and contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, a house of correction, a county insane asylum, and a flourishing female seminary. It has several vessels engaged in the coast trade and the fisheries. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of $521\frac{1}{2}$ tons enrolled and licensed. During the year one schooner of $88\frac{2}{3}$ tons was admeasured. Manufacturing is also carried on to some extent. The Indian name of Ipswich was Agawam, signifying *fishing station*. Incorporated in 1634. Population, about 3000; of the township, 3349.

IPSWICH LIGHTS, on Ipswich beach, Massachusetts. The Weston light, at the entrance of the harbor, revolves; the other is fixed. Lat. $42^{\circ} 41' 6'' N.$; lon. $70^{\circ} 46' 30'' W.$

IPSWICH RIVER, a small stream of Essex co., in the N. E. part of Massachusetts, flows into Ipswich bay.

IRA, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, 60 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 400.

IRA, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, 24 miles N. from Auburn. Pop., 2110.

IRA, a small post-village in the above township, about 18 miles S. from Oswego.

IRA, a post-township in the S. part of St. Clair county, Michigan, on the N. shore of Lake St. Clair. Population, 596.

IRASBURG, a post-village and semi-capital of Orleans co., Vt., on Black river, 40 miles N. N. W. from Montpelier, contains 1 bank, and a newspaper office. Pop. of the township, 1034.

IREDELL, a county toward the W. part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Great Catawba, and intersected by the several creeks which flow into the Yadkin. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 it produced 506,491 bushels of corn; 53,111 of wheat; 134,648 of oats; and 34,875 of sweet potatoes. There were 9 grist mills, 1 linseed-oil mill, 1 cotton factory, and 7 tanneries. It contained 38 churches. Gold has been found near the S. border of the county. It is intersected by the Western turnpike, leading from Salisbury westward. This county gave birth to Judge Hugh L. White, late United States Senator from Tennessee. It was formed in 1788, and named in honor of James Iredell, late associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Capital, Statesville. Population, 14,719, of whom 10,577 were free, and 4142, slaves.

IRELAND, a post-office of Hampden co., Mass.

IRELAND, a post-office of Lewis co., Va.

IRELAND CORNERS, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

IRISBURG, a post-office of Henry co., Va.

IRISH CORNER, a small village of Bennington township, Bennington county, Vermont, about 3 miles W. of Bennington Centre.

IRISH CREEK, a post-office of DeWitt co., Tex.

IRISH GROVE, a post-office of Atchison county, Missouri.

IRISH GROVE, a post-office of Lucas co., Io.

IRISH RIPPLE, a post-office of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania.

IRISHTOWN, a post-office of Mercer co., Pa.

IRON, a large county in the S. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at 7000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rocky mountains, and on the W. by California, extending entirely across the territory, and is drained by Green and Grand rivers, which unite near its S. border to form the Rio Colorado, and by several smaller streams. The surface in the eastern and central parts is mountainous. In 1850 there were raised 8948 bushels of wheat; 3435 pounds of butter, and 312 tons of hay. It contained 1 church and 1 academy. Capital, undetermined. Population, 360.

IRON CREEK, a post-office of Washtenaw county, Michigan.

IRONDEQUOIT, a post-township of Monroe county, New York, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Genesee river, 5 miles N. N. E. from Rochester. Population, 2397.

IRONDEQUOIT BAY, New York, extends southward from Lake Ontario into Monroe county. Length, 5 or 6 miles. A small creek of the same name flows into the bay.

IRON FURNACE, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

IRON HILL, a post-office of Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

IRON HILLS, a post-office of Jackson co., Io.

IRON MOUNTAIN, in the S. W. part of Virginia, between Grayson and Smith counties, near the border of North Carolina. Its highest summit, termed Whitetop mountain, is said to be 4260 feet above the level of the sea.

IRON MOUNTAIN, a post-office of St. Francis county, Missouri.

IRON RIDGE, post-village of Dodge co., Wis.

IRON SPRING, a small village of Butts co., Ga.

IRON SPRINGS, a post-office of Montgomery county, Arkansas.

IRONTON, a thriving post-village of Lawrence county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 145 miles above Cincinnati. It was laid out by the Ohio Iron and Coal Company, in June, 1849. It is handsomely situated on the river bottom, above the highest floods, with high hills in the rear. These hills contain stores of iron and stone coal, which are thought to be inexhaustible. The town contains many large brick buildings, 1 bank, and several churches. Liberal donations of ground have been made for schools and churches. It has 2 large iron foundries, one of which is 162 feet in length, 1 rolling mill, 1 machine shop, and several steam mills, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. The Iron railroad, which terminates here, is to be extended to Jackson. Pop. in 1853, 1600.

IRONVILLE, a small post-village of Blair county, Pennsylvania.

IRONWOOD BLUFF, a post-office of Itawamba county, Mississippi.

IRON WORKS, a post-village of Cass county, Georgia, on Etowah river, 142 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

IROQUOIS river, of Indiana and Illinois, rises in Jasper county, of the former state, and enters the Kankakee in Iroquois county, Illinois. Its length is estimated at 100 miles. It is sometimes called the PICKAMINK.

IROQUOIS, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 1435 square miles. It is drained by the Kankakee and Iroquois rivers, which unite in the N. part of the county. The surface is level and low, and principally prairie; the soil is fertile, adapted to grain and grass. In 1850 the county produced 311,115 bushels of Indian corn; 27,125 of wheat; 69,793 of oats, and 1496 tons of hay. It contained 1 church. The Chicago branch of the Central railroad

passes through this county. Capital, Middleport. Population, 4149.

IROQUOIS, a post-village in Iroquois county, Illinois, on Illinois river, 85 miles S. by W. from Chicago.

IRVILLE, a post-village of Muskingum county, Ohio, 55 miles E. by N. from Columbus.

IRVIN, a township in Howard county, Indiana. Population, 847.

IRVINE, a post-village of Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, at the mouth of Brokenstraw creek, 212 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It has a woollen factory and a foundry.

IRVINE, a post-village, capital of Estill county, Kentucky, is handsomely situated on the right bank of the Kentucky river, 70 miles S. E. from Frankfort. Irvine village has a brick court house and a seminary.

IRVINE'S STORE, a post-village of Weakly co., Tennessee, 114 miles W. from Nashville.

IRVINESVILLE, a post-office of Nicholas county, Kentucky.

IRVING, a post-village of Chautauque county, New York, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, about 30 miles S. S. W. from Buffalo, with which it is connected by railroad.

IRVING, a village of Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson river, 26 miles N. from New York. It has a steamboat landing.

IRVING, a post-township in the N. part of Barry county, Michigan. Population, 214.

IRVING, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

IRVING COLLEGE, a post-office of Warren county, Tennessee.

IRVINGSVILLE, a village in Franklin county, Mass., 80 miles W. N. W. from Boston.

IRWIN, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 1456 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Ocmulgee, intersected by the Alapaha, and also drained by the sources of Little and Santilla rivers. The surface is level, and covered with forests of pine. The soil is sandy and generally poor; that of the south-eastern part, however, is said to be good. Cotton, Indian corn, sugar, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 112 bales of cotton; 89,000 bushels of corn; 37 hogsheads of sugar, and 51,437 bushels of sweet potatoes. It contained 12 churches, and 174 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of General Jared Irwin, governor of Georgia in 1807. Capital, Irwinton. Population, 3334, of whom 2884 were free, and 450, slaves.

IRWIN, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. W. from Franklin. Population, 1504.

IRWIN, a small village of Venango co., Pa.

IRWIN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Washington county, Georgia, about 30 miles S. E. from Milledgeville.

IRWINTON, a pleasant post-village, capital of Wilkinson county, Georgia, 20 miles S. from Milledgeville, and 3 miles from the Cen-

tral railroad. It has a court house, 2 churches, and several stores.

IRWINVILLE, or **IRWINSVILLE**, a post-village, capital of Irwin county, Georgia, 112 miles S. from Milledgeville. It has a court house, tavern, and 1 or 2 stores.

ISABEL, a township in Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 539.

ISABELLA, a new county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Chippewa river, and also drained by Pine and Salt rivers, tributaries of the Tittibawassee.

ISCHUA CREEK, of Cattaraugus co., in S. W. part of N. Y., falls into the Alleghany river.

ISINGLASS RIVER, in the S. E. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Coheco river.

ISLAND county, a new county of Washington Ter., comprising **WHIDBY'S ISLAND**, which see.

ISLAND CREEK, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga., a few miles N. W. from Milledgeville, has a church, an academy, and a Masonic hall.

ISLAND CREEK, a post-township in the E. part of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio river. Population, 1981.

ISLAND CREEK, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 155 miles E. by N. from Columbus.

ISLAND FORD, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

ISLAND NO. 66, a post-office of Coahoma co., Mississippi.

ISLAND POND, a thriving village of Essex co., Vt., on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, 149 m. N. W. from Portland, and 143 m. S. E. from Montreal. The road was built and is owned to this place, 16 m. within the States, by the people of Canada. Dépôts, engine-houses, &c., of both portions of the road, are now being erected. A Congregational and a Methodist church, and several steam flouring and saw mills are also being built. The village is on the route of the Passumpsic River railroad, and is also the terminus of the Missisquoi Bay railroad, (projected.)

ISLE AU BOIS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Missouri.

ISLE AU HAUT, at the entrance of Penobscot bay, Maine, is composed of high steep cliffs, and contains a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 59' N., lon. 68° 34' W.

ISLEBOROUGH, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, 50 miles E. by S. from Augusta. It consists of several islands. Pop., 984.

ISLE LA MOTTE. See **LA MOTTE**.

ISLE ROYALE, an island in Lake Superior, forming a portion of Houghton county, Michigan, and 50 miles N. W. from Keweenaw Point. The island is about 42 miles long, and from 5 to 8 miles wide. The soil is said to be generally good, the timber abundant, the harbors, of which there are several, deep and secure. (See **ROCK HARBOR**.) Copper ore abounds, and mining operations have been carried on to some extent; but owing to the long and severe winters, and the uncertain communi-

cation with the settled parts of the state, permanent settlements have not yet been made.

ISLES OF SHOALS, 7½ miles S. S. E. from Portsmouth lighthouse, New Hampshire. They consist of 8 small islands, which are inhabited chiefly by fishermen. On White Island, the westernmost, is a revolving light, 87 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 58' N., lon. 70° 37' 20" W.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, at the mouth of James river, which washes the N. E. border. It has an area of about 230 square miles. The Blackwater river forms the W. boundary. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally thin and sandy. A portion of the land is occupied by swamps and pine forests. Indian corn is the staple product. Bacon of superior quality is exported. In 1850 there were raised 315,699 bushels of corn, and 89,713 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 cotton factory, 1 saw mill, and 1 tannery; 19 churches, 149 pupils attending public schools, and 56 attending academies or other schools. The Isle of Wight was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Capital, Smithfield. Population, 9353, of whom 5958 were free, and 3395 slaves.

ISLIP, a post-township of Suffolk co., New York, bordering on Great South bay, about 45 miles N. E. from New York. It has a small village of the same name. Pop., 2602.

ISNEY, a post-office of Choctaw co., Ala.

ISOM'S STORE, a post-office of Maury co., Ten.

ISRAEL, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Preble co., Ohio. Pop., 1641.

ISRAEL'S RIVER, of Coos co., New Hampshire, rises near the foot of Mount Washington, and falls into the Connecticut river.

ISSAQUENA, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1030 square miles. The Mississippi forms its boundary on the W., the Yazoo river (navigable by steamboats) washes the S. E. border, and it is intersected by the Sunflower river. The surface is flat and low, partly subject to inundation; the soil is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 8461 bales of cotton; 143,130 bushels of corn, and 18,595 of sweet potatoes. Formed quite recently from the S. part of Washington county. Capital, Tallula. Pop., 4478, of whom 373 were free, and 4105, slaves.

ISTHMUS, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin, about 11 miles E. from Madison.

ITALY, a township forming the W. extremity of Yates co., New York. Pop., 1627.

ITALY HILL, a post-office of Yates co., N. Y.

ITALY HOLLOW, a post-office of Yates co., N. Y.

ITASCA, an unorganized county, forming the N. E. extremity of Minnesota, bordering on Lake Superior and the British possessions, contains about 17,500 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Rainy lake, and by the river of that name, and on the S. W. by the Mississippi; it is drained by the St

Louis and other rivers. The surface is uneven, and diversified by numerous lakes. According to the census of 1850, this county produced 90 bushels of corn; 1050 of potatoes, and 43 tons of hay. Population, 97.

ITASCA, a small post-village of Benton co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi river, about 20 miles above St. Paul.

ITASCA LAKE, into which flow the head waters of the Mississippi, is situated near the summit of the Hauteurs de Terre, the dividing ridge of the Read river on the N., in lat. 47° 10' N., lon. 95° 54' W., and at an elevation of 1575 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. It is a beautiful sheet of water, lying among the hills, surrounded with pines. The outlet is 10 or 12 feet wide, and from 12 to 18 inches deep. Discovered by Schoolcraft, July 13th, 1832.

ITAWAMBA, a county in the E. N. E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 1180 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee river, and by Oldtown and Bullmouth creeks. The surface is generally a level plain, almost destitute of trees. The soil is a heavy loam, of a very dark color, strongly impregnated with lime, and highly productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 5519 bales of cotton; 533,507 bushels of corn, and 105,692 of sweet potatoes. It contained 46 churches, and 661 pupils attending public schools. The Tombigbee is navigable by small steamers to the county seat when the water is high. The route of the Mobile and Ohio railroad passes through the county. It derives its name from the daughter of an Indian chief. Capital, Fulton. Population, 13,528, of whom 11,401 were free, and 2127, slaves.

ITHACA, a post-township of Tompkins co., New York, at the southern extremity of Cayuga lake. Population, 6909.

ITHACA, a post-borough, capital of Tompkins co., New York, in the above township, on both sides of Cayuga inlet, about a mile S. from the head of Cayuga lake, and 162 miles W. by S. from Albany. It is finely situated on a plain, and on the lower declivity of the hill, which encloses it on all sides except the N., rising gradually to the height of 400 or 500 feet, and commanding an extensive view of the picturesque scenery for which Cayuga lake is remarkable. The town is regularly laid out and handsomely built. It contains churches of six or seven denominations, two banks, and an academy. One daily and two weekly newspapers are published here. Steamboats ply daily from this town to the foot of the lake, and connect with the main lines of travel and transportation. The Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad connects it with Owego, and another railroad extends northward to Auburn and Lake Ontario. Fall creek, which enters the lake at this place, furnishes

abundant water-power. Among the manufactories of Ithaca are 2 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 1 paper mill, and several iron foundries, with machine shops. Population in 1853, estimated at 7000.

ITHACA, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, about 100 miles W. from Columbus.

IVANHOE, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on Red Cedar river, 18 miles N. of Iowa City.

IVERSON, a post-office of Bienville par., La.

IVES GROVE, a post-office of Racine co., Wis., about 90 miles E. S. E. from Madison.

IVES' STORE, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Virginia.

IVY, a post-office of Yancey co., N. C.

IVY, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

IVY BEND, a post-office of Madison co., N. C.

IVY CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

IVY ISLAND, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

IVY LOG, a post-office of Union co., Ga.

IVY MILLS, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 88 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg.

IXONIA, a post-township in Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Population, 1109.

IZARD, a county in the N. part of Arkansas; area, 880 square miles. It is intersected by White river. The surface is diversified; the soil is fertile, producing wheat, maize, oats, and excellent pasture. In 1850 there were raised 173,479 bushels of Indian corn; 7054 of wheat; 12,090 of oats, and 46,779 pounds of butter were made. It contained 7 saw mills, 3 churches, and 195 pupils attending public schools. The White river is navigable for boats. The county is amply supplied with water-power. Capital, Mount Olive. Pop., 3213, of whom 3017 were free, and 196, slaves.

J

JACINTO, a post-village, capital of Tishamingo co., Miss., 250 miles N. N. E. from Jackson. It has 1 or 2 newspaper offices. The Mobile and Ohio railroad will here intersect the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

JACKSBOROUGH, or JACKSONBOROUGH, a small post-village, capital of Campbell county, Tennessee, 152 miles E. by N. from Nashville. It stands near the S. E. base of Cumberland mountain.

JACKSBOROUGH, a small village of Warren county, Tennessee.

JACK'S CREEK, a post-office of Yancey county, North Carolina.

JACK'S CREEK, a post-office of Henderson county, Tennessee.

JACK'S FORKS, a post-office of Texas co., Mo.

JACKSON, a county in the W. N. W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from the State of Ohio, contains 405 square miles. The Ohio river washes its W. border, and it is drained by the Sandy and Big Mill creeks. The surface is hilly;

the soil is generally adapted to grazing, and there is good arable land near the streams. The chief productions are corn, wheat, oats, hemp, lumber, pork, and cattle. In 1850 there were raised 257,242 bushels of Indian corn; 16,630 of wheat; 43,324 of oats, and 98,561 pounds of butter were made. There were 13 flour, grist, and saw mills, 1 wool-carding mill, and 2 tanneries; 8 churches, and 1350 pupils attending public schools. The county contains limestone of good quality. Capital, Ripley. Population, 6544, of whom 6491 were free, and 52, slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee and South Carolina; area, estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained by the Tuckaseegee river, an affluent of the Tennessee. The county is a mountainous tract between the Blue Ridge on the S. E., and the Iron mountain on the N. W. The soil produces good pasture and some grain. The county was formed in 1850, from Haywood and Macon counties. County seat not yet located.

JACKSON, a county in the N. E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 378 square miles. It is traversed by the principal branches of Oconee river. The surface is uneven. Much of the soil is unproductive, but there is some good land near the rivers. Cotton and maize are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1202 bales of cotton, and 309,272 bushels of corn. There were 4 flour mills, 1 cotton factory, and 1 tannery. It contained 14 churches; 217 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending an academy. Granite and quartz are abundant in the county; iron, soapstone, and asbestos are found. The name was given in honor of General James Jackson, United States senator from Georgia. Capital, Jefferson. Population, 9768, of whom 6827 were free, and 2941, slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the N. W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, contains 1060 square miles. The Chattahoochee and Appalachian rivers, navigable by steamboats, form its boundary on the E., and it is intersected by the Chipola river. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine forests; the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, sugar, tobacco, and rice flourish. In 1850 this county produced 4744 bales of cotton; 227,582 bushels of corn; 43,770 of sweet potatoes; 14,202 pounds of tobacco, and 50,490 of rice. It contained 12 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 48 pupils attending an academy. Capital, Marianna. Population, 6639, of whom 3105 were free, and 3534, slaves.

JACKSON, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee and Georgia, has an area of 1150 square miles. It is intersected by Tennessee river and numerous creeks. The surface is traversed by mountain ridges. The soil in some parts is fertile, adapted to cotton, Indian

corn, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 2382 bales of cotton; 796,201 bushels of corn, and 72,016 of oats. There were 2 tanneries, 1 cotton factory, and 1 grist and saw mill. It contained 25 churches, 1 newspaper office; 453 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. The Tennessee river is navigated by steamboats through the county. Capital, Bellefonte. Population, 14,088, of whom 11,796 were free, and 2292, slaves.

JACKSON, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, and on Pascagoula bay, has an area of about 1230 square miles. It is intersected by Pascagoula river. The soil is sandy and sterile, mostly covered by pine woods. Indian corn, potatoes, and rice are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 29,848 bushels of corn; 29,669 of sweet potatoes, and 113,975 pounds of rice. It contained 14 churches, and 114 pupils attending public schools. The river is navigable through the county. Capital, Jacksonborough. Population, 3196, of whom 2371 were free, and 825, slaves.

JACKSON, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, contains 760 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of the Washita river. The surface is undulating, the soil mostly fertile. Cotton and maize are the staple products. In 1850 there were raised 1394 bales of cotton; 136,404 bushels of Indian corn, and 30,798 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 saw and planing mills, and 4 manufactories of farming implements. It contained 12 churches, and 560 pupils attending public schools. A strong current of emigration from the older cotton states has recently been directed to this section of Louisiana. Capital, Vernon. Population, 5566, of whom 3408 were free, and 2158, slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on Lavacca bay, has an area of 884 square miles. It is intersected by Lavacca river, navigable by small boats, and also drained by the Navidad river. The surface is nearly level, and consists partly of prairies; the soil near the streams is fertile. Indian corn, sugar, and indigo flourish. In 1850 this county produced 30,600 bushels of corn; 8454 of sweet potatoes; 290 bales of cotton; 26,240 pounds of butter, and 31 hogsheds of sugar. It had 1 newspaper office, and 20 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Texana. Population, 996, of whom 657 were free, and 339, slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the N. E. part of Arkansas; area, about 1040 square miles. The Black and White rivers form the W. boundary. It is also drained by the Cache river. The surface is level; the soil fertile, adapted to cotton and maize. In 1850, Jackson county produced 108,615 bushels of Indian corn; 870 bales of cotton, and 41,375 pounds of butter. It contained 1 flour and grist mill, and 2 tanneries. There were 125 pupils at

tending public schools. The county contains large forests of cypress and ash, which supply the chief article of export. Capital, Elizabetb. Population, 3086, of whom 2523 were free, and 563, slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area, estimated at 630 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland river. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil produces Indian corn, tobacco, and pasture for cattle. In 1850 there were raised 805,737 bushels of corn; 56,288 of oats; 432,114 pounds of tobacco, and 177,310 of butter were made. It contained 11 churches, 6377 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies or other schools. Cumberland river is navigable by steamboats through the county. Capital, Gainesborough. Population, 15,673, of whom 14,115 were free, and 1558, slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 378 square miles. It is drained by the Little Scioto river, and by Salt and Symmes' creeks. The surface is moderately hilly, and the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 316,337 bushels of corn; 74,790 of oats; 7184 tons of hay, and 131,712 pounds of butter. It contained 16 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 4082 pupils attending public schools. This county is rich in minerals. Stone coal, iron, marble, and salt can be procured in any quantity, but are not much used at present; a few iron furnaces, however, are in operation. The Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad extends from Portsmouth to the county seat, and the Hillsborough and Parkersburg railroad passes through the county. Capital, Jackson. Population, 12,721.

JACKSON, a county in the S. central part of Michigan, contains about 720 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Raisin rivers. The surface is undulating, and the soil is a rich sandy loam. The greater part of the county was occupied by dense forests, and by "oak openings," or plains which are covered with a sparse growth of oak and hickory, and free from underbrush. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, potatoes, wool, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 486,616 bushels of wheat; 270,112 of corn; 178,334 of oats; 168,516 of potatoes; 28,464 tons of hay, and 143,876 pounds of wool. The above quantities of potatoes was the greatest raised in any county of the state. It contained 22 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Limestone and sandstone are abundant, and stone coal and iron are found in the county. The streams furnish abundant water-power. The Central railroad connects the county with Detroit and Lake Michigan. Capital, Jackson. Pop., 19,431.

JACKSON, a county in the S. part of In-

diana, contains 544 square miles. It is drained by the Driftwood fork of White river. The surface is mostly undulating or nearly level, and presents a variety of soils, some of which are very fertile. The chief productions are wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, and pork. In 1850 this county produced 949,174 bushels of corn; 38,464 of wheat; 75,752 of oats, and 2458 tons of hay. There were 28 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1154 pupils attending public schools. It contains beds of iron ore, the extent of which has not been explored. The railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus passes through the county. The streams furnish extensive water-power. Organized in 1815. Capital, Brownstown. Population, 11,047.

JACKSON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 645 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Mississippi river, intersected by Big Muddy river, and also drained by Beaucoup and other creeks. The surface is diversified. An eminence called Fountain Bluff, remarkable for its ovoid form, rises in the S. W. part, to the height of about 300 feet. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, pork, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 273,050 bushels of corn; 22,354 of wheat, and 30,104 of oats. It contained 8 churches, and 1050 pupils attending public schools. Extensive mines of stone coal have been opened on the banks of Big Muddy river. Salt is procured from springs near the same stream. The county is traversed by the Central railroad. Capital, Murphysborough. Population, 5862.

JACKSON, a county in the W. N. W. part of Missouri, bordering on Indian Territory, has an area of 612 square miles. The Missouri river (navigable by steamboats) forms its northern boundary; the Kansas river enters the Missouri at the N. W. extremity of the county; it is also drained by Big Blue and Little Blue rivers, and by Snybar creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is remarkably fertile, and well watered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, hemp, cattle, horses, mules, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 938,309 bushels of corn; 55,856 of wheat; 124,363 of oats; 798 tons of hay, and 361½ tons of hemp. It contained 14 churches and 2 newspaper offices, 1195 pupils attending public schools, and 236 attending academies and other schools. Limestone is the principal rock of the county. The streams furnish extensive water-power. The caravans engaged in the trade of Santa Fe and Utah obtain their outfit at this place, which furnishes a good market for provisions, horses, &c. Vast numbers of emigrants to California also take their departure from Independence, the capital. Pop., 14,000, of whom 11,031 were free, and 2969, slaves.

JACKSON, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 636

square miles. The Mississippi river washes its north-eastern border; the county is traversed by the Maquoketa river, and drained also by the Fall river, and by several creeks. The surface is uneven, the soil is fertile, well watered and well timbered. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850, Jackson county produced 202,791 bushels of Indian corn; 132,024 of wheat; 25,854 of potatoes, the greatest quantity raised in any county of the state except Dubuque county; 101,512 pounds of wool, and 7594 tons of hay. The county contains valuable mines of iron, and lead. Maquoketa river furnishes water-power. Capital, Bellevue. Population, 7210.

JACKSON, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, about 44 miles N. E. from Augusta, contains a small village of its own name. Population, 833.

JACKSON, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the head waters of Ellis river, about 70 miles N. by E. from Concord. Population, 589.

JACKSON, a post-township of Washington co., New York, 40 miles N. N. E. from Albany. Population, 2129.

JACKSON, a township of Cambria co., Pa., 7 miles W. from Ebensburg. Pop., 832.

JACKSON, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. by W. from Bloomsburg. Population, 374.

JACKSON, a township of Dauphin co., Pa., 20 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg. Pop., 920.

JACKSON, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. W. from Waynesburg. Population, 1252.

JACKSON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop., 1431.

JACKSON, a township of Lebanon co., Pa., 7 miles E. from Lebanon. Pop., 1980.

JACKSON, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 4 or 5 miles N. W. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 592.

JACKSON, a township in Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. by W. from Williamsport. Population, 407.

JACKSON, a township of Monroe co., Pa., 26 miles N. N. W. from Easton. Pop., 692.

JACKSON, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 13 miles S. from Sunbury. Pop., 1935.

JACKSON, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, 36 miles W. from Harrisburg. Population, 885.

JACKSON, a township of Potter co., Pa., 12 miles E. from Coudersport. Pop., 51.

JACKSON, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles E. from Montrose. Population, 978.

JACKSON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Tioga co., Pa. Pop., 1419.

JACKSON, a small village of Tioga co., Pa.

JACKSON, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Population, 985.

JACKSON, a small village of Venango co., Pa.

JACKSON, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 37 miles N. W. from Richmond.

JACKSON, a post-village, capital of Northampton county, North Carolina, 95 miles N. E. from Raleigh. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 churches, 3 stores, and 2 schools.

JACKSON, a small post-village, capital of Butts county, Georgia, 55 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It is pleasantly situated in the midst of a fertile country. It contains a court house, 2 churches, and 2 academies.

JACKSON, a post-village in Clark co., Alabama, near Tombigbee river, 125 miles S. W. from Montgomery.

JACKSON, a thriving town of Hinds co., and capital of the state of Mississippi, is situated on the right bank of Pearl river, and on the Vicksburg and Brandon railroad, 45 miles E. from Vicksburg, and 1010 miles from Washington. Lat. 32° 23' N., lon. 90° 8' W. The site of the town is level and the plan is regular. It contains a handsome state house, the executive mansion, the state lunatic asylum, the penitentiary, a United States land-office, several churches, and 4 newspaper offices. About 30,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Jackson is one of the principal points on the New Orleans, Jackson, and Northern railroad, now in progress. Population in 1853, about 3500.

JACKSON, a thriving post-village of E. Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on Thompson's creek, 20 miles N. from Baton Rouge. It is the seat of the state asylum for the insane, founded in 1848. The buildings are spacious and comfortable. The number of patients in 1851 was 81. Centenary College of this place is a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Methodists. The village also contains several female seminaries of respectable character, and 4 churches. Population, about 1000.

JACKSON, a post-village in Lawrence co., Arkansas, near Spring river, 135 miles N. N. E. from Little Rock.

JACKSON, a township in Monroe co., Arkansas. Population, 339.

JACKSON, a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Population, 756.

JACKSON, a township in Union co., Arkansas. Population, 796.

JACKSON, a thriving post-village, capital of Madison co., Tennessee, on the Forked Deer river, 150 miles W. S. W. from Nashville. It is surrounded by a fertile region, and is a place of considerable trade. The Mobile and Ohio railroad is to pass through this village. It contains a bank, 2 or 3 churches, and a flourishing college.

JACKSON, a post-village, capital of Breathitt co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, about 70 miles in a straight line S. E. from Lexington. It contains 2 churches and several stores.

JACKSON, a township in the E. part of Al-

len co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Indiana railroad. Population, 1175.

JACKSON, a township in the N. E. part of Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 1532.

JACKSON, a township in the E. part of Brown co., Ohio. Population, 1262.

JACKSON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop., 1735.

JACKSON, a township in the E. part of Clermont co., Ohio. Population, 1241.

JACKSON, a township in the central part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Population, 2037.

JACKSON, a township in the S. E. part of Crawford co., Ohio. Population, 1711.

JACKSON, a township in the N. W. part of Darke co., Ohio. Population, 565.

JACKSON, a township in the S. part of Franklin co., Ohio, on the W. side of the Scioto river. Population, 1550.

JACKSON, a township in the S. part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1192.

JACKSON, a township in the S. E. part of Hancock co., Ohio. Population, 830.

JACKSON, a township in Hardin co., Ohio. Population, 530.

JACKSON, a township in the S. E. part of Highland co., Ohio. Population, 1449.

JACKSON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop., 713.

JACKSON, a post-village of Liberty township, and capital of Jackson county, Ohio, 75 miles S. S. E. from Columbus. The Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad, when finished, will connect it with Portsmouth on the Ohio river. It contains 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Laid out in 1817. Population in 1853, about 600.

JACKSON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Knox co., Ohio. Pop., 1080.

JACKSON or JACKSONTOWN, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the National road, 31 miles E. from Columbus.

JACKSON, a township in the N. W. part of Mahoning co., Ohio. Population, 1142.

JACKSON, a township in the S. W. part of Montgomery co., Ohio. Population, 2012.

JACKSON, a township in Morgan co., Ohio. Population, 1249.

JACKSON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop., 1233.

JACKSON, a township in the W. central part of Paulding co., Ohio. Population, 58.

JACKSON, a township in the W. part of Perry co., Ohio. Population, 1740.

JACKSON, a township in the central part of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto river. Population, 1042.

JACKSON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Pike co., Ohio, intersected by Scioto river. Population, 1465.

JACKSON, a township in the W. N. W. part of Preble co., Ohio. Population, 1406.

JACKSON, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Population, 221.

JACKSON, a township of Richland co., Ohio. Population, 1093.

JACKSON, a township in the S. W. part of Sandusky co., Ohio. Population, 1092.

JACKSON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop., 995.

JACKSON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop., 705.

JACKSON, a township in the N. W. part of Starke co., Ohio. Population, 1517.

JACKSON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Union co., Ohio. Pop., 436.

JACKSON, a township in the N. W. part of Vinton co., Ohio. Population, 835.

JACKSON, a village in Wayne co., Ohio, on the road from Wooster to Cleveland, 96 miles N. E. from Columbus, has about 300 inhabitants.

JACKSON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Wood county, Ohio. Population, 74.

JACKSON, a township of Wyandott co., Ohio. Population, 395.

JACKSON, a post-township in the central part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop., 4147.

JACKSON, a flourishing town in the township of the same name, and capital of Jackson county, Michigan, is situated on Grand river, near its source, and on the Central railroad, 76 miles W. from Detroit, and 38 miles S. by E. from Lansing. A plank-road is in process of construction from Lansing to this place. The river affords an extensive water-power, which is employed in factories and mills of various kinds. Jackson contains, besides the county buildings, 5 churches, 1 seminary for young ladies, 2 printing offices, and the state penitentiary, in which about 170 convicts are employed in mechanical labor. Population in 1853, about 3500.

JACKSON, a township of Bartholomew co., Indiana. Population, 343.

JACKSON, a township of Blackford co., Indiana. Population, 419.

JACKSON, a township in Brown co., Indiana. Population, 1098.

JACKSON, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. Population, 895.

JACKSON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Population, 488.

JACKSON, a township in Clay co., Indiana. Population, 735.

JACKSON, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 2060.

JACKSON, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Population, 916.

JACKSON, a township of De Kalb co., Indiana. Population, 726.

JACKSON, a post-township of Elkhart co., Indiana. Population, 991.

JACKSON, a township in Fayette co., Indiana. Population, 1283.

JACKSON, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Population, 1170.

JACKSON, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Population, 1146.

JACKSON, a township of Hamilton co., Indiana. Population, 1800.

JACKSON, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. Population, 677.

JACKSON, a township of Howard co., Indiana. Population, 584.

JACKSON, a township of Jackson co., Indiana. Population, 625.

JACKSON, a township of Jasper co., Indiana. Population, 312.

JACKSON, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Population, 575.

JACKSON, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Population, 851.

JACKSON, a township of Madison co., Indiana. Population, 835.

JACKSON, a township of Miami co., Indiana. Population, 546.

JACKSON, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Population, 1138.

JACKSON, a township in Orange co., Indiana. Population, 687.

JACKSON, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Population, 778.

JACKSON, a township of Parke co., Indiana. Population, 959.

JACKSON, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Population, 1218.

JACKSON, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Population, 911.

JACKSON, a township in Ripley co., Indiana. Population, 887.

JACKSON, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 887.

JACKSON, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Population, 1181.

JACKSON, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Population, 594.

JACKSON, a township of Sullivan co., Indiana. Population, 1056.

JACKSON, a post-village in Switzerland co., Indiana, 100 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

JACKSON, a township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Population, 966.

JACKSON, a township in Washington co., Indiana. Population, 2641.

JACKSON, a township in Wayne co., Indiana. Population, 1074.

JACKSON, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Population, 633.

JACKSON, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 140 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

JACKSON, a township in Will co., Illinois. Population, 456.

JACKSON, a post-village, capital of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, 200 miles E. S. E. from Jefferson City, and 10 miles from the Mississippi river. It contains a court house, a bank, United States land-office, a newspaper office, and numerous stores.

JACKSON, a township in the S. part of Washington co., Wisconsin. Population, 1038.

JACKSON, a post-town of Calaveras county, California, is situated in the northern part of the county, about 3 miles N. of the Mokelumne river. It is principally supported by miners. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

JACKSONBOROUGH, a post-village of Scriven

co., Georgia, on Beaverdam creek, 55 miles S. S. E. from Augusta, was formerly the county seat.

JACKSONBOROUGH, Mississippi. See JACKSON COURT HOUSE.

JACKSONBOROUGH, a post-village of Butler county, Ohio, about 100 miles W. S. W. from Columbus.

JACKSONBROOK, a post-office of Washington county, Maine.

JACKSONBURG, a post-office of Herkimer county, New York.

JACKSONBURG, a post-village in Wayne co., Indiana, 60 miles E. by N. from Indianapolis.

JACKSON CORNERS, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

JACKSON COURT HOUSE, Va. See RIPLEY.

JACKSON COURT HOUSE, formerly JACKSONBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Jackson county, Mississippi, on Pascagoula river, about 150 miles S. E. from Jackson.

JACKSON CREEK, a small post-village of Will county, Illinois, 48 miles S. W. from Chicago.

JACKSON FURNACE, a post-village of Jackson county, Ohio, about 90 miles S. by E. from Columbus.

JACKSON GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois. See INDEPENDENCE.

JACKSON HALL, a post-village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles S. E. from Chambersburg, contains near 100 inhabitants.

JACKSONHAM, a post-village in Lancaster district, South Carolina, 80 miles N. N. E. from Columbia.

JACKSON HILL, a post-village of Davidson co., North Carolina, 132 miles W. from Raleigh.

JACKSON HILL, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

JACKSON POINT, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

JACKSON PORT, a small post-village of Jackson county, Arkansas, at the confluence of White and Black rivers.

JACKSON'S CAMP, a small post-village of Tallapoosa county, Alabama.

JACKSON'S FEERRY, a post-office of Wythe county, Virginia.

JACKSON'S GLASS-WORKS, a post-village of Camden county, New Jersey, about 18 miles S. E. from Camden.

JACKSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Ocean county, New Jersey.

JACKSON'S RIVER of Virginia, the principal constituent of James river, is formed by two branches, the North and South forks, which rise in Highland county, in the N. central part of the state, and flowing south-westward, unite in Bath county. The river then pursues a southerly course to the mouth of Potts' creek, in Alleghany county, where it turns toward the north-east, and flowing through rugged mountain passes, unites with the Cowpasture river, (the other branch of the James river,) near the boundary between Alleghany and Botetourt counties, about 15

miles below Covington. The passage of this river through Waite's mountain is remarkable for its sublime scenery. The length of the main stream is estimated at above 50 miles, and each of the branches has about the same extent

JACKSONTOWN, Ohio. See JACKSON.

JACKSON VALLEY, a post-office of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village in Windham county, Vermont.

JACKSONVILLE, a small post-village of Tompkins county, New York, 8 or 10 miles N. N. W. from Ithaca.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Burlington county, New Jersey, 17 miles S. from Trenton, has a Methodist church, and 2 stores.

JACKSONVILLE, formerly INLAY'S MILLS, a small village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 10 miles W. from Freehold.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, at the head of Cheesequake creek, contains 2 churches.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Centre county, Pennsylvania, in Nittany valley, 9 miles N. E. from Bellefonte. The name of the post-office is WALKER.

JACKSONVILLE, a thriving village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles W. from Waynesburg. The village has several hotels and about 40 dwellings.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 40 miles E. from Pittsburg, contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and about 50 houses.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on Maiden creek, about 82 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

JACKSONVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Floyd county, Virginia, 230 miles W. by S. from Richmond. It contains the county buildings, a church, an academy, and about 250 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Telfair county, Georgia, is 1 mile from the Ocmulgee river, and 104 miles S. from Mill-edgeville. It has the usual county buildings, and 4 stores.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Duval county, Florida, on the left bank of St. John's river, 252 miles E. from Tallahassee. It contains a court house, church, several stores, and 1045 inhabitants.

JACKSONVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Benton county, Alabama, is situated on a beautiful eminence in Tallasahatchee valley, 125 miles N. by E. from Montgomery. The situation is healthy, and commands a fine view of an adjacent mountain range. A newspaper is published here. The Alabama and Tennessee River railroad will pass through or near this place.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-office of Cherokee county, Texas.

JACKSONVILLE, a small village of Obion co., Tennessee, about 150 miles W. from Nashville.

JACKSONVILLE, a small post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, 9 miles N. W. from Paris.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Adams county, Ohio, on the Maysville and Zanesville turnpike, about 100 S. S. W. from Columbus.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 100 miles W. by N. from Columbus.

JACKSONVILLE, a village of Fountain co., Indiana, about 18 miles S. E. from Covington.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-village of Switzerland county, Indiana, 100 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

JACKSONVILLE, a post-township in Morgan county, Illinois. Population, 2745.

JACKSONVILLE, a flourishing town, capital of Morgan county, Illinois, on the Sangamon and Morgan railroad, 32 miles W. from Springfield. It is situated in an undulating and fertile prairie, in the vicinity of a small affluent of the Illinois river, called Movestar creek, a corruption of "Mauvaise Terre." This town is distinguished for the elegance of its public buildings, and for the number of its educational and charitable institutions, among which are Illinois College, the state asylums for the blind, the insane, and the deaf and dumb, a female academy, under the direction of the Methodists, and 2 other academies. The asylums above named occupy relatively three sides of a quadrangle around the town, each about a mile from its centre. Illinois College occupies a beautiful and commanding position, and is one of the most flourishing and respectable institutions in the state. It was founded in 1830, and has a library of 2500 volumes. An intelligent traveller, who recently visited this place, remarks, "It looks like a village made to order at the East, with neat houses, some wood, some brick; with gardens filled with flowers and shrubbery, with wide and cleanly streets adorned with shade-trees, with academies, churches, and a college, clustering about the village centre, while well-tilled farms stretch along the borders on every side."

JACKSONVILLE, a post-town of Tuolumne county, California. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

JACK'S REEF, a post-office of Onondaga county, New York.

JACKTOWN, a post-office of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

JACKSVILLE, a post-office of Butler co., Pa.

JACOBSBURG, a small post-village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about 11 miles N. W. from Easton.

JACOBSBURG, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 10 miles S. from St. Clairsville.

JACOB'S CHURCH, a post-office of Shenandoah county, Virginia.

JACOB'S CREEK of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Youghiogheny.

JACOB'S FORK, a post-office of Catawba co., North Carolina.

JACOBSPORT, a thriving village of Coshoc-ton co., Ohio, about 80 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. Population, about 300.

JACOBSTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles E. N. E. from Mount Holly. It has 1 or 2 churches.

JACOBSVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Illinois.

JADDEN, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

JAFFREY, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the head waters of Connecticut river, about 44 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 1497.

JAKE'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Gasconade co., Missouri.

JAKE'S RUN, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

JALAPA, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

JALAPA, a post-office of McMinn co., Tenn.

JALAPA, a new post-village of Grant co., Indiana, 80 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis. It has about 100 inhabitants.

JALAPA, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Illinois, on Macoupin creek, 12 miles S. E. from Carrollton. The water-power of the creek gives motion to several mills.

JAMAICA, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on West river, about 90 miles S. from Montpelier, contains a village of its own name. Population, 1606.

JAMAICA, a post-township of Queen's co., New York, bordering on Jamaica bay. Population, 4247.

JAMAICA, a neat post-village in the above township, on the Long Island railroad, 12 miles E. from Brooklyn. It contains 5 or 6 churches, 2 academies or seminaries, 2 newspaper offices, and many fine residences, some of which are occupied by persons doing business in New York city.

JAMAICA, a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

JAMAICA PLAIN, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 6 miles S. W. of Boston.

JAMESBURG, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

JAMESBURG, a post-office of Middlesex co., New Jersey.

JAMES CITY, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, contains 184 square miles. The York river bounds it on the N. E., the James river on the S., and the Chickahominy on the W. The surface is undulating. Corn, wheat, oats, and butter are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 102,430 bushels of corn; 25,476 of wheat; 22,040 of oats; and 17,785 pounds of butter. There were in that year 280 pupils attending academies and other schools. The exports consist of oak and pine wood for fuel, and oysters. This is one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Capital, Williamsburg. Population, 4020, of whom 2152 were free, and 1868, slaves.

JAMES CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles W. from Harrisburg.

JAMES CROSS ROADS, a small post-village of Washington co., Tennessee.

JAMES FORK or RIVER, Missouri, see WHITE RIVER, of Arkansas.

JAMES' FORK, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

JAMES' MILL, a post-office of Monroe co., Illinois.

JAMESPORT, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island railroad, 80 miles E. from New York city.

JAMES RIVER, the largest of the rivers which have their course wholly within the state of Virginia, is formed by the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, which unite 15 miles below Covington, on the border between Alleghany and Botetourt counties. Flowing first south-eastward through the mountains of Central Virginia, it is joined by the Calfpasture river from the left at the base of the Blue Ridge, through which it forces a passage about 15 miles N. E. from the Peaks of Otter. It then flows south-eastward, passes by Lynchburg, and at the southern extremity of Amherst county changes its course to the north-east. Below Scottsville its general direction is east-south-east. After passing by Richmond, where the channel is divided by numerous islands, and the river descends over rocky rapids about 6 miles in extent, it gradually expands into an estuary of several miles in width, and flows into the southern extremity of Chesapeake bay, between Willoughby Point and Old Point Comfort. The whole length, exclusive of the branches, is about 450 miles. The tide ascends to Richmond, about 150 miles from the sea. It is navigable for vessels of 130 tons to the port of Richmond, from which point the James River and Kanawha canal has been constructed along the upper part of the river. This canal is completed to Buchanan, beyond the Blue Ridge, and is to be extended to Covington, on Jackson's river. Here it will connect with the eastern terminus of the Covington and Ohio railroad, now in course of construction. James river passes through a fertile and populous country, and is an important channel of trade. The chief towns on its banks are Richmond, Lynchburg, Scottsville, Manchester, and Buchanan. That part of the estuary which lies between Hampton and Norfolk is called Hampton Roads.

JAMES RIVER, of Missouri, flows through Green co., and enters White river in Taney co.

JAMESTOWN, a post-township of Newport co., Rhode Island, consists of Canonicut, a beautiful island in Narragansett bay, opposite Newport. Population, 358.

JAMESTOWN, a thriving post-village of Elliott township, Chautauque county, New York, on the outlet of Chautauque lake, 21 miles S. E. from Maysville. It contains 6 or 7 churches, an academy, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. A steamboat plies daily to Maysville. The outlet furnishes water-power, which is used in manufactories of wool, iron, flour, and other articles. Population in 1853, about 2200.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., about 22 miles N. W. from Mercer.

JAMESTOWN, a village in James City co., Virginia, on the N. bank of Jamestown river, 50 miles E. S. E. from Richmond. The first English settlement in the United States was made at this place in 1608: nothing now remains but a few ruins.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, on Deep river, 94 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

JAMESTOWN, a small village in Rutherford county, North Carolina.

JAMESTOWN, a post-office of Muscogee co., Georgia.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Sumter co., Alabama, near Tombigbee river, 130 miles W. N. W. from Montgomery.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village, capital of Fentress county, Tennessee, 120 miles E. by N. from Nashville. It is situated on the Cumberland mountain.

JAMESTOWN, a village of Campbell county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 2 miles above Cincinnati, is beautifully situated and rapidly improving. It has several steam mills, and a steam ferry to Cincinnati. Laid out in 1847. Population in 1853, about 1000.

JAMESTOWN, a small village in Monroe co., Kentucky.

JAMESTOWN, a small post-village, capital of Russell county, Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, 80 miles in a straight line S. S. W. from Lexington. It contains the usual public buildings, 6 stores, and near 200 inhabitants.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Xenia and Washington turnpike, 64 miles W. S. W. from Columbus. It contains 3 churches and several mills.

JAMESTOWN, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Ottawa co., Mich. Pop., 72.

JAMESTOWN, a small post-village of Boone co., Indiana, 29 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis, contains about 40 dwellings.

JAMESTOWN, a small village of Elkhart co., Indiana, 12 miles W. N. W. from Goshen.

JAMESTOWN, a post-village of Clinton co., Illinois, 15 miles N. W. from Carlyle.

JAMESTOWN, a village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 115 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

JAMESTOWN, a village in Andrew county, Missouri, 180 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

JAMESTOWN, a post-office of Moniteau co., Missouri.

JAMESTOWN, a post-township in the S. part of Grant co., Wisconsin, on the E. side of the Mississippi river. Population, 666.

JAMESTOWN, a small post-village in the above township, 86 miles W. S. W. from Madison, contains about 100 inhabitants.

JAMESVILLE, a post-village of De Witt township, Onondaga county, New York, 6 or 7 miles S. S. E. from Syracuse.

JANATTS, a post-office of Sussex co., Va.

JANELEW, a post-village of Lewis co., Virginia, about 280 miles N. W. from Richmond.

JANESVILLE, a flourishing town in Janesville township, and capital of Rock county, Wisconsin, is finely situated on both sides of Rock river, 45 miles S. E. from Madison, and 65 miles W. from Racine, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It is built principally on a level space about 200 yards in width, between the river and the bluffs, which rise nearly to the height of 100 feet. The court house occupies a conspicuous position on the summit of the bluff. The town contains 6 churches of brick or stone, 2 banks, an academy, a female seminary, and the state institution for the blind. The Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad here intersects the Fond du Lac and Rock River railroad. The former is completed from Milwaukee to Janesville. Railroads are also in progress to Racine, Beloit, Madison, Kenosha, and Chicago. Rock river affords extensive water-power, which is employed in factories and mills of various kinds. Janesville is the centre of an active and increasing trade. Four newspapers are published here. It was settled about 1836, made the county seat in 1839, and incorporated as a city in 1853. The population (in 1853) is estimated at 5000.

JANSEN'S CREEK, of Columbia county, New York, forms part of the boundary between Columbia and Dutchess counties, and falls into the Hudson river about 4 miles S. of Catskill.

JARETT'S, a post-office of Sussex county, Virginia.

JARETT'S FORD, a post-office of Kanawha county, Virginia.

JARETTSVILLE, a post-office of Harford county, Maryland.

JASPER, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 365 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocmulgee river, and drained by Rocky, Falling, Murder, and Cedar creeks. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is moderately fertile, adapted to cotton and grain. In 1850 the county produced 9899 bales of cotton; 460,680 bushels of corn; 62,898 of oats; and 78,734 of sweet potatoes. There were 5 flour mills, 2 saw mills, and 1 tannery. It contained 27 churches, 213 pupils attending public schools, and 170 attending academies or other schools. Gold, iron, granite, jasper, and garnet are enumerated among the minerals of the county. Organized in 1807, and named in honor of Sergeant Jasper, who fell at the siege of Savannah, in 1779. Capital, Monticello. Population, 11,486, of whom 4352 were free, and 7134, slaves.

JASPER, a county in the S. E. central part of Mississippi, contains about 700 square miles. It is drained by the Tallahoma river. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton and Indian

corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1422 bales of cotton; 209,691 bushels of corn; and 78,942 of sweet potatoes. It contained 14 churches, 1 newspaper office, 339 pupils attending public schools, and 115 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Paulding. Population, 6184, of whom 4297 were free, and 1887, slaves.

JASPER, a county in the E. part of Texas, contains about 1000 square miles. The Neches river bounds it on the W., and it is drained by the Angelina river. The soil near the margin of the stream is very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 359 bales of cotton; 44,498 bushels of corn, and 15,745 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 newspaper office, and 140 pupils attending public schools. The Neches river is navigable, in high stages of water, to the upper part of this county. Capital, Jasper. Population, 1767, of whom 1226 were free, and 541, slaves.

JASPER, a county in the N. W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 984 square miles, and is the largest county in the state. It is drained by Kankakee and Iroquois rivers. The surface is nearly level. A large part of it is occupied by the Grand Prairie and the Kankakee marshes, or wet prairies, among which small groves, or oak openings, are dispersed. The soil is better adapted to pasturage than tillage, and the chief articles of export are cattle, horses, swine, &c. In 1850 this county produced 250,895 bushels of corn; 9051 of wheat; 27,376 of oats; and 3822 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, and 238 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1837. Capital, Rensselaer. Population, 3540.

JASPER, a county in the E. S. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 440 square miles. It is intersected by Embarras river, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is nearly level, and in some parts flat. It contains some fertile prairies. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 132,585 bushels of corn; 3540 of wheat, and 19,620 of oats. It contained 7 churches, and 180 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Newton. Population, 3220.

JASPER, a county in the W. S. W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of 1230 square miles. It is intersected by Spring river, and also drained by Muddy, Centre, Drywood, and Horse creeks. Surface somewhat diversified; soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 275,116 bushels of corn; 16,909 of wheat; 63,265 of oats; and 201 tons of hay. It contained 8 churches, and 369 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Carthage. Population, 4223, of whom 4010 were free, and 213, slaves.

JASPER, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is traversed by Skunk river and its North fork, which flow south-eastward. The surface is undulating, or nearly level; and the soil productive. The prairies of this county are large, and timber is deficient in some parts; but stone coal is abundant. Indian corn and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 62,635 bushels of Indian corn; 4494 of wheat; 15,772 pounds of butter; and 541 tons of hay. The main road from Iowa City to Fort Des Moines passes through the county. Capital, Newton. Population, 1280.

JASPER, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 21 miles S. W. from Bath. Population, 1749.

JASPER, a small post-village, capital of Hamilton county, Florida, is about 100 miles E. from Tallahassee. It has several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Alabama, about 50 miles in a direct line N. N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Texas, 6 miles E. from the Neches river, and 55 miles S. from San Augustine. Jasper contains a court house, jail, 3 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

JASPER, a small post-village, capital of Newton co., Arkansas, about 125 miles N. N. W. from Little Rock. Its origin is very recent.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Tennessee, on the Sequatchy river, an affluent of the Tennessee, about 6 miles from the latter, and 114 miles S. E. from Nashville. Population, from 200 to 300.

JASPER, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, on the Scioto river and Ohio canal, 65 miles S. from Columbus, contains near 100 inhabitants.

JASPER, a post-village, capital of Dubois co., Indiana, on the Patoka creek, 120 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis. First settled in 1830. Population in 1853, estimated at 700.

JASPER, a post-office of Schuyler co., Ill. JASPER, a village in Jasper co., Missouri, 165 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

JAVA, a post-township in the W. part of Wyoming co., New York. Population, 2245.

JAVA, a post-village in the above township, on Seneca creek, about 28 miles S. E. from Buffalo. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several mills.

JAVA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

JAVA CENTRE, a village in Java township, Wyoming co., New York, 18 miles W. S. W. from Warsaw.

JAVA VILLAGE, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

JAY, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 370 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Salamonie and Wabash rivers. The surface

is level or gently undulating, and presents some diversity of soil, part of which requires draining before it will be very productive. The staples are wheat, corn, oats, grass, and pork. In 1850 this county produced 170,455 bushels of corn; 47,290 of wheat; 40,193 of oats, and 4266 tons of hay. It contained 9 churches, 810 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Portland. Population, 7047.

JAY, a township of Franklin co., Maine, on the Androscoggin river, about 28 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 1733.

JAY, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, bordering on Canada, about 55 miles N. from Montpelier. Population, 371.

JAY, a post-township in the N. part of Essex co., New York. Population, 2688.

JAY, a post-village in the above township, on the East branch of Au Sable river, about 145 miles N. from Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches, and perhaps 500 inhabitants.

JAY, a township of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. E. from Ridgway. Pop., 327.

JAY BRIDGE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

JAY COURT HOUSE. See PORTLAND.

JAYNESVILLE, a post-village of Pennsylvania, on the line between Carbon and Luzerne counties, 15 miles N. W. from Mauch Chunk.

JAYNESVILLE, a post-village of Covington co., Mississippi.

JEANERETTS, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Louisiana.

JEANSVILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

JEDBURG, a post-office of Charleston district, South Carolina.

JEDDO, a post-office of Orleans co., N. Y.

JEDDO, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

JEFFERSON, a county in the N. N. E. part of New York, has an area of about 1140 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario, and on the N. W. by the St. Lawrence, and is drained by Black and Indian rivers, and other smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is uneven, and generally heavily wooded. The soil is usually a rich sandy loam. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 367,731 bushels of corn; 430,363 of oats; 131,949 tons of hay, (the greatest quantity raised in any county of the state except Oneida county;) 3,584,376 pounds of butter, and 4,192,719 of cheese. There were 38 flour and grist mills, 113 saw mills, 5 woollen factories, 3 cotton factories, 4 distilleries, 1 nail factory, and 8 iron foundries. It contained 106 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 21,534 pupils attending public schools, and 574 attending academies and other schools. It abounds in iron ore, and some lead and copper are found. Black river is

boatable in some parts of its course through this county; and Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river on its borders afford great facilities for navigation. The railroad connecting Utica and Cape Vincent intersects the county. Named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States. Capital, Watertown. Pop., 68,153.

JEFFERSON, a county in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 950 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by Mahoning and Redbank creeks. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil of the creek bottoms is excellent, and the level uplands are moderately fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. The chief article of export is lumber. In 1850 this county produced 76,999 bushels of wheat; 53,877 of corn; 145,828 of oats; 9116 tons of hay, and 147,316 pounds of butter. There were 76 saw mills, 18 flour and grist mills, 3 iron foundries, 37 timber-yards, and 7 tanneries. It contained 18 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2837 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending academies or other schools. The hills contain extensive beds of iron ore and stone coal. Capital, Brookville. Population, 13,518.

JEFFERSON, a county in the N. N. E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of 260 square miles. It is intersected by the Shenandoah, which enters the Potomac on the north-eastern border, and bounded on the N. W. by Opequan creek. The county occupies part of the Great Valley of Virginia, having the Blue Ridge on its S. E. border. The surface is rolling, and the soil remarkably fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 472,008 bushels of wheat; 287,395 of corn; 5558 tons of hay, 130,198 pounds of butter. There were 2 cotton factories, 23 flour mills, 5 cotton and woollen factories, 1 United States armory, and 2 iron foundries. It contained 20 churches, 1000 pupils attending public schools, and 165 attending academies or other schools. The rock which underlies the county is fine limestone. The passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, at Harper's Ferry, so much admired for its picturesque effect, will be described under the head VIRGINIA. This county is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and by the Winchester and Potomac railroad. Organized in 1801. Capital, Charlestown. Population, 15,357, of whom 11,016 were free, and 4341, slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 634 square miles. It is intersected by the Ogeechee river, and also drained by the Rocky Comfort, Big, and Brier creeks. The general surface is level; a large portion of the soil was originally very fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet po-

tatoes, and fruits are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 10,441 bales of cotton; 354,836 bushels of corn, and 61,841 of sweet potatoes. There were 20 flour mills, and 7 saw mills. It contained 15 churches, 196 pupils attending public schools, and 35 attending an academy. Burrstone, agate, chalcedony, and cornelian are found. The Central railroad passes through the county, and connects it with Savannah. Capital, Louisville. Population, 9181, of whom 3764 were free, and 5367, slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, and on Appalachee bay of the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1000 square miles. The Ocella river forms its boundary on the S. E. Micosukee lake lies in the N. W. part. The surface is rolling; the soil is productive. Cotton, sugar, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 9468 bales of cotton—more than any other county in the state, excepting Leon; 116 hogsheads of sugar; 275,477 bushels of corn, and 74,283 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 flour and grist mills, and 3 saw mills. It contained 15 churches, 172 pupils attending public schools, and 47 attending an academy. Capital, Monticello. Population, 7718, of whom 2780 were free, and 4938, slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the N. central part of Alabama, has an area of 980 square miles. It is intersected by the Locust fork of Black Warrior river. The surface is diversified by hills, which produce good pasture, and by fertile valleys, in which cotton and Indian corn are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 2451 bales of cotton; 342,743 bushels of corn; and 45,022 of sweet potatoes. It contained 18 churches, and 350 pupils attending public schools. Four coal mines were worked in it. Iron ore is abundant; also timber of various kinds. Capital, Elyton. Population, 8989, of whom 6722 were free, and 2267, slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the W. S. W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 530 square miles. The Mississippi forms the W. boundary. The soil is fertile, especially near the river. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 417,745 bushels of corn; 14,035 of oats; 77,129 of sweet potatoes; 46,079 of peas and beans; 16,193 bales of cotton. It contained 14 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 181 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Fayette. Pop., 13,193, of whom 2700 were free, and 10,493, slaves.

JEFFERSON parish, in the S. E. part of Louisiana, forms part of the delta of the Mississippi, and extends from that river, opposite New Orleans, to the Gulf of Mexico. The area is 384 square miles. Barataria bay washes its S. E. border. The surface near the gulf is partly occupied by extensive marshes or lakes. The soil is fertile, especially near

the Mississippi. Sugar, rice, maize, and cattle are the chief products. In 1850 there were raised 8897 hogsheads of sugar; 430,580 gallons of molasses; 197,849 bushels of corn; and 122,000 pounds of rice. There were 9 brick-yards, 7 saw and planing mills, and 1 sugar refinery. It contained 11 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 2049 pupils attending public schools, and 324 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Lafayette. Population, 25,094 of whom 18,898 were free, and 6196, slaves.

JEFFERSON county, Texas, occupying the S. E. corner of the state, borders on Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico; area, about 1400 square miles. The Sabine river and pass bound it on the E., and it is drained by the Neches river. The surface is occupied by a grassy plain or savanna, containing a sparse population, whose principal business is the raising of cattle and horses, which range in immense herds over these natural meadows. The Neches and Sabine are navigable during high water; the valley of the former has a fertile soil, yielding Indian corn, sweet potatoes, butter, and sugar. In 1850 this county produced 16,545 bushels of corn; 9758 of sweet potatoes; 18,900 pounds of rice; and 41 hogsheads of sugar. There were 90 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Beaumont. Population, 1836, of whom 1567 were free, and 269, slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S. E. central part of Arkansas, contains about 1290 square miles. It is intersected by Arkansas river. The surface is nearly level or undulating. Cotton and Indian corn are the chief productions. In 1850 there were raised 4273 bales of cotton; 191,829 bushels of corn, and 26,178 pounds of butter were made. It contained 5 saw mills, 1 tannery; 10 churches, 1 newspaper office, 234 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending an academy. The Arkansas is navigated by steamboats through this county. Capital, Pine Bluff. Population, 5834, of whom 3213 were free, and 2621, slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the E. part of Tennessee; area, estimated at 600 square miles. The Holston river forms its N. W. boundary, and it is intersected by the French Broad river. The county is traversed by high ridges and fertile valleys, belonging to the Alleghany chain, and is finely diversified in surface. It is well timbered, and supplied with abundance of good water. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 659,187 bushels of corn; 192,469 of oats; 40,426 of wheat; and 101,632 pounds of butter. It contained 21 churches; 3000 pupils attending public schools, and 305 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore is found in the highlands. Water-power is abundant on the streams, and steamboats navigate the rivers above named. The E. Tennessee and Virginia railroad passes through

the county. Capital, Dandridge. Population, 13,204, of whom 11,576 were free, and 1628, slaves.

JEFFERSON, the most populous county of Kentucky, situated in the N. W. part of the state, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Ohio river forms its entire N. W. boundary, and it is also drained by Floyd's fork of Salt river, and by Beargrass creek. The surface is diversified from the level river bottoms to the rolling uplands. The soil is highly productive, and extensively cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hemp, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 92,809 bushels of wheat; 983,429 of corn; 128,522 of oats; and 120 tons of hemp. It contained 17 churches, 2789 pupils attending public schools, and 1465 attending academies and other schools. A large part of the land is occupied with vegetable gardens, for the supply of the Louisville market. This county is the seat of extensive manufactories.—See LOUISVILLE. The public improvements are the Louisville and Portland canal, and the Louisville and Frankfort railroad; two other railroads are projected from Louisville to Nashville and Covington. This county was one of the original counties of Kentucky. Formed in 1780. Capital, Louisville. Population, 59,829, of whom 48,418 were free, and 10,911, slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Virginia, contains about 350 square miles. It is watered by Yellow and Cross creeks, which flow into the Ohio. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hills of moderate height, which are capable of cultivation to the summit. The soil is very fertile, and well cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 582,844 bushels of corn; 411,905 of wheat; 369,240 of oats; and 15,495 tons of hay. It contained 67 churches, 6 newspaper offices; 2645 pupils attending public schools, and 203 attending academies or other schools. Stone coal is abundant, and is extensively used in manufactories of cotton, wool, flour, &c. Railways have been commenced, which will connect the county with Pittsburg on one hand, and Zanesville, Cincinnati, &c. on the other. Capital, Steubenville. Population, 29,132.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S. E. part of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains about 362 square miles. The Ohio river washes its southern border. The surface near the river is diversified by a range of steep hills, which are about 400 feet high. The northern and central portions are nearly level. The soil of the river bottoms and hills is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, tobacco, pork, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 549,471 bushels of corn; 58,659 of wheat; 98,664 of oats, and 8944 tons of hay. It contained 79 churches,

4 newspaper offices; 4679 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. The county is intersected by the Madison and Indianapolis railroad. It contains manufactories of cotton, wool, and iron. Capital, Madison. Population, 23,916.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 530 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Big Muddy river, which flow southward. The county is partly covered with forests, and contains a considerable proportion of prairie. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 302,944 bushels of corn; 38,707 of oats; and 73,443 pounds of butter. It contained 21 churches, and 2274 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Mount Vernon. Population, 8109.

JEFFERSON, a county in the E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois, has an area of 654 square miles. Big river flows through the county from south to north, and falls into the Maramec, which forms part of the northern boundary. The county is also drained by Platin, Joachim, and Sandy creeks. The northern and eastern parts are generally level and fertile; the western portion is hilly and sterile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 289,116 bushels of corn; 17,322 of wheat; 35,441 of oats; and 751 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, and 281 pupils attending public schools. The hills contain rich mines of lead; copper and cobalt are found in smaller quantities. The Mammoth mine has yielded many thousand pounds of lead. Capital, Hillsborough. Population, 6928, of whom 6416 were free, and 512, slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S. E. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is intersected by Big Cedar creek, and the N. E. part is drained also by Skunk river and by Warrior creek. The surface is diversified by rolling prairies, and by forests of oak, hickory, ash, maple, &c. The soil is good, well-watered, and easily cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 705,296 bushels of Indian corn; 59,539 of wheat; 132,864 of oats; 127,338 pounds of butter; and 33,726 pounds of wool. Stone coal is abundant. A plank-road extends from the county seat to Keokuk. This county is among the most populous and best improved in the state. Capital, Fairfield. Pop., 9904.

JEFFERSON, a county in the S. E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Rock river, which flows south-westward, and also drained by Crawfish and Bark rivers, affluents of the former. Koshkonong lake, an expansion of Rock river, in the S. W. part of the county, is about 8 miles long and several

miles wide. The surface is undulating, and in some parts nearly level. The eastern part is covered with dense forests of large trees; the remainder produces a sparse growth of oak and hickory. The soil is generally good, and the valley of Rock river is noted for fertility. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 182,545 bushels of wheat; 81,079 of Indian corn; 117,894 of oats; 60,922 of potatoes; 14,296 tons of hay, and 190,820 pounds of butter. It contained 12 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 3219 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending academies and other schools. The rock which underlies the county is blue limestone. The rivers furnish abundant water-power, which is partly improved. The county is intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, and by a plank-road leading to Lake Michigan. Capital, Jefferson. Population, 15,317.

JEFFERSON, a new county in the N. W. part of Washington Territory, on Admiralty Bay. This is one of the best parts of the territory. County town, Port Townsend, which see.

JEFFERSON, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, at the head of Damariscotta river, about 20 miles S. E. from Augusta. Pop., 2225.

JEFFERSON, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, situated on both sides of Israel's river, about 90 miles N. from Concord. Population, 629.

JEFFERSON, also called WATKINS, a thriving village in Dix township, Chemung co., N. Y., at the head of Seneca lake, and on the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad, 21 miles N. from Elmira. It contains several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Steamboats ply between this place and Geneva. Pop., about 1500.

JEFFERSON, a township of Schoharie co., N. Y., 56 miles W. from Albany. Pop., 1748.

JEFFERSON, a township of Morris co., New Jersey, 15 miles N. W. from Morristown. Population, 1358.

JEFFERSON, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 10 miles S. by E. from Pittsburg. Pop., 1138.

JEFFERSON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 710.

JEFFERSON, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 12 miles N. W. from Uniontown. Population, 1435.

JEFFERSON, a small village of Forest county, Pennsylvania.

JEFFERSON, a post-township, forming the N. E. extremity of Greene co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles E. by N. from Waynesburg. Population, 1378.

JEFFERSON, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on Ten Mile creek, about 37 miles S. by W. from Pittsburg.

JEFFERSON, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles S. from Carbondale. Population, 414.

JEFFERSON, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. from Somerset. Population, 775.

JEFFERSON, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. W. from York.

JEFFERSON, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 83 miles W. N. W. from Annapolis, contains several stores, and 337 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON, a post-village of Powhattan co., Virginia, on the S. bank of James river, 35 miles above Richmond.

JEFFERSON, a small post-village, capital of Ashe county, North Carolina, is situated near the source of the New river, between the Blue Ridge and Stone mountain, about 200 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh. Jefferson was settled about 1800, and has about 100 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON, a post-office of Chesterfield district, South Carolina.

JEFFERSON, or JEFFERSONTON, a post-village, capital of Camden co., Georgia, on Santilla river, 110 miles S. W. from Savannah. It contains a court-house and 3 stores.

JEFFERSON, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Georgia, on a branch of the Oconee river, 90 miles N. from Milledgeville. It contains a brick court house, a church, an academy, and 5 stores.

JEFFERSON, a village, capital of Cherokee co., Alabama, on Coosa river, 145 miles N. N. E. from Montgomery.

JEFFERSON, a pleasant post-village of Marengo co., Ala., a few miles N. W. from Linden, the county seat. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several flourishing seminaries.

JEFFERSON, a thriving post-village, capital of Cass county, Texas, on Big Cypress bayou, 4 miles above its entrance into Soda lake, 350 miles N. E. from Austin City. Soda lake discharges itself into Red river just below the "Raft." Jefferson is at the head of navigation for large steamboats, and is the principal shipping point for a large extent of fertile country. Cotton, wheat, cattle, and horses are the chief articles of export. The value of goods sold here in 1851, was estimated at \$400,000. It was first settled in 1843; in 1848 it contained 250 inhabitants; in 1853, about 1500.

JEFFERSON, a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Population, 489.

JEFFERSON, a post-village of Rutherford county, Tennessee, on Stone's river, 20 miles S. E. from Nashville, was the county town about 40 years ago.

JEFFERSON, a township in the E. part of Adams co., Ohio. Population, 1530.

JEFFERSON, a post-township in the N. central part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop., 1064.

JEFFERSON, post-village, capital of Ashtabula co., Ohio, is pleasantly situated 56 miles E. from Cleveland. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and about 500 inhabitants. Settled in 1805, by natives of New England.

JEFFERSON, a township in Clinton co., Ohio. Population, 810.

JEFFERSON, a township in the W. part of Coshocton co., Ohio, intersected by Walhonding river, and the Ohio canal. Pop., 929.

JEFFERSON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop., 1872.

JEFFERSON, a township in the E. part of Franklin co., Ohio. Population, 1236.

JEFFERSON, a township in the N. central part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop., 857.

JEFFERSON, a township in the S. part of Jackson co., Ohio. Population, 1036.

JEFFERSON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Knox co., Ohio. Pop., 1484.

JEFFERSON, a township in the E. part of Logan co., Ohio. Population, 2042.

JEFFERSON, a township in the W. part of Madison co., Ohio, intersected by the National road and the Columbus and Xenia railroad. Population, 1070.

JEFFERSON, a township in Mercer co., Ohio. Population, 493.

JEFFERSON, a township in the S. part of Montgomery co., Ohio. Population, 1808.

JEFFERSON, a township in the N. W. part of Muskingum co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 1374.

JEFFERSON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Preble co., Ohio. Pop., 2258.

JEFFERSON, a township in the S. part of Richland co., Ohio. Pop., 2564.

JEFFERSON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Ross co., Ohio. Pop., 845.

JEFFERSON, a township in Scioto co., Ohio, on the E. side of Scioto river. Population, 840.

JEFFERSON, a township in the S. W. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Population, 1063.

JEFFERSON, a township in the E. part of Williams co., Ohio. Population, 1015.

JEFFERSON, a township in the S. W. part of Cass co., Michigan. Population, 887.

JEFFERSON, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Population, 297.

JEFFERSON, a township of Carroll co., Indiana. Population, 713.

JEFFERSON, a township of Cass co., Indiana. Population, 734.

JEFFERSON, a post-township of Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 254.

JEFFERSON, a flourishing post-village of Clinton county, Indiana, 46 miles N. W. from Indianapolis, is situated in a level and fertile tract. A plank-road is projected from this place to Lafayette. Pop., about 600.

JEFFERSON, a township of Elkhart co., Indiana. Population, 707.

JEFFERSON, a township of Grant co., Indiana. Population, 1029.

JEFFERSON, a township of Greene co., Indiana. Population, 470.

JEFFERSON, a township of Henry co., Indiana. Population, 816.

JEFFERSON, a township of Jay co., Indiana. Population, 717.

JEFFERSON, a township of Kosciusko co., Indiana. Population, 169.

JEFFERSON, a township of Miami co., Indiana. Population, 1138.

JEFFERSON, a township of Morgan co., Indiana. Population, 874.

JEFFERSON, a township in Noble co., Indiana. Population, 722.

JEFFERSON, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Population, 1191.

JEFFERSON, a township of Pike co., Indiana. Population, 1638.

JEFFERSON, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Population, 1046.

JEFFERSON, a township of Switzerland co., Indiana. Population, 3082.

JEFFERSON, a township of Tipton co., Indiana. Population, 787.

JEFFERSON, a township of Wayne co., Indiana. Population, 1117.

JEFFERSON, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Population, 796.

JEFFERSON, a post-township in the N. central part of Cook co., Illinois. Pop., 744.

JEFFERSON, a village in Henry co., Iowa, 40 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

JEFFERSON, a township in the S. W. central part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, intersected by Rock river. Population, 1610.

JEFFERSON, a thriving post-village of Jefferson township, capital of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the left or E. bank of Rock river, at the mouth of the Crawfish river, 40 miles E. by S. from Madison. The valley of Rock river has a high reputation for fertility, and the banks of the river are remarkable for picturesque beauty. Jefferson has a fine water-power, and is a place of active business. It contains 2 churches, 10 stores, and 4 mills. The Rock River Valley railroad is located through this village. Population in 1853, about 1000.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, a post-village and United States military station in St. Louis co., Missouri, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, 12 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

JEFFERSON CITY, capital of the State of Missouri, and seat of justice of Cole county, on the right bank of the Missouri river, 155 miles by water W. from St. Louis, and 980 miles from Washington. Lat. 38° 36' N.; lon. 92° 8' W. The situation is elevated and picturesque, commanding a fine view of the river and of the cedar-crowned cliffs on the opposite shore. It contains the state house, the governor's residence, a handsome building, and the state penitentiary. Two or three newspapers are published here. A railroad is projected from St. Louis to this place. Pop., in 1853, estimated at 3000.

JEFFERSON CORNERS, a post-office of Whitesides co., Illinois.

JEFFERSON FURNACE, a post-office of Clarrion co., Pennsylvania.

JEFFERSON MILLS, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

JEFFERSON MILLS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Missouri.

JEFFERSON'S RIVER, the most westerly of the three branches which form the Missouri river, rises in the Rocky mountains in about 44° N. lat., and 111° 30' W. lon. It flows about N. N. E. to join Gallatin's river.

JEFFERSONTON, a post-village of Culpepper county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock river, 109 miles N. N. W. from Richmond. It contains 1 church and about 300 inhabitants.

JEFFERSONTON, a post-village, capital of Camden co., Georgia, on the Satilla river, 185 miles S. S. E. of Milledgeville.

JEFFERSONTOWN, a post-village in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 45 miles W. of Frankfort.

JEFFERSON VALLEY, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-village in Lamoille co., Vermont, 45 miles N. of Montpelier.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Norristown and Reading, 3 miles N. W. from the former.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tazewell county, Virginia, one mile S. from Clinch river, and 300 miles W. by S. from Richmond. It is situated near the base of Rich mountain. It has 1 bank.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-village of Twiggs co., Georgia, 22 miles S. E. from Macon, contains 2 churches, a high school, and 150 inhabitants.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a small village of Montgomery co., Kentucky, 8 miles E. from Mount Sterling.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a post-village of Fayette county, Ohio, on Sugar creek, 4 miles S. W. from Columbus. It has 1 church, and about 300 inhabitants. Laid out in 1831.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a flourishing town of Clarke county, Indiana, is situated on the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville, Kentucky, immediately above the falls, and 40 miles below Madison. The situation is elevated, and presents a delightful view of the city of Louisville, of the broad and winding river with its verdant islands, and of a range of hills a few miles distant. The Ohio is about a mile wide opposite this town, and descends 22 feet in 2 miles, producing a rapid current. Jeffersonville is the S. terminus of a railroad which connects with the Madison and Indianapolis railroad at Columbus. For several years this town has increased rapidly in population and business. The penitentiary of Indiana is located at this place. Population in 1853, about 3000.

JEFFREY'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Pedee river from the right in Marion dist.

JEFFREY'S CREEK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

JEFFREY'S STORE, a post-office of Nottaway co., Virginia.

JEFFRIES, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

JELLOWAY, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

JENA, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

JENCKSVILLE, a small village in Smithfield township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 15 miles N. by W. from Providence.

JENKINS' BRIDGE, a post-village of St. Clair county, Missouri, 95 miles S. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

JENKINS' STORE, a post-office of Union co., N. C., about 150 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

JENKINTOWN, a pleasant post-village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Philadelphia to Doylestown, 10 miles N. from the former. It contains from 40 to 50 stone houses.

JENKS, a township of Forest co., Pennsylvania, about 85 miles N. E. of Pittsburg. Population, 88.

JENNER, a post-township of Somerset co., Pa., 12 miles N. of Somerset. Pop., 1553.

JENNERVILLE, a small post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 69 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg.

JENNERVILLE, a post-village of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Bedford, 62 miles E. by S. from the former. The post-office is named **JENNER'S CROSS ROADS**.

JENNINGS, a county in the S. E. part of Indiana, contains 375 square miles. It is drained by the Vernon fork and Graham's fork of Muscatatuck river, and by Sand creek. A portion of the surface is hilly. The soil is moderately fertile. The staples are wheat, maize, oats, pork, lumber, and lime. In 1850 this county produced 516,053 bushels of corn; 62,843 of wheat; 78,274 of oats, and 5701 tons of hay. It contained 30 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1857 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the Madison and Indianapolis railroad. A quarry of millstones has been opened in the county. Organized in 1817, and named in honor of Jonathan Jennings, the first governor of the state. Capital, Vernon. Population, 12,096.

JENNINGS, a post-office of Hamilton co., Fla.

JENNINGS, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop., 336.

JENNINGS, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop., 201.

JENNINGS, a township of Crawford county, Indiana. Population, 1412.

JENNINGS, a township of Fayette county, Indiana. Population, 893.

JENNINGS, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind.

JENNINGS, a township of Scott co., Indiana. Population, 1598.

JENNINGS, a township of Owen co., Indiana. Population, 460.

JENNINGS' CREEK, a small village of Jackson county, Tennessee.

JENNINGS' GAP, a post-village of Augusta county, Virginia, 133 miles W. N. W. from

Richmond. There is a pass through North Mountain at this place.

JENNINGS' ORDINARY, a post-office of Notaway county, Virginia.

JENNY LIND, a post-village of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

JENNYPOLIS, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

JERICHO, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the right bank of Onion river, about 30 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1837.

JERICHO, a post-village of Queen's county, New York, about 30 miles E. from New York.

JERICHO, a post-village of Wayne county, North Carolina, 71 miles E. S. E. from Raleigh.

JERICHO, a small post-village of Perry co., Alabama, on the Cahawba river, 13 miles N. from Marion, the county town.

JERICHO, a post-office of Henry co., Ky.

JERICHO, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

JERICHO, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

JERICHO, a small village in Shelby co., Ill.

JERICHO CENTRE, a post-village of Chittenden county, Vermont, 32 miles N. W. from Montpelier.

JERNIGAN, a post-office of Orange co., Fla.

JERNIGAN, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

JEROME, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Union county, Ohio. Pop., 1249.

JEROME, a small post-village of Howard's county, Indiana, on the Wildcat river, 55 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

JEROMEVILLE, or JEROMESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mohiccan township, Ashland county, Ohio, on a branch of the Mohiccan river, 85 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. There are several large flouring mills in the vicinity. Population, about 500.

JERSEY, a county in the W. S. W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is situated at the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, the former of which forms the boundary on the W., and the latter on the S.: Macoupin creek washes the northern border. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of woodland; the soil is good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 759,530 bushels of corn; 154,127 of wheat, and 96,753 of oats. It contained 10 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 963 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Jerseyville. Pop., 7354.

JERSEY, a post-village of Bradford township, Steuben county, New York, on Mud creek, about 12 miles E. by N. from Bath. It has several mills.

JERSEY, a post-township in the W. part of Licking county, Ohio. Population, 1371.

JERSEY, a post-office of Oakland co., Mich.

JERSEY CITY, capital of Hudson county, New Jersey, on the right or W. bank of the Hudson river, at its entrance into New York bay, and opposite New York city, from which it is 1 mile distant. It is the eastern termi-

nus of the New Jersey railroad leading to Philadelphia, and the southern terminus of the Hudson and Paterson railroad. The Morris canal connects it with Easton, in Pennsylvania. Five large ferry-boats ply continually between New York and this city, and the Cunard line of ocean steamships run from this port. Jersey City is well built, with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles, and lighted with gas. There are 8 churches, viz. 2 Methodists, 2 Reformed Dutch, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Catholic. It contains 2 banks, a large manufactory of glass, one of black-lead, one of porcelain or delft-ware, several iron foundries, and two newspaper offices. It has several seminaries and a high-school, which enjoys a distinguished reputation. Arrangements have recently been made to supply this city with water from the Passaic river, 7 or 8 miles distant. The reservoir is on Bergen Hill, 2 miles W. from the city. The cost of the water-works is estimated at \$600,000. The introduction of good water will, it is thought, commence an era in the growth and prosperity of this city. Steamers can always leave Jersey City for Europe, without obstruction from ice, which they cannot do from New York. Population in 1853, 18,456.

JERSEY LANDING, a post-village of Jersey county, Illinois.

JERSEY PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Cass county, Illinois, 45 miles W. from Springfield.

JERSEY SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Davidson county, North Carolina.

JERSEY SHORE, a thriving post-borough of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the West branch of the Susquehanna river, 105 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. A bridge connects this borough with the right bank of the river. It is a depôt for flour and pine lumber, and contains 3 churches, and 1 iron foundry. Pop., 700.

JERSEYTOWN, a post-village of Montour co., Pa., 75 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

JERSEYVILLE, a post-township in Jersey co., Illinois. Population, 760.

JERSEYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Jersey county, Illinois, is situated on a prairie, 71 miles S. W. from Springfield, and about 12 miles from the Mississippi river. It contains a court house, and a newspaper office.

JERUSALEM, a post-township of Yates co., New York, on Crooked lake, 20 miles S. S. W. from Geneva. Population, 2912.

JERUSALEM, a small post-village, capital of Southampton co., Virginia, on the Nottoway river, 75 miles S. S. E. from Richmond.

JERUSALEM, a post-office of Davie county, North Carolina.

JERUSALEM, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

JERUSALEM MILLS, a post-office of Hartford county, Maryland.

JERUSALEM SOUTH, a small post-village of

Queen's county, New York, 176 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

JESSAMINE, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 250 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S. E. by the Kentucky river, and drained by Hickman and Jessamine creeks. The surface is undulating, the soil is remarkably fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, hemp, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 725,891 bushels of corn; 134,750 of oats, and 1563 tons of hemp. It contained 16 churches, 601 pupils attending public schools, and 85 attending academies or other schools. The Lexington and Danville railroad passes through the county. Capital, Nicholasville. Population, 10,249, of whom 6424 were free, and 3825, slaves.

JESSAMINE CREEK, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, flows south-westward into the Kentucky river.

JESSE'S STORE, a post-office of Shelby co., Kentucky.

JESSUP, a township of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles S. W. from Montrose. Population, 840.

JESSUP'S LANDING, a village of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson river, about 42 miles N. from Albany.

JESSUP'S RIVER rises in the E. N. E. part of Hamilton county, New York, and enters the Hudson river in Essex county.

JETERSVILLE, a post-village of Amelia co., Virginia, 54 miles S. W. from Richmond.

JEWELL HILL, a post-office of Madison co., North Carolina.

JEWETT, a post-township of Greene county, New York, 40 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 1452.

JEWETT CENTRE, a post-office of Greene county, New York.

JEWETT CITY, a post-village in Griswold township, New London co., Conn., on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, where it crosses the Quinebaug river, 9 miles N. E. by N. from Norwich. It contains 1 bank.

JOACHIM CREEK, of Missouri, enters the Mississippi at Herculaneum.

JOANNA FURNACE, a post-office of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

JOB, a post-office of Oregon co., Missouri. **JOBSTOWN**, a post-village of Burlington co., N. J., 6 miles E. N. E. from Mount Holly.

JOBSTOWN, a small village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 3 or 4 miles W. from Woodbury.

JO DAVIESS, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Illinois, bordering on Iowa and Wisconsin, has an area of 650 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its S. W. boundary. The Fevre and Apple rivers flow through the county. It is also drained by Plum river and Rush creek. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly; the soil is generally good. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county

produced 207,288 bushels of wheat; 220,615 of corn; 250,386 of oats, 20,029 tons of hay, and 168,138 pounds of butter. It contained 14 churches, 5 newspaper offices, and 2485 pupils attending public schools. This county is chiefly remarkable for its rich mines of lead and copper, which are extensively worked. It is intersected by the Chicago and Galena railroad. Named in honor of Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Galena. Population, 18,604.

JOE BAYOU, a post-office of Carroll co., La.

JOB'S LICK, a post-office of Madison co., Ky.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a township in Warren county, Indiana. Population, 539.

JOHN RIVER, a small stream of Coos county, New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut in the N. part of the state.

JOHNS, a post-office of Liberty co., Texas.

JOHNSBURG, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Warren county, New York, drained by the Hudson river. Population, 1503.

JOHNSBURG, a small post-village in the above township, about 85 miles N. from Albany, contains a few mills.

JOHNSON, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina; area, estimated at 670 square miles. It is intersected by Neuse and Little rivers. The surface is uneven. Indian corn, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 451,528 bushels of corn, and 197,298 of potatoes. There were 5 corn and flour mills, 6 saw mills, 1 cotton factory, 62 tar and turpentine manufactories, and 18 turpentine distilleries. It contained 19 churches, and 6 newspaper offices. The dividing line between the tertiary and the primary formations passes through the county. Granite and iron ore are found. Formed in 1746, from Craven county, and named in honor of Gabriel Johnson, then governor of the colony. Capital, Smithfield. Population, 13,726, of whom 9063 were free, and 4663, slaves.

JOHNSON, a county in the N. W. central part of Arkansas, contains 870 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas river, navigable by steamboats. The surface is generally undulating or hilly; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and lumber are the chief productions. In 1850 it yielded 251,070 bushels of corn; 35,154 of oats; 813 bales of cotton, and 48,957 pounds of butter. There were 5 grist and saw mills, 1 cotton factory, and 3 tanneries. It contained 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 280 pupils attending academies and other schools. Capital, Clarksville. Population, 5227, of whom 4496 were free, and 731, slaves.

JOHNSON, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Virginia and North Carolina; area, estimated at 210 square miles. It is drained by an affluent of Watauga river. The surface is mountain-

ous, and covered with vast forests. Iron ore is abundant. In 1850, Johnson county produced 87,801 bushels of Indian corn; 57,037 of oats; 43,214 pounds of butter, and 9675 of wool. It contained 7 churches, 600 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Taylorsville. Population, 3705, of whom 3499 were free, and 206, slaves.

JOHNSON, a county situated in the E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, contains an area estimated at 480 square miles. It is traversed by the W. fork of the Big Sandy river. The surface is diversified by hills and fertile valleys. The soil has a basis of sandstone, and contains a large portion of sand. The exports consist of cattle, horses, hogs, lumber, and stone coal. In 1850 this county produced 185,120 bushels of corn; 1736 of wheat; 21,786 of oats; 9250 pounds of tobacco; 11,173 of wool, and 6380 of flax. There were 305 pupils attending public schools. Extensive mines of stone coal are found in many parts of the county. Formed in 1842, and named in honor of the late Richard M. Johnson, formerly vice-president of the United States. Capital, Paintville. Population, 3873, of whom 3843 were free, and 30, slaves.

JOHNSON, a county in the S. central part of Indiana, contains 320 square miles. It is drained by the White river and Sugar creek. The surface is level or undulating; the soil is mostly a rich black loam mixed with sand. Wheat, maize, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 993,375 bushels of corn; 99,038 of wheat; 34,262 of oats, and 3082 tons of hay. It contained 85 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 4708 pupils attending public schools. The Madison and Indianapolis railroad passes through the county; another railroad extends from the county seat westward to White river. Organized in 1823, and named in honor of John Johnson, a judge of the supreme court of Indiana. Capital, Franklin. Pop., 12,101.

JOHNSON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by Cash river, and by Big Bay creek. The general surface is level; the soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 133,295 bushels of corn; 10,689 of oats, and 19,036 pounds of butter. It contained 9 churches, and 524 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Vienna. Population, 4113.

JOHNSON, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 790 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Blackwater river, an affluent of the Lamine, and by the Postoak fork and Clear fork of the first-named river. Big creek also flows through the S. W. part of the county. The surface consists of prairies and woodlands, the former of which are estimated to be the

most extensive. The soil is generally good, and particularly favorable to grazing. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 445,895 bushels of corn; 22,930 of wheat; 89,245 of oats, and 1247 tons of hay. It contained 12 churches, 1151 pupils attending public schools, and 205 attending academies and other schools. Extensive beds of stone coal are found in the county. The streams furnish motive-power for numerous mills. Capital, Warrensburg. Population, 7464, of whom 6585 were free, and 879, slaves.

JOHNSON, a county in the E. S. E. part of Iowa, has an area of 616 square miles. It is intersected by the Iowa river, which divides it into nearly equal portions; Cedar river flows through the N. E. part; it is also drained by Oldman's and Clear forks. The surface is diversified, and the soil is said to be unsurpassed in fertility. A considerable portion of the county consists of prairies. Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 225,105 bushels of Indian corn; 54,081 of wheat; 68,909 pounds of butter, and 4615 tons of hay. Quarries of good building stone have been opened near the Iowa river. This stream affords extensive water-power, and is navigable by small steamboats in the county below Iowa City. Companies have been formed for the construction of railways through this county, from Dubuque to Keokuk, and from Davenport to Iowa City, which is the seat of justice, and also the capital of the state. Formed about 1839. Population, 4472.

JOHNSON, a post-village in Lamoille county, Vermont, on the right bank of the Lamoille river, about 32 miles N. by W. from Montpelier, contains 2 churches, a town house, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist and saw mill, and various other manufacturing establishments. Population of the township, 1381.

JOHNSON, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

JOHNSON, a township in the W. part of Champaign county, Ohio. Population, 1553.

JOHNSON, a township of Brown county, Indiana. Population, 418.

JOHNSON, a township of Clinton county, Indiana. Population, 777.

JOHNSON, a township of Gibson county, Indiana. Population, 1568.

JOHNSON, a township in La Grange county, Indiana. Population, 878.

JOHNSON, a township of Porter county, Indiana. Population, 402.

JOHNSON, a township of Ripley county, Indiana. Population, 2141.

JOHNSON, a small village of Carroll county, Illinois, about 38 miles S. E. from Galena.

JOHNSON, a township in Clarke county, Illinois. Population, 672.

JOHNSON, a post-office of McDonough county, Illinois.

JOHNSON, a small village of Washington county, Missouri.

JOHNSONBURG, or JOHNSONSBURG, a post-village of Wyoming county, New York, about 260 miles W. from Albany.

JOHNSONBURG, a post-village of Warren co., N. J., 65 miles N. from Trenton. It contains 2 churches, a mill, and several stores.

JOHNSON'S, a village of Essex co., N. Y., 20 miles S. S. W. from Elizabethtown.

JOHNSON'S, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

JOHNSON'S CORNERS, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, of Orleans co., New York, falls into Lake Ontario, in the W. N. W. part of the state.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, a small post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 35 miles N. N. E. from Buffalo.

JOHNSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

JOHNSON'S FERRY, a small village of St. Charles co., Mo., 34 miles W. from St. Louis.

JOHNSON'S FORKS, a post-office of Morgan co., Kentucky.

JOHNSON'S GROVE, a small village of De Kalb co., Ill., 68 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

JOHNSON'S LANDING, a small village of Calhoun co., Illinois.

JOHNSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Pitt co., North Carolina.

JOHNSON'S MILLS, a post-village of Clarke co., Illinois, on the N. fork of Embarras river, 115 miles E. S. E. from Springfield.

JOHNSON'S SPRINGS, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., 28 miles W. from Richmond.

JOHNSON'S STATION, a post-office of Tarrant co., Texas.

JOHNSONVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

JOHNSONTOWN, a post-office of Northampton co., Virginia.

JOHNSONVILLE, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

JOHNSONVILLE, a post-village of Cumberland co., N. C., 65 miles S. from Raleigh.

JOHNSONVILLE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

JOHNSONVILLE, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

JOHN'S RIVER, of North Carolina, rises in the N. part of Burke county, and flowing S., falls into the Catawba near the centre of the county.

JOHNSTON, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, 5 miles W. from Providence. Population, 2937.

JOHNSTON, a township in the N. E. part of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population, 1099.

JOHNSTON, a post-office of Poinsett co., Ark.

JOHNSTONVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Ga., about 60 miles W. from Milledgeville.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-township of Fulton co., New York, contains the county seat. Population, 6131.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-village in the above township, and capital of Fulton county, New York, 46 miles W. N. W. from Albany, and 4 miles N. from the Erie canal. It contains a bank, an academy, 2 newspaper offices and churches of 5 or 6 denominations.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-town, the largest of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, is situated at the confluence of Conemaugh river with Stony creek, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and at the W. terminus of the Portage railroad, 85 miles E. from Pittsburg. The western division of the Pennsylvania canal extends from this town to Pittsburg. Johnstown has an active business in shipping produce. Four newspapers are published here. Population in 1853, estimated at 2000.

JOHNSTOWN, a village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, and 6 miles S. W. from Millintown.

JOHNSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Licking co., Ohio, about 24 miles N. E. from Columbus. It contains 2 or 3 churches. Population in 1853, about 500.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-township in the S. part of Barry co., Michigan. Population, 451.

JOHNSTOWN, a small post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, 53 miles S. W. from Milwaukee, contains 2 churches, a few stores, and 40 dwellings.

JOHNSTOWN CENTRE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, 10 miles E. from Janesville, contains 40 dwellings, and about 200 inhabitants.

JOHNSVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co. N. Y.

JOHNSVILLE, a small village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Delaware and Raritan canal. Population, 150.

JOHNSVILLE, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 74 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

JOHNSVILLE, a village in Dyer co., Tenn., on Obion river, 150 miles W. by S. from Nashville.

JOHNSVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

JOHNSVILLE, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio.

JOLIET, a thriving town, capital of Will county, Illinois, on both sides of the Des Plaines river, and on the Illinois and Michigan canal, 37 miles S. W. from Chicago. The town is handsomely built, and contains, besides the county buildings several churches, one bank, and 2 newspaper offices. The canal and river afford motive-power for mills. Joliet is surrounded by fertile and cultivated prairies, the produce of which is shipped here by the canal. Quarries of good building stone are worked in the vicinity. The Chicago and Rock Island railroad passes through the place. The value of the grain, &c., received here in 1852, was estimated at \$550,000. Population in 1853, about 3500.

JOLIET, a post-township in the N. W. part of Will co., Illinois. Population, 2659.

JOLLY, a post-township in Washington co., Ohio. Population, 1014.

JOLLYTOWN, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

JONATHAN'S CREEK, Ohio, rises in Licking co., and flows into the Muskingum river, a few miles below Zanesville.

JONATHAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

JONES, a county in the S. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Neuse river, has an area estimated at 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Trent river. The surface is level, and mostly covered by marshes and forests of pitch pine, and cypress. The soil is generally sandy. The S. E. part is occupied by Catfish swamp. Indian corn and cotton are cultivated; lumber, tar, and turpentine are exported. In 1850 this county produced 235,362 bushels of corn; 10,385 of oats, and 98 bales of cotton. There were 12 tar and turpentine manufactories, 1 coach manufactory, and 13 churches. Formed in 1779, and named in honor of Willie Jones, of North Carolina. Capital, Trenton. Population, 5038; of whom 2281 were free, and 2757, slaves.

JONES, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 378 square miles. The Ocmulgee river forms its entire boundary on the S. W.; it is also drained by Falling, Cedar, Walnut, and Commissioner's creeks. The surface is generally hilly and broken; the soil has been much worn, but is still productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 9006 bales of cotton; 402,360 bushels of corn; 54,208 of oats, and 84,677 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 woollen factories, 1 manufactory of farming implements, 6 grist mills, and 2 saw mills. It contained 16 churches, 350 pupils attending public schools, and 63 attending academies or other schools. Iron, granite, and quartz are found. The county is intersected by the Central railroad. Organized in 1807, and named in honor of James Jones, formerly member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Clinton. Population, 10,224; of whom 3945 were free, and 6279, slaves.

JONES, a county in the S. E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Leaf and Tallahoma rivers. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is sandy, and not uniformly fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 60,988 bushels of corn; 32,615 of sweet potatoes; 250 bales of cotton, and 74,555 pounds of rice. It contained 12 churches, and 76 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of Commodore Paul Jones. Capital, Ellisville. Population, 2164; of whom 1890 were free, and 274, slaves.

JONES, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The Wapsipinicon and Makoqueta rivers, affluents of the Mississippi river, flow through the county in a S. E. direction; it is also drained by Fall

river and Bear creek. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is highly productive. Grain of various kinds, potatoes, grass, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850, Jones county produced 99,070 bushels of Indian corn; 38,523 of wheat, and 3371 tons of hay. It is intersected by railway routes leading to Dubuque and Keokuk. Limestone is one of the principal rocks of the county. The larger streams furnish valuable water-power. Named in honor of George W. Jones, United States senator from Iowa. Capital, Anamosa. Pop., 3007.

JONES, a township of Elk co., Pa., 11 miles N. by E. from Ridgway. Population, 235.

JONES, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. Population, 670.

JONES, a small village of Morgan co., Illinois, on the Sangamon and Morgan railroad, 40 miles W. by S. from Springfield.

JONES' BLUFF, a post-office of Sumter co., Alabama.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, at the head of Englishman's bay, about 128 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 466.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-village of Brunswick co., Virginia, about 90 miles S. by W. from Richmond.

JONESBOROUGH, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western railroad, 79 miles N. W. from Macon. It is a depôt for cotton.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-village of Jefferson co., Alabama, 36 miles E. N. E. from Tuscaloosa, contains a male and female seminary.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

JONESBOROUGH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Washington county, Tennessee, is pleasantly situated 280 miles E. from Nashville. The route of the E. Tennessee and Virginia railroad passes through the place. It is situated in a highly productive and beautiful valley, which is abundantly supplied with water-power. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 academies, a good court house, and 3 or 4 newspaper offices.

JONESBOROUGH, a thriving post-village of Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississinewa river, 6 miles S. S. E. from Marion. A plankroad passes through this village from Lagro to Anderson. Population in 1853, about 500.

JONESBOROUGH, a thriving village of Greene co., Indiana, about 85 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

JONESBOROUGH, a small post-village, capital of Union county, Illinois, on the Central railroad, 150 miles S. from Springfield, and 10 miles from the Mississippi, contains several churches and stores. The county has extensive beds of coal, iron ore, lead, and porcelain clay.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-village of Saline co., Missouri, on Salt fork of Lamine river, about 80 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

JONESBURG, a village in Camden co., N. C., 155 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh.

JONES' CREEK, of Kent co., Delaware, passes by Dover and falls into Delaware bay.

JONES' CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Yadkin river at the E. border of Anson county.

JONES' CREEK, of Walker co., Alabama, flows into Sipsey river.

JONES' CREEK, in the N. W. central part of Tennessee, flows into Harpeth river, a few miles from its mouth, in Dickson county.

JONES' CREEK, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina.

JONES' CREEK, a post-office of Liberty co. Ga.

JONES' CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

JONES' FERRY, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of Yalabusha co., Mississippi.

JONES' MILLS, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

JONES' MILL, a small town, capital of Oconto co., Wisconsin, on the Oconto river, 8 or 10 miles from its entrance into Green bay.

JONES' NURSERY, a post-office of Clarke co., Kentucky.

JONESPORT, a township of Washington co., Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 127 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 826.

JONES' SPRING, a post-office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

JONES' TANYARD, a small post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 35 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

JONESTON, a township in Union co., Illinois. Population, 230.

JONESTOWN, a thriving post-village of Swatara township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the Swatara creek, 29 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It is one of the largest places in the county, and contains 3 churches and several stores.

JONESVILLE, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.

JONESVILLE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 21 miles N. from Albany.

JONESVILLE, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles W. S. W. from Mercer.

JONESVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Lee county, Virginia, on Powell's river, 392 miles W. S. W. from Richmond. It is situated on a beautiful eminence, near the foot of Cumberland mountain. Pop., about 300.

JONESVILLE, a post-village in Yadkin co., North Carolina, on Yadkin river, 145 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

JONESVILLE, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina, 80 N. W. from Columbia.

JONESVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

JONESVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

JONESVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 40 miles N. E. from Marietta.

JONESVILLE, a post-township of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Population, 565.

JONESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Hillsdale county, Michigan, on St. Joseph's river, and on the Michigan Southern railroad, 74 miles W. from Monroe. It contains 4 churches, and a large brick Union school-house, in which about 250 pupils receive instruction. This school is considered one of the best of its class in the state. Jonesville has 10 stores, 1 woollen factory, 1 foundry, and 2 newspaper offices. Settled about 1830. It is the oldest village of the county, and was the first seat of justice. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

JONESVILLE, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

JONESVILLE, a post-office of Sauk co., Wis.

JONES VALLEY, a post-office of Calaveras co., California.

JORDAN, a post-village of Elbridge township, Onondaga county, New York, on the Erie canal, and on the Syracuse and Rochester railroad, about 150 miles W. by N. from Albany. It contains several churches; flouring mills, and a manufactory of wooden-ware.

JORDAN, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. S. W. from Clearfield. Population, 612.

JORDAN, a post-office of Greene co., Wis.

JORDAN CREEK, of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Lehigh river, near Allentown.

JORDAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

JORDAN'S SALINE, a post-village, capital of Van Zandt co., Texas, on the right bank of Sabineriver, about 260 miles N. E. from Austin.

JORDAN'S STORE, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

JORDAN'S VALLEY, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

JORDANVILLE, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

JOSEPHINE, a post-village of Woodford co., Illinois, 84 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

JOSHUA, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Population, 879.

JOY, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

JOYNER'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Edgecombe co., North Carolina.

JOY'S MILLS, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

JUAN, a small village of Pottawatomie co., Iowa.

JUDA, a post-office of Greene co., Wis.

JUDY'S (or JUDAH'S) GAP, a village of Hickory co., Missouri, 90 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

JUGTOWN, a small village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 12 miles N. W. from Flemington.

JULIAN, a small village of Moultrie co., Illinois, 60 miles E. by S. from Springfield.

JULIAN FURNACE, a post-village of Centre county, Pennsylvania, in Baldeagle Valley, about 95 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

JULIAN'S GAP, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

JULIET, a new village of Lawrence co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 5 or 6 miles S. from Bedford.

JULIET, Illinois. See **JOLIET**.

JULIESTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 6 or 7 miles E. by N. from Mount Holly. It has a church, and about 30 dwellings.

JUNCTION, a post-office of Rennselaer co., New York.

JUNCTION, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

JUNCTION, a small post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, at the junction of the Miami canal with the Wabash and Erie canal, 5 miles N. from Charloe.

JUNCTION, a post-village of Du Page co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, 35 miles W. from Chicago. Here the branches diverge, one running towards Galena, the other to Aurora.

JUNCTION, a post-office of Yuba co., Cal.

JUNCTION STORE, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

JUNEAG, formerly **DODGE CENTRE**, a post-village, capital of Dodge co., Wisconsin, is pleasantly situated in the centre of the county, on the Fond du Lac and Rock River railroad, 46 miles E. N. E. from Madison. It was laid out and selected as the county seat about the year 1850, and named in memory of the first white settler of Wisconsin. The surrounding country is fertile, and rapidly improving. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, estimated at 500.

JUNIATA, a river of Pennsylvania, formed by the union of the Little Juniata and Frankstown branch, commences in the S. central part of the state, and flowing in a general easterly direction, falls into the Susquehanna, 14 miles above Harrisburg. The region through which it passes is diversified by fertile limestone valleys and mountain ridges, in which iron ore is abundant. The scenery along the banks of this river is in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque. The whole length of the Juniata (including the Frankstown branch) is estimated at near 150 miles. It is not navigable, but the Pennsylvania canal passes along it to Hollidaysburg. *Branches.*—The Little Juniata, a very small stream, rises in the N. W. part of Blair county, and after a course of perhaps not more than 30 miles, joins the Frankstown branch. The latter rises in the N. part of Bedford county, and passes by Frankstown, from which it derives its name. The Raystown branch, more properly an affluent of the Juniata, is the principal tributary of that river. It has its sources in the S. W. part of Bedford county, and joins the Juniata near Huntingdon.

JUNIATA COUNTY, Pennsylvania, situated in the S. E. central part of the state, contains 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Juniata river, and also drained by the Tuscarora and Lost creeks. The surface is mostly occupied with valleys and mountains, which abound in beautiful and romantic scenery. The valleys are fertile, and well cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staple productions. In 1850 there were raised 187,187 bushels of wheat; 138,633 of corn; 102,493 of oats; 12,233 tons of hay, and 262,035 pounds of butter were made. There were 25 flour and grist mills, 20 tanneries, 2 iron foundries, and 2 woollen factories. It contained 26 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2000 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. Limestone, sandstone, and slate are the principal rocks. The county is well watered, and some of the creeks afford fine motive-power. The Pennsylvania canal and Central railroad pass through it. Capital, Mifflintown. Population, 13,029.

JUNIATA, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles S. W. from Hollidaysburg. Population, 1752.

JUNIATA, a post-township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, 25 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 1435.

JUNIATA CROSSINGS, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

JUNIOR, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

JUNIPER CREEK, of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, flows into Thompson's creek, a few miles from its mouth.

JUNIUS, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Seneca co., New York, 8 miles N. from Waterloo. Population, 1516.

JUNO, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Ga.

JUNO, a post-office of Henderson co., Tenn.

JUSTUS' MILLS, a post-office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

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KAATERSKILL, New York, a small stream rising in the Catskill mountains, and falling into Catskill creek near its mouth. About two miles from the Mountain house, it has a perpendicular fall of 175 feet.

KAATSBURG. See **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS**.

KABLETOWN, a post-office of Jefferson co. Va.

KALAMAZOO river, of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale county, in the S. part of the state, and flowing in a W. N. W. direction, enters Lake Michigan in Allegan county, 29 miles S. from Grand river. The whole length is nearly 200 miles, and the width near its mouth is between 300 and 400 feet. It is navigable for boats of 50 tons in all stages to Allegan, a distance of 38 miles. The region through which it flows is nearly level, and the soil is generally fertile.

KALAMAZOO, a county in the S. W. part of

Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Kalamazoo, and drained by the Portage river of the Kalamazoo, and the Portage river of the St. Joseph, and by Bear and Gull creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairies, tracts of heavy timber, and plains, which are covered with scattered oak-trees. The soil is uniformly and extremely fertile. The chief productions are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and wool. In 1850 the county produced 225,855 bushels of wheat; 366,578 of corn; 97,325 of oats; 106,913 of potatoes, and 11,736 tons of hay. It contained 15 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. The streams furnish extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Central railroad. Organized in 1830. Capital, Kalamazoo. Pop., 13,179.

KALAMAZOO, a township in the central part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, intersected by the Kalamazoo river. Population, 3284.

KALAMAZOO, a thriving town, capital of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, on the left bank of the river of its own name, and on the Central railroad, 140 miles W. from Detroit, and 140 miles E. N. E. from Chicago. It is scarcely eighteen years since the place was first settled; the population is now (1853) estimated at 4500. It contains a United States land-office, a branch of the university, a number of churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Manufactories of various kinds have recently been established; plank-roads have been made, and every element of prosperity which nature has given, has been developed with surprising rapidity. The surrounding country is well timbered, and the soil is uniformly productive. The Michigan Asylum for the Insane has recently been located here.

KALAMO, a post-township in the S. W. part of Eaton co., Michigan. Population, 429.

KALGASCA, a new and unorganized county towards the N. part of Michigan. The area is 576 square miles. It is drained by the Manistee river. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

KALIDA, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Ottawa river, 112 miles N. W. from Columbus. Laid out in 1834. It contained in 1850, 1 or 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and several stores.

KANAWHA, a county in the W. part of Virginia, has an area of 1176 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the Elk, Coal, and Pocatalico rivers. The surface is beautifully diversified by mountains, hills, and fertile valleys. The highlands are mostly covered with forests, and contain inexhaustible beds of stone coal. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples of agriculture. Large quantities of salt are prepared from numerous springs on the banks of the Kanawha river, a few miles above Charleston. In 1850 this county produced 352,995 bushels of corn; 25,074 of

wheat; 58,596 of oats, and 2014 tons of hay. There were 33 salt-boiling establishments, 9 grist mills, 14 saw mills, and 3 machine shops. It contained 25 churches; 1300 pupils attending public schools, and 162 attending academies or other schools. The principal rock of the county is sandstone. Steamboats navigate the Kanawha river in this county, which is intersected by the Covington and Ohio railroad, unfinished. Capital, Charleston. Population, 15,353, of whom 12,213 were free, and 3140, slaves.

KANAWHA SALINE, a post-village in Kanawha county, Virginia, on Great Kanawha river, 260 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

KANE, a county in the N. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. The Fox or Pishtaka river flows from N. to S. through the greatest length of the county. It is a rapid and beautiful stream, affording abundant water-power. The surface is mostly an undulating prairie, interspersed with beautiful groves of small extent; the river is bordered on the E. by a tract of timber, from 1 to 4 miles in width. The soil is excellent, yielding abundant crops of grain and fruits. In 1850 it produced 316,493 bushels of wheat; 337,593 of Indian corn; 206,364 of oats; 23,244 tons of hay, and 224,085 pounds of butter. It contained 18 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 3665 pupils attending public schools. Limestone is the principal rock. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Galena railroad, and by the Aurora Extension railroad. First settled in 1835, and named in honor of Elias K. Kane, United States senator from Illinois. Capital, Geneva. Population, 16,703.

KANE, a small post-village of Greene co., Ill., about 78 miles S. W. from Springfield.

KANESVILLE, a flourishing Mormon town, capital of Pottawattomie county, Iowa, is pleasantly situated on a prairie, 4 or 5 miles E. from the Missouri river, and about 240 miles W. by S. from Iowa City. It is the largest town in the western part of the state, and is a place of active business. It contains a tabernacle and numerous stores, and over 1000 inhabitants. Many emigrants to Utah get their outfit here. See **COUNCIL BLUFFS**.

KANEVILLE, a small post-village of Kane co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. from Chicago.

KANKAKEE river, of Indiana and Illinois, rises near South Bend, in the N. part of Indiana, and after a course of about 100 miles enters the state of Illinois, and empties itself into Illinois river, at Dresden. It is a very sluggish stream, flowing through a level country, which is occupied by extensive prairies and marshes.

KANKAKEE, a new county in the north-eastern part of Illinois, lying between the counties of Iroquois and Will, and bordering on the state of Indiana. Area, about 590 square miles. It is watered by the river Kankakee and its tributaries. The surface

is generally level, and consists chiefly of prairie. Capital, Kankakee City.

KANKAKEE, a township of Laporte co., Ind. **KANKAKEE CITY**, capital of Kankakee county, Illinois, on the right bank of Kankakee river, at the point where the Chicago and Illinois railroad crosses this stream.

KANKAKEE, a small village of Grundy county, Illinois, at the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines rivers.

KANKALIN, a township in Brown county, Wisconsin. Population, 704.

KANONA, a post-office of Steuben co., N. Y.

KANZAS, **KANSAS**, or **KONZAS** river, one of the largest affluents of the Missouri, rises on the E. slope of the Rocky mountains, near Pike's Peak, and flowing easterly, falls into the Missouri river, where the latter enters the state of this name. Entire length estimated at 1200 miles, for 900 of which it is said to be navigable. *Branches*.—Solomon's fork is about 700 miles long; and Smokyhill fork, 800 miles long. They unite near 97° W. lon.

KANZAS, a pleasant post-village of Jackson county, Missouri, on the Missouri river, three-quarters of a mile below the mouth of Kansas river, and 14 miles W. from Independence. It has a good landing, and an active business. Great numbers of emigrants pass through this place. It contains several churches and (in 1853) about 1000 inhabitants.

KANZAS, **KANSAS**, or **KONZAS INDIANS**, a tribe in the Indian territory, dwelling in the vicinity of Kansas river.

KARQUENAS, or **CARQUINEZ**, kar-kee-nū's, of California, the strait joining San Pablo and Suisun bays.

KARTHAUS, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop., 316.

KARTHAUS, a post-village in the above township, on the West branch of the Susquehanna, 20 miles E. N. E. from Clearfield.

KASEY'S, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

KASKASKIA, a river which rises in Champagne county, in the E. central part of Illinois, and flowing south-westerly, passes Shelbyville, Vandalia, Carlyle, and the town of Kaskaskia, falling into the Mississippi 7 or 8 miles below the last-mentioned place. Length estimated at near 300 miles.

KASKASKIA, a handsome post-village of Randolph county, Illinois, is finely situated on the right or W. bank of the Kaskaskia river, about 2 miles E. from the Mississippi river, and 142 miles S. from Springfield. It has the distinction of being the oldest town in Illinois, or perhaps in the whole Western States, having been settled by the French about the year 1673. It was the first capital of the territory, and retained that rank until 1818. The Kaskaskia river is a fine navigable stream. The village contains a United States land-office and a Catholic chapel.

KASOAG, a post-office of Oswego co., N. Y.

KATAHDIN, a mountain of Piscataquis

county, Maine, about 130 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Height, 5300 feet.

KATAHDIN (or **KATAHDEN**) **IRONWORKS**, a post-township of Piscataquis county, Maine, about 135 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 158.

KATONAH, a post-office of Westchester county, New York.

KATTELVILLE, a post-office of Broome county, New York.

KAUFMAN, a county of Texas, situated in the N. E. central part of the state, contains 1030 square miles. It is drained by the Trinity river and its affluents. The county contains extensive prairies, and is traversed by numerous streams, which are fringed with an abundance of fine timber, such as the oak, hickory, walnut, &c. The soil is productive. Indian corn, oats, cotton, grass, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 it produced 30,685 bushels of corn; 2223 of oats, and 6 bales of cotton. There were 129 pupils attending public schools. Kaufman county was formed during or since 1846, and the population is increasing rapidly. Named in honor of David S. Kaufman, former representative of Texas. Capital, Kaufman. Population, 1047, of whom 982 were free, and 65, slaves.

KAUFMAN, a post-village, capital of Kaufman co., Texas, 210 miles N. N. E. from Austin.

KAUKAUNA, formerly **GRAND KAUKAULIN**, a thriving post-village of Outagamie county, Wisconsin, on the Neenah or Fox river, 100 miles N. N. W. from Milwaukee. The rapids in the river here afford abundant water-power, which is employed in sawing pine lumber, &c. It contains 2 churches and 3 stores. Population, about 200.

KAYADEROSSERAS MOUNTAINS, in the E. part of New York, are situated in Warren county, between Lake George and Schroon river.

KAYESIKANG RIVER. See **SHELL RIVER**, Wisconsin.

KEARSARGE MOUNTAIN, in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, rises about 2468 feet above the level of the sea. Its summits consist of bare granite.

KEARSLEY, a post-office of Genesee co., Mich.

KEARSLEY CREEK, of Michigan, falls into Flint river, in Genesee county.

KEAS BRIDGE, a post-office of Chickasaw county, Mississippi.

KEASBURG, a village of Logan county, Kentucky, 196 miles S. W. from Frankfort, contains 1 or 2 churches and 4 stores.

KEATCHIE, a post-office of De Soto par., La.

KEATING, a township of McKean county, Pennsylvania, contains the county seat. Population, 1181.

KEATING, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna. Population, 225.

KEATON'S LANDING, or **VINTON**, a small village of Lowndes county, Mississippi.

KECK'S CHURCH, a post-office of Martin county, Indiana.

KECKSVILLE, a small village of Martin co., Indiana, 9 miles N. W. from Dover Hill.

KEECHI, or UPPER KEECHI CREEK, of Texas, rises in Freestone county, and flows south-eastward through Leon county into Trinity river. Lower Keechi enters the river in the S. part of the same county.

KEECHIL, a post-office of Freestone co., Tex.

KEEDYSVILLE, a post-office of Washington county, Maryland.

KEEFER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Albany county, New York.

KEEFER'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

KEELER, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Van Buren county, Michigan. Population, 485.

KEELERSBURG, a post-office of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania.

KEELERSVILLE, a post-village of Van Buren co., Michigan, 180 miles W. from Detroit.

KEENE, a beautiful post-village and seat of justice of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, is situated on the left bank of the Ashuelot river, and at the junction of the Connecticut River railroad with the Cheshire railroad, 93 miles N. W. from Boston. It is remarkable for the extent, width, and uniform level of its streets. Maine street, extending a mile in a straight line, is almost a perfect level, and handsomely ornamented with shade-trees. Besides the county buildings, the village contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, and several fine schools. Three newspapers are issued weekly. The inhabitants are noted for their enterprise, and are extensively engaged in the various branches of trade and manufactures. Population of the township in 1840, 2610; in 1850, 3392.

KEENE, a post-township in the W. part of Essex county, New York. Population, 756.

KEENE, a flourishing post-village of Jessamine county, Kentucky, 11 miles S. W. from Lexington. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, has 5 or 6 dry goods stores, and near 500 inhabitants.

KEENE, a post-township in the E. central part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop., 1078.

KEENE, a post-village of Coshocton county, Ohio, 82 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

KEENEVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Ill.

KEENEY'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Cortland county, New York.

KEENSVILLE, a small post-village of Union county, Pennsylvania.

KEESEVILLE, a post-village of New York, on both sides of Au Sable river, and on the line between Clinton and Essex counties, 4 miles from Lake Champlain, and 150 miles N. from Albany. It contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and large manufactories of iron and nails, in which water-power is employed. Population, estimated at 2000.

KEEZLETOWN, a post-office of Rockingham county, Virginia.

KEG CREEK, of Iowa, flows into Missouri river in Fremont county.

KEITH'S, a district in Lumpkin county, Georgia. Population, 369.

KEITH'S, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

KEITH'S FURNACE, a railroad station in Bridgewater township, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 3 miles N. of Bridgewater, and 24 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

KEITHSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Mercer county, Illinois, on the Mississippi, 150 miles N. W. from Springfield. A large quantity of produce is bought and shipped at this village, which has a good landing. Population, about 500.

KELLBACK, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

KELLERSVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

KELLERTOWN, a post-village in Wilkinson co., Miss., 110 miles S. S. W. from Jackson.

KELLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Lawrence county, Ohio.

KELLOGSVILLE, a post-village of Cayuga co., N. Y., about 16 miles S. E. from Auburn. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a tavern, and about 100 inhabitants.

KELLOGSVILLE, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 220 miles N. E. from Columbus.

KELLY, a township of Union county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, immediately above Lewisburg. Population, 834.

KELLY, a small village of Union co., Pa.

KELLY, a township of Ottawa county, Ohio; it comprises Cunningham's or Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, 12 miles N. from Sandusky City. It contains quarries of fine limestone, and has a good harbor, which is much resorted to by steamers for wood and water. See CUNNINGHAM'S ISLAND.

KELLYSBURG, a village of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, 54 miles in a direct line E. N. E. from Pittsburg.

KELLY'S CREEK, a post-office of St. Clair county, Alabama.

KELLY'S FERRY, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

KELLY'S LANDING, a post-office of Oldham county, Kentucky.

KELLY'S SPRING, a post-office of Talladega county, Alabama.

KELLYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Darby creek and the West Chester railroad, 6 or 7 miles W. by S. from Philadelphia. The inhabitants are mostly employed in manufactures, for which the creek furnishes motive-power. Population, estimated at 500.

KELLYSVILLE, a post-office of Culpepper county, Virginia.

KELSO, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind.

KELSOES, a small village of Monroe co. Tenn.
KELVIN GROVE, a post-village of Wake county, North Carolina.

KEMBLESVILLE, a post-office of Chester county, Pennsylvania.

KEMP, a post-office of Kaufman co., Texas.

KEMPER, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Tugaloo or Suckernoochee creek. The soil is productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 504,685 bushels of corn; 40,495 of oats; 175,960 of sweet potatoes; 4444 of peas and beans, and 5115 bales of cotton. It contained 14 churches, and 297 pupils attending public schools. The route of the Mobile and Ohio railroad passes along or near the W. border of the county. Capital, De Kalb. Population, 12,517, of whom 7139 were free, and 5378, slaves.

KEMPER, a post-office of Bladen co., N. C.

KEMPER SPRINGS, a post-office of Kemper county, Mississippi.

KEMP'S CREEK, a post-office of Benton county, Alabama.

KEMPSVILLE, a post-village of Princess Anne county, Virginia, on the E. branch of Elizabeth river, at the head of tide-water, 124 miles S. E. from Richmond.

KENANSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Duplin county, North Carolina, about 5 miles E. from the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and 86 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

KENDALL, a county in the N. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 325 square miles. It is intersected by Fox river, which flows southward, and also drained by the sources of Au Sable river. The surface is undulating prairie, diversified with fine groves of timber. The soil is uniformly and highly productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 410,986 bushels of Indian corn; 213,660 of wheat; 139,008 of oats; 14,700 tons of hay, and 180,270 pounds of butter. It contained 10 churches, and 3556 pupils attending public schools. Quarries of good building stone are worked near the county seat. Fox river is a rapid and copious stream, affording valuable water-power. Two plank-roads are in progress in the county; which is intersected by the Aurora Extension railroad. Capital, Oswego. Population, 7730.

KENDALL, a post-township, forming the N. E. extremity of Orleans co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Population, 2289.

KENDALL, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

KENDALL, a post-township in Kendall co., Illinois. Population, 797.

KENDALL, a small village of Clay co., Missouri, 25 miles N. by E. from Independence.

KENDALL, a township in the N. W. part of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Population, 333.

KENDALL CREEK, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

KENDALL MILLS, a post-office of Orleans co., New York

KENDALL'S MILLS, a flourishing post-village in Fairfield township, Somerset county, Maine, on the Kennebec river, and at the present terminus of the railroad connecting this place with Portland.

KENDALL'S STORE, a post-office of Stanley co., North Carolina.

KENDALVILLE, or **KENDALLSVILLE**, a small post-village of Noble co., Indiana, on the Elkhart river, about 8 miles N. E. from Albion.

KENDRICK'S SPUR, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

KENDUSKEAG river, a fine mill stream of Penobscot co., near the centre of Maine, falls into the Penobscot river at Bangor.

KENDUSKEAG, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

KENJUA, or **KINZUA**, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles E. S. E. from Warren. Population, 232.

KENJUA, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, near the mouth of Kenjua creek, about 12 miles above Warren.

KENJUA CREEK, in the N. N. W. part of Pennsylvania, rises in McKean co., flows north-westward, and enters the Alleghany river in Warren county.

KENKA, a post-office of Steuben co., N. Y.

KENNEBEC, an important river of New England, has its principal source in Moosehead lake, in Somerset county, Maine, and flowing in a general southerly course, unites its waters with the Atlantic in Lincoln county. Its whole descent is more than 1000 feet in a length of about 150 miles, affording an immense and very valuable water-power. It is navigable for large ships 12 miles to Bath, and for sloops of 150 tons to Hallowell, 40 miles. The mean time of the closing of the river by ice for 45 successive years has been December 12th, and of the opening, April 3d; and since the year 1786 the river has not been closed by ice later than the 20th of April. The principal towns upon the banks of this stream are Bath, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, and Norridgewock.

KENNEBEC, a county in the S. W. central part of Maine, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It contains numerous small lakes and ponds. The Kennebec river traverses the county from north to south, dividing it into two nearly equal portions. The Androscoggin forms part of the western boundary. The surface is undulating and the soil very fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded a greater quantity of Indian corn, hay, and butter, and a greater value of orchard fruits than any one county of the state: the products were 296,108 bushels of corn; 380,014 of potatoes; 97,496 tons of hay; 149,617 pounds of wool, and 1,124,721 pounds of butter. There were 3 cotton mills, 5 woollen mills, 6 oilcloth manufactories, 3 iron foundries, 5 machine shops,

73 saw and planing mills, 13 grist mills, and 2 flour mills. It contained 111 churches, 8 newspaper offices, 20,658 pupils attending public schools, and 928 attending academies and other schools. The Kennebec river, from which the name of the county is derived, is navigable for sloops to Augusta, the capital of the state, above which place it affords a valuable water-power. This county is nearly intersected by the railroad connecting Yarmouth and Waterville, and by that connecting Augusta and Portland. Capital, Augusta. Population, 62,521.

KENNEBEC, a small mining settlement of Yuba county, California, is situated on the Yuba river, 15 miles from its junction with Feather river, and about 110 miles N. N. E. of Benicia. Miners' wages, 5 dollars per day. Population in 1852, 129.

KENNEBUNK, a small river of York county, Maine, flows into the Atlantic.

KENNEBUNK, a post-village and port of entry of York county, Maine, on the S. W. side of the Kennebunk river, at its entrance into the Atlantic, where it forms a good harbor, 25 miles S. W. from Portland. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, but the chief interests are commerce and ship-building. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 10,862 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons registered, and 3616 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter 2556 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 895 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in the cod fisheries. During the year, 12 vessels, (6 of them ships,) with an aggregate burthen of 5782 $\frac{6}{8}$ tons, were admeasured. Population of the township, 2650.

KENNEBUNK DEPÔT, a post-office of York co., Maine.

KENNEBUNK PORT, a sea-port and post-village of York county, Maine, at the mouth of Kennebunk river, opposite Kennebunk, with which its trade is united, 24 miles S. W. from Portland. The inhabitants are engaged in commerce and in ship-building. Population of the township, 2706.

KENNEDY'S, a small village of Greenwich township, Warren co., New Jersey.

KENNEDY'S, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia, 66 miles S. S. W. from Richmond.

KENNEDYSVILLE, a post-village of Steuben county, New York, on the Buffalo and Corning railroad, about 220 miles W. by S. of Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches.

KENNER, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

KENNET, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 28 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1706.

KENNET, formerly **BUTLER**, a small post-village, capital of Dunklin co., Mo., about 330 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

KENNET SQUARE, a thriving post-village in Kennet township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated about 35 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. The village is neatly built, and the greater part of

the houses are of brick. It has a large boarding school. Pop., estimated at 600.

KENNET'S, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

KENNON, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

KENNONSBURG, a small post-village of Noble co., Ohio.

KENNONSVILLE, a village in Lewis co., Mo., 110 miles N. N. E. of Jefferson City.

KENOSHA, a county, forming the S. E. extremity of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan and Illinois, contains 276 square miles. It is drained by the Pishtaka and Des Plaines rivers. The surface is nearly level, and mostly destitute of timber, excepting scattered groves of oak and hickory. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are the chief products. In 1850 the county produced 318,051 bushels of wheat; 100,046 of corn; 230,969 of oats; 68,555 of potatoes; 284,793 pounds of butter, and 24,229 tons of hay. It contained 12 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2980 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending academies or other schools. The rock which underlies the county is limestone. A plank-road extends through the county from the lake to Pishtaka river. Kenosha county was formed in 1850, from the S. part of Racine. Capital, Kenosha. Pop., 10,734.

KENOSHA, formerly **SOUTHPORT**, a flourishing town of Southport township, capital of Kenosha county, Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 55 miles N. from Chicago, and 35 miles S. from Milwaukee. It is the most southern lake port in Wisconsin, and has a good harbor and piers. The town was commenced in 1836; in 1840 it had 327 inhabitants: since which date it has increased very rapidly. The adjacent country is a beautiful, fertile prairie, in which extensive improvements have been made. A plank-road about 20 miles long connects this place with Fox river, of Illinois, and railroads are in progress to Chicago, Milwaukee, and Rock river. The chief articles of export are wheat, flour, oats, pork, and wool. The town contains 1 bank and 3 newspaper offices. Population, in 1850, 3455; in 1853, about 5000.

KENSICO, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

KENSINGTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, about 40 miles E. S. E. from Concord. Population, 700.

KENSINGTON, a post-village in Hartford co., Conn., about 15 miles S. W. from Hartford.

KENSINGTON, a district of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the Delaware river, and forming the north-eastern suburb of Philadelphia city. It contains numerous ship-yards, and manufactories of glass, iron, cotton, wool, and other materials. Pop., 46,774. See **PHILADELPHIA**.

KENSINGTON, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, on Woodruff creek, and on the

Detroit and Lansing plank-road, 36 miles N. W. from Detroit. It has several mills.

KENSINGTON FURNACE, a small village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

KENT, a county in the W. central part of Rhode Island, has an area of about 180 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Narraganset bay, and the Pawtuxet river forms part of its northern boundary. It is principally drained by Flat river, and by the head waters of Moosup and Wood rivers, which afford some water-power. A large part of the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants is directed to manufactures and commerce, although considerable attention is paid to agriculture. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part hilly; soil generally fertile, but rather more adapted to grazing than tillage. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 57,401 bushels of corn; 85,052 of potatoes; 8734 tons of hay, and 101,700 pounds of butter. There were 18 cotton factories, 6 printing and bleaching establishments, 4 machine shops, 2 manufactories of stocking yarn, 3 of cotton warp, and 3 of woollen goods, 8 grist, and 13 saw mills. It contained 30 churches, 1 newspaper office; 2599 pupils attending public schools, and 475 attending academies and other schools. The railroad connecting Boston and Stonington traverses this county. Named from Kent, a county in England. Capital, East Greenwich. Population, 15,068.

KENT, the middle county of Delaware, extends from the Delaware bay on the E. to Maryland on the W., and contains about 240 square miles. Duck creek flows along its northern border, and Mispillion creek along its south-eastern border, it is drained by the sources of Choptank and Marshy Hope rivers, and by Jones and Motherkill creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level, the soil moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 899,079 bushels of corn; 119,774 of wheat; 105,596 of oats, and 67,900 of potatoes. There were 17 grist mills, 14 saw and planing mills, 8 quercitron-bark mills, 4 tanneries, 3 iron foundries, and 7 coach factories. It contained 48 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Dover is the county seat, and capital of the state. Pop., 22,816; of whom 22,469 were free, and 347, slaves.

KENT, a county in the N. E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware state, and on Chesapeake bay, has an area of about 240 square miles. The Sassafra river forms its boundary on the N., and Chester river on the S. E. The surface is rolling or moderately hilly, the soil is of medium quality. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 556,731 bushels of corn; 186,421 of wheat; 136,206 of oats; 44,653 of potatoes, and 856 tons of hay. It contained 1 woollen

factory, 5 flouring mills, 6 grist mills, and 4 coach factories. There were 37 churches, 1 newspaper office, 700 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies or other schools. Organized in 1650. Capital, Chestertown. Population, 11,386; of whom 8759 were free, and 2627, slaves.

KENT, a county in the W. central part of Michigan, contains 760 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand river, and also drained by Rouge and Thornapple rivers. The surface is rolling or hilly, and the soil is a rich vegetable loam, with a substratum of clay. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 69,275 bushels of wheat; 96,584 of corn; 61,041 of oats; 77,964 of potatoes, and 8770 tons of hay. It contained 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 3513 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. Pine timber and several kinds of hard woods are abundant. The county is liberally supplied with water-power, and contains good limestone, gypsum, and salt. Capital, Grand Rapids. Population, 12,016.

KENT, a post-township in the W. part of Litchfield co., Connecticut, intersected by the Housatonic river, and by the Housatonic railroad, about 44 miles N. W. from Hartford. Population, 1848.

KENT, a post-township of Putnam co., N. Y., 16 miles E. from Newburg. Pop., 1557.

KENT, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

KENT, a small post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 10 miles W. from Madison, has about 200 inhabitants.

KENT, a township in the W. part of Kent co., Michigan.

KENT, a post-office of Stephenson co., Ill.

KENTON, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati, has an area estimated at 150 square miles. Licking river forms its entire eastern boundary. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is very productive, both in the bottom lands and uplands. Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are cultivated. A large part of the land is occupied with dairy farms and gardens for the supply of the Cincinnati market. In 1850 this county produced 473,545 bushels of corn; 30,780 of oats, and 125,440 pounds of tobacco. It contained 26 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 1418 pupils attending public schools, and 275 attending academies or other schools. The surface rock of the county is the blue limestone. The county is intersected by the Covington and Lexington railroad. Formed in 1840, and named in honor of General Simon Kenton, a distinguished pioneer of Kentucky. Capital, Independence. Population, 17,038; of whom 16,208 were free, and 830, slaves.

KENTON, a post-village, capital of Hardin county, Ohio, on the Scioto river, where it is crossed by the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, 71 miles N. W. from Columbus. The

surrounding country is level and productive. Since the completion of the railroad the population and business of Kenton have much increased. It contains several churches, 3 printing offices, 2 mills, and 1 iron foundry. Population in 1850, 1065.

KENTON, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Population, 308.

KENTONTOWN, a post-village in Harrison co., Ky., 50 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort.

KENT'S HILL, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

KENTUCKY, a beautiful river of Kentucky, formed by the North, Middle, and South forks, which unite at Proctor, in Owsley county. It flows north-westward, forming the boundary between Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford counties, on the right, and Madison, Garrard, Mercer, and Anderson, on the left. Then passing through Franklin county and Frankfort City, and separating Owen from Henry county, it falls into the Ohio at Carrollton. The length of the main stream is about 200 miles. By means of dams and locks, steamboats ascend to Frankfort at all times; and flat-boats ascend 90 or 100 miles farther. In many parts of its course it flows through a deep channel formed by perpendicular walls of limestone, and is remarkable for picturesque scenery. *Branches.*

—The North fork rises in Letcher county, among the Cumberland mountains, and flows north-westward. The Middle fork rises in Perry county, and flows in a N. N. W. direction. The South fork rises in Clay county, and flows nearly northward. Large beds of stone coal and iron ore are found on these branches.

KENTUCKY, one of the Western states, and the second admitted into the confederacy after the Revolution, is bounded on the N. W. and N. by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, (from which it is separated by the Ohio river,) E. by the Big Sandy river and Cumberland mountains, which divide it from Virginia; S. by Tennessee, and W. by the Mississippi river, which runs between it and Missouri. Kentucky lies between 36° 30' and 39° 10' N. lat., and between 81° 50' and 89° 26' W. lon., being about 300 miles in length, from E. to W., about 180 in its greatest, and 150 in average width, and including an area of nearly 37,680 square miles, or 24,115,200 acres, of which 11,368,270 were improved in 1850.

Population.—The population of Kentucky was originally derived from Virginia and North Carolina, and has always been noted for its stalwart forms, frank and manly bearing, for gallantry in the field, and fondness for humor. The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 78,077; 220,955 in 1800; 406,511 in 1810; 564,317 in 1820; 687,917 in 1830; 779,828 in 1840; and 982,405 in 1850—of whom 392,810 were white males, 368,607 white females, 4863 free colored males, 5144 free colored females; 105,044 male, and

105,937 female slaves. This population is divided among 132,920 families, occupying 130,769 dwellings. Representative population, 898,012. Of the free population, 601,764 were born in the state; 130,117 in other states of the Union, 2805 in England, 9466 in Ireland, 854 in Scotland and Wales, 275 in British America, 13,607 in England, 1116 in France, 1066 in other countries, and 1354 whose places of birth were unknown, making about 4 per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 15,206 deaths, or about 12 persons in every 1000; and in the same period, 1126 paupers received aid, of whom 155 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$51 to the individual. There were 539 deaf and dumb, of whom 4 were free colored, and 50 slaves; 530 blind, of whom 19 were free colored, and 90 slaves; 507 insane, of whom 3 were free colored, and 16 slaves; and 849 idiotic, of whom 20 were free colored, and 80 slaves.

Counties.—Kentucky is divided into 100 counties, viz. Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Boone, Bourbon, Boyle, Breathitt, Bracken, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Campbell, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Daviess, Edmonson, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Greene, Greenup, Hancock, Harlan, Harlan, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jefferson, Jessamine, Kenton, Knox, Laurel, La Rue, Lawrence, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McCracken, Meade, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Russell, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Whitley, Woodford. Capital, Frankfort.

Cities and Towns.—Louisville is the largest and most commercial town, population in 1850, 43,194; (in 1853, 51,726;) the other most populous towns are Lexington, population, about 12,000; Covington, 9408; Newport, 5895; Maysville, 3840; Frankfort, (in 1853,) 5000, and Paducah, population, 2428.

Face of the Country.—The Cumberland mountains form the S. E. boundary of the state, and several outlying ridges traverse the south-eastern counties, but none of them are of great elevation, being probably under 2000 feet. Passing westward, the central and northern counties are hilly, or undulating, but those west of the Cumberland river are mostly level. A range of hills runs nearly parallel with the Ohio river, with intervals of bottom land between it and the river, sometimes having a breadth of 10 or even 20 miles.

Geology.—This state partakes of the car-

boniferous rocks characteristic of the Mississippi valley. The strata, which are composed of sedimentary rocks, lie all nearly horizontal, or with very little dip, verging from Cincinnati as a centre. The blue limestone is the lowest rock in Kentucky exposed to the surface, mostly mixed with clay and magnesia, the latter is found sometimes in large quantities. It forms the surface rock in a large part of Kentucky adjacent to the state of Ohio, extending S. E. from Dayton to Danville, and E. from Madison to Maysville. These strata extend to a probable depth of 1000 feet, and, where the rivers have cut down through them, present perpendicular cliffs, which, in the Kentucky river near Frankfort, are nearly 500 feet high. These yield an inferior marble, suitable for building; but, though capable of a high polish, it is liable to fracture. The cliff limestone overlies the blue limestone in a belt of about 20 or 30 miles in width, between Louisville (where it forms the rapids in the Ohio) and Madison, extending N. E. by N. to Niagara Falls, and N. W. into Illinois and Iowa. The slate rests upon the cliff limestone, and passes, in a semicircular direction, (as a surface rock,) in a belt of only about 20 miles in width, just outside the cliff limestone above described, forming part of a large curve extending from the N. E. of Illinois to the centre of New York; and abounding in pyrites, iron ores, and mineral springs. Overlying the slate, but outside of the belt mentioned, is the sand or freestone, which forms a line of hills from Louisville round by Danville and back to the Ohio, near Portsmouth, where it is about 350 feet thick. One striking feature of this state is its limestone caverns, of which the celebrated Mammoth cave is an example; but besides which there are numberless smaller ones. This formation, occupying about a fourth of the state, is located south-west from the centre, and thence to the southern border between Monroe county and Cumberland river, and is bounded on the N. E. by the Rolling Fork of Salt river. This limestone furnishes a valuable building material, which is sent down the Mississippi in considerable quantities. Throughout this region occur "sinks," where the streams sink below the surface, and run, for great distances, in subterranean channels. In parts of this limestone region there is a scarcity of spring-water, resulting from the cavernous nature of the ground. Resting on the cavernous limestone is the conglomerate, or pudding stone, which underlies the coal series, and occupies two regions in Kentucky, the one in the E. and S. E. of the state, and the other on the Green river counties, extending to the Ohio and beyond the mouth of the Green river. Both districts may cover 10,000 or 12,000 square miles. Great quantities of organic remains are found in all the strata of Kentucky.

Minerals.—Kentucky abounds in bituminous coal, which, though not yet extensively mined, crops out of the river banks and hillsides, indicating its localities, when the scarcity of wood or the increase of manufactures may call for its use. The amount of iron manufactured in 1850 was about 33,000 tons, a small quantity in proportion to the abundance of the raw material which exists in the state. Lead, iron pyrites, marble, (on the cliffs of the Kentucky river,) freestone, gypsum, conglomerate, and cliff limestone are the other minerals. Salt and medicinal springs are particularly numerous in this state. The salt licks, so famous in the hunter's vocabulary, are names given to the vicinity of the salt springs, where the buffalo and other wild animals have licked the ground, and almost eaten it, so as to present a bare space for some distance around.—See *Objects of Interest to Tourists*. Salt is extensively manufactured from these springs, and large quantities of saltpetre were procured from the Mammoth cave during the war of 1812.

Rivers.—Kentucky is washed along the entire extent of her northern boundary by the Ohio river, which gives her a steamboat navigation of more than 600 miles, and opens to her the inland commerce of the Ohio valley. The great Mississippi in like manner coasts her western limits, and gives Kentucky access to the trade of the immense valley which bears its name. The Cumberland river rises in the S. E. part of the state, makes a bend into Tennessee, and returning, crosses the western part of Kentucky, and flows into the Ohio. It is about 600 miles long, and is navigable for steamboats to Nashville, and sometimes to Carthage, while keel-boats ascend still higher. The Tennessee has its mouth and about 70 miles of its course in that part of the state west of the Cumberland river. It is navigable for steamboats far beyond the limits of Kentucky. The other rivers, commencing at the east, are the Licking, Kentucky, Salt, and Green. These have N. W. courses, varying from 100 to 350 miles, of which, in the order they are named, except the Licking, there are severally navigable for steamboats 62, 35, and 150 miles, while keel-boats may ascend them to a still greater distance. The Big Sandy, a tributary of the Ohio, (as are all the important streams of Kentucky,) forms the eastern boundary for about 100 miles, of which 50 are navigable.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—No Western State probably presents so great a variety of objects to interest the lover of nature, as Kentucky; whether we regard mere picturesqueness, or the wild and more striking deviations from the ordinary course of creation. Prominent among these, and perhaps first among the subterranean caverns of the globe, stands the Mammoth cave, in Edmondson county, S. of the middle of the state. In the extent and number of its chambers, in the

length of its galleries, and its variety of interesting objects, such as streams, mounds, stalactites, stalagmites, &c., it has no equal. It is said to have been explored for ten miles (part of that distance in a boat, on a deep river, inhabited by white, eyeless fish) without giving any indications of coming to a termination. If its lateral branches are included, you have an extent of probably 40 miles of cavernous windings. Stalactites of ponderous size hang from the vaults, formed by the droppings from the limestone roofs, and gigantic stalagmites bristle the floors of these immense chambers; one of which, called the Temple, is stated to occupy an area of two acres, and to be covered by a single dome of solid rock, 120 feet high. Consumptive patients sometimes resort hither, and reside in the cave for weeks together, to be improved by its equable temperature. Human bones are found, indicating its having been a place of sepulture to former races inhabiting the country. There are a number of other caves, that would attract attention in any other vicinity, viz. in Allen, Barren, Bourbon, Breckinridge, Christian, Hart, Knox, Meade, Jessamine, Rockcastle, Union, Warren, Wayne, and Whitley counties. These caves occur in the limestone formations, in a rough but not mountainous district. Goodrich thus describes the sinks:—"In this state are also many singular cavities or depressions in the surface of the ground, called sinkholes. They are commonly in the shape of inverted cones, 60 or 70 feet in depth, and from 60 to 300 feet in circuit at the top. Their sides and bottoms are generally covered with willows and aquatic productions. The ear can often distinguish the sound of waters flowing under them, and it is believed that there are perforations in the bed of limestone below the soil, which have caused the earth above to sink. Sometimes the ground has been opened, and disclosed a subterraneous stream of water. Considerable streams disappear in several places, and afterwards rise again to the surface, at some distance below." The most remarkable of these is Sinking creek, in Breckinridge county, where a stream, a few miles from its source, sinks beneath the earth, and does not reappear for 5 or 6 miles. We condense from Collins' Kentucky, the following descriptions:—"Near Munfordville, in Hart county, is a remarkable spring, which is connected with a millpond, the waters of which, at about 12 o'clock each day, rise 12 or 15 inches, overflow the dam, and recede to their ordinary level, with all the regularity of the tides. Six miles E. of the same village is a hole, shaped like an inverted cone, 70 feet in diameter at the top, but diminished to 10 or 12 at the depth of 25 or 30 feet. A stone thrown into this rumbles down the sides without returning any sound indicating its having touched the

bottom. In the same vicinity, near the top of an elevation called Frenchman's Knob, commences a hole or sink, which has been descended 275 feet by means of a rope, without finding bottom. The Devil's Pulpit, in Jessamine county, on the Kentucky river, is a rocky eminence, 300 feet high. The last 100 feet of this rock is an oblong shaft, resembling an inverted candlestick, the top of which forms the pulpit, and is 15 feet across. A natural bridge, 30 feet high, and 60 feet in span, in Christian county, is located in the midst of romantic scenery. Dismal rock, in Edmonson county, on Dismal creek, has a perpendicular elevation of 163 feet. Cumberland gap, in Knox county, is the passage of the river of that name, between cliffs of 1300 feet elevation, through the Cumberland mountains. There are also in Kentucky a variety of mineral and medicinal springs. Of the latter, Harrodsburg Springs, in Mercer county, 35 miles S. of Frankfort, is the most fashionable watering-place in the West. Sulphates and carbonates of magnesia, sulphates of soda and lime, carbonate of lime, sulphuretted hydrogen, and iron are yielded by an analysis of its waters. The Blue Lick springs, scarcely inferior to these in reputation, are situated in Nicholas county, 70 miles N. E. from the capital. The waters are very extensively exported to different parts of the United States. In Clinton county, on the top of Poplar mountain, whose elevation is from 1000 to 1500 feet above the valleys, are three chalybeate springs. This spot unites to healing waters the invigorating air of the mountains, and the charm of beautiful scenery, to invite the invalid to its locality. A fine waterfall, of 90 feet perpendicular pitch, on Indian creek, is in this neighbourhood. Our limits will permit us merely to name the falls of Kentick's creek, and Rock House, in Cumberland county; Pilot Rock, in Christian county; Indian Rock, in Edmonson county; Flat Rock and Anvil Rock, in Union county; and the cliffs of the Kentucky and Dick rivers, in Mercer county. Both the antiquarian and geologist may gratify their taste within the domains of Kentucky. For the former are numerous mounds and fortifications, erected, it is supposed, at a period antecedent to the race who possessed the country before the Europeans arrived. The most remarkable of these is a fortification in Allen county, 17 miles from Bowling Green, where a wall of solid limestone, 200 yards in length, 40 feet high, 30 feet thick at the base, and 6 feet wide at the top, crosses a neck formed by a bend in Drake's creek, and encloses a peninsula of 200 acres, elevated 100 feet above the river. On the top of this natural mound is an area of 3 acres, enclosed by a wall and a ditch, forming one of the strongest fortresses in the world. Similar works, with mounds of different sizes within and around them, which

entomb human bones, beads, trinkets, and copper implements and ornaments, are found in Barren, Bourbon, La Rue, Montgomery, Spencer, Boone, and Warren counties. For the geologist, besides the examinations of its different strata of rocks, there are at Bigbone Licks, in Boone county, deposits of immense bones of extinct mastodons, which had no doubt been drawn hither by the saline waters, and perhaps perished in fierce combats with each other at the springs, leaving their skeletons to form a page in the book of the geologist. Some of these bones have found their way into the cabinets of the savans of this country and Europe. Other fossil remains are found in Bourbon county; and in Union county are impressions of the feet of human beings and dogs, imbedded in a rock near Morganfield. Human bones have been found in caves in many parts of the state.

Climate.—Kentucky enjoys in her climate a happy medium between the severity of the Northern states and the enervating heats of the South, having but two or three months' winter, with mild springs and autumns. It is milder than the same latitude on the Atlantic side of the Alleghanies, but subject to sudden changes.

Soil and Productions.—In the fertility of its soil, Kentucky rivals the most favored parts of the great Mississippi valley. Perhaps no district in the United States surpasses that around Lexington, both for the richness of the soil and the picturesqueness of "its lay," if we may be allowed the use of the term. "View the country," says Tilson, "round from the heads of the Licking, the Ohio, the Kentucky, Dick's, and down the Green river, and you have 100 miles square of the most extraordinary country on which the sun has ever shone." The soil is mostly a black mould, without sand, and often two or three feet deep. Kentucky is generally well timbered, and in parts the cane grows to a height of 12 feet, forming extensive cane-brakes, so dense that it is often difficult to pass through them. In short, there is but little of this state that is not capable of cultivation. The Barrens, so called, in the S. part of the state, and about the head-waters of the Green river, are very unjustly named, as, with the exception of a few sterile elevations, they are, when in a state of nature, covered with pasture. But for an injudicious system of culture, Kentucky must have been, in proportion to its area, one of the leading agricultural states of the Union. Its staple products are Indian corn, tobacco, flax, and hemp, besides which large quantities of wheat, rye, oats, wool, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, barley, fruits, market products, butter, cheese, hay, grass-seeds, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey, and some buckwheat, rice, wine, hops, cotton, silk, and sugar-cane are produced. Of these articles, Kentucky raises more flax

and hemp than any other state; is second only to Virginia in the amount of tobacco produced; and, if we regard population and area relatively, greater even than that state. It is also the second in the yield of Indian corn, Ohio being the first. In 1850 there were in this state 74,777 farms, occupying 11,368,270 acres of improved land, less than half the area of the state, and giving about 150 acres to each farm. There were produced 2,140,822 bushels of wheat; 415,073 of rye; 58,675,591 of Indian corn; 8,201,311 of oats; 202,574 of peas and beans; 1,492,487 of Irish potatoes; 998,184 of sweet potatoes; 95,343 of barley; 16,097 of buckwheat; 75,579 of flaxseed; 24,681 of grass-seed; 55,501,196 pounds of tobacco; 303,200 of cotton; 2,297,403 of wool; 9,877,868 of butter; 213,784 of cheese; 7,793,123 of flax; 437,345 of maple sugar; 284,000 of cane sugar; 1,156,939 of beeswax and honey; 113,655 tons hay; 55,692 of hemp; live stock valued at \$29,591,387; orchard products at \$106,160; market products at \$293,120, and slaughtered animals at \$6,469,318.

Forest Trees.—Kentucky, at its first settlement, was one of the best wooded of the Western states. The natural growth of the state includes the black walnut, oak, chestnut, buckeye, sugar-tree, elm, papaw, honey-locust, mulberry, ash, yellow poplar, coffee-tree, cottonwood, and whitethorn. The fruit-trees are the apple, pear, plum, and peach. White grapes are abundant.

Manufactures.—Kentucky is not yet largely engaged in manufactures, though the amount of capital invested in this branch of industry is considerable. In 1850 there were in the state 3471 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, and homemade manufactures were fabricated of the value of \$2,487,493. Large quantities of coarse bagging are made from hemp, and sent South for packing cotton. Of the manufacturing establishments named above, 8 were cotton factories, employing \$239,000 capital, and 181 male and 221 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$180,907, and producing 1,003,000 yards of stuffs, and 433,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$394,700; 25 woollen factories, employing \$249,820 capital, and 256 male and 62 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$205,287, and producing 878,034 yards of stuffs, valued at \$318,819; 45 forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$1,602,900 capital, and 2586 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$736,485, and producing 33,203 tons of cast, wrought, and pig iron; 275 tanneries, employing \$763,455 capital, consuming raw material worth \$537,147, and producing leather valued at \$985,267; and \$168,895 capital employed in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 65,650 bushels of barley, 551,350 of Indian corn, 30,520 of rye, 5000 of apples, and 18 tons of hops, producing 19,500 bar-

rels of ale, &c., and 1,491,745 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.

Internal Improvements.—Although Kentucky has not kept pace with her sister states N. of the Ohio river in constructing works of intercommunication, yet she has not been inattentive to the importance of cheap and expeditious means of transport for her valuable products. In January, 1853, there were 94 miles of railroad in operation, and 661 in course of construction. Those completed connect the capital with her commercial metropolis, Louisville, and with Lexington. Those projected are to connect Louisville with the Chattanooga, Danville, and Jeffersonville, Covington with Lexington, and Maysville with Big Sandy river and Danville. There were recently in Kentucky, (according to De Bow's "Internal Resources of the South and West,") 400 miles of turnpike, and 290 of slackwater navigation. The United States government has constructed a canal round the rapids of the Ohio at Louisville, through which small steamboats pass at low water. Though only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, its construction cost \$750,000. It is 200 feet wide at the top, 50 at the bottom, and has 22 feet of lockage. Plank-roads are beginning to claim attention in this state, as elsewhere in the United States.—See *Table of Railroads*, APPENDIX.

Commerce.—Kentucky carries on an active trade with New Orleans and other towns on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Most of her rivers are navigable to a considerable distance for steamboats, and still farther for flat-boats. The exports are hemp, salt beef, pork, bacon, butter, cheese, hogs, horses, and mules. Large numbers of the last two are annually driven east to the Atlantic States for sale. Cotton bagging and hemp cordage are also extensive articles of export. In 1852 there were built in Kentucky 27 steamboats, with an aggregate tonnage of 7312 $\frac{3}{4}$. The tonnage owned in the state the same year was 11,818 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the foreign exports \$185,559. In 1853, Louisville owned a steam marine of 26 vessels, and a tonnage of 14,529, all high-pressure.

Education.—There is a state school fund, which amounted in December, 1851, to \$1,400,270, and which yields an income of about \$75,000. The number of children reported for 1851, was 186,111; but the average attendance at school was only 74,343. Children in the state, between 5 and 16, 205,557. Total raised for schools by tax and state appropriations, \$111,666.60. There were 8 colleges in 1852, with an aggregate of 656 students, and 87,700 volumes in their libraries; 1 theological school, with 18; 2 law schools, with 125; and 2 medical schools, with 590 students; showing a larger number of law and medical students (in colleges) than in any other state South or West.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1818

churches in Kentucky in 1850, 789 were owned by different sects of Baptists; 112 by the Christians; 117 by the Episcopalians; 32 by the Free Church; 522 by the Methodists; 222 by the Presbyterians; 15 by the Protestant Church; 48 by the Roman Catholics; and 31 by the Union Church. The rest were owned by the African Church, German Protestant, Jews, Lutherans, Republicans, Shakers, Tunkers, Unitarians, and Universalists; giving 1 church to every 540 persons. Value of church property, \$2,260,098.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—Kentucky has not been unmindful of her unfortunate children, for 249 of whom a state lunatic asylum at Lexington afforded shelter and medical aid in 1852; a deaf and dumb asylum at Danville instructed 67 mute and deaf, and a blind school at Louisville, 35 sightless pupils. A second lunatic asylum is nearly finished at Hopkinsville, at a cost of \$180,000. The state penitentiary at Frankfort confined 166 prisoners in the same year. This is conducted on a plan somewhat peculiar, being farmed out to keepers, who pay to the state two-thirds of the profits, guaranteeing that they shall not fall short of \$5000 annually. Each prisoner is furnished with a suit of clothes and \$5 at his dismissal.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Kentucky is elected by the people for four years, and receives \$2500 per annum. The senate consists of 38 members, elected for 4, and the house of representatives of 100 members, elected for 2 years. The judiciary consists—1. Of a court of appeals, composed of one chief and 4 associate judges. 2. Of a court of chancery, presided over by a single chancellor; and, 3. Of 12 circuit courts. The judges of the court of appeals and the chancellor each receive \$1500 per annum, and the circuit judges \$1400. All these officers are elective. Kentucky is entitled to 10 members in the national house of representatives, and to 12 electoral votes for president of the United States. The assessed value of property, real and personal, in this state in 1851, was \$317,082,604; the public debt in 1852, \$5,726,938; productive property, \$6,000,000, and ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools \$250,000. The receipts for the fiscal year ending October 1851 were \$738,245.52, and expenditures \$733,653.40. The receipts of the sinking fund for the payment of the public debt for the same time, were \$531,044.54. The banking capital of Kentucky, in January, 1853, was \$7,656,700, a circulation of \$8,889,101, and \$3,634,043 in coin.

History.—The name of Kentucky (the dark and bloody ground) is an epitome of her early history, of her dark and bloody conflicts with a wily and savage foe. This state was formerly included in the territory of Virginia, to which it belonged till 1792

It was originally explored by, and the theatre of many of the daring exploits of the far-famed Daniel Boone and his compeers, about the year 1769, at or near which date Boonsborough was settled. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two after, probably while the news of the battle of that name was fresh in the minds and hearts of its founders. The first court was held at Harrodsburg in 1777. The first settlers were much annoyed by incursions and attacks of the Indians. The state owes its name not merely to the Indian forays upon the whites, but to its being the grand battle-ground between the northern and southern Indians. There was a period of discontent subsequent to the Revolution, and previous to the admission of Kentucky into the federal union in 1792, caused partly by the inefficiency of the protection afforded by Virginia and the old federal Congress against the inroads of the savages, and partly by a distrust lest the central government should surrender the right to navigate the Mississippi to its mouth. The most important battle ever fought on the soil of Kentucky since it has been in the possession of the white race, was that fought between the Indians and the Kentuckians, on the 19th of August, 1782, near the Blue Lick Springs. The celebrated Colonel Boone bore a prominent part in this engagement, in which he lost a son. The whites numbered only 182, while the savages were twice or thrice that number. The combat resulted in the rout of the Kentuckians, and a loss of 60 killed and wounded. Thus ended the most disastrous conflict in which the whites had been engaged with the aborigines since the defeat of Braddock. Kentucky was the central scene of the imputed intrigues of Aaron Burr and his coadjutors to form a western republic. The Kentuckians, however, frank and brave in character, were not the material from which to manufacture rebels—nor the state that gave Henry Clay to the national councils, one to foster disunionists. Kentucky has been largely and effectively represented in the war with Great Britain in 1812, and in the more recent conflicts with Mexico in 1846 and 1847.

KENTUCKYVILLE, a small post-village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 174 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

KENWOOD, a post-office of Albany co., N. Y.

KENYON, a small post-village of Jackson co., Arkansas.

KEOKUK, a county in the S. E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed by Skunk river, and its N. and S. forks, which flow nearly eastward, and unite in the S. E. part of the county; and the S. fork of English river intersects the N. part. The soil is productive, and adapted to grain and grass. The county contains numerous prairies, alternating with groves of hard timber. Wool, Indian corn, and oats

are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 246,650 bushels of Indian corn; 58,266 of oats, and 11,923 pounds of wool. A railroad is projected through the county from Muscatine to Oskaloosa. First settled about 1843. Named in memory of a noted Indian chief. Capital, Lancaster. Pop., 4822.

KEOKUK, a flourishing town of Iowa, and semicapital of Lee county, is situated at the foot of the "Lower Rapids" of the Mississippi river, 205 miles above St. Louis, and 125 miles S. from Iowa City. It is at the head of navigation for the larger class of steamers, and the natural outlet of the fertile valley of the Des Moines, which is the most populous part of the state. A line of splendid steam-packets communicates daily between Keokuk and St. Louis. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1852 was stated to be 795. The Lower Rapids are eleven miles in extent, in the course of which the river has a fall of 24 feet. The cargoes of vessels ascending the river are transhipped over the rapids by lighters drawn by horses, and then reshipped on board of steamboats for their destination. Keokuk stands on a basis of fine limestone, affording an excellent material for building. It contains the medical department of the state university, 6 or 7 churches, 3 academies, several public schools, and a hospital. Two weekly newspapers and 1 medical journal are published here. The town contains also between 80 and 90 stores, 2 steam flouring-mills, and 2 iron foundries. The reported value of merchandise sold here in 1852 was \$1,345,000. A railroad is in course of construction from this place to Dubuque, 180 miles. Keokuk is thought to be one of the most eligible points for bridging the Mississippi, which is here about 1 mile wide. The river flows over a bed of limestone, and is bordered by bluffs which rise abruptly nearly 150 feet high. Between these bluffs is an island 1700 feet wide. The population of Keokuk in 1845 was 460; in 1852 it amounted to 3963; in 1853, to about 5000.

KEOSAUQUE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Van Buren county, Iowa, on the left bank of the Des Moines river, 78 miles S. by W. from Iowa City. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, in which many improvements have been made, and has an active trade. A bridge has been built across the river, which is here about 800 feet wide. Keosauque has mills of various kinds, moved by water and by steam-power. Two newspapers, are published weekly.

KEPNER'S, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa.
KEHONKSON, a post-office of Ulster county, New York.

KERNERSVILLE, a small post-village of Forsyth co., N. C., 110 miles W. N. W. of Raleigh.

KERNEYSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Virginia.

KERN LAKE, sometimes called **UPPER TULE LAKE**, of Tulare county, California, is situated

in about 35° 10' N. lat., and 119° 20' W. lon. Its length is said to be about 15 miles, by 8 wide. It receives the waters of Kern river, and its outlet communicates with Tule lake.

KERN RIVER, a small stream of Tulare co., California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a S. W. course, falls into Kern lake.

KERNSPORT, a post-village of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, 68 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia. Slate quarries have been opened in this vicinity. Pop., about 200.

KERNVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 105 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

KERR'S CREEK, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

KERR'S STORE, a post-office of Clarion co. Pa.

KERSEY'S, a post-office of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 155 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

KERSHAW, a district in the N. E. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 756 square miles. It is intersected by the Wateree river, bounded on the E. by Lynche's creek, and also drained by Little Lynche's, Rice, and Pinetree creeks. The surface is moderately hilly, the soil in some parts productive. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 9015 bales of cotton; 362,165 bushels of corn; 23,510 of oats, and 54,880 of sweet potatoes. There were 4 tanneries, 1 cotton factory, 1 grist, and 2 saw and planing mills. It contained 13 churches, 1 newspaper office, 340 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending academies or other schools. The Wateree river is navigable by steamboats in the S. part of the district. A railroad has lately been made from Camden to the Columbia Branch railroad. Named in honor of Colonel Joseph Kershaw, of South Carolina. Capital, Camden. Population, 14,473; of whom 4895 were free, and 9578, slaves.

KESNICK DERÔT, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

KESSLER'S, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

KETCHAM'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

KETHUMVILLE, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

KETTLE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, in Clinton county.

KETTLE CREEK, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

KEWAUNA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

KEWAUNEE, a small river of Wisconsin, flows through Door co. into Lake Michigan.

KEWAUNEE, a new county in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 460 square miles. It is drained by Kewaunee and Red rivers, and by Benton's creek. Formed in 1852 out of the S. part of Door county. County seat not yet located.

KEWAUNEE, a post-office of Brown co., Wis.

KEWAUNEE, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

KEWEEANAW BAY is situated S. E. of Keweenaw Point. Length, about 30 miles; greatest breadth, 10 or 12 miles.

KEWEEANAW BAY, a post-office of Houghton co., Michigan.

KEWEEANAW POINT, a peninsula in the N. part of Michigan, intersected by the 47th parallel of N. latitude, and the meridian of 88° 30' W. longitude. Length, near 70 miles; breadth, varying from 5 to 30 miles; area, estimated at 1000 square miles. This peninsula is well watered, and is generally very fertile. It abounds in copper, iron, and other minerals. The copper is mostly found native, and sometimes in masses weighing several hundred pounds.

KEYPORT, a flourishing post-village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, on Raritan bay, 22 miles S. S. W. from New York. It has a ship-yard, and carries on an active trade with New York by sloops and schooners. A plank-road is projected from this village to the Delaware river.

KEYSBURG, a post-village in Logan co., Kentucky, 160 miles N. W. from Frankfort.

KEYSBURG, a post-village in Pike co., Illinois, 77 miles W. by S. from Springfield.

KEYSPORT, a small post-village of Clinton co., Illinois, on the Kaskaskia river, 12 miles above Carlyle.

KEY STORE, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

KEYSTONE, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio, 83 miles S. S. E. from Columbus.

KEYTESVILLE, a post-township in Chariton co., Missouri. Population, 1426.

KEYTESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Chariton co., Missouri, on Wolf creek, a few miles from its entrance into Chariton river, 91 miles N. W. from Jefferson City. It has a court house and several stores.

KEY WEST, the most western of the Pine Islands, about 60 miles S. W. from Cape Sable, Florida. On Whitehead's Point, the south-western extremity of the island, is a fixed light, 83½ feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 24° 32' 40" N., lon. 81° 48' 40" W.

KEY WEST CITY, a port of entry and capital of Monroe county, Florida, on a small island of its own name, in lat. 24° 20' N., lon. 82° 4' W. It is the most populous town of the state, and occupies an important position as the key to the Florida Pass and the Gulf of Mexico. The island of Key West is 4 miles long by 1 mile wide, and elevated not more than 20 feet above the level of the sea. It is of coral formation, with little available soil. The name is said to be a corruption of *Cayo Hueso*, or Bone Key, and has no relation to the position of the island, which is not the most western of the reef. The town is laid out with streets 50 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. It contains Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, 5 schools, 26 stores, 10 warehouses, 650 houses, and about 3000 inhabitants. The marine hospital is a fine

building, 100 feet long by 45 feet wide. The harbor is capacious, safe, and easily accessible for ships of 22 feet draught. The principal business of Key West is derived from the salvages and other perquisites of wrecked vessels, which amount to about \$200,000 annually. This business is not, as some suppose, a species of piracy, but is conducted under equitable rules, for the mutual benefit of the parties. From 30 to 50 vessels are usually wrecked every year in this vicinity. The entrance of the harbor is defended by Fort Taylor, a large and very costly structure. Key West is a military station of the United States. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 4080 $\frac{6}{8}$ tons registered, and 2157 $\frac{9}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. The foreign arrivals for the year were 101 (tons, 25,617) of which 81—tons, 24,171, were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 80—tons, 7361, of which 6884 were in American bottoms. The Charleston and Havana steamer touches at this port once a week, which is the only regular communication with the mainland. About 30,000 bushels of salt are made annually in the island by solar evaporation, and sponges are procured and exported in large quantities. First settled in 1822.

KEZAR'S FALLS, a post-office of York county, Maine.

KIAMITIA, a small post-village of Red River county, Texas, on Red river, opposite the mouth of Kiamitia river, about 35 miles N. N. W. from Clarksville. Cotton is shipped here in the steamboats.

KICKAPOO creek, of Henderson co., Texas, flows into Neches river, near its source.

KICKAPOO creek, in the central part of Illinois, is an affluent of Salt creek.

KICKAPOO river, of Wisconsin, flows into the Wisconsin river, about 18 miles from its mouth.

KICKAPOO, a post-office of Anderson co., Tex.

KICKAPOO, a post-village of Peoria county, Illinois, 12 miles N. W. from Peoria. It is situated on the border of a fertile prairie. Population, about 400.

KIDDER, a township of Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Population, 536.

KIDVILLE, a post-village of Clarke county, Kentucky, 55 miles E. S. E. from Frankfort, has about 150 inhabitants.

KIDRON, a post-village of Coweta county, Georgia, about 110 miles W. by N. from Milledgeville.

KIDRON, a post-village and missionary station in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory.

KILGORE, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

KILKENNY, a sterile and mountainous township of Coos county, New Hampshire, about 98 miles N. from Concord.

KILLAWOG, a post-office of Broome co., N. Y.

KILLBOURN, a post-office of Delaware co. O.

KILLBUCK, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

KILLBUCK, a post-township in the S. part of Holmes county, Ohio. Population, 1244.

KILLBUCK, a post-village in Ogle county, Illinois, 85 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

KILLBUCK CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Medina county, and falls into the Walhonding river, about 6 miles N. W. from Coshocton.

KILLBUCK CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the W. fork of White river, near Anderson.

KILLIAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Lincoln co., N. C., 177 miles W. from Raleigh.

KILLINGLY, a post-township of Windham county, Connecticut, bordering on Rhode Island, and intersected by the railroad connecting Norwich and Worcester, is about 50 miles E. from Hartford. Pop., 4545.

KILLINGWORTH, a post-township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, intersected by the Hammonasset river, 22 miles E. by N. from New Haven. Population, 1107.

KILMARNOCK, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Piscataquis river, about 90 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 322.

KILMARNOCK, a post-village of Lancaster co., Virginia, on a small creek of Chesapeake bay, 90 miles E. by N. from Richmond. It contains 4 churches and several stores.

KILMICHEAL, a post-office of Choctaw county, Mississippi.

KILNA, a post-office of Shasta co., Cal.

KILROY, a village in Clayton co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 95 miles N. N. E. from Iowa City.

KIMBERLIN, a post-office of Giles co., Va.

KIMBERTON, a small post-village of Chester county, Pennsylvania, near French creek, 75 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg.

KIMBOLTON, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 88 miles E. from Columbus.

KIMULGA, a post-office of Talladega co., Ala.

KINCANNON'S FERRY, a post-office of Meigs county, Tennessee.

KINCHAFOONA CREEK, of Georgia, rises near the N. line of Stewart county, and, flowing S. E., empties itself into Flint river, at Albany, after a course of about 80 miles. It affords fine water-power.

KINDER, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind.

KINDERHOOK, a post-township in the N. W. part of Columbia co., New York. Pop., 3970.

KINDERHOOK, a post-village in the above township, on the Western railroad, 5 miles E. from the Hudson river, and 16 miles S. by E. from Albany. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and a newspaper office. Two miles S. from the village is the residence of ex-president Martin Van Buren.

KINDERHOOK, a post-office of Washington county, Virginia.

KINDERHOOK, a small post-village of Van Buren county, Arkansas.

KINDERHOOK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

KINDERHOOK, a post-township in the S. part of Branch co., Michigan. Pop., 356.

KINDERHOOK, a post-office of Pike co., Ind.
KINDERHOOK, or **WEST KINDERHOOK**, a small post-village of Tipton county, Indiana, 35 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

KINDERHOOK, a post-village in Pike co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by S. from Springfield.

KINDERHOOK CREEK, of Columbia county, New York, flows south-westward, and enters the Hudson river about 5 miles above Hudson.

KING AND QUEEN, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 330 square miles. The Mattapony and York rivers form its boundary on the south-west, and the Piankatank on the N. E. The surface is undulating rather than hilly; the soil is not very rich. Indian corn, wheat, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 376,986 bushels of corn; 68,755 of wheat; 11,034 pounds of wool, and 48,883 of butter. It contained 2 saw mills and 1 tannery; 18 churches, 281 pupils attending public schools, and 110 attending academies or other schools. The county contains large beds of marl, which is used in fertilizing the soil. Capital, King and Queen Court House. Population, 10,319, of whom 4555 were free, and 5764, slaves.

KING AND QUEEN COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of the above county, on the Mattapony river, 49 miles E. by N. from Richmond.

KING CREEK, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

KINGFIELD, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 52 miles N. by W. from Augusta. Population, 662.

KING GEORGE, a county in the E. part of Virginia, contains 176 square miles. The Potomac bounds it on the N. and E., and the Rappahannock on the S. The surface is hilly and the soil diversified. Corn, wheat, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 241,900 bushels of corn; 76,707 of wheat, and 40,090 pounds of butter. There were 3 grist mills and 2 carpenter shops, besides other establishments. It contained 8 churches and 200 pupils attending public schools. Capital, King George Court House. Population, 5971; of whom 2563 were free, and 3403, slaves.

KING GEORGE COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of the above county, 70 miles N. N. E. from Richmond.

KING OF PRUSSIA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

KINGS, a county in the S. E. part of New York, forming the W. extremity of Long Island, has an area of about 70 square miles. It is bounded on the N.W. by Hudson and East rivers, and S. by the Atlantic ocean. The surface is level, with the exception of a range of hills running nearly through the centre. The soil is various, but generally very fertile, and particularly adapted to gardening, and large quantities of fruit and vegetables are supplied to the New York markets. Wheat,

Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 29,926 bushels of wheat; 91,949 of corn; 208,452 of potatoes, and 6804 tons of hay. There were 2 flour mills, 1 steam-engine factory, 4 ship-yards, 5 sperm oil and candle factories, 1 gutta-percha manufactory, 5 gold-pen factories, and 10 distilleries. It contained 86 churches, 11 newspaper offices; 11,791 pupils attending public schools, and 4406 attending academies and other schools. It is intersected by the Long Island railroad. Organized in 1683. Capital, Brooklyn. Pop., 138,882.

KING'S, a post-office of Barbour co., Ala.

KINGSBOROUGH, or **KINGSBURY**, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, 50 miles N. W. from Albany.

KINGSBOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Kaufman co., Texas, 13 miles E. from the Trinity river, and 225 miles N. N. E. from Austin City. Laid out in 1851.

KING'S BRIDGE, a post-village of New York co., New York, near the N. end of Manhattan Island, 13 miles N. from the City Hall.

KINGSBURY, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, about 60 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Population, 181.

KINGSEBURY, a post-township in the W. part of Washington co., New York. Pop., 3032.

KINGSBURY, a post-village in the above township, about 55 miles N. from Albany.

KINGSBURY, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

KINGSBURY, a post-village of La Porte co., Indiana, 17 miles from Lake Michigan, and 5 miles S. from La Porte, the county town.

KINGSBURY, a post-office of Whitesides co., Illinois.

KING'S CORNERS, Ohio. See **NEW LONDON**.

KING'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows south-westward through York district into Broad river.

KING'S CREEK, of Champaign co., Ohio, is an affluent of Mad river.

KING'S CREEK, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

KINGSESSING, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 5 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1778.

KING'S FERRY, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York, 20 miles S. from Auburn, and 2 miles E. from Cayuga lake. Here is a village named Northville.

KING'S GAP, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia, 32 miles N. E. from Columbus.

KING'S HILL, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

KINGSLEY'S, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

KING'S MILLS, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

KING'S MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, a post-village of Gaston co., North Carolina, 200 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh. In the vicinity is King's Mountain,

the scene of an important victory won by American militia over the British troops, October, 1780.

KING'S POINT, a small post-village of Dade co., Missouri.

KINGSFORT, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tennessee, near Holston river, 270 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

KING'S RIVER, a small stream of Arkansas and Missouri, rises in the former state, and flows northward into White river in Barry co., Missouri.

KING'S RIVER, a small stream near the N. border of Tulare county, California, rises at the foot of Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a W. S. W. course, falls into Tule lake.

KING'S RIVER, a post-office of Carroll co. Ark.

KING'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Che-nango co., New York.

KINGSTON, a township of Addison co., Ver-mont, about 28 miles S. W. from Montpelier.

KINGSTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, about 35 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 1192.

KINGSTON, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Jones' river, and on the Old Colony railroad, 33 miles S. S. E. from Boston. It contains 3 churches, several stores, and from 50 to 60 dwellings. Popula-tion of the township, 1591.

KINGSTON, a post-village and seat of justice of Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence railroad, 27 miles S. by W. from Providence.

KINGSTON, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, on the W. side of Hudson river. Pop., including Kingston village, 10,232.

KINGSTON, a flourishing post-village, capi-tal of Ulster co., New York, on Esopus creek, 3 miles from the Hudson river, and 55 miles S. by W. from Albany. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 2 banks, 2 or 3 newspa-per offices, an academy, and several factories.

KINGSTON, a post-village of New Jersey, on the line between Somerset and Middlesex counties, and on the Millstone river, 13 miles N. E. from Trenton. It contains 1 or 2 churches and an academy.

KINGSTON, a small village of Cumberland co., Pa., 6 miles E. N. E. from Carlisle.

KINGSTON, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the N. branch of the Sus-quehanna river. Population, 2445.

KINGSTON, a thriving post-village in the above township, Luzerne county, Pennsylv-ania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, opposite Wilkesbarre, with which it is con-nected by a bridge, and 111 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia. It carries on consid-erable trade, and has rich coal mines in the vicinity.

KINGSTON, a post-village of Somerset co., Maryland, a few miles from Pocomoke bay, and 118 miles S. S. E. from Annapolis.

KINGSTON, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

KINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Lenoir county, North Carolina, on the left bank of Neuse river, 80 miles S. E. from Raleigh. It contains a court house and several stores. Tar and turpentine are procured from the forests of the county and exported by the steamboats which navigate the river.

KINGSTON, a post-village of Cass co., Geor-gia, is situated on the Western and Atlantic railroad, at its junction with the Rome Branch railroad, 62 miles N. W. from At-lanta. A large quantity of lime is burned here.

KINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Autau-ga county, Alabama, on Autauga creek, 25 miles N. W. from Montgomery.

KINGSTON, a post-village in Adams co., Mississippi, near Homochitto river, 100 miles S. W. from Jackson.

KINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Roane county, Tennessee, is situated on the point formed by the junction of the Holston and Clinch, constituent branches of the Ten-nessee river, 145 miles E. by S. from Nash-ville. It has several stores, and is a shipping point for the produce of the county.

KINGSTON, a small post-village of Madison co., Kentucky.

KINGSTON, a township in the E. part of Delaware co., Ohio. Population, 761.

KINGSTON, a thriving post-village in Greene township, Ross county, Ohio, 10 miles N. E. from Chillicothe. It has 1 brick church and numerous stores. Population, about 600.

KINGSTON, a post-office of Decatur co., Ind.

KINGSTON, a small village of Adams co., Ill.

KINGSTON, a post-township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Population, 601.

KINGSTON, a small post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, near Syracuse river, about 200 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

KINGSTON, a thriving village of Peoria county, Illinois, on the right bank of the Illi-nois river, 20 miles below Peoria city. It has an active business, particularly in stone coal, large quantities of which are procured in the vicinity. The post-office is called Kingston Mines.

KINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Cald-well co., Mo., near Shoal creek, 120 miles in a straight line N. W. from Jefferson City.

KINGSTON, a post-township in Marquette co., Wisconsin. Population, 536.

KINGSTON, a township in the S. E. part of Sauk co., Wisconsin, near Wisconsin river. Population, 435.

KINGSTON CENTRE, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

KINGSTON MINES. See KINGSTON.

KINGSTREE, a post-village, capital of Wil-iamsburg district, South Carolina, on the left bank of Black river, 76 miles in a direct line, or about 100 miles by post route E. S. E. from Columbia. It is situated in a level and sandy district.

KINGSVILLE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

KINGSVILLE, a village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 16 miles N. E. from Baltimore.

KINGSVILLE, a post-township in the N. E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio, intersected by the Lake Shore railroad. Population, 1494.

KINGSVILLE, a pleasant post-village of Ashtabula county, Ohio, on Conneaut creek, and on the Cleveland and Ashtabula railroad, about 68 miles N. E. from Cleveland. It contains 3 churches, a flourishing academy, and several mills.

KINGSVILLE, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

KING WILLIAM, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 260 square miles. Its N. E. and S. W. borders are respectively washed by the Mattaponi and Pamunky rivers, which unite at the S. E. extremity of the county, and form the York river. The surface is undulating, the soil of the river bottoms is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 253,685 bushels of corn; 108,819 of wheat, and 32,580 pounds of butter. There were 4 flour and grist mills, 1 tannery, and 2 manufactories of agricultural implements. It contained 9 churches, and 238 pupils attending academies and other schools. Pamunky river is navigable on the border of the county. Formed in 1701, and named in honor of William III., king of England. Capital, King William Court House. Pop., 8779; of whom 3048 were free, and 5731, slaves.

KING WILLIAM COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of the above county, is situated between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey rivers, 2 miles from the former, and 27 miles N. E. from Richmond.

KINGWOOD, a post-township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 7 miles W. from Flemington. Population,

KINGWOOD, a small post-village, capital of Preston co., Virginia, on the Cheat river, 280 miles N. W. from Richmond. The river affords excellent water-power.

KINKERSVILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the National road, 22 miles E. from Columbus. Population, about 350.

KINKHEAD, a small post-village of St. Francis co., Missouri.

KINLEY'S, a post-office of Bexar co., Tex.

KINLOCK, a post-office of Lawrence county, Alabama.

KINLOCK, a post-office of Panola co., Tex.

KINNARD'S STORE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

KINNEY, a new county in the S. W. part of Texas, bordering on the Rio Grande river, which separates it from Mexico; area about 2700 square miles. The Nueces river forms its boundary on the N. E. The county contains extensive prairies, which produce pasture. The chief business of the farmers is the raising of cattle and horses. This county is not included in the census of 1850, having been formed since that was taken. Named

in honor of H. L. Kinney, member of Congress of the republic of Texas.

KINNEY'S FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, 6 or 7 miles S. S. W. from Oswego.

KINNICONICK, a post-office of Louis co., Ky.

KINNIE'S CREEK, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

KINSALE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

KINSEY'S STORE, a post-office of Polk co. Ten.

KINSEYVILLE, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 58 miles S. W. from Trenton. Here is a ferry leading to Newcastle, in Delaware.

KINSMAN, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Trumbull co., O. Pop., 1005.

KINTERBISH, a post-office of Sumter co., Ala.

KINZEK'S, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

KINZUA, Pennsylvania. See **KENJUA**.

KIOMATIA. See **KIAMATIA**.

KIOKEE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Savannah river, about 9 miles N. E. from Appling.

KIOWEE RIVER, S. C. See **SAVANNAH**.

KIRBY, a township of Caledonia co., Vermont, about 38 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 509.

KIRBY, a small post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

KIRKERSVILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 22 miles N. E. from Columbus.

KIRKLAND, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 70 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 717.

KIRKLAND, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 10 miles W. S. W. from Utica. Population, 3421.

KIRKLAND, a post-village of Cabarras co., North Carolina, 147 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

KIRKLIN, a township of Clinton co., Ind.

KIRKLIN, a small village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the Michigan plank-road, 31 miles N. from Indianapolis.

KIRK'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Clinton co., Indiana.

KIRKSEY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

KIRK'S FERRY, a post-office of Tensas parish, Louisiana.

KIRK'S MILLS, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

KIRKSVILLE, a post-village in Butler co., Alabama, 140 miles S. S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

KIRKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Adair co., Missouri, about 112 miles in a direct line N. by W. from Jefferson City.

KIRKSVILLE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on the Erie canal, 13 miles E. from Syracuse.

KIRKSVILLE, a small post-village of Madison co., Kentucky.

KIRKSVILLE, a post-office of Wapello co., Io.

KIRKWOOD, a small post-village of Broome county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 216 miles from New York city. The house in which Joseph Smith, the founder

of the sect of Mormons, was born, is still standing in this place.

KIRKWOOD, a township in the N. W. part of Belmont co., Ohio. Population, 2208.

KIRTLAND, a post-township in the S. E. part of Lake co., Ohio. Population, 1598.

KIRTLAND, a post-village in the above township, on a branch of Chagrin river, 160 miles N. E. from Columbus. The Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary at this place has 120 pupils. This village was formerly the headquarters of the Mormons, and contained at one time near 3000 persons. Since their removal, many of the houses have gone to decay. The temple which they built here in 1835 is said to have cost \$40,000.

KISHICOQUILLAS, a post-office of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

KISHICOQUILLAS CREEK, of Pennsylvania, flows into the Juniata river near Lewistown.

KISHWAUKEE, a post-village in Winnebago co., Illinois, on Rock river, 90 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

KISKATUM, a post-office of Greene co., N. Y.

KISKIMINETAS river rises in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, and falls into the Alleghany river, 30 miles above Pittsburg. See **CONEMAUGH RIVER**.

KISKIMINETAS, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Armstrong co., Pa., on the river of the same name. Population, 2430.

KISSINEE, a river of Florida, issues from a lake of the same name, flows through St. Lucie county, and enters Lake Okechobee. Its general course is S. by E.

KITCHING'S MILLS, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

KITTANNING, a post-township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river. Population, 1175.

KITTANNING, a thriving post-borough in the above township, and capital of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Alleghany river, 45 miles above Pittsburg, and 200 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated on the river flats, with high hills in the rear, and occupies the site of an Indian town of the same name. The vicinity abounds in coal and iron ore, and an impulse has recently been given to the growth of Kittanning by the erection of iron-works. It contains a court house, jail, academy, several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Incorporated in 1821. Population, in 1850, 1561; in 1853, about 2000.

KITTATINNY, or **BLUE MOUNTAINS**, a chain which, commencing in Shawaugunk, in Ulster co., New York, passes through the N. W. part of New Jersey, and crossing the Delaware at the Water Gap, becomes, through the greater part of Pennsylvania, one of the principal mountain ridges in that state. Although its course, as it approaches the Potomac, is less clearly marked, it may be traced through Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, into Alabama. The average elevation and bulk

of this range is greater than of the Blue Ridge; yet the latter, on account of its having a narrow base, and being better defined, as well as on account of its loftier mountain summits, occupies a more conspicuous place on all our maps of the United States. As a distinct and nearly continuous range, the Kittatinny extends more than 800 miles. Its elevation above the sea varies from about 800 to 2500 feet.

KITTERY, a post-township of York county Maine, bordering on the Atlantic, and on the Piscataqua river opposite Portsmouth, with which it is connected by a bridge, 50 miles S. W. from Portland. Its coasts are deeply indented, and afford good harbors. The Portland Saco and Portsmouth railroad passes through it. Population, 2706.

KITTOCTAN CREEK, in the N. E. part of Virginia, flows through Loudon county and falls into the Potomac above the Point of Rocks, after a course of about 30 miles.

KLAMATH, or **TLAMATH**, river, has its source in Klamath lake, in the S. W. part of Oregon Territory. It flows in a general southerly course, (crossing the boundary line between Oregon and California,) till it receives the waters of Rhet lake; it then runs north-westwardly into Oregon; and turning again, takes a S. W. direction to its junction with Trinity river; and lastly, reassuming a N. W. course falls into the Pacific in about 41° 30' N. lat. Its whole length is estimated at 250 miles. There is a bar at the mouth of the Klamath which at high water will admit a ship of the line, but more frequently nothing larger than a whale-boat. It might be navigated by a small steamboat 40 miles beyond this point. Its waters abound in fish, particularly salmon. Gold is found in abundance on this river, miners averaging \$7 per day.

KLAMATH, a county, forming the N. W. extremity of California, has an area of about 4500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific ocean, on the N. by Oregon Territory, and partly E. by the Coast Range of mountains. It is intersected by the Klamath, and also drained by Trinity and Salmon rivers. The surface is uneven and mountainous, and often heavily wooded; redwood, pine, and fir are the principal kinds of timber. The redwood in some cases measures 21 feet in diameter. Salmon mountain, between Salmon and Klamath rivers, is covered with snow nine months in the year, and Mount Prospect, on Klamath river, 5000 feet above the level of the sea, is covered with snow eight months in the year. The soil of a strip of land on the coast about 20 miles long and 5 wide is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes and is finely watered. In the valley of Trinity river, a portion of which has been set apart as an Indian reservation, it is also of excellent quality. Potatoes, barley, mules, and horses are the principal productions. In 1852 this county pro-

duced 1732 bushels of potatoes, and 380 of barley. There were 406 mules, and 89 horses. The number of acres under cultivation was 109. But little attention has yet been paid to agriculture, a large portion of the inhabitants being engaged in quartz and placer mining. Klamath, Trinity, and Salmon rivers all abound in gold. About 250 men are at work on them, averaging \$7 per day. Capital not yet determined. Population, 530.

KLAMATH, a town of Klamath county, in the N. N. W. part of California, is situated on the Klamath river, about 10 miles from its mouth, and 280 miles in a direct line N. N. W. from San Francisco.

KLECKNERVILLE, a thriving post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on French creek, 9 miles N. from Meadville, the county seat, has an active trade, and about 300 inhabitants.

KLECKNERVILLE, a small post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 63 miles N. from Philadelphia.

KLINESVILLE, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

KLINESVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

KLINESVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

KLINGERSTOWN, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

KNAF OF REEDS, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

KNAPS, a post-office of Carter co., Ky.

KNIGHT, a township of Vanderburg co., Indiana.

KNIGHT'S FERRY, a post-office of San Joaquin co., California.

KNIGHTSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Henry county, Indiana, on Blue river, where it is crossed by the National road and Central railroad, 32 miles E. from Indianapolis, and 35 miles W. from Richmond. Another railroad extends to Shelbyville. The surrounding country is fertile and much improved, and the town is a place of active business, and is rapidly increasing. The Blue river is an excellent mill stream. Population in 1853, about 1600.

KNIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Providence co., R. I., 5 miles S. W. from Providence.

KNOB, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

KNOB CREEK, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

KNOB FORK, a post-office of Wetzel co., Va.

KNOB MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in the E. N. E. part of Columbia co., extends a short distance into Luzerne.

KNOBOSTER, a small post-village of Johnson co., Missouri.

KNOTTSVILLE, a post-village in Daviess co., Kentucky.

KNOWERSVILLE, a post-village of Albany co., New York, 16 miles West of Albany.

KNOWLESVILLE, a post-village in Ridgway township, Orleans county, New York, on the Erie canal, about 40 miles N. E. by N. from

Buffalo. It contains 2 churches and 3 stores. Population, about 600.

KNOWLTON, a township of Warren co., New Jersey, on Paulinskill creek. Population, 1356.

KNOWLTON MILLS, a small village of Warren co., New Jersey, on Paulinskill creek, 10 miles N. of Belvidere.

KNOX, a county in the central part of E. Tennessee, area estimated at 510 square miles. It is intersected by the Holston river, bounded on the N. W. by the Clinch, and also drained by the French Broad river. The surface is traversed by several high ridges between the Cumberland mountains and the main Alleghany chain. These are locally denominated Copper Ridge, Chestnut Ridge, and Bay's mountain. The valleys and river bottoms are fertile and well watered with excellent springs. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850, Knox county produced 861,703 bushels of corn; 256,890 of oats, and 176,916 pounds of butter. It contained 37 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 2500 pupils attending public schools, and 285 attending academies and other schools. The county contains extensive beds of limestone, fine marble, and iron ore. Many of the streams furnish permanent and abundant water-power. The rivers are navigable by steamboats in all seasons. The Great railroad of East Tennessee passes through the county. Organized in 1794, and named in honor of General Henry Knox, then secretary of war of the United States. Capital, Knoxville. Population, 18,755; of whom 16,562 were free, and 2193, slaves.

KNOX, a county in the S. E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, contains an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Cumberland river. The surface is occupied by valleys and mountains. The staples are Indian corn, oats, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 290,965 bushels of corn; 2526 of wheat; 48,341 of oats; 16,869 pounds of tobacco; 18,766 of wool, and 9334 of flax. It contained 13 churches, and 975 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore, stone coal, and limestone are abundant. Knox county was formed in 1799. Capital, Barbourville. Population, 7050; of whom 6438 were free, and 612, slaves.

KNOX, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, has an area of 528 square miles. It is intersected by the Vernon and Walhounding rivers, and also drained by the North fork of the Licking. The surface is undulating, and in some parts hilly. The soil is remarkably fertile, well watered, and highly cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, butter, tobacco, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 723,729 bushels of corn; 239,177 of wheat; 206,144 of oats; 231,318 pounds of wool; 493,877 of butter, and 65,200 of tobacco. It contained 64 churches, 6 newspaper offices,

6315 pupils attending public schools, and 275 attending academies or other schools. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the line of railroads which connect Sandusky City with Newark, and also by the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg railroad, now in course of construction. Organized in 1808. Capital, Mount Vernon. Population, 28,873.

KNOX, a county in the S. W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 516 square miles. The Wabash bounds it on the W., the White river on the S., and the W. fork of White river on the E. The surface is mostly level or rolling. There are several prairies near the Wabash, which are very fertile. Corn, wheat, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 720,725 bushels of corn; 27,187 of wheat; 51,010 of oats, and 2783 tons of hay. It contained 22 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1600 pupils attending public schools, and 185 attending academies or other schools. Coal is found in many parts of the county. Organized in 1802. The first settlement of the state was made in this vicinity by the French about 1750. Capital, Vincennes. Pop., 11,084.

KNOX, a county in the W. N. W. part of Illinois, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by Spoon river, and also drained by Pope and other creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is very productive. A large portion of the surface consists of prairies, alternating with timber. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1,370,361 bushels of corn; 201,481 of wheat; 227,718 of oats; 13,164 tons of hay, and 67,849 pounds of wool. It contained 14 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 2448 pupils attending public schools, and 339 attending other schools. Knox county contains beds of stone coal, which are thought to be extensive. Spoon river furnishes valuable water-power. The county is intersected by the Peoria and Oquawka railroad, and Military Tract railroad. Capital, Knoxville. Pop., 13,279.

KNOX, a county in the N. E. part of Missouri, has an area of 504 square miles. It is intersected by the North, South, and Middle Fabius, and by the N. fork of Salt river, all of which flow in a south-easterly direction. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies, and partly of forests of oak, hickory, ash, walnut, and maple. The soil is very productive, and adapted to grazing. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 216,027 bushels of corn; 20,906 of wheat; 26,639 of oats, and 1378 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, and 124 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Edina. Population, 2894, of whom 2628 were free, and 266, slaves.

KNOX, a township in Waldo co., Me., about 35 miles E. N. E. from Augusta. Pop., 1102.

KNOX, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Albany co., N. Y. Pop., 2021.

KNOX, a post-village in the above township, 22 miles W. from Albany.

KNOX, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop., 2155.

KNOX, a township in the N. W. part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 755.

KNOX, a township in the W. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Population, 1210.

KNOX, a township in the N. E. part of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the W. side of Ohio river. Population, 1902.

KNOX, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

KNOX, a township of Jay co., Indiana.

KNOX, a post-village, capital of Stark co., Indiana, on the Yellow river, about 30 miles from its mouth, and 100 miles N. by W. from Indianapolis, has about 100 inhabitants.

KNOX CENTRE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine.

KNOX CORNERS, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

KNOX HILL, a post-office of Walton co., Ga.

KNOXVILLE, a post-office of Steuben co. N. Y.

KNOXVILLE, a post-village of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on Cowanesque creek, about 165 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg.

KNOXVILLE, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Georgia, 25 miles W. S. W. from Macon; incorporated in 1825. It has a court house, 2 hotels, 2 churches, 4 stores, and 1 academy.

KNOXVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Ala.

KNOXVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

KNOXVILLE, a flourishing city, capital of Knox county, Tennessee, and formerly the seat of the state government, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Holston river, 4 miles below its confluence with the French Broad river, 185 miles E. from Nashville, and 204 miles S. E. from Lexington, in Kentucky. The situation is elevated and healthy, commanding a beautiful view of the river, and of the Blue mountains of Chilhowee, some 30 miles distant. The river is navigable for steamboats at all seasons from this point downward; and during winter and spring they extend their trips up the river as far as Kingsport. The region, however, in future will not be dependent on the river for the means of transportation. The East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, which extends from Knoxville to Dalton in Georgia, connecting with the extensive railways in that state, was opened in 1852, and has given a new impetus to every department of business. Another railroad has been commenced, which will extend from Knoxville to the Virginia line. When these two roads shall have been completed, East Tennessee will be intersected by a chain of railways extending from Boston to Memphis, forming the great thoroughfare of the Union, and traversing a country remarkable for the fertility of its

soil and the salubrity of its climate. This will be the most central and direct line from New York to New Orleans. Knoxville, from its midway position, may be expected to derive much benefit from the immense amount of trade and travel which must pass along this route. The completion of the railroad from Dalton to Knoxville appears to have produced a great sensation among the inhabitants of East Tennessee, a region heretofore almost isolated from the busy world. In the poetical language of a gentleman residing in that region, to whom the editors are indebted for much valuable information, "the neigh of the iron horse mingles with the roar of her innumerable waterfalls, and awakens the echoes of her vast and silent forests." The city already exhibits an aspect of increased prosperity, and manufactures of various kinds are springing up in its vicinity. The manufactory of window-glass at this place is said to be the largest in the Southern States. Knoxville contains the state asylum for the deaf and dumb, and is the seat of the university of East Tennessee, founded in 1807. It has 5 churches, 3 banks, several academies, and printing offices issuing 6 or 7 newspapers. It was laid out in 1794, in which year it became the capital of the state, and so continued until 1817. Population in 1850, 3690; in 1853, about 5000.

KNOXVILLE, a small village of Pendleton co., Kentucky, on the road from Warsaw to Falmouth, the county seat.

KNOXVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 141 miles E. by N. from Columbus.

KNOXVILLE, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Knox county, Illinois, on the Peoria and Burlington railroad, 41 miles W. by N. from Peoria. It has a high and beautiful situation in the midst of an extensive prairie. Knoxville has several churches, and 1 newspaper office. Population in 1853, about 1200.

KNOXVILLE, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 140 miles N. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

KNOXVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Marion county, Iowa, 100 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City. The railroad which is projected from Davenport to Council Bluff is expected to pass through this place.

KOKOMO, a thriving post-village, capital of Howard co., Indiana, on the railroad between Peru and Indianapolis, 50 miles N. from the latter. Settled in 1844.

KOLENOKEE CREEK. See **COLAMOKA**.

KORO, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

KORTRIGHT, a post-township in the N. part of Delaware co., New York. Pop., 2181.

KOSCIUSKO, a county in the N. E. part of Indiana, contains 558 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe river and Turkey creek, which rise within its borders. The surface is mostly undulating, and the soil fertile. Originally about two-thirds of the county was occupied by forests, and the

other portions by prairies and oak openings. There are a few small lakes, which are stocked with fish, in the N. E. part. Wheat, corn, and oats are cultivated; cattle, horses, and hogs are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 341,556 bushels of corn; 117,918 of wheat; 78,092 of oats, and 4338 tons of hay. It contained 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2451 pupils attending public schools. The railroad from Elkhart to Peru (now in construction) will pass through this county. Organized in 1836. Capital, Warsaw. Population, 10,243.

KOSCIUSKO, a post-village, capital of Attala county, Mississippi, on a branch of Pearl river, about 70 miles N. N. E. from Jackson. It contains 3 churches, 3 academies, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, 502.

KOSHKONONG, a post-township in the S. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1477.

KOSHKONONG, a small post-village of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, near the lake of the same name.

KOSHKONONG CREEK, of Wisconsin, rises in Dane co., and empties itself into the lake of its own name.

KOSHKONONG LAKE, Wisconsin, an expansion of Rock river, at the S. W. extremity of Jefferson county, is near 8 miles long and 3 or 4 miles wide. The water is from 3 to 12 feet deep.

KOSSUTH, a new county in the N. N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected by a large branch of the Des Moines river, which itself traverses the S. W. part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located. Named in honor of the renowned Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Washington co. Me.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

KOSSUTH, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, about 100.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Washington co. Ind.

KOSSUTH, a post-village in Boone co., Illinois, 90 miles N. W. from Chicago.

KOSSUTH, a post-office of Clarke co., Mo.

KOSUTH, a post-office of Des Moines co., Io.

KOSSUTH, a township in the S. part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Population, 394.

KOSSUTH, a post-village of Racine co., Wis.

KOUGHSTOWN, a small village of New Jersey, on the line between Somerset and Hunterdon counties, 4 miles S. E. from Flemington.

KOWALAGA, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

KRATZERSVILLE, a post-office of Union co. Pa.

KREIDERSVILLE, a small post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 103 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

KRESGEVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

KROH'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co. Md.

KULLUSPELM, a lake, or rather expansion of Clarke's river, towards the N. part of Washington Territory. Length near 40 miles; greatest breadth about 16 miles.

KULPSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

KUNKLETON, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

KUTZTOWN, a post-borough of Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, 69 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg, and 18 miles N. E. from Reading, contains 2 churches, 1 academy, and about 700 inhabitants.

KYGER, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

KYLE'S LANDING, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

KYSERVILLE, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

KYTE RIVER, a post-village in Ogle co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by N. from Chicago.

L

LABANSVILLE, a village of Washington township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on Lion creek, about 68 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia. It contains an extensive slate manufactory, and about 500 inhabitants.

LABANUS, a post-office of Robertson co., Ten.

LABOR CREEK, Georgia, flows through Morgan county into the Appalachee river, about 8 miles N. E. from Madison.

LABRANCH LANDING, a post-office of St. Charles parish, Louisiana.

LA CANADA, a post-office of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico.

LACEY, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

LACEY SPRING, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

LACEY'S SPRING, a post-office of Morgan co., Alabama.

LACEYVILLE, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the N. branch of the Susquehanna river, 18 miles above Tunkhannock. The North Branch canal is in progress of construction to this place.

LACEYVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., O.

LACK, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, 22 miles S. W. from Mifflintown.

LACKAMUTE, or **LACKEMUTE**, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

LACKAWAC, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., about 80 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

LACKAWANNA or **LACKAWANNOCK** river of Pa., rises in the N. E. part of the state, and falls into the N. branch of the Susquehanna river, about 10 miles above Wilkesbarre. The valley of this river is noted for rich coal mines.

LACKAWANNA, post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. S. W. from Carbondale. Population, 389.

LACKAWANNOCK, a former township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, divided into East and West Lackawanna.

LACKAWANNOCK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna north-eastward along the N. W. side of Lackawanna

creek, for 25 or 30 miles. The average height may be about 800 feet. This mountain, together with the Nanticoke and Shawnee mountains, of which it may be regarded as the continuation, constitutes the N. W. boundary of the Lackawanna or Wyoming coal valley, the Wyoming and Moosic mountains forming the S. E. boundary. This valley is near 70 miles long, and from 5 to 6 miles wide.

LACKAWAXEN, a river in the N. part of Pennsylvania, rises in Wayne county, and enters the Delaware in Pike county.

LACKAWAXEN, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river. Population, 1419.

LACKAWAXEN, a thriving post-village of Pike county, Pennsylvania, at the mouth of a river of its own name, which is here crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 121 miles from New York city. The Hudson and Delaware canal crosses the Delaware river by an aqueduct in the immediate vicinity of this place.

LACLAIR, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W. S. W. from Chicago.

LA CLEDE, formerly **KINDERHOOK**, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected in the E. part by Gasconade river and its Osage fork, and also drained by the Niangua and Anglaize rivers. The surface is uneven, and consists partly of prairies and partly of forests of hard timber; the soil produces Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pasture for cattle. In 1850 there were raised 136,829 bushels of corn; 9601 of wheat; 18,672 of oats, and 30,975 pounds of butter were made. La Clede was formed a few years ago out of the W. part of Pulaski county, and named in honor of La Clede, the founder of St. Louis. County seat not located. Population, 2498; of whom 2348 are free, and 140, slaves.

LACON, a thriving post-village, capital of Marshall county, Illinois, on the left (E.) bank of Illinois river, 99 miles N. from Springfield. Steamboats can ascend to this place in nearly all stages of water. Lacon has a court house and 2 newspaper offices. The value of grain, &c., shipped from this point in 1852, was estimated at \$650,000.

LACONA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky.

LACONIA, a post-office of Desha co., Ark.

LACONIA, a post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, 2 miles from the Ohio river, and 13 miles S. from Corydon.

LA COTE ST. MARIE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

LAC QUI PARLE, a post-office of Dakota co., Minnesota.

LA CROSSE, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in La Crosse county and flows into the Mississippi.

LA CROSSE, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota, from which it is separated by the Mississippi river, contains 5065 square miles. It is drained

by La Crosse and Black rivers, and bounded on the N. W. by Buffalo river. Pine timber is abundant in the county. Capital, La Crosse. This county had not been organized when the census of 1850 was taken.

LACROSSE, a thriving post-village, capital of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at the mouth of La Crosse river, 90 miles above Prairie du Chien, and 130 miles from Madison. It contains a court house, 1 or 2 churches, 11 stores, and 1 steam mill. Population in 1853, 543.

LACTIN, a post-office of Cedar co., Iowa.

LACY, a post-office of Drew co., Ark.

LACY, a small post-village of De Kalb co., Ill.
LACY'S HILL, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

LADDSBURGH, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

LADIESBURG, a post-village in Frederick co., Md., 80 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

LADIGA, a small post-village of Benton co., Ala., 140 miles N. by E. from Montgomery.

LADOGA, a small village of Montgomery co., Ind., 11 miles S. S. E. from Crawfordsville.

LADOGA, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

LA FARGEVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 16 miles N. of Watertown.

LAFAYETTE, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallahatchie, and its affluent the Yoeknapatalfa river. The surface is diversified by gentle undulations, and adorned by open groves of oak, hickory, &c. The soil has a substratum of sand, and is very productive, especially in the valleys. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 10,387 bales of cotton; 562,530 of corn; and 22,288 pounds of beeswax and honey. It contained 38 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 469 pupils attending public schools, and 109 attending academies or other schools. Tallahatchie river is navigable by steamboats through this county, during 6 or 8 months of the year. Timber and water-power are abundant. The railroad which is projected from New Orleans to Nashville will probably pass through the county. The Chickasaw Indians were removed from this part of the state in 1838. Capital, Oxford. Pop., 14,069; of whom 8350 were free, and 5719, slaves.

LAFAYETTE parish, in the S. part of Louisiana, contains about 350 square miles. It is intersected by Vermilion river, (navigable by steamboats.) The surface is nearly level; the soil is alluvial and fertile. Sugar, cotton, Indian corn, and beef are the chief products. In 1850 there were raised 2629 hogheads of sugar; 2560 bales of cotton, and 288,358 bushels of corn. It contained 1 church, 1 newspaper office, 242 pupils attending public schools, and 43 attending an academy. Population, 6720; of whom 3550 were free, and 3170, slaves.

LAFAYETTE, a county in the S. W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana and Texas, contains about 1500 square miles. It is intersected by Red river, and also drained by Bayous Bodean and Dauchite and the Sulphur fork of Red river. The general surface is level, and is interspersed with prairies; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 160,090 bushels of corn; 22,857 of sweet potatoes; 1977 bales of cotton, and 22,185 pounds of butter. Capital, Lewisville. Population, 5220; of whom 1900 were free, and 3320, slaves.

LAFAYETTE, (formerly LILLARD,) a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 612 square miles. The Missouri river, which here flows towards the E., forms the northern boundary; the county is also drained by Big Snybar and Terre Beau creeks, and by the Salt fork of Blackwater river. The surface is agreeably diversified; the soil is remarkably and almost uniformly fertile. The land is well watered, and about half of the county is heavily timbered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, hemp, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 788,675 bushels of corn; 83,037 of wheat; 94,075 of oats; 2462 tons of hemp; 2358 tons of hay, and 154,663 pounds of butter. It contained 22 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 962 pupils attending public schools, and 513 attending academies and other schools. Limestone and sandstone underlie a large part of the county. The bluffs of the Missouri along the northern border consist almost entirely of beds of stone coal. Lafayette county is among the most populous and highly cultivated in the state. Capital, Lexington. Population, 13,690; of whom 9075 were free, and 4615, slaves.

LAFAYETTE, a county in the S. S. W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is drained by Fevre river, and the two branches of the Pekatonica, which cross the northern border of the county, and unite in the S. E. part. The surface is broken by ridges, which are in some parts entirely bare of timber, and in others covered with a sparse growth of oaks. The soil is generally productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, pork, and lead are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 62,283 bushels of wheat; 91,491 of corn; 175,851 of oats, and 9196 tons of hay. It contained 13 churches, and 3203 pupils attending public schools. The cliff limestone which underlies the county abounds in rich veins of lead and copper, from which large quantities are taken. The famous Platte mounds, in the N. W. part, are remarkable for their regular form, and are surrounded by a large expanse of prairie. Organized in 1847. Capital Shullsburg. Population, 11,531.

LAFAYETTE, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

LAFAYETTE, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, with a village of the same name, about 12 miles S. by E. from Syracuse. Population, 2533.

LAFAYETTE, a post-township of Sussex co., New Jersey. Population, 928.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 70 miles N. from Trenton. It has 2 or 3 churches, and 2 iron foundries.

LAFAYETTE, a post-township of McKean co., Pa., 12 miles W. from Smithport. Pop., 196.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village in the above township, 208 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Virginia, on the Roanoke river, about 190 miles W. by S. from Richmond. Population, from 200 to 300.

LAFAYETTE, a district in Walker co., Georgia. Population, 588.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village, capital of Walker co., Georgia, 210 miles N. W. from Milledgeville, is beautifully situated in a mountainous region. The village has a court-house, 2 churches, 1 academy, and 10 stores. It was formerly called Chattooga.

LAFAYETTE, a village of Chambers co., Alabama. See CHAMBERS COURT HOUSE.

LAFAYETTE, Louisiana. See NEW ORLEANS.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village, capital of Macon co., Tennessee, about 60 miles in a straight line N. E. from Nashville.

LAFAYETTE, a thriving post-village of Christian co., Kentucky, 218 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort, and 1 mile from the Tennessee line. It contains 4 churches, and 6 dry goods stores.

LAFAYETTE, a township in the E. part of Coshocton co., Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum river and the Ohio canal. Population, 1040.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on the National road, 22 miles W. from Columbus, has about 200 inhabitants.

LAFAYETTE, a township in the central part of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1332.

LAFAYETTE, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, a township in the S. E. part of Van Buren co., Michigan. Pop., 1143.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 524.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Floyd co., Indiana. Population, 1215.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Madison co., Indiana. Population, 694.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Population, 754.

LAFAYETTE, a flourishing town, capital of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the left bank of the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 66 miles N. W. from Indianapolis, and 123 miles S. E. from Chicago, lat. 40° 25' N. lon., 8° 49' W. It is pleasantly situated on gradually rising ground, which affords a de-

lightful view of the river and the neighboring hills. It is one of the largest towns on the canal above named, and is considered the fourth of the state in respect to population. The Wabash and Erie canal connects it with Lake Erie and the Ohio river. Railroads have recently been completed from Lafayette to Indianapolis, and to Crawfordsville. These advantages, together with the fertility of the surrounding country, render it a place of active trade, and the principal grain market in the state. It contains a court house, which cost \$20,000, four banks, a county seminary, and about 10 churches, some of which are large and handsome buildings. It has also several paper mills, iron foundries, and large establishments for packing pork. Three weekly and 2 daily newspapers are published here. The surrounding country consists of fertile prairies, interspersed with oak openings. Settled in 1825. Population in 1846, 1700; in 1850, 6129; in 1853, about 8000.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Fulton county, Illinois. Population, 965.

LAFAYETTE, a township in the S. part of Ogle county, Illinois.

LAFAYETTE, a small post-village of Stark county, Illinois.

LAFAYETTE, a post-village in Linn county, Iowa, 35 miles N. by W. from Iowa City.

LAFAYETTE, a pretty village of Polk county, Iowa, on the River Des Moines, 13 miles below Fort Des Moines, is situated on the border of a prairie.

LAFAYETTE, a post-township in the central part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1048.

LAFAYETTE, a post-office of Yamhill co., Ogn.

LAFAYETTE HILL, a post-office of Fluvanna county, Virginia.

LAFAYETTE SPRINGS, a post-office of Lafayette county, Mississippi.

LAFAYETTEVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess county, New York.

LAFFING GALL, a post-office of Cherokee county, Georgia.

LA FONTAINE, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

LA FONTAINE, a post-office of Wabash co., Ind.

LA FOURCHE, a bayou in the S. E. part of Louisiana, is an outlet of the Mississippi, commencing at Donaldsonville, on the right bank. It flows south-easterly through the parish of La Fourche Interior, and enters the Gulf of Mexico after a course of about 150 miles. It is one of the most important channels of communication between the Gulf and the interior, being navigable by steamboats about 100 miles from its mouth. The land along its banks is generally arable, and produces abundant crops of sugar and cotton.

LA FOURCHE INTERIOR, a parish in the S. E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou La Fourche. The surface is level and in some parts marshy; the soil along the bayou is productive. Sugar,

molasses, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 10,055 hogsheads of sugar; 845,126 gallons of molasses; 227,015 bushels of corn, and 231,980 pounds of rice. There was 1 saw and planing mill, 1 manufactory of cabinet-ware, and 1 of tin and sheet iron. It contained 3 churches, 1 newspaper office; 40 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies or other schools. La Fourche bayou is navigable by steamboats through this parish. Capital, Thibodeaux. Population, 9532, of whom 5164 were free, and 4368, slaves.

LAGADA, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

LAGONDA, or BUCK CREEK, Ohio, flows into the Mad river at Springfield.

LA GRANGE, a county in the N. E. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, contains 384 square miles. It is drained by Pigeon river. The surface is mostly level. About two-thirds of it is occupied by oak openings, which have a sandy soil adapted to wheat, and nearly one-fourth of the county is thickly timbered. The exports consist of wheat, corn, oats, pork, cattle, and horses. In 1850 this county produced 321,211 bushels of corn; 127,905 of wheat; 73,816 of oats, and 7203 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches and 1 newspaper office; 2234 pupils attending public schools, and 47 attending an academy. The Northern Indiana railroad passes through the county. Capital, La Grange. Pop., 8387.

LA GRANGE, a post-township of Penobscot county, Maine, on the Penobscot and Piscataquis rivers, about 85 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 482.

LA GRANGE, a township of Dutchess county, New York, 6 miles E. from Poughkeepsie. Population, 1941.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Wyoming county, New York.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa.

LA GRANGE, a post-village in Randolph co., North Carolina, 90 miles W. from Raleigh.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Chester dis., S. C.

LA GRANGE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Troup county, Georgia, on the La Grange railroad, 42 miles N. from Columbus. The La Grange railroad connects, at Atlanta, with the principal lines of the state, and at West Point with a railroad leading to Montgomery, in Alabama. The village has 4 schools, which stand high in the public estimation; namely, the La Grange High School, the Brownwood University, the La Grange Female Seminary, and the La Grange Female Institution.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Franklin co., Ala.

LA GRANGE, a thriving post-village, capital of Fayette county, Texas, on the left bank of the Colorado river, 65 miles E. S. E. from Austin City. It is surrounded by a fertile cotton-planting district, and has an active business. Steamboats ply between this village and Galveston, and sometimes ascend as high as Austin City.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

LA GRANGE, a thriving post-village of Fayette county, Tennessee, on the railroad leading from Memphis to Charleston, about 50 miles E. from the former. It contains 3 churches and 1 female seminary. Population in 1853, about 1200.

LA GRANGE, a post-village, capital of Oldham county, Kentucky, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, 46 miles N. W. from Frankfort. It contains 1 church, and an institution named the Masonic College.

LA GRANGE, a post-township in the S. part of Lorain county, Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad. Population, 1402.

LA GRANGE, a post-township in the W. part of Cass county, Michigan. Population, 1327.

LA GRANGE, a post-village in the above township, about 130 miles S. W. from Lansing, and 4 miles S. E. from the Central railroad. Population, about 400.

LA GRANGE, a thriving post-village, capital of La Grange county, Indiana, on the Northern Indiana railroad, 170 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis, became the county seat in 1842.

LA GRANGE, a village of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the Wabash river, 11 miles S. W. from Lafayette, the county town.

LA GRANGE, a post-village of Lewis county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 184 miles above St. Louis. It contains a college, 3 churches, 1 steam flouring mill, and 6 stores. It has an active business in shipping produce. Population in 1853, about 600.

LA GRANGE, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

LA GRANGE, a post-township in the N. part of Walworth county, Wisconsin. Pop., 1050.

LA GRANGE BLUFF, a small post-village of Brown county, Illinois, on the Illinois river, 65 miles W. by N. from Springfield.

LA GRANGE IRON-WORKS, a small village of Stewart county, Tennessee.

LA GREW SPRINGS, a post-office of Arkansas county, Arkansas.

LAGRO, a post-township in Wabash county, Indiana. Population, 2515.

LAGRO, a thriving post-village of Wabash county, Indiana, on the Wabash river and canal, opposite the mouth of the Salamonie, 6 miles above Wabash, the county seat.

LAGUNA DEL MADRE, là-goo'ná del má-d-rà, a large lagoon or shallow bayou in the S. E. part of Texas. It extends from Corpus Christi Bay nearly to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Entire length above 110 miles; greatest breadth about 14 miles.

LA HARPE, a post-village of Hancock co., Illinois, 110 miles N. W. from Springfield.

LAHASKA, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

LAING'S, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

LAINGSBURG, a small post-village of Shiawassee county, Michigan.

LAIRDSVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., N. Y., about 100 miles W. by N. from Albany.

LAIRDSVILLE, Pa. See FUNSTONVILLE.

LAKE, a county in the N. N. E. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, contains about 220 square miles. It is intersected by Grand and Chagrin rivers. The surface is rolling rather than level; the soil is mostly a fertile clayey loam, with occasional ridges of sand or gravel. From the influence of the lake the climate is favorable to fine fruits. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, potatoes, wool, dairy products, cattle, and swine are the staples. Apples, pears, peaches, and plums are extensively cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 51,744 bushels of wheat; 336,312 of corn; 151,178 of oats; 25,582 tons of hay; 120,104 bushels of potatoes, and 142,779 pounds of wool. It contained 26 churches and 1 newspaper office. There were 3517 pupils attending public schools, and 510 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore is found in this county. The Cleveland and Erie railroad passes through it, and a plank-road has been made from Painesville to Trumbull county. Formed in 1840, by a division of Geauga and Cuyahoga counties. Capital, Painesville. Population, 14,654.

LAKE, a new county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is intersected in the N. E. by an affluent of the Manistee river, and principally drained by another tributary of that river, and by the Notipeskago. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not yet located.

LAKE, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan and Illinois, has an area of 480 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Kankakee river, and traversed by Calumick and Deep rivers. The surface is nearly level, consisting partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. Extensive marshes occupy the southern part. A portion of the soil is adapted to grazing. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 138,040 bushels of corn; 46,389 of wheat; 92,424 of oats, and 8949 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 375 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. It is traversed by 2 or 3 railroads leading from Chicago to Michigan and Ohio. Capital, Crown Point. Population, 3991.

LAKE, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 390 square miles. Lake Michigan forms its entire boundary on the E. The Des Plaines and Fox rivers flow through the county from N. to S. It contains about 50 small lakes, the average extent of which is nearly 1 square mile, and some of them are said to be very deep. They are supplied with springs of clear water, and stocked with a variety of fish. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairies and groves of timber. The soil is a deep black loam, with substrata of gravel and

clay, and is remarkable for fertility and durability. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 320,071 bushels of wheat; 168,915 of Indian corn; 250,733 of oats; 35,506 tons of hay, and 421,200 pounds of butter. It contained 8 churches, 1 newspaper office, 2391 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending other schools. The county is watered by numerous permanent streams. It is traversed by a plank-road extending from the lake into the interior. The Illinois and Wisconsin railroad passes through the S. W. part. Organized in 1839. Capital, Waukegan. Pop., 14,226.

LAKE, a post-office of Washington co., N. Y.

LAKE, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pa., 14 miles N. W. from Wilkesbarre. Pop., 333.

LAKE, a post-office of Trinity co., Texas.

LAKE, a township of Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 880.

LAKE, a township in the central part of Logan co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad. Pop., 1767.

LAKE, a post-township in the N. part of Stark co., Ohio. Population, 2228.

LAKE, a township of Wood co. Ohio. Pop. 152.

LAKE, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 578.

LAKE, a township in the E. part of Cook co., Illinois, on the S. W. shore of Lake Michigan. Population, 349.

LAKE, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Population, 378.

LAKE, a township in the E. part of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan. Population, 1474.

LAKE BLUFF, a post-office of Prairie co. Ark.

LAKE CENTRE, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

LAKE CHARLES, a post-office of Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.

LAKE COMFORT, a post-office of Hyde co. N. C.

LAKE CREEK, of Texas, enters the San Jacinto near the middle of Montgomery county.

LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Lamar co., Tex.

LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

LAKE CREEK, a post-office of Petis co., Mo.

LAKE GEORGE. See GEORGE, LAKE.

LAKE GRIFFIN, a post-office of Marion co. Flo.

LAKE KATAKITTEKOS, (Fr. *Lac Vieux Désert*.) a lake at the head of Wisconsin river, on the border between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. Length, about 7 miles; breadth, 4 or 5 miles. The French name, *Vieux Désert*, signifying "old deserted," is derived from the circumstance that on an island in this lake there was an old deserted planting ground of the Indians.

LAKELAND, a post-village and station on the Long Island railroad, in Suffolk co., New York, 49 miles E. from Brooklyn.

LAKE LANDING, a post-village of Hyde co., N. C., about 170 miles E. from Raleigh.

LAKE MARIA, a small post-village of Mar-

quette co., Wisconsin, 65 miles N. N. E. from Madison, has about 10 dwellings.

LAKE MILLS, a post-township in the W. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop., 882.

LAKE MILLS, a thriving post-village in the above township, on Rock lake, 25 miles E. from Madison. It has water-power which gives motion to several mills, and contains (1853) 1 church, 3 stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, a small village of Mississippi county, Arkansas.

LAKE PLEASANT, a small lake in the S. E. central part of Hamilton co., New York, 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. Its outlet falls into Sacandaga river.

LAKE PLEASANT, a post-township in the central part of Hamilton co., New York. Population, 305.

LAKE PLEASANT, a post-village, capital of Hamilton county, New York, in the above township, on a small lake of the same name, about 70 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

LAKEPORT, a post-office of Madison co., N. Y.

LAKE PRAIRIE, a village in Marion co., Iowa, on Des Moines river, 80 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Carroll parish, Louisiana. See PROVIDENCE.

LAKE RIDGE, a small post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y., 16 miles N. by W. from Ithaca.

LAKE RIDGE, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

LAKE SARAH, a post-office of Portage co. Wis.

LAKE STATION, a post-office of Lake co., Ind.

LAKEVILLE, a small post-village of Dorchester co., Maryland.

LAKE SWAMP, a post-office of Horry dis., S. C.

LAKETON, a post-village in Wabash co., Indiana, 95 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

LAKE VIEW, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin, 8 miles S. from Madison.

LAKE VILLAGE, a small post-village in Gifford township, Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, about 35 miles N. by E. from Concord.

LAKEVILLE, a small post-village in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N. W. by W. from Hartford.

LAKEVILLE, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, at the N. end of Conesus lake, 24 miles S. by W. from Rochester.

LAKEVILLE, a small village of Queen's co., New York, about 20 miles E. from New York.

LAKEVILLE, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, 43 miles N. N. W. from Detroit.

LAKEVILLE, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

LAKE ZURICH, a post-village of Lake county, Illinois, 35 miles N. N. W. from Chicago. Population, about 200.

LAMPASAS, a small stream of Texas, rises in the central part of the state, and flowing eastward, unites with Leon river, in Bell co.

LAMAR, a county in the N. N. E. part of Texas, bordering on Red river, which sepa-

rates it from the Indian territory, contains about 1080 square miles. It is drained by the Sulphur fork of Red river. The surface is somewhat uneven, consisting of prairies and groves, the former of which are the most extensive. The soil is excellent. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, grass, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1055 bales of cotton; 116,596 bushels of corn; 22,762 of oats, and 101,976 pounds of butter, (more than any other county in the state.) It contained 1 newspaper office. Steamboats navigate Red river on the border of the county. Named in honor of General Mirabeau B. Lamar, third president of Texas. Capital, Paris. Population, 3978, of whom 2893 were free, and 1085, slaves.

LAMAR, a post-township of Clinton co., Pa., 4 or 5 miles S. from Lock Haven. Pop., 1182.

LAMAR, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

LAMAR, a flourishing post-village of Marshall county, Mississippi, on the stage-road from Holly Springs to La Grange, in Tennessee, about 220 miles N. of Jackson. The first houses were built in 1836.

LAMAR, a small post-village of Refugio co., Texas, on the E. shore of Aransas bay.

LAMAR, a post-office of Lake co., Illinois.

LAMARTINE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

LAMARTINE, a post-office of Benton co., Ala.

LAMARTINE, a post-office of Washita co., Ark.

LAMARTINE, a post-office of Giles co., Tenn.

LAMARTINE, a post-office of Carroll co., O.

LAMARTINE, a post-township in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. Population, 588.

LAMARTINE, a post-village in the above township, 7 miles S. W. from Fond du Lac, contains 1 church, and 2 stores.

LAMASCO, a township in Vanderburg co., Indiana. Population, 1444.

LAMASCO CITY, a thriving village of Vanderburg county, Indiana, is situated on the Ohio river, at the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal, and in the immediate vicinity of Evansville. See EVANSVILLE.

LAMBERTON, a former village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, now forms part of the borough of South Trenton.

LAMBERTVILLE, a flourishing post-town of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 15 miles above Trenton. It is the largest town in the county, containing 13 stores, 5 churches, 3 hotels, 2 flour mills, 3 saw mills, 2 flax mills, 1 iron and brass foundry, and 2 turning and machine shops in which steam-power is used. A covered wooden bridge connects this place with New Hope. Iron ore of a superior quality has recently been found in the vicinity, and furnaces are about being erected for the manufacture of iron on an extensive scale. Lambertville possesses excellent water-power from the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan canal. The Belvidere and Delaware railroad passes through the town. Population, in 1853, about 2000.

LAMBERTVILLE, a post-village in Monroe county, Michigan.

LAMB'S POINT, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

LAMBURG, a post-office of Iroquois co., Ill.

LA MINE river, of Missouri, rises near the S. border of Pettis county, and falls into the Missouri, about 6 miles above Booneville, after a very tortuous course, the general direction of which is N. E. Its whole length probably exceeds 150 miles. It is navigable for keel-boats for a large part of the distance.

LA MINE, a post-village of Cooper county, Missouri, on La Mine river, 50 miles N. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

LAMINGTON, a small river of New Jersey, rises in Morris county, and, flowing southward along the boundary of Somerset and Hunterdon counties, enters the North branch of the Raritan about 6 miles N. W. from Somerville.

LAMINGTON, a village of Somerset county, New Jersey, on Lamington river, 10 miles N. W. from Somerville.

LAMINGTON, a post-office of Russell co., Ala.

LA MIRA, a post-office of Belmont co., O.

LAMOILLE RIVER, in the N. part of Vermont, rises in Orleans county, and after flowing south-westerly into Caledonia county, turns and flows, in a W. N. W. direction, through Lamoille and Franklin counties, and falls into Lake Champlain, in Chittenden county, in the N. W. part of the state.

LAMOILLE, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 450 square miles. It is intersected by the Lamoille river, and is principally watered by it and its numerous tributaries, which afford valuable water-power. The Green mountain range passes through the county, on which account the soil is more adapted to grazing than tillage, although along the Lamoille river, especially in the eastern portion, there are some excellent tracts of rich meadow land. Indian corn, potatoes, maple sugar, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 68,017 bushels of corn; 278,252 of potatoes; 26,973 tons of hay; 437,110 pounds of butter, and 427,918 of maple sugar. There were 4 woollen factories, 5 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 10 starch works, and 6 tanneries. It contained 17 churches, 4344 pupils attending public schools, and 205 attending academies or other schools. Organized in 1836. Capital, Hyde Park. Population, 10,872.

LAMOILLE, a post-village of Bureau county, Illinois, on Bureau creek, 154 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

LA MOTTE, commonly called ISLE LA MOTTE, or VINEYARD, an island about 6 miles long, near the N. end of Lake Champlain. It belongs to Grand Isle county, and constitutes the township of Isle La Motte. Pop., 476.

LA MOTTE, a post-village in Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

LAMPETER, a former post-township of

Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, divided into East and West Lampeter.

LAMPETER, or LAMPETER SQUARE, a post-village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 5 miles S. E. from Lancaster.

LAMPREY RIVER rises in the N. W. part of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and falls into the Piscataqua river, about 10 miles W. of Portsmouth.

LAMPSVILLE, a post-office of Belmont co., O.

LAMSON'S, a post-village of Oswego county, near Onondaga county line, New York, on the Oswego and Syracuse railroad, 17 miles N. W. from Syracuse.

LANARK, a small post-village of Bradley county, Arkansas.

LANCASTER, a county in the S. E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 950 square miles. Susquehanna river forms its boundary on the S. W., and the Octorara creek on the S. E. It is intersected by Conestoga creek and its branches. The ridge called South mountain, or Cone-wago hill, extends along the N. W. border; and Mine Ridge traverses the S. E. part. Between these is a broad and fertile limestone valley, the surface of which is undulating, and the soil a rich calcareous loam. The county is well watered, highly cultivated, and densely peopled. In respect to population, it is only inferior to Philadelphia and Alleghany counties; in the value of agricultural productions it is not equalled by any in the state. Grain of various kinds, potatoes, fruit, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,803,312 bushels of Indian corn; 1,365,111 of wheat; 1,578,321 of oats; 215,277 of potatoes; 96,134 tons of hay, and 1,907,843 pounds of butter. The quantity of oats was the greatest raised in any county of the United States; that of wheat the greatest in any except Monroe county, New York; and that of corn greater than in any other county of the state. There were 191 flour and grist mills, 68 saw mills, 4 iron mines, 54 limekilns, 31 manufactories of farming implements, 37 of cabinet-ware, 26 of coaches, 12 of guns, and 23 of bricks, 5 iron foundries, 11 furnaces, 12 forges, 2 cotton factories, 17 woollen factories, 1 rolling mill, 3 machine shops, 9 potteries, 37 distilleries, and 53 tanneries. It contained 190 churches, 10 newspaper offices, 17,001 pupils attending public schools, and 943 attending academies and other schools. The county contains quarries of blue limestone, suitable for building, and of roofing slate. Marble, chrome, and magnesia, are also found. The creeks furnish abundant motive-power. It is intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and in part by the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad. Organized in 1729, and named from Lancaster, a county of England. Capital, Lancaster. Population, 98,944.

LANCASTER, a county in the E. part of Vir

ginia, bordering on Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of Rappahannock river, which forms its S. W. boundary. Area, 168 square miles. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is sandy and light. Indian corn, wheat, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 120,530 bushels of corn; 24,424 of wheat; and 10,857 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 coach factories and 1 tannery. It contained 10 churches, 282 pupils attending public schools, and 46 attending an academy. Organized in 1652. Capital, Lancaster Court House. Population, 4708, of whom 2068 were free, and 2640, slaves.

LANCASTER, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 690 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba, or Wateree river, on the N. E. by Lynche's creek, and drained by Sugar, Waxsaw, and other creeks. The surface is uneven, or hilly; the soil, in some parts, is productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 8661 bales of cotton; 21,644 bushels of wheat; 352,218 of corn; 65,100 of oats, and 34,683 of sweet potatoes. There were 7 grist, 6 saw and planing mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 25 churches, and 569 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Lancaster Court House. Population, 10,988, of whom 5974 were free, and 5014, slaves.

LANCASTER, a post-village, capital of Coos county, New Hampshire, on Israel's river, near its junction with the Connecticut, about 100 miles N. from Concord, contains, besides the county buildings, an academy and 2 banks. The Connecticut river is crossed by a bridge near this place. Population of the township, 1559.

LANCASTER, a post-village of Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the Worcester and Nashua railroad, and on the West Branch river, near its junction with the Nashua, 19 miles N. N. E. from Worcester. It contains a bank, an academy, and several stores. Population of the township, 1688.

LANCASTER, a post-township of Erie co., New York. Population, 3794.

LANCASTER, a thriving post-village in the above township, on Cayuga creek, and on the Buffalo and Albany railroad, 10 miles E. from Buffalo. It contains 1 Catholic and 2 Protestant churches, and several flouring and saw mills. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

LANCASTER city, capital of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 1 mile W. from Conestoga creek, 70 miles by railroad W. from Philadelphia, and 37 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. It was for many years the largest inland town of the United States, and was the seat of the state government from 1799 to 1812. At present it is the fourth city of Pennsylvania in respect to population. It is situated in the most popu-

lous and wealthy agricultural districts of the state, and carries on a considerable trade by means of the railroad and the slack-water navigation of the Conestoga. The oldest turnpike in the United States has its western terminus at this place, and connects it with Philadelphia, which is 62 miles distant by this route. The streets are generally straight, crossing each other at right angles, and well paved. The greater part of the town is substantially built of brick, and the more modern houses are commodious and elegant. During the last 10 years, great improvement has been made in the appearance and business of the city. Gas-light has been introduced by a company with a capital of \$100,000. Three large steam cotton factories have been put in operation, giving employment to 800 persons. A new county prison, of sandstone, has been erected at a cost of \$110,000. The new court house, nearly finished, is a magnificent edifice, in the Grecian style: the cost is estimated at above \$100,000. Franklin College, of this place, was founded in 1787, but subsequently declined. Recently a charter was obtained for the union of this institution with Marshall College, on the condition that \$25,000 should be raised by the citizens of Lancaster county. This sum having been collected, the buildings will be erected the present year, (1853,) and the institution will be speedily organized. Lancaster contains about 16 churches, among which are 2 Lutheran, 2 or 3 German Reformed, 2 Methodist, 1 or 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Moravian, 2 Roman Catholic, and 1 Winebrennerian. The First Lutheran has a steeple 200 feet in height. Among the remarkable buildings may be mentioned Fulton Hall, recently erected for the accommodation of public assemblies and musical concerts. Its dimensions are 105 feet long, by 57 wide. The city also contains a classical academy, 2 public libraries and 3 banks. It is noted for the manufacture of rifles, axes, carriages, and threshing machines. It is plentifully supplied with water brought in pipes from Conestoga creek. The inhabitants are mostly of German descent. Lancaster was laid out in 1730, and incorporated as a city in 1818. Population in 1800, 4292; in 1840, 8417; in 1850, 12,363; and in 1853, about 14,000.

LANCASTER, a post-village in Smith co., Tennessee, 60 miles S. E. from Nashville.

LANCASTER, a post-village, capital of Garrard co., Kentucky, 57 miles S. S. E. from Frankfort. It contains a fine court house, 4 churches, 1 academy, 1 seminary, and 1 newspaper office.

LANCASTER, a flourishing post-town of Hocking township, capital of Fairfield county, Ohio, on the Hocking river, 30 miles S. E. from Columbus, and 139 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley. The Hocking canal connects it with the Ohio canal, and attracts

considerable trade. The growth of Lancaster has received an impetus from the railroad now in course of construction, which will connect it with Cincinnati and Zanesville. The town is well built, and has several wide and handsome streets. It contains churches of 7 denominations, 1 bank, and 3 or 4 newspaper offices. On the border of a plain near Lancaster, stands a sandstone rock of a pyramidal form, and about 200 feet in height, which is much resorted to by parties of pleasure. Laid out in 1800. Population in 1850, 3480; in 1853, about 5000.

LANCASTER, a post-township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 1381.

LANCASTER, a post-village in Jefferson co., Indiana, on the railroad connecting Indianapolis and Madison, 85 miles S. S. E. from the former.

LANCASTER, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Population, 795.

LANCASTER, a post-office of Cass co., Ill.

LANCASTER, a township in the E. central part of Stephenson co., Illinois. Pop., 835.

LANCASTER, a small post-village, capital of Schuyler co., Missouri, 130 miles in a straight line N. by W. from Jefferson City.

LANCASTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Keokuk co., Iowa, on Skunk river, 50 miles S. W. from Iowa City. It is surrounded by a healthy and fertile farming region, and has an active trade. Population, about 600.

LANCASTER, a post-village, capital of Grant county, Wisconsin, about 14 miles N. from the Mississippi river, and 85 miles W. S. W. from Madison. It is surrounded by an excellent tract of land, and has productive lead mines in its vicinity. The village has a brick court house, 3 churches, and a newspaper office. Population in 1853, about 450.

LANCASTER COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Lancaster co., Virginia, 80 miles N. E. from Richmond, contains, besides the county buildings, several stores.

LANCASTER COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Lancaster district, South Carolina, about 10 miles E. from Catawba river, and 72 miles N. N. E. from Columbia. It contains a court house, a few stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

LANDAFF, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Amonoosuck river, about 75 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 948.

LANDERSVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

LANDGROVE, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, about 78 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 337.

LANDISBURG, a post-borough of Tyrone township, Perry co., Pennsylvania, on Sherman's creek, about 25 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores. Population, 416.

LANDSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LAND OF PROMISE, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Virginia.

LANDSDOWN, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

LANDSFORD, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

LANE, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

LANEFIELD, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee, 185 miles W. from Nashville.

LANESBOROUGH, a post-village of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 125 miles W. by N. from Boston. It is built chiefly on one extended street, and contains 3 churches, an academy, and several stores. The new state prison has recently been located here. Population of the township, 1229.

LANESBOROUGH, a handsome and thriving post-village of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, and on the Erie railroad, 185 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It contains several mills and tanneries, and from 300 to 400 inhabitants.

LANESBOROUGH, a post-village in Anson co., North Carolina, 125 miles S. W. by W. from Raleigh.

LANE'S CREEK, of Anson co., North Carolina, flows into the Yadkin, about 12 miles N. W. from Wadesborough.

LANE'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina, 140 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

LANE'S PRAIRIE, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, 40 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

LANESVILLE, a small post-village of King William co., Virginia, about 28 miles N. E. from Richmond.

LANESVILLE, a post-office of Floyd co., Ky.

LANESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Corydon to New Albany, 10 miles from each.

LANESVILLE, a village of Marion co., Indiana, on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad, 8 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

LANGDON, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut river, about 46 miles W. from Concord. Pop., 575.

LANGHORNE'S TAVERN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Va., 61 miles W. from Richmond.

LANGLEY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va.

LANGSBURY, a small post-village of Camden co., Georgia.

LANGSTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

LANGSVILLE, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

LANGUELLE, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

LANIER, a post-village, capital of Macon county, Georgia, on the W. side of the Flint river, 6 miles W. from the South-western railroad, and 80 miles S. W. from Milledgeville. It has 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 3 stores.

LANIER, a township in the S. E. part of Preble county, Ohio. Population, 1694.

LANNAHASSEE, a post-village of Stewart co., Georgia, 18 miles E. from Lumpkin.

LANSING, a township in the N. part of Tompkins co., New York, on the E. side of Cayuga lake. Population, 3318.

LANSEING, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Ingham co., Michigan. Population, 1229.

LANSEING, a thriving town of Ingham county, and capital of the State of Michigan, is situated on the Grand river, 110 miles N. W. from Detroit. Lat. 42° 42' 30" N., lon. 84° 28' W. This place was selected for the seat of government in 1847, being at that time surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. It is now the centre of an active and increasing trade, and is connected by plank-roads with Detroit, Jackson, and Marshall. The river affords an excellent water-power, which is employed in flouring mills and factories. Lansing contains 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, several hotels, and about 300 houses. The state house is a large and handsome building, situated on an eminence 50 feet above the level of Grand river. Population in 1853, about 2000.

LANSEING, a post-office of Porter co., Ind.

LANSEING, a post-village in Allomakee co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, 125 N. by E. from Iowa City.

LANSEING, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Population, 209.

LANSEING, a small post-village of Outagamie co., Wisconsin.

LANSEINGBURG, a post-township in the N. W. part of Rensselaer co., New York. Pop., 5752.

LANSEINGBURG, a post-village in the above township, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, and on the Troy and Boston railroad, 10 miles above Albany. It is a place of active business, and has a variety of manufactures. There are churches of Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Universalists; 3 newspaper offices, a bank, and 1 or 2 academies. A bridge across the river connects it with Waterford. Population in 1853, about 4500.

LANSEINGVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 12 miles N. from Ithaca.

LAONA, a post-office of Chautauque co., N. Y.

LAONA, a post-village in Winnebago co., Illinois, 110 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

LAPEER, a county in the E. part of Michigan, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Flint and Belle rivers, and by Kearsley, Farmer's, and Mill creeks. The surface is gently undulating, and partly covered with forests of oak, maple, pine, &c.; the soil in some parts is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, and maple sugar are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 84,521 bushels of wheat; 66,967 of corn; 52,956 of oats, and 6875 tons of hay. It contained 7 churches and 1 newspaper office. Capital, Lapeer. Population, 7029.

LAPEER, a township in the S. part of Cortland co., New York. Population, 822.

LAPEER, a township in the S. central part of Lapeer co., Michigan. Population, 1468.

LAPEER, a post-village, capital of Lapeer

county, Michigan, in the above township, on Flint river, at the mouth of Farmer's creek, 57 miles N. by W. from Detroit. It contains a court house, a printing office, and a number of stores. Water-power is abundant in the vicinity.

LAPHANSVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

LAPLAND, a post-village of Buncombe co., North Carolina, 275 miles W. from Raleigh.

LA POINTE, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota and Michigan, has an area of 5330 square miles. Lake Superior washes its northern border. The St. Croix and Chippewa rivers rise in the county and flow into the Mississippi; the Burntwood and Mauvais rivers also rise in the county and flow into Lake Superior. The surface is extensively covered by forests of pine timber. In 1850 this county produced 250 bushels of corn; 233 of oats, 1950 of potatoes, and 45 tons of hay. Thirty pupils attended public schools. Capital, La Pointe. Population, 489.

LA POINTE, a small post-village, capital of La Pointe county, Wisconsin, on Madeleine island of Lake Superior, a few miles from the main land. It is said to be the oldest settlement in Wisconsin.

LAPOMBA, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

LAPORTE, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains 450 square miles. It is watered by the Kankakee river. The surface is mostly level or undulating, excepting the hills of sand near the lake; the soil is fertile, especially in the prairies, some of which are extensive. Wheat, corn, oats, vines, and fruits flourish. In 1850 this county produced 663,949 bushels of corn; 206,016 of wheat, and 21,322 tons of hay. The quantity of wheat and hay was each greater than that produced by any other county in the state. It contained 21 churches, 5700 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. The county is traversed by the railroad from Chicago to Detroit, and by several plank-roads. Organized in 1832. Capital, Laporte. Population, 12,145.

LAPORTE, a small post-village, capital of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, 107 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg. This place was selected as the county seat in 1850, the site being then a complete wilderness. The public buildings are in progress of erection, and the place is rapidly improving. Pop., 300.

LAPORTE, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 3 miles S. E. from Elyria, has 3 churches and several stores.

LAPORTE, a thriving post-village, capital of Laporte county, Indiana, on the North Indiana railroad, 150 miles N. by W. from Indianapolis, and 12 miles from Lake Michigan, was first settled in 1832. It is situated on the border of a beautiful prairie of the same

name, the soil of which is extremely rich and well cultivated. The village is a place of active trade, which is facilitated by plank-roads extending to Lake Michigan and into the adjoining counties. Laporte contains a medical college, an academy, and a bank. Population in 1853, about 2000.

LAPPON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

LA PRAIRIE, a township in the S. E. part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Population, 335.

LA PURISSIMA, a small village of Santa Barbara county, California, is situated on the main road from San Jose to Los Angeles, 247 miles in a direct line S. E. by S. from San Francisco.

LAPUTA, a post-village of Franklin co., Kentucky, 10 miles N. W. from Frankfort.

LAREDO, lah-rá'do, capital of Webb county, Texas, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, at the crossing of the San Antonio and Saltillo road, about 500 miles S. W. from Austin City. It was once a flourishing town, with over 1000 inhabitants, but it is now in a declining state, in consequence of the repeated inroads of the Indians.

LARIMER'S STATION, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

LARISSA, a post-village of Cherokee co., Texas, about 230 miles N. E. from Austin.

LARKINSBURG, a post-office of Clay co., Ill.

LARKIN'S FORK, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

LARKINSVILLE, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, about 15 miles W. by S. from Bellefonte.

LARK'S SPUR, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

LARNED'S COENERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

LARONE, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

LARRABEE'S POINT, a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

LARRY'S CREEK, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

LA RUE, a county near the centre of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 400 square miles. The Rolling fork of Salt river bounds it on the N. E., and it is drained by Nolin creek. The surface is mostly undulating and the soil fertile. The staple productions are corn, tobacco, and pork. In 1850 this county produced 335,275 bushels of corn; 17,578 of wheat; 73,465 of oats; 131,950 pounds of tobacco; 13,348 of wool, and 17,682 of flax. It contained 11 churches, 500 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies or other schools. Organized in 1843. Capital, Hodgenville. Population, 5859; of whom 5187 were free, and 672, slaves. The county was named in honor of John Larue, an early settler in this region.

LA SALLE, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1050 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois river, flowing from E. to W., and also drained by Fox and Vermilion rivers, and by Indian creek. The

surface is undulating, diversified by prairies and woodlands, the former being the most extensive; the soil is exceedingly fertile and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 637,483 bushels of Indian corn; 253,598 of wheat; 199,875 of oats, and 25,179 tons of hay. It contained 11 churches, 4 newspaper offices, and 1490 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is abundant, and extensive quarries of sandstone have been opened near Ottawa. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Illinois and Michigan canal, by the Central railroad, and by the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. The name was given in honor of M. La Salle, one of the first explorers of Illinois. Capital, Ottawa. Population, 17,815.

LA SALLE, a post-office of Niagara co., N. Y.

LA SALLE, a post-village and port of entry of Calhoun county, Texas, on the S. W. side of Matagorda bay, 165 miles S. S. E. from Austin city. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 5614½ tons enrolled and licensed, of which 105½½ were employed in steam navigation.

LA SALLE, a post-township in the S. E. part of Monroe co., Michigan, on the W. shore of Lake Erie. Population, 1100.

LA SALLE, a flourishing post-village of La Salle county, Illinois, on the Illinois river, one mile above Peru, and at the terminus of the Illinois canal, 100 miles long, which connects it with Chicago. This village has excellent facilities for trade and manufactures. It has a ready communication both with the northern and southern markets by the canal and river, the latter of which is navigable by steamboats in all stages of water. The surrounding country is highly productive, and contains extensive beds of bituminous coal. One or two newspapers are published here. The Galena branch of the Central railroad, not yet finished, passes through this place. The trade of La Salle in 1852, was estimated by Governor Matteson, in his late message, at \$1,200,000. Population, in 1851, 1500; in 1853, by recent census 3201.

LAS CASAS, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

LASSELLVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., N. Y., 58 miles W. N. W. of Albany.

LASSENS, a post-office of Butte co., Cal.

LASSITER'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

LAS VEGAS, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

LATHROP, a township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. by E. from Montrose. Population, 510.

LATIMORE, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. E. from Gettysburg. Population, 1138.

LATIMORE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conewago in Adams county.

LATROBE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Loyalhanna creek, 41 miles E. by S. from Pittsburg.

LATTAS, a post-office of Ross co., Ohio.

LAUBACH, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

LAUDERDALE, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 630 square miles. The Tennessee river forms the entire S. boundary of the county, which is intersected by four large creeks, namely, Cypress, Little Cypress, Shoal, and Blackwater creek. The surface is hilly. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton, grain, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 10,606 bales of cotton; 785,146 bushels of corn, and 80,529 of oats. There were 2 cotton factories, 2 woollen factories, 6 flour mills, and 12 saw mills. It contained 35 churches, 1 newspaper office; 909 pupils attending public schools, and 283 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore and limestone are found extensively. Water-power is abundant on the creeks, and at the rapids of Tennessee river, called the Muscle Shoals. Steamboats navigate the river from these rapids to its mouth. It is expected the railroad from Charleston to Memphis will pass through Florence, the county town. Population, 17,172; of whom 11,157 were free, and 6015, slaves.

LAUDERDALE, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Chickasawha. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4195½ bales of cotton; 324,459 bushels of corn, and 102,203 pounds of rice. It contained 28 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 521 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Named in honor of Colonel Lauderdale, who fell at the battle of New Orleans. Capital, Marion. Population, 8717; of whom 6056 were free, and 2661, slaves.

LAUDERDALE, a county in the W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi; area estimated at 350 square miles. The navigable river Hatchie forms its entire boundary on the south. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 216,896 bushels of corn; 1604 bales of cotton; 157,440 pounds of tobacco, and 31,258 of butter. It contained 11 churches, 180 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Ripley. Population, 5169; of whom 3403 were free, and 1766, slaves.

LAUDERDALE'S FACTORY, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

LAUDERDALE SPRINGS, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

LAUGHERY, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Population, 1092.

LAUGHERY, a township in Ripley co., Indiana. Population, 868.

LAUGHERY CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Decatur county, and enters the Ohio 2 miles below Aurora, in Dearborn county. It is a valuable stream for mills.

LAUGHLINTOWN, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 55 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg.

LAURA, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

LAURAMIE, a post-township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Population, 1611.

LAURAVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

LAUREL, a county in the S. S. E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 430 square miles. Rockcastle river forms its N. W. boundary, and it is also drained by Laurel creek, from which the name is derived. The surface is hilly, and mostly covered with forests. The soil produces Indian corn, oats, and pasture. In 1850 this county yielded 54,927 bushels of corn; 17,339 of oats, and 11,688 pounds of wool. It contained 7 churches, and 180 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Loudan. Population, 4145; of whom 3953 were free, and 192, slaves.

LAUREL, a thriving post-village of Sussex county, Delaware, on Broad creek, an affluent of the Nanticoke river, 52 miles S. of Dover. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 hotels, and about 15 stores. There are numerous saw mills in the vicinity. The creek is navigable for sloops, by which an active trade is carried on in pine lumber and produce. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

LAUREL, a post-office of Washington co., Va.

LAUREL, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the road from Batavia to the Ohio river.

LAUREL, or LAUREL CITY, a flourishing post-village of Franklin county, Indiana, on the Whitewater river and canal, 14 miles W. N. W. from Brookville. It has several stores and mills. Pop. estimated at 700.

LAUREL, a township in the S. W. central part of Hocking county, Ohio. Population, 1226.

LAUREL BLUFF, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

LAUREL COVE, a post-office of Van Buren co., Tennessee.

LAUREL CREEK, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

LAUREL CREEK, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

LAUREL FACTORY, a post-village of Prince George's county, Maryland, on the South branch of the Patuxent, half a mile from the Baltimore and Washington railroad, and 22 miles S. W. from Baltimore. The manufacture of cotton constitutes the chief business of the village. Population, about 1000.

LAUREL FORK, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

LAUREL FORK, a post-office of Bath co., Ky.

LAUREL GAP, a post-office of Greene co., Tenn.

LAUREL GROVE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

LAUREL GROVE, a post-office of Greene co., Kentucky.

LAUREL HILL, a beautiful cemetery of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, situated on the left bank of the Schuylkill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from Philadelphia. It comprises above 20 acres, with an undulating surface, elevated from 80 to 100 feet above the river, which greatly contributes to the appropriate beauty of the surrounding scenery. The grounds are tastefully ornamented with winding paths, groups of trees, shrubbery, and flowers. The chapel is a fine Gothic building, near the centre of the enclosure. See PHILADELPHIA, p. 912.

LAUREL HILL, called also **LAUREL MOUNTAIN** and **LAUREL RIDGE**, a range in the S. W. part of Pennsylvania, beginning in Cambria county, and running between Somerset on the east, and Fayette and Westmoreland counties on the west. The name is often loosely applied to different mountain ridges. About 10 miles west of the range just described there is another, named Chesnut Ridge; after passing the boundary of Virginia, the names of the two ranges are reversed, the former taking the appellation of Chesnut Ridge, the latter that of Laurel Hill.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 94 miles S. W. from Richmond.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Richmond co., N. C., about 100 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

LAUREL HILL, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., about 15 miles S. W. from Carrollton.

LAUREL HILL, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama, 92 miles S. from Tuscaloosa.

LAUREL HILL, a small post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 70 miles N. W. from Springfield. The name of the post-office is Table Grove.

LAUREL HILL CREEK, of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, flows into Castleman's river.

LAUREL MILLS, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

LAUREL MOUNTAIN. See **LAUREL HILL**.

LAUREL POINT, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

LAUREL SPRINGS, a post-office of Ashe co., N. C., 200 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

LAURELVILLE, a small village of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

LAURELVILLE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

LAURENS, a district in the N. W. part of South Carolina, has an area of 812 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Ennoree river, on the S. W. by the Saluda, and drained by Reedy and Little rivers, and by Reabrn's and Duncan's creeks. The surface is finely diversified; the soil is productive, well watered, and extensively cultivated. This district produced in 1850 more wheat than any other in the state. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, sweet potatoes, cattle, and swine are the staples. There were raised in 1850, 15,842 bales of cotton; 895,291 bushels of corn; 129,694 of wheat; 192,476 of oats, and 102,926 of sweet potatoes. There were 33 grist, 23 saw and planing

mills, and 6 tanneries. It contained 42 churches, and 1 newspaper office, 863 pupils attending public schools, and 225 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Laurensville. Population, 23,407; of whom 11,454 were free, and 11,952, slaves.

LAURENS, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Oconee river, and also drained by the Ohoopsee river, and by Palmetto and Okewalkee creeks. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine, oak, and hickory. The soil is composed of lime, sand, and mould, with a substratum of clay. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 3883 bales of cotton; 211,958 bushels of corn; 7535 of oats, and 82,995 of sweet potatoes. There were 7 flour mills, 5 grist mills, and 1 woollen factory. It contained 200 pupils attending public schools, and 120 attending academies or other schools. Soft limestone is abundant in the county. Named in honor of Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina. Capital, Dublin. Population, 6442; of whom 3464 were free, and 2974, slaves.

LAURENS, a post-township in the S. part of Otsego co., New York. Population, 2168.

LAURENS COURT HOUSE, or **LAURENSVILLE**, a post-village, capital of Laurens district, South Carolina, 75 miles N. W. from Columbia. It is situated on the dividing ridge between Saluda and Ennoree rivers. It has 3 churches, 2 academies, and numerous stores. A branch railroad connects this place with Columbia.

LAURENS HILL, a small post-village of Laurens co., Georgia, 132 miles W. by N. from Savannah.

LAURENSVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on Otsego creek, about 80 miles W. by S. from Albany.

LAUSANNE, a post-township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, N. E. from Pottsville. Population, 1382.

LAUSANNE, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh river, 2 or 3 miles above Mauch Chunk. It is surrounded by rich coal mines.

LAVACCA, a river of Texas, rises near the N. W. border of Lavacca county, and flows through Jackson county into the bay of its own name. Steamboats ascend from its mouth to Texana, nearly 20 miles.

LAVACCA, a county in the S. central part of Texas, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Lavacca and Navidad rivers. The surface is undulating. The upper part of the county is mostly occupied by fertile prairies; the middle is well timbered and also productive; the soil of the lower part is inferior, and covered with the post-oak. Cotton, Indian corn, and sugar are the chief productions. It contained 1 church. The census of 1850 gives no returns of the agricultural products. Organized about the

year 1845. Capital, Hallettsville. Population, 1487; of whom 1055 were free, and 432, slaves.

LAVACCA BAY of Texas, is principally included in Calhoun county. It may be regarded as an arm of Matagorda Bay.

LAVANSVILLE, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 144 miles W. from Harrisburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

LA VERGNE, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

LAVONA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

LAWN RIDGE, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

LAWNSVILLE. See LOGAN COURT HOUSE.

LAWRENCE, a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Mahoning and Shenango rivers unite near the centre of the county to form the Beaver river; it is also drained by Slippery Rock and Neshannock creeks. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile and durable. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 205,620 bushels of corn; 168,246 of wheat; 292,213 of oats; 22,025 tons of hay, and 420,650 pounds of butter. There were 10 flour and grist mills, 4 saw mills, 1 manufactory of edge tools, 2 nail factories, 3 iron foundries, 3 furnaces, 1 rolling mill, 4 woollen factories, and 6 tanneries. It contained 40 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 3864 pupils attending public schools. Valuable mines of coal and iron, and quarries of limestone have been opened in the county. Water-power is abundant. The county is intersected by the canal which extends from Beaver to Erie. Formed a few years ago out of parts of Mercer and Beaver counties. Capital, New Castle. Population, 15,246.

LAWRENCE, a county in the N. W. part of Alabama, has an area of 825 square miles. The Tennessee river forms the entire boundary on the N. The channel of the river, opposite this county, is obstructed by rocks for a distance of 20 miles, forming the Muscle Shoals. The surface is traversed by high ridges, connected with the Appalachian range. The soil is fertile, especially in the valleys. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 13,427 bales of cotton; 815,114 bushels of corn; 88,858 of oats, and 70,786 of sweet potatoes. There were 6 tanneries, 3 saw mills, and 1 machine shop. It contained 30 churches, 1 newspaper office; 728 pupils attending public schools, and 41 attending an academy. It is intersected by the railroad from Decatur to Tusculumbia. Capital, Moulton. Pop., 15,258; of whom 8406 were free, and 6852, slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county towards the S. W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 900 square miles. The Pearl river flows through the central part. The soil in some sections is fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn.

Pine timber is abundant. In 1850 this county produced 229,129 bushels of corn; 14,281 of oats; 66,139 of sweet potatoes; 12,413 of peas and beans; 3304 bales of cotton; 76,103 pounds of rice, and 2416 of beeswax and honey. It contained 17 churches, 1 newspaper office, 206 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies or other schools. Small boats can navigate the Pearl river through the county. Capital, Monticello. Population, 6478; of whom 3549 were free, and 2929, slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county in the N. N. E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 1330 square miles. It is drained by Black, Spring, and Cache river. The surface is diversified; the soil of the river bottoms is fertile, producing wheat, maize, and tobacco. The county is well adapted to grazing. In 1850 there were raised 283,457 bushels of Indian corn; 11,802 of wheat; 22,978 of oats; 16,366 pounds of tobacco; and 68,858 of butter were made. There were 366 pupils attending public schools. The Black river is navigable by steamboats through the county. Capital, Smithville. Population, 5274; of whom 4886 were free, and 388, slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama; area estimated at 650 square miles. Shoal creek rises by several branches in the county, and flows into Tennessee river; it is also drained by Sugar creek. The county occupies a table-land; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 34,122 bushels of corn; 50,457 of oats; 80,153 pounds of butter, and 11,486 of wool. It contained 26 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1200 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies or other schools. Several productive mines of iron are worked in the county. The abundant motive-power furnished by the streams is employed in the manufacture of cotton. It is intersected by the Nashville and New Orleans railroad, (unfinished,) and by several turpikeroads. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Pop., 9280; of whom 8118 were free, and 1162, slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 640 square miles. Its E. boundary is formed by Big Sandy river; it is also drained by the W. fork of that river, and by the Little Sandy river. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil is said to be fertile, well watered, and well timbered. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 278,371 bushels of corn; 30,338 of oats, and 15,561 pounds of wool. It contained 11 churches, and 687 pupils attending public schools. Rich mines of stone coal have been opened near Big Sandy river, and the coal is extensively exported by means of the river to Cincinnati. Iron ore is also abundant. Formed in 1821, and named in honor of Cap-

tain James Lawrence, of the United States navy. Capital, Louisa. Population, 6282; of whom 6145 were free, and 137, slaves.

LAWRENCE, a county forming the southern extremity of Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. The Ohio river forms its southern boundary, and separates it from Virginia and Kentucky. It is intersected by Symmes' creek, and also drained by Hale's and other creeks. The surface consists mostly of high abrupt hills of sandstone formation; the land in the vicinity of the streams is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 188,418 bushels of corn; 9395 of wheat; 37,255 of oats; 1082 tons of hay, and 27,102 bushels of potatoes. It contained 13 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 6205 pupils attending public schools. The county contains abundance of iron ore and stone coal, and has more extensive manufactories of iron than any other county in the state. Clay suitable for stone ware is found under the iron. Lawrence county is intersected by the Iron railroad. Capital, Burlington. Population, 15,246.

LAWRENCE, a county towards the S. part of Indiana, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by the East fork of White river. The surface is mostly rolling or hilly, and the soil fertile. Wheat, corn, oats, and pork are the chief productions. In 1850 this county yielded 838,238 bushels of corn; 43,953 of wheat; 146,556 of oats, and 2746 tons of hay. It contained 24 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 4994 pupils attending public schools. The county is supplied with excellent springs, and contains an abundance of timber and limestone. It is connected by railroad with the Ohio river at New Albany. Organized in 1818. Capital, Bedford. Pop., 12,097.

LAWRENCE, a county in the E. S. E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 325 square miles. It is situated on the Wabash river, opposite Vincennes, and intersected by the Embarras river, which enters the Wabash. The surface is uneven, and presents some fertile prairies, and tracts of swamp which are unproductive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 it produced 427,850 bushels of corn; 15,582 of wheat; 59,144 of oats, and 1926 tons of hay. The county is intersected by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, unfinished. It contained 13 churches, and 1 newspaper office. There were 1000 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Lawrenceville. Population, 5292.

LAWRENCE, a new county in the S. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 600 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Spring river, which flows towards the W., by the Sac river, (an affluent of the Osage,) which flows towards the N., and by Centre creek. The surface is somewhat diversified, the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass,

butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 293,564 bushels of corn; 19,488 of wheat; 68,687 of oats, and 29,678 pounds of butter. It contained 9 churches, 680 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending academies or other schools. Stone coal is found in the N. W. part. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Capital, Mount Vernon. Population, 4859, of whom 4611 were free, and 248, slaves.

LAWRENCE, a post-town and semicapital of Essex county, Massachusetts, on the left (N.) bank of the Merrimack river, 26 miles N. from Boston, and 12 miles N. E. by E. from Lowell. This is one of those wonderful creations of the manufacturing enterprise of New England, under the influence of which, a petty village, or perhaps a tract without inhabitants, is almost instantaneously converted into a populous city. In 1845 the Essex company constructed a dam across the Merrimack river at this place, by which a fall of 28 feet in the entire volume of the river has been obtained. The work cost about \$250,000. A canal, more than a mile long, and from 60 to 100 feet wide, and about 12 feet deep, conducts the water from the dam to the different mills. The town is laid out on both sides of the Spicket river, but chiefly between the Spicket and Merrimack, with streets extending from river to river. Near the centre is a handsome common, comprising 17½ acres. The principal public buildings are a town house, 120 by 62 feet, containing town offices in the lower story, and in the second a large hall for public meetings, a jail just completed, and 10 or 12 churches.

Among the literary and educational institutions may be mentioned the Franklin Literary Association, incorporated April 26th, 1847. Besides other donations, one of \$1000 was received from the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, for the purchase of scientific works. Means have also been provided for the maintenance of public lectures. Lawrence has an excellent system of public schools. Two or three newspapers are published in the town. The financial institutions are a bank with a capital of \$300,000, and a savings' institution.

The Essex Company commenced their operations upon the dam August 1st, 1845. During the session of the legislature of 1846 charters were granted to the following corporations, to be located at Lawrence, viz. February 2d, the Bay State Mills, for the manufacture of woollen and other goods, with a capital of \$1,000,000; February 3d, the Atlantic Cotton Mills, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and March 26th, the Union Mills, for the production of cotton, woollen, and linen goods, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Other companies, with heavy capitals, have since been incorporated. The machine shop owned by the Essex Company is one of the largest of the kind in the United States. It is a stone building 400 by 60 feet, and 4 stories

high, and, with the foundry, furnishes employment to about 1000 hands. The Bay State Corporation have a building adjoining the river 998 feet long, and varying from 3 to 5 stories in height, with wings each 240 feet in length, and 3 stories high. The entire building is appropriated to the various purposes of woollen manufacturing, such as dyeing, drying, assorting, repair shop, &c. The manufactures of Lawrence comprise nearly every article embraced in the various branches of mechanical industry. A highly intelligent correspondent, who has every means necessary to form a correct judgment, assures us that when the mills and other buildings now in course of construction are completed, the present population of Lawrence will be doubled. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with an abundance of pure water from the Merrimack river. Incorporated in 1847, and named in honor of the Lawrence family. The first sale of land by the Essex Company was on the 29th of April, 1846. January 1st, 1848, the population was not less than 6000; in 1850, 8283; and in 1853, about 12,000.

LAWRENCE, a township in the E. N. E. part of St. Lawrence co., New York. Pop., 2214.

LAWRENCE, a township of Mercer co., N. J., 6 miles N. E. from Trenton. Pop., 1835.

LAWRENCE, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, contains the borough of Clearfield. Population, 1173.

LAWRENCE, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on the Tioga river, and on the N. line of the state. Population, 1029.

LAWRENCE, a post-office of Monroe co., Miss.

LAWRENCE, a township in the S. central part of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop., 534.

LAWRENCE, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Stark co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 2287.

LAWRENCE, a township in the N. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 1468.

LAWRENCE, a post-township in the E. part of Washington co., Ohio, intersected by Little Muskingum river. Population, 814.

LAWRENCE, a post-township in the S. central part of Van Buren co., Mich. Pop., 510.

LAWRENCE, a thriving post-village of the above township, on Pawpaw river, 79 miles W. S. W. from Lansing. Pop., 260.

LAWRENCE, a post-township of Marion co., Indiana. Population, 1936.

LAWRENCE, a township of Brown co., Wisconsin. Population, 256.

LAWRENCEBURG, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, about 60 miles N. by E. from Pittsburg.

LAWRENCEBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Tennessee, on Shoal creek, 75 miles S. S. W. from Nashville. Shoal creek affords abundant water-power. Within a few miles of the village there are 4 manufactories of cotton yarn. It contains 1 or 2 academies, 3 newspaper offices, and a bank.

LAWRENCEBURG, a post-village, capital of Anderson co., Kentucky, 12 miles S. W. from Frankfort. The proposed railroad from Frankfort to Harrodsburg will pass through it. It has 3 churches, and 1 seminary.

LAWRENCEBURG, a thriving town, capital of Dearborn county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, 22 miles below Cincinnati, and 88 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. It is the southern terminus of a railroad, recently constructed, which connects it with Indianapolis. The Whitewater canal also terminates at this place, furnishing extensive water-power, and drawing a large amount of business. The newer part of the town is built on the second bottom, and is rapidly improving. Lawrenceburg contains a court-house, about 6 churches, 3 newspaper offices, one bank and mills of different kinds. Incorporated in 1846. Population in 1850, 3487; in 1853, about 4500.

LAWRENCE CREEK, of Middlesex co., New Jersey, falls into the Raritan, 3 miles below New Brunswick.

LAWRENCEPORT, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 86 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis. Population, estimated at 400.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Northern railroad, 41 miles E. from Ogdensburg.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 5½ miles N. E. from Trenton. It has a high-school for boys, and a seminary for girls.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a small village of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Paulinskill, 15 miles N. E. from Belvidere.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a borough of Peebles township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Alleghany river, 2½ miles above Pittsburg. Here is an arsenal of the United States, comprehending several large stone buildings. The higher portions of the town are occupied with handsome country seats, and there are several churches in the place. Population, 1746.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, 35 miles N. W. from Philadelphia.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, on the Tioga river, and on the Corning and Blossburg railroad, 158 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg, and very near the north boundary of the state. Population in 1850, 494.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a pleasant post-village, capital of Brunswick county, Virginia, on Great creek, about 70 miles S. S. W. from Richmond. It contains a court house and 2 handsome churches. Pop., from 300 to 400.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a village of Montgomery co., North Carolina, near Yadkin river, 90 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Gwinnett county, Georgia, 90 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville. The site is elevated and

healthy. It has a handsome court house, 2 academies, and 2 churches.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., 7 or 8 miles N. from Abbeville. It contains 1 church, an academy, and 2 stores.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a small post-village of Monroe co., Arkansas, on a lake, 3 or 4 miles N. E. from White river, and 80 miles E. S. E. from Little Rock.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a small post-village of Dearborn county, Indiana, about 90 miles S. E. from Indianapolis, has about 200 inhabitants.

LAWRENCEVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the right bank of Embarras river, about 10 miles W. from Vincennes. It contains a court house and a newspaper office. The route of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad passes through it.

LAWSON, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ga.

LAWSONVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina, 13 miles from Wentworth, the county seat, has about 100 inhabitants.

LAWSVILLE CENTRE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LAWTON, a post-office of Van Buren co. Mich.

LAWTONVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort district, S. C., 120 miles S. from Columbia.

LAWYERSVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 44 miles W. from Albany.

LAYSVILLE, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

LAYTONSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland.

LAZER CREEK, Georgia, flows into Flint river in Talbot county, a few miles N. E. from Talboton.

LEACHMAN, a post-office of Buchanan co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, 50 miles N. W. from Independence.

LEACOCK, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

LEACOCK, a former township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, now divided into Upper and Lower Leacock.

LEAD HILL, a post-village of Davidson co., North Carolina, about 100 miles W. from Raleigh, has valuable mines of lead and silver.

LEAD HILL, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

LEADING CREEK, a post-village of Lewis co., Virginia, 18 miles W. from Weston.

LEADING CREEK, of Meigs co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio river about 4 miles below Pomeroy.

LEADSVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

LEADVALE, a post-office of Jefferson co. Tenn.

LEAF RIVER, of Mississippi, rises in the S. central part of the state, and flowing southward, and afterwards south-eastward, unites with the Chickasawha, near the S. border of Greene county. The river thus formed is the Pascagoula.

LEAF RIVER, a post-office of Perry co., Miss.

LEAF RIVER, a post-township in the N. part of Ogle co., Illinois. Population, 405.

LEAKE, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pearl river. The soil is less fertile than in some other parts of the state. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 180,637 bushels of corn; 46,534 of sweet potatoes; 1644 bales of cotton, and 70,940 pounds of rice. It contained 19 churches, 342 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. Named in honor of Governor Waller Leake, of Mississippi. Capital, Carthage. Population, 5533, of whom 3984 were free, and 1549, slaves.

LEAKE'S STORE, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

LEAKESVILLE, a post-village of Rockingham county, North Carolina, on the Dan river, 110 miles N. W. from Richmond, has a cotton factory and flouring mills. Pop., 300.

LEAKESVILLE, a post-village in Newton co., Georgia, 49 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

LEAKESVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Greene co., Mississippi, on the Chickasawha river, about 50 miles N. W. from Mobile.

LEANDER, a post-office of Graves co., Ky.

LEASBURG, a post-village of Caswell co., North Carolina, about 70 miles N. W. from Raleigh, has a flourishing female school, and from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

LEASVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

LEATHERSFORD, a small village of Lumpkin co., Georgia, on the Chestatee river, 11 miles below Dahlonega.

LEATHERSVILLE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Georgia.

LEATHERWOOD, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

LEATHERWOOD, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

LEATHERWOOD'S STORE, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia, 192 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

L'EAU CLAIRE, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into Chippewa river from the left in the S. central part of Chippewa county.

LEAVENSWORTH, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

LEAVENWORTH, Indiana. See LEVENWORTH.

LEAVITT, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

LEBANON, a county in the S. E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 300 square miles. The Swatara river flows through the county towards the S. W.; it is drained also by Little Swatara, Quitapahilla, Tulpehocken, and Indian creeks. This county forms part of the Kittatinny valley, bounded on the N. W. by Kittatinny or Blue mountain, and on the S. E. by the South mountain or Conewago hill. The soil of the valley is remarkably fertile, and in a good state of cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 274,095 bushels of wheat; 241,939 of corn; 372,542 of oats; 25,602 tons of hay,

and 417,074 pounds of butter. There were 86 flour and grist mills, 13 saw mills, 1 iron foundry, 3 forges, 3 furnaces, and 15 tanneries. It contained 52 churches, 5 newspaper offices; 5738 pupils attending public schools, and 174 attending academies or other schools. Limestone and slate are abundant in the valley. Mines of excellent iron ore are worked in the S. part of the county; the Cornwall mine yields 70 per cent. of metal; rich veins of copper occur in connection with the iron. A quarry of gray marble, susceptible of fine polish, has recently been opened on the Swatara river, 6 miles from Lebanon. The county is intersected by the Union canal, and by the Lebanon Valley railroad. Organized in 1813, and named from one of the principal townships included in it. Capital, Lebanon. Population, 26,071.

LEBANON, a post-township of York co., Maine, on the Salmon Falls river, about 88 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 2208.

LEBANON, a flourishing post-village of Grafton county, New Hampshire, is situated on a plain at the head of the falls in the Mascomy river, near its confluence with the Connecticut river, and on the Northern railroad, 4 miles from its junction with the Vermont Central railroad, 65 miles N. W. from Concord. At Olcott's falls in the Connecticut at this place, there is a descent of about 40 feet in a mile, around which is a canal with locks, affording extensive water-power. The village is an important centre of trade, and the seat of considerable manufacturing. It contains a bank and several fine schools. Population of the township, 2136.

LEBANON, a post-village of New London county, Connecticut, 27 miles E. S. E. from Hartford. It consists principally of one fine street, 30 rods in breadth, and a mile in length. Population of the township, 1901.

LEBANON, a post-township in the S. part of Madison co., New York, on the Chenango canal. Population, 1709.

LEBANON, a post-village of Clinton township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 10 miles in a straight line N. from Flemington. It is situated in a fine fertile country, and by means of the New Jersey Central railroad, which passes near it, has easy communication with New York and Easton. Population, about 800.

LEBANON, a well-built town of South Lebanon township, and capital of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated in a fertile limestone valley, 25 miles E. from Harrisburg, with which it is connected by turnpike. The streets are regularly laid out, and the houses mostly built of brick or stone. It contains an academy, a bank, and several churches. Lebanon is the centre of an active trade, for which the Union canal affords facilities. A company has been chartered to construct a railroad, which, when

finished, will connect this town with Harrisburg and Reading. In the vicinity are several very large anthracite furnaces, each of which can produce more than 100 tons of iron per week. There are 4 newspapers published here. Population in 1850, 2184.

LEBANON, a township of Wayne co., Pa., 11 miles N. from Honesdale. Pop., 426.

LEBANON, a small post-village, capital of Russell co., Virginia, is finely situated on an affluent of Clinch river, 325 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

LEBANON, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina.

LEBANON, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, 100 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of De Kalb county, Alabama, on Big Wills creek, 160 miles N. from Montgomery. It is situated in a long and very narrow valley, and contains a court house, a United States land-office, and 4 stores.

LEBANON, a small post-village, capital of Searcy co., Arkansas, about 100 miles N. N. W. from Little Rock.

LEBANON, a flourishing town, capital of Wilson county, Tennessee, 30 miles E. from Nashville, with which it is connected by a turnpike. It is distinguished as a seat of learning. Cumberland University is a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians. A law school, which is attached to the university, is extensively patronized. There are also 2 academies, 3 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Lebanon contains a large steam manufactory of cotton and wool, which employs from 150 to 200 operatives, with a capital of about \$200,000. The building is regarded as an ornament to the town and country. Population in 1851, about 2000.

LEBANON, a handsome post-village, capital of Marion county, Kentucky, 60 miles S. by W. from Frankfort. It contains a court house, 2 churches, 2 seminaries, 14 stores, and 1 steam saw mill. Incorporated in 1815.

LEBANON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Meigs co., Ohio, on the W. side of the Ohio river. Population, 1008.

LEBANON, a post-village of Turtle Creek township, capital of Warren county, Ohio, 30 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. The Warren County canal extends from this place to the Miami canal. Lebanon contains an academy, 6 churches, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Six miles E. of the village, on Little Miami river, is an ancient fortification, nearly a mile in length, enclosed by a wall of earth, which in some places is 10 feet high, and has more than 50 openings or gateways. Pop. in 1850, 2088; in 1853, about 2500.

LEBANON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Clinton co., Michigan, intersected by Maple river. Population, 192.

LEBANON, a post-village, capital of Boone

co., Indiana, on the railroad from Lafayette to Indianapolis, 26 miles N. W. from the latter. It contains a court house, a county seminary, and 2 churches.

LEBANON, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, on the road from St. Louis to Vincennes, 20 miles E. from the former. It has a high and beautiful situation, and is surrounded by a rich farming district. McKendree College, of this place, under the direction of the Methodists, was founded in 1835. It has a library of 7000 volumes.

LEBANON, a village in Boone co., Missouri, 42 miles N. by W. from Jefferson City.

LEBANON, a post-office of Laclede co., Mo.

LEBANON, a township in the S. E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Population, 1030.

LEBANON, a post-office of Marion co., Ogn.

LEBANON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

LE BEUF, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. S. E. from Erie. Pop., 990.

LE CLAIRE, a thriving post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi river, about 15 miles above Davenport, at the head of the Upper Rapids.

LEDEROCKSVILLE, a small village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. by W. from Morristown.

LEDLIES, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

LEDYARD, a post-township of New London county, Connecticut, on the E. side of the Thames river, about 45 miles S. E. from Hartford. Population, 1588. It contains a small village of its own name. The Norwich and Worcester railroad terminates here.

LEDYARD, a post-township in Cayuga co., New York, on the E. shore of Cayuga lake. Population, 2043.

LEE, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee and Kentucky, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected by Powell's river, an affluent of the Clinch. Cumberland mountain forms the N. W. boundary, and Powell's mountain extends along or near the E. border; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Beef, pork, and horses are the staples. Maple sugar is made for domestic consumption. In 1850 this county produced 485,725 bushels of Indian corn, and 107,090 of oats. There were 2 iron forges and 2 tanneries. It contained 25 churches, and 550 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore, saltpetre, and limestone are abundant in the county. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Organized in 1792, and named in honor of Henry Lee, at that time governor of the state. Capital, Jonesville. Population, 10,267; of whom 9480 were free, and 787, slaves.

LEE, a county in the S. W. part of Georgia, contains about 880 square miles. The Flint river forms its eastern boundary, and it is also drained by Muckalee creek. The surface is nearly level, and the soil is of various qualities. Cotton and corn are the staple

productions. In 1850 this county produced 9342 bales of cotton; 297,614 bushels of corn; 21,210 of oats, and 71,993 of sweet potatoes. There were 5 grist mills, 4 saw mills, and 1 tannery. It contained 9 churches, 137 pupils attending public schools, and 23 attending an academy. The forests contain the pine, oak, and hickory. Burrstones and fossils of the tertiary formation are found. Named in honor of Richard Henry Lee, a member of Congress and celebrated orator from Virginia in 1776. Organized in 1826. Capital, Starkville. Population, 6660; of whom 3033 were free, and 3627, slaves.

LEE, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 700 square miles. It is intersected by Rock river, and also drained by Green river and Bureau creek. The surface is nearly level, and the soil excellent. The county is principally prairie, but portions of it are covered with timber. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 232,010 bushels of corn; 97,538 of wheat; 99,562 of oats, and 8661 tons of hay. It contained 6 churches, 1518 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending other schools. It is intersected by the Galena Branch of the Central railroad. Named in honor of General Lee of the Revolutionary war. Capital, Dixon. Pop., 6121.

LEE, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Iowa, bordering on Missouri and Illinois, has an area of 486 square miles. It is situated at the confluence of the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, which respectively form the boundaries of the county on the S. E. and S. W.; the Skunk river forms its N. E. boundary; the county is also drained by Sugar and Halfbreed creeks. The surface is undulating, and presents an alternation of prairies and woodlands in convenient proportions. The soil is uniformly and highly productive. In 1850, Lee county produced a greater quantity of Indian corn, wheat, and butter than any other county in the state. There were raised 754,188 bushels of corn; 149,414 of wheat; 165,237 of oats; 13,810 of potatoes; 29,885 pounds of wool, and 232,225 pounds of butter. It contained 16 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 2402 pupils attending public schools, and 132 attending academies or other schools. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal and quarries of limestone. The streams afford permanent water-power. The state has undertaken to open steamboat navigation on the Des Moines river; and a company has been formed for the construction of a railroad from Keokuk to Dubuque. This county is the most populous and wealthy in the state. The Sacs and Foxes were removed from the soil about 1835. Keokuk and Fort Madison are the capitals. Population, 18,860.

LEE, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 112 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 917.

LEE, a post-township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, on both sides of the Lamprey river, about 30 miles E. by S. from Concord. Population, 862.

LEE, a post-township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the Housatonic river, 11 miles S. from Pittsfield. This is one of the most flourishing townships in the county, chiefly in consequence of its extensive woollen, paper, and cotton mills. The village is situated on the river and Housatonic railroad, and contains a bank and several stores. Population of the township, 3220.

LEE, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, with a village of the same name, about 20 miles N. W. from Utica. Pop., 3033.

LEE, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Athens co., Ohio. Pop., 961.

LEE, a township in the S. E. part of Carroll co., Ohio. Population, 1220.

LEE, a township in the N. E. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Population, 381.

LEE, a post-office of Warrick co., Ind.

LEE, a township in Fulton co., Ill. Pop., 333.

LEE, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

LEE, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Population, 1793.

LEE CENTRE, a post-office of Oneida co., N. Y.

LEE CENTRE, a post-township in Lee co., Illinois. Population, 292.

LEE CENTRE, a thriving post-village of Lee co., Illinois, 100 miles W. from Chicago.

LEECHBURG, a thriving post-village of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the Kiskiminetas river and Pennsylvania canal, 35 miles N. E. from Pittsburg. A dam across the river here creates extensive water-power.

LEECHVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort co., North Carolina.

LEEDS, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the E. side of the Androscoggin river, about 18 miles W. by S. from Augusta. Population, 1652.

LEEDS, a post-office of Hampshire co., Mass.

LEEDS, a post-village of Greene co., New York, on Catskill creek, about 33 miles S. by W. from Albany.

LEEDS, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis.

LEED'S MANOR, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

LEED'S POINT, a small post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 15 miles nearly E. of May's Landing.

LEED'S STATION, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

LEEDSVILLE, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 60 miles S. by E. of Albany.

LEEDSVILLE, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on the seashore, 11 miles S. E. from May's Landing.

LEEDSVILLE, a village in Randolph county, Virginia, 175 miles N. W. from Richmond.

LEELENAW, a new and unorganized county of Michigan, in the N. W. part of the lower peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan; area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained

by Carp and Platte rivers. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

LEEPERTOWN, a post-office of Bureau co., Ill.

LEESBURG, a small village of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Maurice river, 11 miles S. from Millville.

LEESBURG, a small village of Lancaster co., Pa., 10 miles S. S. E. from Lancaster.

LEESBURG, a post-office of Mercer co., Pa.

LEESBURG, a handsome post-borough, capital of Loudon county, Virginia, is situated near the Kittoctan mountain, 3 miles from the Potomac river, and 150 miles N. from Richmond. The streets are well paved, and the town is built in a neat and substantial manner. It contains a court house, 3 churches, a bank, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. It is surrounded by a fertile, well-cultivated country, which presents a beautiful variety of landscapes. Population in 1850, 1691; in 1853, about 2000.

LEESBURG, a post-village in Cherokee co., Alabama, 150 miles N. from Montgomery.

LEESBURG, a post-village in Washington co., Tenn., 270 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

LEESBURG, a post-village of Harrison co., Kentucky, 27 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort, contains 3 churches, 1 manufactory of wool, and 1 of bagging.

LEESBURG, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Conoten creek, 12 miles S. W. from Carrollton. It contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 80 houses.

LEESBURG, a thriving post-village of Highland county, Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Marietta, 11 miles N. from Hillsborough. Population, estimated at 500.

LEESBURG, a township in the E. part of Union county, Ohio. Population, 701.

LEESBURG, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on the railroad from Elkhart to Peru, and on the border of Turkey Creek prairie, 116 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis. Population, 217.

LEE'S COVE, a small post-village of Shelby county, Alabama.

LEE'S CREEK, a post-office of Clinton co., O.

LEE'S CROSS ROADS, a small post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles S. W. from Carlisle.

LEE'S MILLS, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

LEESPORT, a thriving post-village of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river and canal, 8 miles N. from Reading. The Pottsville and Reading railroad passes near it. It contains a large mill, and several hundred inhabitants.

LEE'S RIDGE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

LEESVILLE, a post-office of Middlesex co., Ct.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, about 50 miles W. from Albany.

LEESVILLE, a post-village in Campbell co., Virginia, 110 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Robeson co., N. C., 100 miles S. S. W. from Raleigh.

LEESVILLE, a small post-village of Lexington district, South Carolina, 30 miles W. by S. from Columbia.

LEESVILLE, a village in Choctaw county, Mississippi, 100 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

LEESVILLE, a post-village in Hart co., Kentucky, about 90 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

LEESVILLE, Ohio. See LEESBURG.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 10 miles E. from Bucyrus. It contains 2 churches, and perhaps 400 inhabitants.

LEESVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 12 miles E. from Bedford.

LEESVILLE, a small village of Boone co., Ill.

LEESVILLE CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 70 miles N. by E. from Columbus.

LEETOWN, a small post-village of Jefferson co., Virginia, 165 miles N. from Richmond.

LEE VALLEY, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tennessee, 256 miles E. from Nashville.

LEFLORE, a post-village of Carroll county, Mississippi, on the Yazoo river, at the confluence of its branches, 18 miles W. from Carrollton. Several thousand bales of cotton are annually shipped here by steamboats.

LEGAL LAW, a post-office of York dis., S. C.

LEHI, a post-office of Jefferson co.; Ark.

LEHIGH river, of Pennsylvania, (Lechay of the Indians,) has its sources in the pine swamps and forests of Luzerne, Pike, and Monroe counties. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, and the scenery along its banks is highly picturesque. After flowing through the rich coal region of Carbon county, it breaks through the Blue Ridge, 12 miles below Mauch Chunk, and falls into the Delaware at Easton. The improved navigation which has been opened on this river from its mouth to White Haven, a distance of 70 miles by water, is the channel of an immense trade in coal and lumber. Its whole length is about 90 miles.

LEHIGH, a county in the E. S. E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 350 square miles. The Lehigh river, from which the name is derived, flows along the N. E. border, and intersects the eastern part of the county, which is also drained by the Little Lehigh, Jordan, Saucon, and Copley creeks. The greater part of it lies in the Kittatinny valley, bounded on the N. W. by Blue mountain, and on the S. E. by a ridge called South mountain, or Lehigh hills. This valley has an undulating surface, and is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. Grain, cattle, pork, and iron are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 397,048 bushels of corn; 261,301 of wheat; 327,505 of rye; 289,669 of oats; 30,332 tons of hay, and 833,816 pounds of butter. There were 67 flour and grist mills, 17 saw mills, 9 iron-mining establishments, 5 foundries, 3 furnaces, 5 manufactories of farming implements, 10 of coaches, 10 of bricks, 3 of woollen goods, and 28 tanneries. It contained 39 churches, 6 newspaper offices,

7888 pupils attending public schools, and 85 attending other schools. Limestone and clay slate are abundant in the county, and quarries of the latter have been opened. Great quantities of iron ore are found, and several furnaces are kept in constant operation. The canal which has been constructed along the Lehigh river to the coal region has contributed materially to the wealth of this county. It was mostly settled by Germans, and the German language is chiefly spoken. Organized in 1812. Capital, Allentown. Population, 32,479.

LEHIGH, a township forming the W. extremity of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river. Population, 2343.

LEHIGH GAP, a post-office of Carbon co., Pa.

LEIGHTON, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh river, 36 miles W. N. W. from Easton. A bridge extends across the river here.

LEHMAN, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 120 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 558.

LEHMAN, a township forming the S. extremity of Pike county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river. Population, 869.

LEICESTER, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont. Population, 596.

LEICESTER, a post-township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, intersected by the Western railroad, 54 miles W. by S. from Boston. The Quinnebaug and branches of the Blackstone take their rise in this township, affording excellent water-power, which is extensively employed in manufacturing. The village is situated on a hill, commanding a beautiful prospect. It contains 2 or 3 churches, a bank, and one of the oldest academies in the state, founded in 1784. Population of the township, 2269.

LEICESTER, a township in the W. part of Livingston county, New York, on the Genesee river. Population, 2142.

LEICESTER, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

LEIDY, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania. Population, 263.

LEIGHTON, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ala.

LEIGHTON, a township, forming the N. E. extremity of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop., 112.

LEIGHTON'S CORNERS, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

LEIGHTON'S, a post-office of Yalabusha co., Mississippi.

LEIPER'S FORK, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

LEIPERVILLE, a small post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Ridley creek, 12 miles S. E. from Philadelphia.

LEIPSIK, a post-village in Kent co., Delaware, 8 miles N. N. E. of Dover.

LEIPSIK, a post-office of Putnam co., Ohio.

LEIPSIK, a post-office of Orange co., Ind.

LEITERSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 107 miles N. W. from Annapolis, contains 298 inhabitants.

LEITHSVILLE, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

LELAND'S MILLS, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

LEMINGTON, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, on the Connecticut river, about 37 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 187.

LEMON, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. by E. from Tunkhannock. Population, 284.

LEMON, a township in the N. E. part of Butler co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami canal. Population, 3021.

LEMON CREEK, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

LEMONFAIR RIVER, a mill stream of Addison co., in the W. part of Vermont, falls into Otter creek.

LEMON PLACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad.

LEMONT, a post-township, forming the S. W. extremity of Cook co., Ill. Pop., 210.

LEMONWIER, a small river of Adams co., Wisconsin, flows into Wisconsin river.

LEMPSTER, a post-township of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 35 miles W. from Concord. Population, 906.

LENA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

LENAPE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wis.

LENAWEE, a county in the S. E. part of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, contains 730 square miles. It is traversed by the Raisin river, and its North and South branches, and also drained by Macon river, Little Raisin, and by Tiffin's, Evans', Bear, and Beaver creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is a black, sandy loam, mostly free from stone, and very fertile. The staples are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay, pork, wool, and butter. In 1850 this county produced 315,210 bushels of wheat; 399,676 of corn; 176,627 of oats; 126,089 of potatoes; 25,643 tons of hay, and 187,570 pounds of wool. It contained 43 churches, 5 newspaper offices, and 8059 pupils attending public schools. Some portions of the county are well timbered, and in other parts the trees are quite sparse. The railroad leading from Monroe to Chicago passes through the county. Iron ore has been found. Capital, Adrian. Population, 26,372. Lenawee is among the most populous counties of the state.

LENOIR, a county in the S. E. part of North Carolina; area estimated at 450 square miles. It is intersected by Neuse river. The surface is nearly level. The soil is generally sandy. Indian corn, potatoes, and cotton are cultivated. Tar and turpentine are procured from the forests. In 1850 this county produced 322,584 bushels of corn; 92,548 of sweet potatoes, and 185 bales of cotton. There were 2 turpentine distilleries and 13 tar and turpentine manufactories. It contained 13 churches. The Neuse river is navigable by large boats in this county.

The pitch pine is abundant. Formed in 1791, and named in honor of General William Lenoir, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Kingston. Population, 7828; of whom 3712 were free, and 4116, slaves.

LENOIR, a post-village, capital of Caldwell co., North Carolina, is situated on the Yadkin river, near its source, 180 miles W. from Raleigh. Population, about 300.

LENOIR'S, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

LENOX, a post-village and seat of justice of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the Housatonic railroad, 9 miles S. from Pittsfield. It has a pleasant situation on an elevation, and contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, an academy, founded in 1803, and from 40 to 50 dwellings. Population of the township, 1598.

LENOX, a post-township in the N. part of Madison co., New York, on the Erie canal. Population, 7507.

LENOX, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., 16 miles S. E. of Montrose.

LENOX, a post-township in the central part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 731.

LENOX, a post-township in the E. part of Macomb co., Michigan. Population, 652.

LENOX BASIN, a village of Madison co., New York, on the Erie canal, about 120 miles W. by N. from Albany.

LENOX CASTLE, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

LENOX FURNACE, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

LENOXVILLE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LENUDE'S FERRY, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

LEO, a post-office of Washington co., N. C.

LEO, a post-office of Habersham co., Ga.

LEO, a post-office of Allen co., Indiana.

LEOMINSTER, a post-township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, intersected by the Fitchburg, and the Fitchburg and Worcester railroads, 21 miles N. by E. from Worcester. The streams afford excellent water-power, which is employed in manufacturing. The village at the centre contains several churches and an academy. Population of the township in 1840, 2069; in 1850, 3121.

LEON, a county in the central part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 800 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Ocklockonnee river. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sugar, tobacco, and sweet potatoes flourish in this region. By the census of 1850 the county produced more cotton and corn than any other in the state. In that year there were raised 16,107 bales of cotton; 407,976 bushels of corn; 178 hogsheads of sugar; 37,780 pounds of tobacco, and 120,025 bushels of sweet potatoes. There were 3 flour and grist mills, 5 saw mills, and 1 tannery; 19 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 54 pupils attending public schools, and 349

attending academies or other schools. This is the most populous county in the state, and contains Tallahassee, the capital of Florida. A railroad extends from Tallahassee to St. Mark's. Population, 11,442; of whom 3239 were free, and 8203, slaves.

LEON, a county in the N. E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. The Trinity river forms its boundary on the E. and the Navasota on the W. It is drained by Upper and Lower Keechi creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 66,545 bushels of corn; 3218 of oats; 18,039 of sweet potatoes; 913 bales of cotton; 1380 pounds of tobacco; 35,060 of butter, and 1320 of wool. There were 93 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Leona. Population, 946; of whom 325 were free, and 621, slaves.

LEON, a post-township on the W. border of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop., 1340.

LEON, a post-village in Madison co., Virginia, 160 miles N. W. of Richmond.

LEON, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 208 miles N. E. from Columbus.

LEON, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis.

LEONA, a post-village, capital of Leon co., Texas, about 120 miles in a direct line E. N. E. from Austin City.

LEONARDSBURG, post-office, Delaware co., O.

LEONARDSTOWN, a post-village, capital of St. Mary's co., Maryland, on Britton's river, 55 miles S. by W. from Annapolis, contains two newspaper offices.

LEONARDSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, on Unadilla river, about 88 miles W. from Albany.

LEONI, a post-township in the S. E. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Population, 1290.

LEONI, a thriving post-village in Grass Lake township, Jackson county, Michigan, on the Central railroad, 68 miles W. from Detroit. It contains several churches, flouring mills, &c. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

LEONIDAS, a post-township, forming the N. E. extremity of St. Joseph co., Michigan, intersected by the St. Joseph's river. Population, 857.

LEONIDAS CENTRE, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on Nottawa creek, about 125 miles W. by S. from Detroit. It has about 250 inhabitants.

LEON RIVER, of Texas, rises in the N. W. central part of the state, and flowing south-eastward, unites with Lampassas river, in Bell county.

LEOPOLD, a post-township in Perry co., Indiana. Population, 485.

LEOPOLD, a post-village of Perry co., Indiana, 14 miles N. from Rome. Settled by Belgians, French, and Irish. It contains one Catholic chapel.

LE RAY, a township in the central part of Jefferson county, New York. Pop., 3654.

LE RAYSVILLE, a thriving post-village in the above township, near Black river, 12 miles E. N. E. from Watertown.

LE RAYSVILLE, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles E. by N. from Towanda.

LE ROY, a township of Genesee co., New York. Population, 3473.

LE ROY, a post-village in the above township, on Allen's creek, and the Bath and Batavia railroad, now in process of construction. It is the second village in the county with respect to population and wealth, and contains about 20 stores, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 5 churches. Pop. over 2000.

LE ROY, a village of Otsego co., New York, at the outlet of Canaderaga lake.

LE ROY, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 140 miles N. from Harrisburg. Population, 916.

LE ROY, a small village of Bradford co., Pa.

LE ROY, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Lake co., Ohio. Population, 1128.

LE ROY, a post-office of Medina co., Ohio.

LE ROY, a township in the W. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Population, 878.

LE ROY, a small village of Genesee co., Michigan, on Thread creek, one and a half miles S. E. from Flint, has several mills.

LE ROY, a post-village of Ingham co., Michigan, on the plank-road from Lansing to Detroit, 17 miles E. of the former, was settled in 1850.

LE ROY, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

LE ROY, a post-township in the N. E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Population, 397.

LE ROY, a small village of Dodge county, Wisconsin.

LE ROY SPRINGS, a village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

LESLIE, a post-township in the S. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Population, 673.

LESLIE, a post-village in the above township, is on the Lansing and Jackson stage-road, and on Mill creek.

LE SOURDESVILLE, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

LESSER CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

LESSLEY, a post-village of Benton co., Mo.

LESTER'S DISTRICT, a post-office of Burke co., Georgia.

LESTERVILLE, a post-office of Reynolds' co., Missouri.

LE SUEUR, a county in the S. E. part of Minnesota, contains about 545 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by the St. Peter's river, and drained by Le Sueur river. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests; the soil is said to be fertile. There are several small lakes in the county. It is not included in the census of 1850, having been formed since that date. Capital, Le Sueur.

LE SUEUR, a post-village, capital of Le Sueur co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the St.

Peter's river, about 50 miles S. W. from St. Paul. Laid out in 1852.

LETART, a township forming the S. extremity of Meigs co., Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio river. Population, 966.

LETART FALLS, a small post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 110 miles S. E. from Columbus.

LETCHER, a county in the S. E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, contains an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Kentucky river, and has the Cumberland mountain on the S. E. border. The surface is occupied by valleys and mountains, which produce good pasture, and contain large bodies of coal. In 1850 this county produced 86,718 bushels of corn; 2054 of wheat; 8092 of oats; 8370 of wool, and 8856 of flax. It contained 8 churches, 298 pupils attending public schools. The chief articles of export are cattle, horses, pork, and wool. Organized in 1842, and named in honor of Robert P. Letcher, at that time governor of Kentucky. Capital, Whitesburg. Population, 2512, of whom 2450 were free, and 62, slaves.

LETCHER, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

LETCHERVILLE, a post-office of Green co., Ill.

LE TIMREVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 55 miles N. from Columbus.

LETOHATCHEE CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Lowndes co., and enters the Alabama from the S. E.

LETTER B, a post-township in the W. part of Oxford co., Maine, on Umbagog lake.

LETTERKENNY, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. W. from Chambersburg. Population, 2048.

LEVANNA, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. shore of Cayuga lake, 14 or 15 miles S. W. from Auburn. Here is a steamboat landing. Pop., about 200.

LEVANNA, a village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 52 miles above Cincinnati, has about 200 inhabitants.

LEVANT, a township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the right bank of the Kenduskeag river, about 60 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1841.

LEVANT, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Conewango creek, about 18 miles E. S. E. from Maysville.

LEVEE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ky.

LEVEL, a post-office of Richland dis., S. C.

LEVEL, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

LEVEL GREEN, a post-office of Giles co., Va.

LEVENWORTH, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Indiana, on the Ohio river, 125 miles S. from Indianapolis. It is situated at the Horseshoe bend, and is the principal shipping point for an extensive region. The county seat was located here in 1843, since which a good court house and other public buildings have been erected. Population estimated at 700.

LEVERETT, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, about 28 miles N. by E. from Springfield. Population, 948.

LEVERING, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, about 60 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

LEVERINGTON, a post-office of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania.

LEVI, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

LEVY, a county in the N. W. part of the peninsula of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1000 square miles. The Suwanee river forms its boundary on the N. W., and the Withlacoochee on the S. The surface is nearly level, consisting mostly of pine wood, marshes, and savannas. The soil is sandy. The sugar-cane, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 63 hogsheds of sugar; 6310 bushels of corn, and 7425 of sweet potatoes. Population, 465, of whom 320 were free, and 145, slaves.

LEWES, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, on Delaware bay, opposite the Breakwater, 45 miles S. S. E. from Dover. It has 3 large hotels, 3 churches, a telegraph station, and several stores.

LEWES AND REHOBETH, a hundred in the E. part of Sussex co., Delaware. It has a post-office of the same name. Pop., 1855.

LEWIS, a county in the N. E. central part of New York, has an area of about 1290 square miles. It is drained by Black river (by which it is intersected) and its tributaries, and by Oswagatchie river. These streams afford valuable water-power. The surface is generally hilly and uneven. The soil is usually fertile, and, along Black river and some other streams, of excellent quality. Corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 83,027 bushels of corn; 287,707 of potatoes; 67,280 tons of hay; 1,655,245 pounds of butter, and 3,067,300 of cheese. There were 9 flour and grist mills, 39 saw mills, 2 woollen factories, 2 paper mills, and 7 tanneries. It contained 38 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 6316 pupils attending public schools, and 140 attending academies or other schools. Iron and lead ores are mined to some extent. Black river is navigable for small boats through this county. Organized in 1805. Capital, Martinsburg. Population, 24,564.

LEWIS, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 530 square miles. It is intersected by the W. fork of Monongahela river. The surface is rocky, hilly, and in some parts mountainous; the soil of the valleys produces pasture and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 235,675 bushels of corn, and 9190 tons of hay. There were 7 flour, grist, and saw mills, and 4 tanneries. It contained 15 churches, and 1602 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is found in the county. A turnpike has been constructed from Weston to Fairmont, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Formed in

1816, and named in honor of Colonel Charles Lewis. Capital, Weston. Population, 10,031, of whom 9663 were free, and 368, slaves.

LEWIS, a county in the S. S. W. part of Tennessee; area estimated at 450 square miles. It is drained by Buffalo river, an affluent of Duck river. The surface is uneven; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 Lewis county produced 293,610 bushels of corn; 18,729 of oats; 38,680 pounds of butter, and 8421 of wool. It contained 14 churches; 1400 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending academies or other schools. This county was formed a few years ago, and named in honor of Captain Meriwether Lewis, the explorer of the North-western Territory. Capital, Newburg. Population, 4438, of whom 3702 were free, and 736, slaves.

LEWIS, a county in the N. E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. The Ohio river forms its entire boundary on the N., and it is also drained by Cabin creek. The surface is generally hilly; the soil of the W. part is fertile, and that of the river bottoms excellent. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. Horses, cattle, and swine are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 398,686 bushels of corn; 7213 of wheat; 54,308 of oats; 36,820 pounds of tobacco; 14,604 of wool, and 7515 of flax. It contained 13 churches, and 513 pupils attending public schools. Valuable quarries of slate and limestone have been opened in this county, near the river. It contains the Esculapia Spring, a fashionable watering place. Formed in 1806. Capital, Clarksburg. Population, 7202, of whom 6880 were free, and 322, slaves.

LEWIS, a county in the E. N. E. part of Missouri, has an area of 520 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its eastern boundary, and separates it from Illinois. The Wyaconda flows through the N. E. part into the Mississippi; the North Fabius river flows through the middle of the county, the South Fabius through the S. W. part, and the Middle Fabius enters the North Fabius near the county seat. The surface is diversified; about half of the county is well timbered with forests, distributed along the rivers, and separated by beautiful upland meadows or prairies, the soil of which is deep, remarkably fertile, and easily cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, hemp, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 336,730 bushels of corn; 68,527 of wheat; 67,104 of oats; 2224 tons of hay, and 94,861 pounds of butter. It contained 11 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1178 pupils attending public schools, and 45 attending academies or other schools. Coal has been discovered in several places. Limestone underlies a part of the county. Capital, Monticello. Population, 6578, of whom 5372 were free, and 1206, slaves.

LEWIS, a large county in the W. part of Washington Territory, has an area estimated at 4000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, on the N. by the Straits of Juan de Fuca, partly on the E. by Admiralty sound, and on the S. E. by Cowelitz river, and is drained by Puget sound, Chehalis river, and several smaller streams. The surface in the N. part is uneven and sometimes mountainous. Mount Olympus is the principal elevation. The soil is generally fertile. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 10,745 bushels of wheat; 5790 of oats; 27,367 of potatoes, the greatest quantity produced by any county of the state, and 18,150 pounds of wool. There were 13 pupils attending an academy. Capital, Quenaudiville. Pop. 558.

LEWIS, a post-township in the N. E. part of Essex county, New York. Population, 2058.

LEWIS, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. 1475.

LEWIS, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Brown county, Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio river. Population, 2720.

LEWIS, a township in Clay county, Indiana. Population, 574.

LEWIS, a post-office of Vigo co., Indiana.

LEWISBERRY, a post-village of York county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles in a direct line S. from Harrisburg.

LEWISBOROUGH, a post-township on the E. border of Westchester co., N. Y. Pop., 1608.

LEWISBURG, or DERRYSTOWN, a flourishing town of Buffalo township, Union county, Pennsylvania, is delightfully situated on the right bank of the West branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Buffalo creek, 69 miles N. from Harrisburg. It is the centre of trade for the fertile valley of Buffalo creek, and is the most populous town in the county. A large quantity of grain and other produce is shipped at this place. Lewisburg is connected by a bridge with the E. bank of the river, and is on the route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad. This place is the seat of a university or college, founded in 1849, under the direction of the Baptists, and has 3 newspaper offices. Population in 1850, 2012; in 1853, about 2500.

LEWISBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Greenbrier county, Virginia, 214 miles W. from Richmond, and 9 miles W. from the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by a beautiful and healthy region among the mountains, and is a place of active business. The court of appeals for the western counties is held at Lewisburg. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and 1 printing office.

LEWISBURG, a small post-village of Conway county, Arkansas, on the Arkansas river, 60 miles above Little Rock, was formerly the county seat.

LEWISBURG, a post-village, capital of Marshall county, Tennessee, 55 miles S. from Nashville. Population, from 400 to 500.

LEWISBURG, a small village of Mason co., Kentucky, 7 miles S. from Maysville.

LEWISBURG, a small village of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky, on Green river, 160 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

LEWISBURG, a post-village of Rush township, Champaign county, Ohio, 14 miles N. E. from Urbana. It has several mills. Population in 1853, about 600.

LEWISBURG, a small village of Montgomery county, Ohio.

LEWISBURG, a thriving post-village of Preble county, Ohio, on the Eaton and Piqua railroad, 56 miles N. from Cincinnati.

LEWISBURG, a small post-village of Cass county, Indiana, on the Wabash river and canal, 8 miles E. from Logansport. Population, about 300.

LEWISBURG, a small village of Hancock co., Indiana, 10 miles N. from Greenfield.

LEWIS CENTRE, a post-office of Delaware county, Ohio.

LEWIS CREEK, a fine mill stream of Addison and Chittenden counties, in the W. part of Vermont, falls into Lake Champlain.

LEWIS' FORK, a post-office of Wilkes county, North Carolina.

LEWISPORT, a post-village of Hancock co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 11 miles W. from Hawesville, has about 250 inhabitants.

LEWIS RIVER, or SNAKE RIVER, the largest affluent of the Columbia river, rises by several sources on the E. side of the principal range of the Rocky mountains, near 43° N. lat., and 109° W. lon., its head waters interlocking with those of the Yellowstone river. Its general course is westerly till it reaches 115° 30' W. lon., when it changes to N. by W., and continues nearly in this direction to the 46th parallel; then it reassumes its westerly course and falls into the Columbia river, in about 46° 6' N. lat., and 118° 40' W. lon. The entire length is estimated at 900 miles.

LEWIS' STORE, a post-office of Spottsylvania county, Virginia.

LEWISTON, a flourishing post-village of Lincoln county, Maine, is situated on the left bank of the Androscoggin river, and on the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad, 33 miles N. from Portland. The river here has a fall of about 50 feet in 15 rods, affording water privileges equal to the best in New England. The scenery on this portion of the river is exceedingly wild and picturesque. About 700 acres of land adjoining the falls have recently been purchased by a company of capitalists, for the purpose of building up a manufacturing city. A dam across the Androscoggin has already been constructed, and extensive mills erected. A bridge, 1000 feet in length, spans the river immediately below the falls. Four temperance hotels are supported in the village, which also contains several churches, a bank, a valuable public library, a newspaper office, and an academy. From its present prospects there can be no

doubt that Lewiston will become one of the largest interior towns of the state. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad passes on the opposite side of the river. Population of the township in 1840, 1801; in 1850, 3584; of the village in 1853, probably 4000.

LEWISTON, a port of entry of Niagara co., New York, in the township of its own name, on Niagara river, 7 miles below the falls. It is connected by railroad with Rochester and Buffalo, and is at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains 4 or 5 churches. The shipping owned here, June 30, 1852, was 628 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons. Foreign arrivals for the year, 691, (tons, 213,613,) of which 69,484 were in American bottoms. Clearances, the same as the arrivals. Population of the township, 2924.

LEWISTON, a village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 45 miles N. N. W. from Madison, contains 5 stores and 50 dwellings. The post-office is Beaver Creek. Pop. in 1853, 350.

LEWISTOWN, a flourishing town, capital of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata river, at the mouth of the Kishicoquillas creek, 69 miles by railroad N. W. from Harrisburg. The situation is elevated and beautiful. Lewistown has ample facilities for trade, by means of the canal and railroad, which follow the Juniata river through a great part of its course, and connect the town with Pittsburg, Philadelphia, &c. Large quantities of wheat, Indian corn, pork, and iron are exported from this place. Two weekly newspapers are published here. The town has a spacious courthouse, an academy, a bank, 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen factory, and 2 flouring mills. Laid out in 1790. Population in 1850, 2735; in 1853, about 3000.

LEWISTOWN, a small village of Frederick co., Maryland, 10 miles N. from Frederick.

LEWISTOWN, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Miami river, 66 miles N. W. by W. from Columbus.

LEWISTOWN, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 166 miles N. E. from Columbus.

LEWISTOWN, a pretty post-village, capital of Fulton county, Illinois, 55 miles N. W. from Springfield, and 4 miles E. from Spoon river. Bituminous coal is abundant in the vicinity. Lewistown contains several churches, and 2 newspaper offices.

LEWISVILLE, a small post-village of Chester co., Pa., 22 miles S. W. from West Chester.

LEWISVILLE, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 167 miles W. from Harrisburg, contained in 1851, 1 church, and 14 houses.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va., 78 miles S. S. W. from Richmond.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village in Chester district, S. C., 60 miles N. from Columbia.

LEWISVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Lafayette co., Arkansas, 160 miles S. W. from Little Rock.

LEWISVILLE, small village of Clinton co., O.

LEWISVILLE, a village of Cohocton co.,

Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 80 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 110 miles E. from Columbus.

LEWISVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, on the Central railroad, and 42 miles E. from Indianapolis.

LEXINGTON, a district in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 980 square miles. It is intersected by the Saluda river, bounded on the N. E. by the Broad river and Congaree, and on the S. W. by the North Edisto river. The surface is moderately hilly. Cotton, grain, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the district produced 4608 bales of cotton; 382,518 bushels of corn; 36,942 of wheat; 34,066 of oats, and 60,721 of sweet potatoes. There were 1 cotton factory, 3 grist and 33 saw and planing mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 33 churches, 700 pupils attending public schools, and 93 attending academies or other schools. The Greenville and Columbia railroad passes through the district, and the Congaree river is navigable for steamboats along the border. Capital, Lexington. Population, 12,930; of whom 7373 were free, and 5557, slaves.

LEXINGTON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 51 miles N. N. W. from Augusta. Population, 538.

LEXINGTON, a post-village of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Lexington and West Cambridge Branch railroad, 11 miles N. W. from Boston. It contains 2 or 3 churches, which with the principal dwellings and stores are arranged around a pleasant green. Lexington is memorable as being the place where the first blood was shed in defence of American liberty. A monument with an appropriate inscription has been erected by the state, to commemorate the patriotism and valor of the eight persons who fell in the battle fought April 19th, 1775. It stands on the green. Population of the township, 1894.

LEXINGTON, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Greene co., New York. Population, 2263.

LEXINGTON, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LEXINGTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Rockbridge county, Virginia, on the North river, an affluent of James river, 146 miles W. from Richmond, and 35 miles N. W. from Lynchburg. It is situated in a valley, and surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. Washington College, founded at this place in 1798, and endowed by General Washington, has a library of 4950 volumes. The Virginia Military Institute was established here by the legislature of Virginia, in 1838-9. Lexington contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 seminaries, 2 printing offices, and several fine brick residences. It was laid out in 1778. Population, 1733.

LEXINGTON, a flourishing and beautiful post-village, capital of Davidson county,

North Carolina, is situated near Abbott's creek, an affluent of Yadkin river, 112 miles W. from Raleigh. Valuable mines of lead and silver have been opened in the county. The Central railroad of North Carolina passes through near Lexington.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Athens Branch railroad, and 75 miles W. N. W. from Augusta, is situated in a healthy and fertile region, which is noted for the production of cotton. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and a female seminary. Several of the most eminent citizens of Georgia have resided here.

LEXINGTON, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Alabama, 20 miles N. E. from Florence. It has about 150 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, a post-village, capital of Holmes co., Mississippi, on a small affluent of Yazoo river, 70 miles N. from Jackson. The Yazoo river, which borders the county on the W., is a fine stream for navigation. Two newspapers are published here.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Henderson county, Tennessee, on Beech river, a small affluent of Tennessee river, 122 miles W. S. W. from Nashville. It is situated in a fertile country, and has an active trade. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and 2 female seminaries. Population in 1853, about 700.

LEXINGTON, a handsome and wealthy city, capital of Fayette county, Kentucky, on the Town fork of the Elkhorn river, 25 miles S. E. from Frankfort, 81 miles S. from Cincinnati, and 94 miles E. from Louisville. Lat. $38^{\circ} 6' N.$ lon., $84^{\circ} 18' W.$ Lexington is the second city of the state in population and importance. Few inland towns are more delightfully situated or more remarkable for the beauty of their general appearance. It is laid out in rectangular blocks; the streets are well paved, and bordered with ornamental trees. Main street is 80 feet wide, and more than a mile long. Many of the public and private buildings are spacious and very handsome specimens of architecture. The surrounding country is undulating, highly cultivated, and dotted with elegant mansions. Lexington is distinguished for the excellence of its literary and scientific establishments. Transylvania University of this place is a flourishing institution: the departments of law and medicine are probably more frequented than any other in the Western states. It has a library of 14,000 volumes. The halls of the university are among the principal ornaments of the city. The state lunatic asylum located here occupies a large and beautiful building, capable of accommodating more than 300 patients. The city also contains a court house, 2 banks, a public library, several academies, a museum, an orphan asylum, about 12 churches, and 5 or 6 newspaper offices. A monument is to be erected here to the memory of Henry

Clay, who resided at Ashland, a mile and a half from the city. Lexington is the centre of an extensive trade, facilitated by a railroad extending to Louisville *via* Frankfort. Other railways are in course of construction which are designed to connect it with Cincinnati, Maysville, and Danville. This place is the seat of valuable manufactures, the most important of which produce bagging, ropes, iron, brass, and silver ware, machinery, and carriages. The city and suburbs produce annually about 3,000,000 yards of bagging, and 2,500,000 pounds of rope. Lexington was formerly the capital of Kentucky. It was founded in 1776, and incorporated in 1782. Population in 1845, 8178; in 1853 it was about 12,000.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village of Troy township, Richland county, Ohio, on the Clear fork of Mohiccan river, and on the railroad between Mansfield and Newark, 8 miles S. W. from the former. It has 3 churches, and mills of various kinds. Population, 500.

LEXINGTON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Stark co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Population, 1996.

LEXINGTON, a village of St. Clair co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 70 miles N. E. from Detroit.

LEXINGTON, a post-office of Sanilac co., Mich.

LEXINGTON, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Raisin river.

LEXINGTON, a post-township in Scott co., Indiana. Population, 1929.

LEXINGTON, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated 18 miles S. W. from Madison, with which it is connected by a plank-road. Population, 273.

LEXINGTON, a post-village in McLean co., Illinois, 75 miles N. E. from Springfield.

LEXINGTON, a post-township in Lafayette co., Missouri. Population, 4878.

LEXINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Lafayette county, Missouri, on the right bank of Missouri river, 120 miles by the road W. from Jefferson City. The situation is high and healthy. Lexington has an active trade with the caravans of Santa Fé and the Great Salt lake. The great emigration to California which has passed through the county for several years past, has furnished a market for grain, cattle, and horses at very high prices. Extensive beds of coal are found on the river bank here. Lexington contains, besides the county buildings, a United States land-office, 2 newspaper offices, about 7 churches, and 1 bank. Population in 1850, 2459; in 1853, estimated at 4000.

LEXINGTON, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon, on a small stream flowing into the Pacific, near 30 miles S. from Astoria.

LEXINGTON COURT HOUSE, capital of Lexington district, South Carolina, is situated a few miles S. from Saluda river, and 12 miles W. from Columbia. It contains a court house, jail, academy, and several stores.

LEYDEN, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont, about 44 miles N. from Springfield. Pop., 716.

LEYDEN, a post-township in the S. part of Lewis co., New York. Population, 2253.

LEYDEN, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

LEYDEN, a post-office of Rock co., Wis.

LIBERIA, a small village of Prince William co., Virginia.

LIBERTY, a county in the S. E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic ocean, contains about 700 square miles. It is drained by the Medway and Newport rivers, and the Altamaha river washes its S. W. border. The surface is level; the soil is mostly sandy and sterile. The staples are cotton, rice, maize, oats, and oranges. In 1850 this county produced 1883 bales of cotton; 114,310 bushels of corn; 2122 of oats, and 115,119 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 wheelwright's shop, 1 turpentine distillery, 2 saw mills, 10 churches; 151 pupils attending public schools, and 95 attending academies or other schools. Among the forest-trees are the pine, cypress, magnolia, and palmetto. Marl is found in several places. Capital, Hinesville. Pop., 7926, of whom 2018 were free, and 5908, slaves.

LIBERTY, a county in the S. E. part of Texas, bordering on Galveston bay, contains 2290 square miles. It is intersected by the Trinity river. The surface is an alluvial plain, which is mostly without trees, excepting the margins of the streams. The soil in the S. is sandy and poor, but improves as we advance towards the N. Cotton, corn, and the sugar-cane are cultivated, and many cattle are reared on the prairies with little labor or expense. In 1850 the county produced 253 bales of cotton; 54,310 bushels of corn; 19,430 of sweet potatoes, and 115 hogsheads of sugar. It contained 1 church, and 100 pupils attending public schools. The river is navigated by steamboats at all stages, to Liberty, the county seat. Population, 2522, of whom 1630 were free, and 892, slaves.

LIBERTY, a post-township of Waldo co., Me., about 15 miles E. from Augusta. Pop., 1116.

LIBERTY, a village and station of Steuben co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning railroad, 16 miles N. W. from Bath.

LIBERTY, a post-township of Sullivan co., New York, about 120 miles S. S. W. from Albany. It contains a small village of the same name. Entire population, 2612.

LIBERTY, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Adams co., Pa. Pop., 722.

LIBERTY, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. E. from Bedford. Population, 522.

LIBERTY, a township of Centre co., Pa., 12 miles N. E. from Bellefonte. Pop., 387.

LIBERTY, a small village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of Susquehanna river, 110 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg, has near 100 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, a township of McKean co., Pennsylvania, drained by the Alleghany river, about 10 miles E. from Smithport. Pop., 612.

LIBERTY, a township forming the W. extremity of Montour co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles W. N. W. from Danville. Population, 1233.

LIBERTY, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa., 10 miles N. by E. from Montrose.

LIBERTY, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. E. from Wellsborough. Population, 1472.

LIBERTY, a beautiful post-village, capital of Bedford county, Virginia, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, 25 miles W. from Lynchburg. It has a sublime view of the peaks of Otter, which are not less than 7 miles distant, though they appear to be in the immediate vicinity. Liberty has a handsome court house, 4 churches, and about 700 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

LIBERTY, a small post-village, capital of Amite co., Miss., on the left bank of the Amite river, 100 miles S. S. W. from Jackson.

LIBERTY, a pleasant post-village, capital of Liberty co., Texas, is situated on the E. bank of Trinity river, 60 miles N. from Galveston. Steamboats navigate the river between this point and Galveston at all seasons.

LIBERTY, a small village of Izard co., Arkansas, on White river, near the N. W. corner of the county.

LIBERTY, a post-office of Washita co., Ark.

LIBERTY, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tennessee, on Opossum creek, 54 miles E. from Nashville, with which it is connected by a turnpike.

LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Casey county, Kentucky, on Green river, near its source, 69 miles S. from Frankfort, has a court house and 2 or 3 churches. Population, 200.

LIBERTY, a township in the W. part of Adams co., Ohio. Population, 1498.

LIBERTY, a township in the E. part of Butler co., Ohio. Population, 1501.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. part of Clinton co., Ohio. Population, 1232.

LIBERTY, a township in the central part of Crawford co., Ohio. Population, 1782.

LIBERTY, a township in the S. W. part of Delaware co., Ohio. Population, 1051.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. part of Fairfield, Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 2901.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. W. part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1001.

LIBERTY, a small village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on Wills creek.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. W. part of Hancock co., Ohio, intersected by Blanchard's fork. Population, 874.

LIBERTY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Hardin co., Ohio. Pop., 422.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. part of Henry co., Ohio. Population, 400.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. part of Highland co., Ohio. Population, 4075.

LIBERTY, a township in the central part of Jackson co., Ohio. Population, 1017.

LIBERTY, a township in the S. W. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1320.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. W. part of Licking co., Ohio. Population, 1190.

LIBERTY, a township in the S. part of Logan co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad river, and Lake Erie railroad. Population, 1262.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. W. part of Mercer co., Ohio. Population, 182.

LIBERTY, a post-village of Montgomery co., O., 7 miles W. from Dayton. It has 1 church.

LIBERTY, a township of Putnam co., Ohio. Population, 322.

LIBERTY, a township in the S. E. part of Ross co., Ohio. Population, 1126.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. W. part of Seneca co., Ohio. Population 1400.

LIBERTY, a township in the S. E. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Population, 1829.

LIBERTY, a township in the W. part of Union co., Ohio. Population, 1257.

LIBERTY, a township in the S. part of Van Wirt co., Ohio. Population, 427.

LIBERTY, a township in the N. W. part of Washington co., Ohio. Population, 1223.

LIBERTY, a township in the S. W. central part of Wood co., Ohio. Population, 236.

LIBERTY, a post-township in the S. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Population, 819.

LIBERTY, a township in Crawford co., Indiana. Population, 545.

LIBERTY, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Population, 1171.

LIBERTY, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Population, 657.

LIBERTY, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Population, 797.

LIBERTY, a township in Hendricks co., Indiana. Population, 1661.

LIBERTY, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Population, 1766.

LIBERTY, a small village of Lawrence co., Indiana, on the East fork of White river, 4 or 5 miles S. W. from Bedford.

LIBERTY, a township in Parke co., Indiana. Population, 1234.

LIBERTY, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Population, 210.

LIBERTY, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Population, 655.

LIBERTY, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Population, 1113.

LIBERTY, a township in Tipton co., Indiana. Population, 144.

LIBERTY, a post-township in Union co., Indiana. Population, 979.

LIBERTY, a thriving post-village, capital of Union co., Indiana, on the railroad from Hamilton, in Ohio, to Rushville, 70 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis, and 46 miles N. W. from Cincinnati. It contains 2 or 3 churches and a county seminary.

LIBERTY, a township in Wabash co., Indiana. Population, 1425.

LIBERTY, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Population, 900.

LIBERTY, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Population, 269.

LIBERTY, a post-township in Adams co., Illinois. Population, 1077.

LIBERTY, a post-village in Adams co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by N. from Springfield.

LIBERTY, a small village of Randolph co., Illinois, on the Mississippi river.

LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Clay county, Missouri, is situated about 5 miles N. from the Missouri river, about 200 miles by the river above Jefferson City. The situation is healthy and the water is good. The town contains a handsome brick court house, about 5 churches, 2 academies, and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by a highly productive farming district, which abounds in stone coal and fine limestone. Many horses, cattle, and swine are also exported. Population in 1853, estimated at 1500.

LIBERTY, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Population, 1064.

LIBERTY, a township in Stoddard co., Missouri. Population, 424.

LIBERTY, a township in Washington co., Missouri. Population, 1044.

LIBERTY, a post-office of Kenosha co., Wis.

LIBERTY, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

LIBERTY CORNERS, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

LIBERTY FALLS, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

LIBERTY HALL, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

LIBERTY HILL, a village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

LIBERTY HILL, a small post-village of Pike co., Georgia, 13 miles S. E. from Griffin.

LIBERTY HILL, a post-office of Dallas co. Ala.

LIBERTY HILL, a small post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 17 miles S. E. from Oxford, the county seat.

LIBERTY MILLS, a post-village in Orange co., Virginia, 79 miles N. W. from Richmond.

LIBERTY MILLS, a small post-village of Wabash co., Indiana, on Eel river, about 100 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

LIBERTY SQUARE, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LIBERTYTOWN, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 70 miles N. W. of Annapolis.

LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the Walkill river.

LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village in the N. part of Sussex co., New Jersey.

LIBERTYVILLE, a post-township in Lake co., Illinois. Population, 756.

LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 34 miles N. from Chicago, has a steam-flouring mill and 200 inhabitants.

LIBERTYVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 60 miles S. S. W. from Iowa City.

LIBRARY, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

LICK, a township in the W. part of Jackson co., Ohio. Population, 1503.

LICK BRANCH, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

LICK CREEK, of Ohio, enters Tiffin's river in Defiance county.

LICK CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Orange county and flows westward through Martin county into the E. fork of White river.

LICK CREEK, of Ralls co., Missouri, flows northward into Salt river.

LICK CREEK, a post-office of Hickman co., Tennessee, 40 miles from Nashville.

LICK CREEK, a post-office of Sangamon co., Illinois.

LICK CREEK, a post-office of Ralls co., Mo.

LICK CREEK, a post-village in Van Buren co., Iowa, 65 miles S. S. W. from Iowa City.

LICKE, a post-office of Fannin co., Texas.

LICK FORK, a small post-village of Daviess co., Missouri.

LICKING, a county in Ohio, situated near the centre of the state, contains 670 square miles. It is drained by Licking river and its branches. The surface is undulating or nearly level. The soil is generally fertile, and mostly under cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 336,317 bushels of wheat; 1,433,335 of corn; 239,310 of oats; 338,245 pounds of wool, 33,754 tons of hay. It contained 99 churches, 6 newspaper offices, 16,989 pupils attending public schools, and 145 attending academies or other schools. Extensive quarries of sandstone and freestone have been opened, and cannel coal has been found in one place. The streams furnish motive-power for numerous mills and factories. The county is traversed by the Central Ohio railroad, by the Columbus and Lake Erie railroad, and by the Ohio canal. Capital, Newark. Population, 38,846.

LICKING, a township in the S. part of Licking co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 1371.

LICKING, a township in the W. part of Muskingum co., Ohio, intersected by Licking river, and the Ohio canal. Population, 1434.

LICKING, a township in Blackford co., Indiana. Population, 975.

LICKING a post-office of Texas co., Missouri, 95 miles S. by E. from Jefferson City.

LICKING CREEK rises in the S. part of

Pennsylvania, and flowing southward, falls into the Potomac.

LICKING CREEK, a township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, 24 miles W. from Chambersburg. Population, 953.

LICKING RIVER, of Kentucky, rises among the Cumberland mountains, in Floyd county, and pursuing a north-westerly course, falls into the Ohio opposite Cincinnati. The whole length is estimated at 200 miles. It is generally from 50 to 100 yards wide, with high and steep banks, which are bordered with forest-trees of great size. Small steamboats can ascend it to Falmouth, about 50 miles from its mouth. An affluent, called the South Licking, rises in Montgomery county, and enters the river from the left hand at Falmouth. The North fork flows westward through Mason and Bracken counties until it joins the main stream.

LICKING RIVER, of Ohio, rises near the centre of the state and flows into the Muskingum opposite Zanesville. It is formed by three main branches which unite at Newark, namely, the North fork, South fork, and Racoon fork.

LICKING STATION, a village of Morgan co. Ky.

LICKINGTOWN, a small village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 6 miles E. from Newark.

LICKSHILLETT, a thriving village of Floyd co., Georgia, on the S. bank of the Etowah river, opposite Rome.

LICKVILLE, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina, 100 miles N. from Columbia.

LIGHT CORNERS, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

LIGHT STREET, a small post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 2 or 3 miles N. E. from Bloomsburg.

LIGONIER, a post-township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2582.

LIGONIER, a post-borough in the above township, on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, 52 miles E. S. E. from the former. It contains 2 churches, and several stores. Population, 378.

LIGONIER, a post-office of Noble co., Ind.

LIGONS, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va.

LIKENS, a post-office of Crawford co., O.

LILESVILLE, a post-village in Anson co., North Carolina, 140 miles S. W. by W. from Raleigh.

LILLECASH, a small post-village of Will co., Illinois.

LILLEY'S MILLS, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

LIMA, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Livingston co., New York. Population, 2433.

LIMA, a post-village in the above township, about 18 miles S. of Rochester. It has several churches, and a Wesleyan seminary. Population, estimated at 700.

LIMA, small post-village of Delaware co., Pa., about 7 miles N. W. from Chester.

LIMA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

LIMA, a post-office of St. Tamany par., La.

LIMA, a flourishing post-village of Bath township, and capital of Allen co., Ohio, on the Ottawa river, 98 miles N. W. from Columbus. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is surrounded by a fine farming country. It contains several churches, 3 newspaper offices, an iron foundry, and several steam mills. The Ohio and Indiana railroad intersects the Dayton and Michigan railroad at this place. First settled in 1836. Population in 1850, 757; in 1853, about 1000.

LIMA, a township in the S. W. part of Licking co., Ohio. Population, 973.

LIMA, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 170 miles N. E. from Columbus. The name of the post-office is NORTH LIMA.

LIMA, a post-township in the W. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Pop., 912.

LIMA, a small post-village in the above township, about 50 miles W. from Detroit.

LIMA, a post-village of La Grange co., Indiana, on Pigeon river, 174 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis, was the county seat until the year 1842.

LIMA, a post-township in Adams co., Illinois. Population, 920.

LIMA, a post-village in Adams co., Illinois, 100 miles W. N. W. from Springfield.

LIMA, a township in the E. part of Carroll co., Illinois. Population, 198.

LIMA, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Rock co., Wis. Pop., 839.

LIMAVILLE, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 140 miles N. E. from Columbus.

LIMBER LOST, a post-office of Adams co., Ind.

LIME HILL, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

LIMERICK, a post-village of York co., Maine, on the Little Ossipee river, about 28 miles W. from Portland, has an academy, one or two newspaper offices, and a number of stores. Population of the township, 1473.

LIMERICK, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the Rome and Watertown railroad, 8 miles W. N. W. from Watertown.

LIMERICK, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, 12 W. N. W. from Norristown. Pop., 2165.

LIMERICK BRIDGE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

LIME RIDGE, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

LIME ROCK, a post-village in Providence co., Rhode Island, 10 miles N. N. W. from Providence.

LIME ROCK, a post-village in Salisbury township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N. W. by W. from Hartford.

LIMESTONE, a county in the N. part of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 570 square miles. The Tennessee river forms the S. boundary. The Elk river (navigable for small boats) flows through the

county and enters the former river opposite the Muscle Shoals. The surface is hilly. The soil is calcareous and highly productive. Cotton, grain, and pork are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 14,809 bales of cotton; 861,664 bushels of corn, and 85,977 of oats. There were 6 grist and saw mills, 4 tanneries, and 1 cotton factory, besides other establishments. It contained 27 churches, 1 newspaper office, 665 pupils attending public schools, and 290 attending academies or other schools. The surface rock is limestone, from which the name of the county is derived. Steamboats navigate the Tennessee river on the border of the county between the Muscle Shoals and Knoxville. Capital, Athens. Population, 16,483; of whom 8420 were free, and 8063, slaves.

LIMESTONE, a county in the N. E. central part of Texas, has an area of 840 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Navasoto river. A large portion of the county is prairie. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1840 this county produced 99,800 bushels of corn; 1490 of oats; 9675 of sweet potatoes; 603 bales of cotton; 1787 pounds of tobacco; 32,787 of butter, and 816 of wool. It contained 3 churches, 75 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending another school. The name is derived from the abundance of limestone found in the county. Capital, Springfield. Pop., 2608; of whom 1990 were free, and 618, slaves.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Cattaraugus county, New York.

LIMESTONE, a village of Armstrong county, Pa., 151 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

LIMESTONE, a post-township of Clarion co., Pa., 6 miles S. E. from Clarion. Pop., 1461.

LIMESTONE, a small village of Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

LIMESTONE, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. W. from Williamsport. Population, 983.

LIMESTONE, a township of Montour county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. W. from Danville. Population, 763.

LIMESTONE, a township of Union county, Pennsylvania. Population, 807.

LIMESTONE, a township of Warren county, Pa., on the Alleghany river. Pop., 248.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina, 266 miles W. from Raleigh.

LIMESTONE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee, 144 miles S. E. from Nashville.

LIMESTONE, a village of Will co., Ill., on the Iroquois river, 60 miles W. S. W. from Chicago.

LIMESTONE CAVE, a post-office of Carter county, Tennessee.

LIMESTONE RIVER, a post-office of Aroostook county, Maine.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 93 miles

N. W. from Columbia. It is the seat of a female college, an excellent, successful, and popular institution, occupying a spacious building, which was formerly a hotel. The springs are not now much frequented as a watering place.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, a post-office of Greene county, Tennessee

LIMESTONEVILLE, a post-office of Montour county, Pennsylvania.

LIMESTONE WELL, a post-office of Forsyth county, North Carolina.

LIMETOWN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

LIMINGTON, a post-township of York co., Maine, on the Ossipee river, about 24 miles W. by N. from Portland. Population, 2116.

LINA, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wis.

LINCOLN, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Androscoggin, and on the S. by the ocean. It is drained by the Damariscotta and Sheepscot rivers, and intersected by the Kennebec. These streams afford some fine mill seats. The soil is fertile, but the attention of the inhabitants is chiefly given to navigation and the fisheries. It has a sea coast of about 50 miles, affording a great number of excellent harbors. Indian corn, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 154,452 bushels of corn; 239,492 of potatoes; 86,805 tons of hay; 816,141 pounds of butter, and 115,410 of wool. There were 98 lime kilns, 73 saw and planing mills, 40 shipyards, 13 tanneries, 25 shipsmiths, 6 grist mills, 5 manufactories of edge tools, 3 brass foundries, 4 iron foundries, 7 woollen factories, and 91 cod and mackerel fisheries. It contained 114 churches, 10 newspaper offices; 25,444 pupils attending public schools, and 558 attending academies and other schools. The Kennebec river is navigable for large ships to Bath, 12 miles, and for sloops of 150 tons through the whole extent of this county. The Damariscotta is navigable 16 miles for large vessels. The railroad connecting Portland with Augusta, and the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad pass through the W. end of this county. Capitals, Wiscasset and Topsham. Pop., 74,875.

LINCOLN, a county in the S. W. part of North Carolina; area estimated at 420 square miles. The Great Catawba forms the E. boundary, and the South Catawba intersects the county. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate size; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cotton, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 274,331 bushels of corn; 36,256 of wheat, and 506 bales of cotton. There were 3 cotton factories, 4 iron foundries, 2 iron forges 28 grist mills, 1 paper mill, and 6 saw mills. It contained 25 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Water-power is abundant on the streams. Gold is found near the E. border

of the county, and iron is abundant. Lincoln was the most populous county of the state until reduced by the formation of Catawba and Gaston counties, since 1842. Capital, Lincolnton. Formed in 1779. Population, 7746, of whom 5691 were free, and 2055, slaves.

LINCOLN, a county in the E. N. E. part of Georgia, has an area of 260 square miles. The Savannah, which separates it from South Carolina, forms its boundary on the N. E., the Broad river on the N., and Little river on the S. E.; it is also drained by Fishing, Pistol, Lloyd's, and Soap creeks. The surface is hilly; a portion of the land is fertile, particularly on the margins of the rivers. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 5447 bales of cotton; 204,594 bushels of corn; 64,472 of oats; and 32,123 of sweet potatoes. There were 5 grist mills, 3 saw mills, and 3 tanneries. It contained 14 churches, 78 pupils attending public schools, and 73 attending academies or other schools. Granite and iron are abundant in the county, and novaculite is found near Lincolnton, the county seat. Population, 5998, of whom 2218 were free, and 3780, slaves.

LINCOLN, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. Elk river flows through the county, from E. to W. The surface is composed of two inclined planes, on the opposite sides of the river; the soil is highly productive, and well watered. Indian corn, oats, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,873,321 bushels of corn; 239,707 of oats; 2576 bales of cotton; 253,766 pounds of butter, and 47,492 pounds of wool. It contained 33 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1914 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending academies and other schools. The streams furnish motive-power for numerous mills and factories. Capital, Fayetteville. Population, 23,492, of whom 17,871 were free, and 5621, slaves.

LINCOLN, a county near the centre of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. It is traversed by Dick's river, an affluent of the Kentucky, and also drained by the sources of Green river. The surface is undulating; the soil is of limestone formation, and very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and rye are the staples. Cattle, horses, mules, and swine are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 740,499 bushels of corn; 23,686 of wheat; 87,485 of oats; and 40,655 pounds of wool. It contained 12 churches, 600 pupils attending public schools, and 175 attending academies or other schools. Limestone underlies a large part of the surface. Turnpike roads have been made from this county to Frankfort and Danville. Lincoln county was one of the 3 original counties formed in 1780. Named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln.

Capital, Stanford. Population, 10,093, of whom 6738 were free, and 3355, slaves.

LINCOLN, a county in the E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois. Area, 580 square miles. It is traversed by Cuivre, or Copper river, and its branches, and also drained by the Eagle fork and Big creek. The surface is undulating and hilly, consisting partly of prairies and partly of woodlands. The soil is generally rich. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 567,472 bushels of corn; 64,552 of wheat; 70,494 of oats; 695,758 pounds of tobacco, and 119,959 pounds of butter. It contained 8 churches, 1564 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending academies and other schools. The county is liberally supplied with timber and building stone. Capital, Troy. Population, 9421, of whom 7394 were free, and 2027, slaves.

LINCOLN, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot river, about 48 miles N. N. E. from Bangor. Population, 1356.

LINCOLN, a mountainous post-township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the head waters of the Merrimack river, about 70 miles N. by W. from Concord. Pop., 57.

LINCOLN, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 24 miles W. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1057.

LINCOLN, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg railroad and Sudbury river, 15 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Population, 719.

LINCOLN, a post-village in Yazoo co., Mississippi, 40 miles N. W. from Jackson.

LINCOLN, a post-township in the S. part of Morrow co., Ohio. Population, 891.

LINCOLN, a post-office of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

LINCOLN CENTRE, a post-village of Penobscot co., Maine.

LINCOLNTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Lincoln county, North Carolina, is situated on the E. side of Little Catawba river, 170 miles W. by S. from Raleigh. It has an active trade, and an abundant water-power, which is employed in manufactories of cotton, iron, and paper. Lincolnton contains, besides the county buildings, 3 or 4 churches, 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices.

LINCOLNTON, a small post-village, capital of Lincoln county, Georgia, on Soap creek, 90 miles N. E. from Milledgeville. It contains an academy, and 1 or 2 churches.

LINCOLNVILLE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, on Penobscot bay, about 10 miles S. from Belfast. Population, 1274.

LIND, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wis.

LINDEN, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York railroad, about 40 miles E. from Buffalo.

LINDEN, a post-village of Lycoming co.,

Pennsylvania, on the West branch of the Susquehanna, 8 miles above Williamsport, has about 100 inhabitants.

LINDEN, a post-village, capital of Marengo county, Alabama, 1½ miles south of Chickasaw creek, 100 miles W. from Montgomery. It is situated in a very productive cotton region, and contains 2 academies and 2 newspaper offices.

LINDEN, a post-office of Copiah co., Miss.

LINDEN, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

LINDEN, a post-office of St. Francis co., Ark.

LINDEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Perry county, Tennessee, on Buffalo river, 100 miles S. W. from Nashville. It contains a new court house, an academy, and 5 stores. It has grown up since 1847. Population in 1853, about 500.

LINDEN, a post-office of Genesee co., Mich.

LINDEN, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop., 901.

LINDEN, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, on the railroad between Lafayette and Crawfordsville, 10 miles N. from the latter.

LINDEN, a small post-village, capital of Aitchison co., Missouri, about 70 miles N. N. W. from St. Joseph.

LINDEN, a small village of Greene co., Missouri, 19 miles S. E. from Springfield.

LINDEN, a post-township in Iowa co., Wisconsin. Population, 951.

LINDEN, a post-village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 6 miles N. W. from Mineral Point. It has an active trade in lead, which is procured from mines in the vicinity. Pop., 200.

LINDENVILLE, a small post-village of Ash-tabula co., Ohio.

LINDENVILLE, a small village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

LINDENWOOD, a post-village in Ogle co., Illinois, 85 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

LINDLEY, a post-township in the S. E. part of Steuben co., New York. Population, 686.

LINDLEY, a post-village in the above township, on the Corning and Blossburg railroad, 12 miles S. from Corning.

LINDLEY'S, a post-village of Ohio co., Kentucky, 166 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

LINDLEY'S STORE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

LINDLEYTOWN, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

LINDLY'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

LINDNERSVILLE, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

LINDSAY'S CREEK, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

LINDSAY'S MILL, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

LINDVILLE, a post-office of Union par., La.

LINDVILLE, a small village of Monroe co., Iowa, 110 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

LINE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

LINE CREEK, of Georgia, forms the boundary between Fayette and Coweta counties, and unites with Whitewater creek.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

LINE CREEK, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

LINE LEXINGTON, a post-village on the boundary between Bucks and Montgomery counties, Pennsylvania, 13 miles N. N. E. from Norristown.

LINE MILLS, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

LINE MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

LINE PORT, a post-village of Stewart co., Tennessee, on Cumberland river, and on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee, has about 100 inhabitants.

LINE STORE, a post-office of Hinds co., Miss.

LINGANORE CREEK, of Frederick co., Maryland, enters the Monocacy river from the left, a few miles above Fredericktown.

LINGLESTOWN, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 8 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

LINKLAEN, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Chenango co., New York. Population, 1196.

LINN, a county towards the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 650 square miles. Locust and Yellow creeks, affluents of Grand river, flow through the county from N. to S.; it is drained by Wolf and Elk creeks, and Grand river touches the S. W. extremity. The county contains a large proportion of prairie, interspersed with woodland; the soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 219,500 bushels of corn; 15,570 of wheat; 24,257 of oats; 873 tons of hay; 344,665 pounds of tobacco, and 47,179 pounds of butter. There were 100 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of Lewis F. Linn, United States senator from Missouri. Capital, Linneus. Population, 4058, of whom 3681 were free, and 377, slaves.

LINN, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar and Wapsipinicon rivers, which flow in a S. E. direction, affording abundant water-power; it is also drained by Prairie and Buffalo creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified, and the county is said to be well timbered. The soil is excellent, and the water good. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, wool, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 306,390 bushels of Indian corn; 85,633 of wheat, and 6144 tons of hay. A railroad is projected through the county from Dubuque to Keokuk. Capital, Marion. Pop., 5444.

LINN, a county in the western part of Oregon, has an area estimated at 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, and on the W. by the Willa-

mette river, and is drained by the Santyam and Mackenzie's rivers. The soil along the valleys of the streams is very fertile. Grain, potatoes, butter, and cheese are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 21,893 bushels of wheat; 1694 of oats; 3366 of potatoes; 32,910 pounds of butter, and 5055 of cheese. There were 55 pupils attending academies or other schools. Population, 994.

LINN, a post-office of Onondaga co., N. Y.

LINN, a small village of Greenup co., Kentucky, about 120 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort, has 2 churches and 2 tanneries.

LINN, a post-township in Osage co., Missouri. Population, 1213.

LINN, a post-village, capital of Osage co., Missouri, on the road from St. Louis to Jefferson City, 22 miles E. from the latter.

LINN, a township in the S. E. part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Population, 630.

LINN CITY, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the left bank of the Willamette river, one mile below the mouth of Tualatin river, and immediately opposite to Oregon City. It contains several mills.

LINNEUS, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, about 10 miles S. W. from Houlton. Population, 561.

LINNEUS, a small post-village, capital of Linn co., Mo., 116 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

LINN FLAT, a post-office of Nacogdoches co., Texas.

LINN GROVE, a post-office of Adams co., Ind.

LINNVILLE, a small post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 37 miles E. from Columbus.

LINNVILLE, a village in Jefferson co., Missouri, on Big river, 40 miles S. W. from St. Louis.

LINVILLE RIVER, of Burke co., North Carolina, flows into the Catawba.

LINNVILLE RIVER, a post-office of Burke co., North Carolina.

LINTON, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Ga.

LINTON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop., 1590.

LINTON, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Ind., 88 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

LINTON, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. Population, 972.

LINTON, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 21 miles N. by W. from Burlington.

LINVILLE GROVE, a small village of Madison co., Missouri.

LINWOOD, a small village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Hook creek.

LINWOOD, a post-office of Cherokee co., Tex.

LION'S BEARD, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

LIONVILLE, a post-village of Uwchlan township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, 31 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia. It contains 1 meeting-house and 2 or 3 stores.

LISBON, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on the left bank of the Androscoggin river, about 25 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1495.

LISBON, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on both sides of the Ammonoosuck river, about 81 miles N. by W. from Concord. Population, 1881.

LISBON, a post-township of New London county, Connecticut, about 20 miles N. by E. from New London. It intersected by the Norwich and Worcester railroad. Pop., 937.

LISBON, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence river. Population, 5295.

LISBON, a post-village in the above township, on the Northern railroad, 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Here is a railroad station.

LISBON, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 22 miles S. S. E. from Trenton.

LISBON, a post-village in Howard co., Maryland, 40 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

LISBON, a post-village in Bedford co., Virginia, 150 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

LISBON, a small village of Lincoln county, Georgia, on the Broad river, 105 miles N. E. from Milledgeville.

LISBON, a post-office of Claiborne par., La.

LISBON, a small post-village of Union co., Arkansas, 12 miles N. from El Dorado.

LISBON, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana, 135 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

LISBON, a post-township in Kendall co., Illinois. Population, 519.

LISBON, a thriving post-village in the above township, is situated on an extensive and fertile prairie, 51 miles S. W. from Chicago. It has an academy and several stores. Population, about 400.

LISBON, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

LISBON, a post-township in the N. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Population, 1036.

LISBON CENTRE, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

LISBURN, a thriving post-village in Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on Yellowbreeches creek, 9 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

LISBURN, a post-village in Sampson co., North Carolina, 113 miles S. from Raleigh.

LISHA'S KILL, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

LISLE, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Broome co., New York. Population, 1680.

LISLE, a post-village in Osage co., Missouri, on Osage river, at the mouth of Mauvaise creek, 12 miles S. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

LITCHFIELD, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 40 square miles, being the largest county in the state. It is intersected by the Housatonic river, by which, and the Farmington river, with their tributaries, it is chiefly watered. The streams supply motive-power to numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is uneven and in some parts mountainous. The soil is good and generally well cultivated. Indian corn, buckwheat, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced

279,136 bushels of corn; 66,447 of buckwheat; 293,511 of potatoes; 109,238 tons of hay, and 1,246,588 pounds of butter. The quantities of hay and butter were each greater than that produced by any other county in the state. There were 16 woollen factories, 5 cotton factories, 2 manufactories of clocks, 3 of cutlery, and 14 iron forges. It contained 104 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 8828 pupils attending public schools, and 699 attending academies and other schools. This county abounds in iron ore, which is extensively manufactured. The railroad connecting Bridgeport with Albany traverses the county, and that extending from Derby to Winsted nearly intersects it. Organized in 1651, and named from Litchfield, a city in England. Capital, Litchfield. Population, 45,253.

LITCHFIELD, a township of Kennebec co., Maine, 11 miles S. S. W. from Augusta. Population, 2100.

LITCHFIELD, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Merrimack river, about 28 miles S. by E. from Concord. Population, 447.

LITCHFIELD, a beautiful post-village and seat of justice of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 31 miles W. from Hartford, and 37 miles N. W. by N. from New Haven. It is situated on an elevation, surrounded by rich and varied scenery. One of the largest lakes in the state lies in full view. The principal dwellings and stores are on two streets, crossing each other at right angles, at the intersection of which is a handsome square. Besides the county buildings, it contains a Congregational and an Episcopal church, a branch of the Phoenix bank of Hartford, and 2 newspaper offices. A law school, which was established here in 1784, by the Hon. Tapping Reeve, was for many years the most celebrated in the United States. After the death of its distinguished founder, the school was discontinued. Population of the township, 3957.

LITCHFIELD, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, 12 miles S. by E. from Utica. Population, 1676.

LITCHFIELD, a post-township of Bradford co., Pa., 14 miles N. N. E. from Towanda. Population, 1112.

LITCHFIELD, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

LITCHFIELD, a small post-village, capital of Grayson co., Ky., 110 miles S. W. of Frankfort.

LITCHFIELD, a post-township in the W. part of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1312.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village in the above township, about 10 miles W. N. W. from Medina.

LITCHFIELD, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Hillsdale co., Michigan, intersected by St. Joseph's river. Pop., 1362.

LITCHFIELD, a post-village in the above township, on the St. Joseph's river, 12 miles N. W. from Hillsdale. It contains 3 churches, 2 stores, 2 mills, and 1 foundry. Population in 1853, about 500.

LITCHFIELD CORNERS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

LITHGOW, a post-village of Dutchess co., N. Y., about 75 miles S. by E. from Albany.

LITHONIA, a village of De Kalb co., Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 20 miles E. from Atlanta. Population, 200.

LITHOPOLIS, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Lancaster, about 18 miles S. E. from the former. Population in 1853, about 500.

LITIZ, lit'its, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. from Lancaster, is a Moravian settlement, with neat and substantial buildings. It contains a female seminary, and an academy for boys. Laid out in 1757.

LITTLE BAY, a post-office of Calhoun co. Ark.

LITTLE BEAVER, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Population, 960.

LITTLE BEAVER BRIDGE, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

LITTLE BEAVER RIVER, of Columbiana co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio river near the boundary between Ohio and Pennsylvania, 14 miles below Beaver.

LITTLE BLACK RIVER, rises in Ripley co., Missouri, and enters Current river in Randolph co., Arkansas.

LITTLE BLUE RIVER, of Indiana, flows into the Blue river near Shelbyville.

LITTLE BRAZOS river, Texas, is a small stream which extends across Robertson co., parallel with Brazos river, and then enters that river a few miles W. from Boonville.

LITTLE BREWSTER ISLAND, at the N. side of the entrance to Boston harbor, Massachusetts. It contains a revolving light 82 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 19' 48" N., lon. 70° 53' 30" W.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles S. E. from Lancaster. Population, 1764.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE BROKENSTRAW CREEK, of Warren co., Pa, falls into Big Brokenstraw creek.

LITTLE BULL FALLS, a post-office of Marathon co., Wisconsin.

LITTLE BUSHKILL CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into Bushkill creek in Pike co.

LITTLEBY, a post-office of Audrain co., Mo.

LITTLE CANADA, a post-office of Ramsey co., Minnesota Territory.

LITTLE CATAWBA river, N. C. See CATAWBA.

LITTLE CHAZY river, of Clinton co., New York, falls into Lake Champlain.

LITTLE CHUCKEY, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

LITTLE CHUTE, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wisconsin.

LITTLE CLEARFIELD CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into Clearfield creek, in the county of the same name.

LITTLE CLIFTY, a post-office of Todd co., Ky.
 LITTLE COAL river, in the W. part of Virginia, rises in Logan county by two branches, called the Pond and Spruce forks, and falls into Coal river in Kanawha county.

LITTLE COMPTON, a post-township of Newport co., Rhode Island, on the Atlantic, 30 miles S. S. E. from Providence. Pop., 1462.

LITTLE COMPTON, a post-office of Carroll co., Missouri.

LITTLE CREEK, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. Population, 2315.

LITTLE CREEK LANDING, a post-office of Kent co., Delaware.

LITTLE CUMBERLAND ISLAND, S. side of the entrance to Santilla river, Georgia. On the N. end is a fixed light 53 feet high. Lat. 30° 58' 30" N., lon. 81° 37' W.

LITTLE CUYAHOGA river, Ohio, joins the main stream in Summit co., near Akron.

LITTLE DARBY CREEK, of Ohio, flows into Darby creek about 14 miles S. W. from Columbus.

LITTLE DETROIT, a small post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois.

LITTLE EAGLE, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR, a township in the S. part of Burlington co., N. J. Pop., 2020.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR BAY, on the S. E. coast of New Jersey, between New Inlet and Barnegat bay. Length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, 3½ or 4 miles.

LITTLE EGG HARBOR RIVER, of New Jersey, is formed by several small branches, which unite at Pleasant Mills. Pursuing a southeasterly course, it forms the boundary between Burlington and Atlantic counties, and flows through Great bay into the ocean. It is navigable by sloops 25 miles from its mouth.

LITTLE ELKHART, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

LITTLE ELKHART CREEK, of Indiana, rises in La Grange co., and enters the St. Joseph's river at Bristol.

LITTLE ELM, a post-office of Denton co., Tex.

LITTLE FALLS, or ROCKTON, a post-village in Rockton township, Herkimer county, New York, on both sides of the Mohawk river, and on the Utica and Schenectady railroad, 75 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It is situated in a narrow and romantic valley. The river falls over rocky rapids, descending 42 feet in the course of three quarters of a mile, and furnishing great water-power. The Erie canal here passes by a deep cut in the solid rock, through a picturesque defile, 2 miles in extent. Granite rocks rise on both sides of the valley, to the height of about 500 feet. The village contains churches of five denominations, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactories of machinery, paper, woollen goods, flour, &c. The feeder of the canal crosses the river by a handsome aqueduct, with an arch of 70 feet span. Population in 1853, estimated at 3000.

LITTLE FALLS, a post-village of Passaic

county, New Jersey, on the Passaic river, and on the Morris canal, 4 miles S. W. from Patterson. It has extensive water-power, with several manufactories.

LITTLE FALLS, a post-office of Benton co., Minnesota Territory.

LITTLE FLAT, a post-office of Bath co., Ky.

LITTLE FLAT ROCK CREEK, Indiana, flows into the Flat rock, 7 miles N. W. from Greensburgh.

LITTLE FORT, Illinois. See WAUKEGAN.

LITTLE GAP, a post-office of Carbon co., Pa.

LITTLE GENESEE, a post-village in the S. W. part of Alleghany co., New York.

LITTLE GRANT, a post-office of Grant co., Wisconsin.

LITTLE GREEN LAKE, in Marquette county, Wisconsin, lies about 4 miles S. from Green lake. It is 1½ miles long, and 1 mile wide. Its waters are very deep, and remarkably pure. The scenery around is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. On the N. side, for more than a mile, the shore is composed of beautiful white sandstone, rising in some places like a wall, 70 or 80 feet in height.

LITTLE GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

LITTLE GUNPOWDER, a post-office of Baltimore county, Maryland.

LITTLE GUYANDOTTE river, in the W. part of Virginia, falls into the Ohio, after forming part of the boundary between Mason and Cabell counties.

LITTLE HOCKHOCKING, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

LITTLE JUNIATA river, Pa. See JUNIATA.

LITTLE KANAWHA river, of Western Virginia, rises in Braxton county, passes through Gilmer, Wirt, and Wood counties, and enters the Ohio at Parkersburg. Its general direction is W. N. W.; its length perhaps 150 miles. The country through which it flows is hilly, and contains extensive beds of stone coal, and a number of salt springs. This river is navigable only a few miles.

LITTLE LAKE, in the S. E. part of Louisiana, between the parishes of Jefferson and La Fourche Interior, is connected by short outlets with Barataria bay. Length, about 7 miles.

LITTLE LEVEL, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

LITTLE LOYALSOCK CREEK, an affluent of Loyalsock creek, in Sullivan co., Pa.

LITTLE MAHONEY, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 326.

LITTLE MAHONING CREEK, of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, flows into Mahoning creek.

LITTLE MARSII, a small post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE MEADOWS, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LITTLE MIAMI river, of Ohio, rises in the S. W. central part of the state, and flowing in a direction nearly S. W., enters the Ohio river 6 miles above Cincinnati.

LITTLE MILL CREEK, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

LITTLE MILLS, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER, of Arkansas, rises in Polk county in the W. part of the state, and flowing south-eastward, empties itself into Washita river, about 15 miles N. from Camden. It is noted for turbid water and rapid current, and hence its name.

LITTLE MISSOURI RIVER, of Missouri Territory, rises in latitude about 45° N., and flowing north-easterly, falls into the Missouri river in about 47° 40' N. lat. Length about 300 miles.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, situated in the S. E. part of Columbia county, S. of, and parallel to Catawissa mountain.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

LITTLE MUDDY, a small post-village of Franklin county, Illinois.

LITTLE MUNCY CREEK, of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, flows into Muncy creek a few miles above Pennsborough.

LITTLE MUSKINGUM RIVER, Ohio, rises in Monroe county, and falls into the Ohio about 8 miles above Marietta.

LITTLE OHION, a river in the S. W. part of Kentucky, flows S. W. through Hickman co., and enters the Mississippi a few miles above Mills Point.

LITTLE OCMULGEE. See OCMULGEE.

LITTLE OGEECHEE. See OGEECHEE.

LITTLE OSAGE, a post-office of Bates co., Mo.

LITTLE PIGEON RIVER, of East Tennessee, is formed by two forks, the East and South, which unite at Sevier Court House. After a north-westerly course of about 8 or 10 miles, it enters French Broad river.

LITTLE PINE CREEK, a post-office of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

LITTLE PINEY, a post-office of Pulaski co. Mo.

LITTLE PINEY CREEK, of Pulaski county, Mo., enters the Gasconade from the right.

LITTLE PLYMOUTH, a small post-village of King and Queen county, Virginia, 57 miles E. from Richmond.

LITTLE PORT, a post-office of Clayton co., Io.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Cass county, Georgia.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Crawford county, Missouri.

LITTLE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Walworth county, Wisconsin.

LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, a post-office of Cass county, Michigan.

LITTLE RACCOON CREEK, Indiana, enters the Big Raccoon in Parke county.

LITTLE RAISIN RIVER, a small stream of Michigan, flows into the Raisin river near Dundee, in Monroe county.

LITTLE RED RIVER, of Arkansas, rises in the N. W. part of the state, and, flowing south-easterly, enters the White river on the E. border of White county. The length is

estimated at 150 miles. It is navigable by steamboats for a few miles.

LITTLE REST, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

LITTLE RIVER, in the N. E. part of Virginia, is a small affluent of Goose creek, in Loudon county. It has been rendered navigable from its mouth to Aldie, by means of dams, which produce valuable water-power.

LITTLE RIVER, of North Carolina, an affluent of Cape Fear river, flows through Cumberland county, from the W. Upper Little river enters the Cape Fear, in the N. part of the same county.

LITTLE RIVER, of North Carolina, an affluent of Yadkin river, rises in Randolph county, and enters that river near the N. W. extremity of Richmond county.

LITTLE RIVER, of North Carolina, a small affluent of the Neuse, rises in Wake co., and, flowing S. E., falls into the Neuse at Waynesborough.

LITTLE RIVER, of Abbeville district, South Carolina, flows southward, and enters the Savannah at the S. extremity of the district.

LITTLE RIVER, of South Carolina, rises in Chester district, and flows S. through Fairfield district, into Broad river.

LITTLE RIVER, of South Carolina, rises in Laurens district, and flows S. E. through Newberry district into Saluda river.

LITTLE RIVER, of Georgia, an affluent of the Oconee, rises in Morgan county, and, flowing S. E., enters the latter river about 10 miles N. from Milledgeville.

LITTLE RIVER, of Georgia, rises in Oglethorpe county, and enters the Savannah from the S. W., on the line between Lincoln and Columbia counties.

LITTLE RIVER, of Lowndes co., Georgia, a small stream which flows into the Withlacoochee at Troupville.

LITTLE RIVER, of Ala., flows into Alabama river at the S. W. extremity of Monroe county.

LITTLE RIVER, of Louisiana, commences at the confluence of the Dugdemona and Castor, at the N. extremity of Rapides parish, and flows S. E. to Catahoula lake. After passing through the lake it pursues a north-eastward course, and unites with the Washita at the mouth of Tensas river. It is navigable by small steamboats 150 miles from its mouth.

LITTLE RIVER, of Texas, commences at the confluence of Leon and Lampasas rivers, in Bell county, and flows south-eastward into Brazos river, near Nashville.

LITTLE RIVER, of East Tennessee, rises at the base of the Smoky mountain, in Blount county, and flowing through that county in a W. N. W. direction, enters the Holston river about 12 miles S. W. from Knoxville. It is said the stream furnishes great motive-power.

LITTLE RIVER, in the S. W. part of Kentucky, rises near the W. border of Todd county, and flowing S. W. and then W., enters

the Cumberland river in Trigg county, about 8 miles W. from Cadiz.

LITTLE RIVER, of Indiana, rises in Allen county, near Fort Wayne, and enters the Wabash 2 miles below Huntington.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Floyd co., Va.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Caldwell co., North Carolina.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-village of Columbia county, Florida.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Horry dis. S. C.

LITTLE RIVER HARBOR, Maine, E. from Machias Bay. On the N. side is a fixed light 23½ feet high. Lat. 44° 33' N., lon. 67° 6' W.

LITTLE RIVER VILLAGE, a post-office of Lincoln county, Maine.

LITTLE ROCK, a post-office of Rockingham county, North Carolina.

LITTLE ROCK, capital of Arkansas, and seat of justice of Pulaski county, on the right or southern bank of Arkansas river, about 300 miles from its mouth, 155 miles W. by S. from Memphis, and 1065 miles W. by S. from Washington. Lat. 34° 40' N., lon. 83° 10' W. It is situated on a rocky promontory, or bluff, about 50 feet high, the first that occurs in ascending the river, commanding a delightful and extensive view of the surrounding country.

The state house is a fine brick edifice, rough cast. The town contains a United States arsenal, the state penitentiary, which has been once or twice burned down by the convicts, and 6 churches, all handsomely built of brick, namely, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Methodist, 1 Christian, and 2 Roman Catholic. There are 2 newspapers published here. It has also a Masonic hall, an Odd-fellows' hall, and several seminaries. The United States court for the eastern district is held here. Many of the residents are planters who own estates in this part of the state. Little Rock communicates regularly by steamboats with different points on the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. Good clay for brick is found in the vicinity; also quarries of fine slate, and granite very like the Quincy granite, but not so hard. A company has been formed by a number of gentlemen from Cincinnati to work the slate quarry, which is in the immediate vicinity. The origin of the name Little Rock is explained as follows:—In ascending the river there appears on the south bank, rising out of the water, a bald, igneous slate rock, which at low water is about 25 feet above the surface, but at high water is almost hidden from view. This gives name to the city, and is called by the townspeople "the Point of Rocks." Two miles above this, on the N. bank, is another rocky bluff, about 200 feet high, which is called the "Big Rock." Population in 1850, 2167; in 1853, about 3000.

LITTLE ROCK, a post-township in Kendall county, Illinois. Population, 906.

LITTLE ROCK, a neat post-village of Kendall county, Illinois, 57 miles W. by S. from Chicago, contains 3 or 4 stores.

LITTLE ROCKFISH, a post-office of Cumberland county, North Carolina.

LITTLE ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale county, Michigan, and, passing into Ohio, enters the St. Joseph's river of the Maumee.

LITTLE SALT CREEK, of Indiana, enters Salt creek in the S. E. part of Monroe co.

LITTLE SANDUSKY, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky river, 54 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

LITTLE SANDY, a post-office of Morgan co. Ky.

LITTLE SANDY CREEK, a small stream of Oswego co., New York, falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL river of Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill at Port Clinton.

LITTLE SCIOTO river of Ohio, rises in the S. part of the state, and flows into the Ohio river, 8 miles above Portsmouth.

LITTLE SIOUX river, Iowa. See INYAN YANKEY.

LITTLE SKIN CREEK, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

LITTLE SODUS, a village of Cayuga co., New York, on a bay of the same name, about 30 miles N. of Auburn.

LITTLESTOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 42 miles S. S. W. from Harrisburg, and 10 miles S. E. from Gettysburg. Population, 394.

LITTLE TALLAPOOSA river of Georgia and Alabama, rises in Carroll county, and flowing S. W. into Alabama, enters the Tallapoosa in Randolph county.

LITTLE TOBY'S creek, of Elk co., Pennsylvania, is an affluent of Clarion river.

LITTLETON, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut and Amonoosuck rivers, about 90 miles N. by W. from Concord. Population, 2008.

LITTLETON, a post-township of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg railroad, 31 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Population, 987.

LITTLETON, a post-office of Sussex co., Va.

LITTLETON, a post-village of Halifax co., North Carolina, 78 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

LITTLETON, a post-office of Richland district, South Carolina.

LITTLETON, a small post-village of Schuyler co., Illinois, 66 miles N. W. from Springfield.

LITTLETON DEPÔT, a small village of Warren co., North Carolina.

LITTLETON, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 5 miles N. from Morristown.

LITTLE TRAVERSE bay, of Lake Michigan, extends into Kishkawkee co., near the N. end of the lake.

LITTLE UTICA, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

LITTLE VALLEY, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., New York. Population, 1383.

LITTLE VALLEY, a post-village in the above

township, near the junction of a creek of its own name with the Alleghany river, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 431 miles from New York city.

LITTLE VALLEY, a village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 160 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

LITTLEVILLE, a village in the N. part of Livingston co., New York.

LITTLE WABASH, a river in the S. E. part of Illinois, rises near Paradise, in Coles county, and flowing southerly, falls into the Wabash river, about 10 miles from its mouth.

LITTLE WALNUT CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Scioto river, in Pickaway co.

LITTLE WARAJU river, of Minnesota Territory, falls into the St. Peter's river S. of Marrah Tankah lake, length about 70 miles.

LITTLE WARRIOR, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

LITTLE WATTS ISLAND, Chesapeake bay, E. side, forming the western point of Pocomoke bay. On it is a fixed light 40 feet high.

LITTLE WOODS, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

LITTLE YADKIN. See YADKIN RIVER.

LITTLE YORK, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

LITTLE YORK, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

LITTLE YORK, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

LITTLE YORK, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

LITTLE YORK, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., 110 miles N. W. by N. from Springfield.

LITWALTON, a post-office of Lancaster co. Va.

LIVELY, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill.

LIVELY OAK, a post-office of Lancaster co. Va.

LIVE OAK, a post-office of Ascension par., La.

LIVE OAK, a post-office of De Witt co., Tex.

LIVERMORE, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, on the Androscoggin, about 22 miles W. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1764.

LIVERMORE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Conemaugh creek and Pennsylvania canal, 18 miles N. E. from Greensburg.

LIVERMORE, a post-office of Ohio co., Kentucky, 169 miles from Frankfort.

LIVERMORE CENTRE, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine.

LIVERMORE FALLS, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin river and railroad, 22 miles W. by N. from Augusta.

LIVERPOOL, a post-village of Salina township, Onondaga co., New York, on the E. shore of Onondaga lake, and on the Oswego canal, 5 miles N. N. W. from Syracuse. It has numerous saline springs.

LIVERPOOL, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river. Population, 956.

LIVERPOOL, a thriving post-borough in the above township, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna river and canal, 29 miles above Harrisburg. It has an active business in lumber and other articles. Population in 1850, 606; in 1853, about 800.

LIVERPOOL, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from York to Harrisburg, 6 miles N. from the former.

LIVERPOOL, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas, 36 miles W. from Galveston.

LIVERPOOL, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the N. side of Ohio river, and intersected by the Beaver canal. Population, 1581.

LIVERPOOL, formerly ROSEDALE, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, about 25 miles N. W. from Columbus.

LIVERPOOL, a post-township in the N. part of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 2203.

LIVERPOOL, a thriving post-village in the above township, on Rocky river, about 122 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. It has 1 iron foundry and several flouring mills.

LIVERPOOL, a village in Lake co., Indiana, 155 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis.

LIVERPOOL, a post-township in Fulton co., Illinois. Population, 674.

LIVERPOOL, a post-village of Fulton county, Illinois, on the Illinois river, 38 miles below Peoria. It has a good landing for steamboats, and a plank-road leading to Canton. The land of the vicinity is highly productive, and contains stone coal. In 1852 about \$175,000 worth of produce was shipped here.

LIVINGSTON, a county in the western part of New York, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Genesee river, by which and its tributaries it is chiefly drained. These streams afford valuable water-power. It contains Conesus lake, and Hemlock lake. The surface is diversified, in some parts rather hilly, and in others almost level. The soil along the streams is very fertile, and in other parts generally of a good quality. Wheat, Indian corn, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,111,986 bushels of wheat, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state except Oneida;) 366,557 of corn; 44,274 tons of hay; 834,128 pounds of butter, and 410,447 of wool. There were 28 flour and grist, and 66 saw mills, 16 iron foundries, 12 tanneries, 2 steam engine manufactories, and 5 carding and fulling mills. It contained 79 churches, 7 newspaper offices, 11,841 pupils attending public schools, and 565 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore and limestone are found in this county in abundance, and the celebrated sulphur springs of Avon are situated in the N. part. This county is traversed by the Genesee Valley canal, and by the Buffalo, Corning, and New York railroad. Organized in 1821. Capital, Geneseo. Population, 40,875.

LIVINGSTON parish, in the S. E. part of Louisiana, contains about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Tickfah river, and bounded on the S. and W. by Amite river, Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain wash its S. E. border. The surface is nearly level.

The soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, maize, and sugar are cultivated. Lumber is largely exported. In 1850 this parish produced 265 bales of cotton; 120 hogheads of sugar; 10,800 gallons of molasses; 47,506 bushels of Indian corn, and 25,801 of sweet potatoes. It contained 14 churches, 400 pupils attending public schools, and 46 attending academies or other schools. Small steamboats navigate the Amite river, on the border of the parish. Capital, Springfield. Population, 3385; of whom 2543 were free, and 842, slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a county near the W. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Illinois, has an area estimated at 280 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio, on the S. by the Tennessee, and intersected by the Cumberland river. The surface is undulating and hilly. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, cattle, horses, and swine are staples. In 1850 this county produced 331,436 bushels of corn; 25,718 of oats, and 41,200 pounds of tobacco. It contained 14 churches, 447 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. Limestone and sandstone underlie the surface. Timber is abundant. The county contains large deposits of stone coal and iron ore. Organized in 1798, and named in honor of Robert R. Livingston, of New York. Capital, Smithland. Population, 6578; of whom 5460 were free, and 1118, slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a county of Michigan, situated in the S. E. central part of the state; contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Shiawassee and Red Cedar rivers, and intersected by Huron river. The surface is undulating. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam. Dense forests of hard timber overspread the north part of the county, and the remainder is occupied by oak openings, or plains which produce a sparse growth of oaks. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 304,588 bushels of wheat; 174,022 of corn; 87,609 of oats; 101,292 of potatoes, and 22,183 tons of hay. It contained 8 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 4465 pupils attending public schools. The streams furnish extensive water-power. Iron ore and Saline springs are found in the county. Organized in 1836. Capital, Howell. Pop., 13,485.

LIVINGSTON, a county in the N. E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 1000 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Vermilion and Mason rivers, affluents of the Illinois. The surface is level. The soil is fertile, adapted to Indian corn and grass. The county contains extensive prairies and small tracts of good timber. In 1850 it produced 129,785 bushels of Indian corn, 15,517 of wheat, and 25,409 of oats. It contained 7 church, and 200 pupils attending public

schools. Stone coal abounds along the Vermilion river. Sandstone and limestone are the principal rocks. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Mississippi railroad. Capital, Pontiac. Population, 1552.

LIVINGSTON, a county in the N. N. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 530 square miles. It is intersected by Grand river, (of the Missouri,) which, in passing through it, receives the Crooked fork and Medicine creek from the left, and a large stream called Shoal creek from the right. The surface is generally level, and a large proportion of it is prairie. The soil is said to be good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 270,270 bushels of corn; 32,233 of wheat; 39,881 of oats; 972 tons of hay, and 42,665 pounds of butter. It contained 3 churches, 1 newspaper office, 205 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending academies or other schools. The streams of the county furnish water-power. Named in honor of Edward Livingston, secretary of state under President Jackson. Capital, Chilicothe. Population, 4247; of whom 3939 were free, and 308, slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a post-township of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson river, 6 miles S. from Hudson. Population, 2020.

LIVINGSTON, a post-township in the N. W. part of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Passaic river. Population, 1151.

LIVINGSTON, a small post-village of the above township, 10 miles W. by N. from Newark.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Sumter county, Alabama, on the Tugaloo or Suckernochee creek, 68 miles S. W. from Tuscaloosa. It contains a newspaper office.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village in Madison co., Mississippi, 20 miles N. by W. from Jackson.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Polk county, Texas, 250 miles E. by N. from Austin City. Business is said to be brisk at this place.

LIVINGSTON, a small post-village, capital of Overton county, Tennessee, 100 miles E. by N. from Nashville. It is situated in a hilly region, which contains extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore.

LIVINGSTON, a post-office of Crawford co., O.

LIVINGSTON, a post-village in Livingston co., Mich., 40 miles W. N. W. from Detroit.

LIVINGSTON, a post-township in Clarke co., Illinois. Population, 378.

LIVINGSTON, a small post-village of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National road, about 14 miles W. from Terre Haute, Indiana.

LIVINGSTONVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 30 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches.

LIVONIA, a post-township of Livingston co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning railroad. Population, 2627.

LIVONIA, a post-office of Point Coupee parish, Louisiana.

LIVONIA, a township in the N. W. part of Wayne co., Michigan. Population, 1375.

LIVONIA, a small post-village of Washington co., Indiana, about 100 miles S. from Indianapolis.

LIVONIA CENTRE, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

LIZARD RIVER, a small stream of Iowa, enters the Des Moines from the W. near Fort Clark.

LLEWELLYN, a post-village of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles S. W. from Pottsville. Its prosperity is derived from the coal mines in the vicinity. A branch railroad connects it with the Reading railroad at Schuylkill Haven. Population, 476.

LOYD'S, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia, 62 miles N. E. from Richmond.

LOYDSVILLE, a small post-village of Belmont co., Ohio.

LOAG, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

LOBACHSVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

LOBDEL'S STORE, a post-office of West Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

LOCATION, a post-office of Coweta co., Ga., about 90 miles W. from Milledgeville.

LOCHAPOKA, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the railroad between Montgomery and West Point, 53 miles N. E. from the former.

LOCH LEVEN, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

LOCH LOMOND, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

LOCK, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

LOCK, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop., 321.

LOCK, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Population, 171.

LOCK BERLIN, a post-village of Wayne co., N. Y., on the Erie canal, 4 miles E. of Lyons.

LOCKBOURNE, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 11 miles S. by E. from Columbus.

LOCKE, a post-township on the S. border of Cayuga co., New York. Population, 1478.

LOCKE, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind.

LOCKE'S MILLS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

LOCKE'S MILLS, a post-office of Mifflin co., Pa.

LOCKHART, a small post-village, capital of Caldwell co., Texas, about 25 miles S. by E. from Austin.

LOCKHART'S STORE, a post-office of Holmes co., Mississippi.

LOCK HAVEN, a thriving post-village, capital of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the W. branch of the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of the Bald Eagle creek, and on the route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, 107 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. It is near the head of navigation on the West Branch canal. It is a place of active business, and a depot for pine lumber, of which large quantities are sawn in the county. It contains several churches, 2

newspaper offices, and 2 steam saw mills. Extensive beds of bituminous coal have been opened about 4 miles from the village. A bridge across the river connects Lock Haven with Dunnstown. Population, 830.

LOCKINGTON, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie canal. Population, 300.

LOCKLAND, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

LOCKLAND, a thriving post-village of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the Miami canal, 11 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati. It has a valuable water-power, is a place of active business, and a station on the Cincinnati and Dayton railroad.

LOCKPORT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Niagara county, New York, on the Erie canal, and on the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls railroad, 31 miles N. N. E. from Buffalo, and 260 miles W. by N. from Albany. Lat. 43° 11' N., lon. 78° 46' W. It is situated at the point on the canal where the water descends from the level of Lake Erie to the Genesee level, by ten double combined locks of massive masonry, in the best style of workmanship. The abundant hydraulic power obtained by this means constitutes one of the chief sources of the prosperity of Lockport. This power will be greatly augmented by the completion of the Erie canal enlargement to Buffalo, which is now far advanced. In the construction of this great work, a barrier of solid limestone has been excavated from the head of the locks, about 3 miles southward, from 25 to 40 feet in depth, and 62 feet in width, with an additional space of 15 feet for a towpath. Water, in any desirable quantity, may be drawn from the Erie level, and returned to the canal, 60 feet below, without detriment to the navigation. Large quarries of the finest limestone and of sandstone flagging are worked at this place, furnishing constant employment to several hundred men. Lockport has 6 flouring mills, 3 of which are of the first class, 11 saw mills, 5 iron foundries, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, 4 banks, and several printing offices which issue newspapers. It has 6 primary public schools and 1 Union school: the latter is a large and substantial stone building, in which from four to six hundred children, after leaving the primary schools, are instructed in all the branches of a liberal education. There are 13 churches in Lockport, viz. 2 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Lutheran, 1 Universalist, 1 Catholic, and several others. A direct railroad, 22 miles long, has been opened from this place to Buffalo. The Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara railroad crosses the canal by a viaduct 500 feet in length, and 60 feet above the water. This road was completed in June, 1852, and is designed to connect with the Great Western railway through Canada West to Detroit, by a suspension bridge over the Niagara river,

1½ miles below the falls. Lockport is the largest unincorporated town in the state. Population in 1852, from 12,000 to 14,000.

LOCKPORT, a village in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, opposite Lock Haven, has about 150 inhabitants.

LOCKPORT, or PLATEA, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie canal, 21 miles S. W. from Erie.

LOCKPORT, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, contains about 100 inhabitants.

LOCKPORT, a small village of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

LOCKPORT, or LOCKPORT STATION, a small post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh creek, Pennsylvania canal, and Central railroad, 25 miles E. N. E. from Greensburg.

LOCKPORT, a village of La Fourche Interior parish, Louisiana, on Bayou La Fourche. The produce of the vicinity is shipped at this village by steamboats. It has about 100 inhabitants.

LOCKPORT, a village of Butler co., Kentucky, on Green river, at Lock and Dam No. 4.

LOCKPORT, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky river. It is the principal landing place in the county, and has 2 stores and 3 warehouses.

LOCKPORT, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 100 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, about 200.

LOCKPORT, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on Tiffin's river, about 143 miles N. W. from Columbus.

LOCKPORT, a township in the central part of St. Joseph's co., Michigan, intersected by the St. Joseph river. Population, 1142.

LOCKPORT, a post-township in Carroll co., Indiana. Population, 126.

LOCKPORT, a post-village of Carroll co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 75 miles N. from Indianapolis.

LOCKPORT, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, on the Whitewater river and canal, about 60 miles E. from Indianapolis.

LOCKPORT, a village of Vigo co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 9 miles S. E. from Terre Haute.

LOCKPORT, a post-township in the N. W. part of Will co., Illinois, intersected by Des Plaines river and the Illinois and Michigan canal. Population, 1657.

LOCKPORT, a handsome post-village of Lockport township, Will co., Illinois, on the Des Plaines river, and on the Illinois and Michigan canal, 32 miles S. W. from Chicago. It is a place of active business, possessing extensive water-power, and quarries of good building stone. The general office of the canal company is located here. Population in 1853, estimated at 2000. A newspaper is published here weekly.

LOCKPORT STATION, Pa. See LOCKPORT.

LOCKRIDGE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Io.

LOCK STATION, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Michigan.

LOCK'S VILLAGE, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts.

LOCKVILLE, a small village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

LOCKVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal, 20 miles S. E. from Columbus.

LOCKWOOD, a post-village of Sussex co., N. J.

LOCUST, a post-office of Jackson co., Ark.

LOCUST CORNER, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

LOCUST CREEK, of Missouri, rises near the N. boundary of the state, and flowing southward through Dodge, Sullivan, and Linn counties, it enters Grand river from the left, in the N. W. part of Chariton county. *Branches.*—The W. fork flows southward through Sullivan county, and enters Locust creek from the right in Linn county. The E. fork falls into the main stream from the left in the S. part of Sullivan county.

LOCUST CREEK, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia, 33 miles N. W. from Richmond.

LOCUST DALE, a post-office of Madison co. Va.

LOCUST FOREST, a small village of Butler co., Kentucky.

LOCUST FORK OF Black Warrior river, Alabama. See BLACK WARRIOR.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia, 86 miles N. W. from Richmond.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-village of Henry co., Ga., about 9 miles S. S. E. from McDonough.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Searcy co., Arkansas.

LOCUST GROVE, a small village of Scott co., Arkansas.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Weakly co., Tennessee, 132 miles W. from Nashville.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 90 miles S. S. W. from Columbus. A plank-road connects it with Ripley on the Ohio.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Indiana.

LOCUST GROVE, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois.

LOCUST HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

LOCUST HILL, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

LOCUST HILL, a post-office of Caswell co. N. C.

LOCUST HILL, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

LOCUST LANE, a post-office of Fayette co., Va.

LOCUST MILLS, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

LOCUST MOUNT, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

LOCUST MOUNT, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in the N. E. part of Schuylkill county, may be regarded as a portion of Broad mountain.

LOCUST SHADE, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee, 100 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

LOCUST SPRING, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, 30 miles S. W. from Springfield.

LOCUST TREE, a post-office of Niagara co., N. Y.

LOCUSTVILLE, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

LODDY, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tenn.

LODEERSVILLE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

LODI, a village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 20 miles E. from Dunkirk.

LODI, a post-township of Seneca co., N. Y., on the E. side of Seneca lake. Pop., 2269.

LODI, or LODI VILLAGE, a post-village in the above township, 3 or 4 miles S. from Ovid. It contains 2 churches, 4 stores, and about 250 inhabitants.

LODI, a post-township of Bergen co., New Jersey, 5 miles N. W. from Hackensack. Population, 1113.

LODI, a post-village of Abbeville dis., S. C. LODI, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia, 130 miles W. by N. from Milledgeville.

LODI, a post-office of Choctaw co., Miss.

LODI, a post-village of Jackson co., Tenn.

LODI, a township in the S. part of Athens co., Ohio. Population, 1336.

LODI, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, about 100 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

LODI, a post-township in the central part of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop., 1234.

LODI, a post-office of Wabash co., Ind.

LODI, a small post-village of Clark co., Ill.

LODI, a post-township in the S. W. part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Population, 252.

LODI, a post-village in the above township, 20 miles N. by W. from Madison. It has 2 flouring mills, 4 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

LODI BAR, a small village of Sumter dis., S. C.

LODI CENTRE, a post-office of Seneca co., N. Y.

LODIVILLE, a small post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash canal, about 16 miles N. W. from Rockville.

LODOMILLO, a post-office of Clayton co., Io.

LODORÉ, a post-office of Amelia co., Va.

LOFTRON'S STORE, a small village of Butts co., Ga., 62 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

LOGAN, a county in the W. S. W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 825 square miles. It is intersected by the Guyandotte river, and bounded on the S. W. by the Tug fork of Sandy river. The county slopes towards the N. W. The surface is mountainous, and overspread with extensive forests; the soil is generally good. Indian corn, oats, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 154,943 bushels of corn; 20,014 of oats, and 31,374 pounds of butter. It contained 6 churches, and 175 pupils attending public schools. The highlands of this county abound in stone coal and iron,

which are not much used at present. Formed in 1824, and named in honor of a distinguished chief of the Mingo tribe. Capital, Lawns-ville, or Logan Court House. Population, 3620; of whom 3533 were free, and 87, slaves.

LOGAN, a county in the S. S. W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is traversed by Red river, an affluent of Cumberland river, and also drained by Muddy and Whippoorwill creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified by ranges of hills, covered with timber. The soil is fertile, and well watered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,103,186 bushels of corn; 50,316 of wheat; 242,340 of oats, and 2,684,767 pounds of tobacco. It contained 39 churches, 1 newspaper office; 746 pupils attending public schools, and 99 attending academies or other schools. The surface rock is the cavernous limestone. The creeks furnish motive-power for mills. The county contains a number of artificial mounds, which recall the memory of former ages. Formed in 1792, and named in honor of General Benjamin Logan, one of the pioneers of Kentucky. Capital, Russellville. Population, 16,581, of whom 11,114 were free, and 5467, slaves.

LOGAN, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 457 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami river, and also drained by the sources of Mad river, and of Rush, Darby, and Mill creeks. The surface is generally rolling or level, and the soil productive and well timbered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 665,605 bushels of corn; 166,811 of wheat; 97,562 of oats; 14,555 tons of hay, and 359,332 pounds of butter. It contained 27 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 7965 pupils attending public schools, and 35 attending an academy. It is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, and by the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad. Organized in 1817. Capital, Bellefontaine. Population, 19,162.

LOGAN, a county near the centre of Illinois, has an area of 625 square miles. It is intersected by Salt creek, an affluent of Sangamon river, and also drained by Kickapoo and Sugar creeks. The surface is level, and is mostly destitute of forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 839,638 bushels of corn; 26,598 of wheat; 35,728 of oats, and 23,527 pounds of wool. Several creeks in the county are bordered with narrow strips of timber, and the deficiency of wood in other parts is compensated by an abundance of stone coal. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Mississippi railroad. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Population, 5128.

LOGAN, a post-village of Tompkins county,

New York, near Seneca lake, about 24 miles W. by N. from Ithaca.

LOGAN, a township forming the S. extremity of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. from Lockhaven. Population, 712.

LOGAN, a township of Auglaize co., Ohio. Population, 335.

LOGAN, a thriving post-village of Falls township, and capital of Hocking county, Ohio, on the Hocking river and canal, 49 miles S. E. from Columbus, and 1 mile below the falls of the river. It has 1 bank. Two newspapers are published here. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in the vicinity. Laid out about the year 1816. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

LOGAN, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Population, 753.

LOGAN, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Population, 1717.

LOGAN, a post-office of Edgar co., Illinois.

LOGAN COURT HOUSE, or LAWNSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Logan co.; Virginia, on the Guyandotte river, 350 miles W. from Richmond.

LOGAN MILLS, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa.

LOGAN MILLS, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

LOGAN'S CREEK, a post-village of Reynolds co., Mo., 125 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

LOGAN'S FERRY, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 18 miles above Pittsburg, has about 100 inhabitants.

LOGANSPOURT, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

LOGANSPOURT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Cass county, Indiana, is situated on the Wabash river and canal, at the mouth of Eel river, and at the crossing of the Michigan road, 70 miles N. by W. from Indianapolis, and 42 miles N. E. from Lafayette. It is the centre of trade for a fertile agricultural region, from which grain, pork, and lumber are exported. The county of Cass included part of the Miami Reserve, which was relinquished by the Indians a few years ago; since which event the settlement of the county has progressed rapidly. A plank-road is now in progress, which, when finished, will connect Logansport with Indianapolis. The canal and rivers furnish abundant water-power at this place, which is employed in mills of various kinds. A considerable quantity of lumber (poplar and black walnut) is procured in the vicinity, and exported to the Eastern cities. Logansport has a city charter, and contains 3 banks, 1 academy, and 6 churches, 3 of which are stone buildings. The court house, which is one of the finest in the state, is built of hewn stone. Two newspapers are published here. West Logansport is situated on the W. bank of Eel river, and it is included in the corporate limits. Laid out in 1829. Population in 1853, about 3500.

LOGAN'S STORE, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina

LOGANVILLE, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, 6 miles S. from Morristown.

LOGANVILLE, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Miami river, 64 miles N. W. from Columbus, has about 200 inhabitants.

LOGANVILLE, a small village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg.

LOGANVILLE, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 31 miles S. from Harrisburg.

LOGTOWN, a small village of Upson co., Georgia, 9 miles S. E. from Thomaston.

LOGANVILLE, a post-office of Walton co., Ga.

LOG CABIN, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

LOG LICK, a post-office of Switzerland co., Ind.

LOGTOWN, a post-office of Washita, par., La.

LOMBARDVILLE, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

LOMBARDY, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia.

LOMBARDY GROVE, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

LOMIRA, a post-office of Dodge co., Wis.

LONACONING, a small post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, about 16 miles W. by S. from Cumberland.

LONDON, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

LONDON, a small post-village, capital of Laurel co., Kentucky, 100 miles S. S. E. from Frankfort.

LONDON, a post-village, capital of Madison co., Ohio, on the railroad connecting Columbus with Xenia, 24 miles W. by S. from the former. It contains 2 churches, 1 classical academy, and 1 printing office. Pop., about 600.

LONDON, a small village of Richland co., O.

LONDON, a post-township in the N. part of Monroe co., Michigan. Population, 626.

LONDON BRIDGE, a post-village in Princess Anne co., Va., 100 miles S. E. from Richmond.

LONDON BRITAIN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 680.

LONDON CITY, a post-village of Fayette co., Illinois, 14 miles N. E. from Vandalia, has about 50 inhabitants.

LONDONDERRY, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence railroad, 6 miles S. from Manchester. Population, 1731.

LONDONDERRY, a post-village in the above township, is the seat of Pinkerton academy.

LONDONDERRY, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on both sides of West river, about 73 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 1274.

LONDONDERRY, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Population, 823.

LONDONDERRY, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 643.

LONDONDERRY, a township forming the S. extremity of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 14 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1587.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. W. from Lebanon. Population, 1563.

LONDONDERRY, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1548.

LONDONDERRY, a small post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio.

LONDONDERRY, a village of Ross co., Ohio, has about 200 inhabitants.

LONDON GROVE, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 34 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1425.

LONE JACK, a small post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, about 29 miles S. E. from Independence.

LONE STAR, a post-office of Titus co., Tex.

LONE TREE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 110 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

LONG-A-COMING, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, 15 miles S. E. from Camden. It has 1 church.

LONG BOTTOM, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

LONG BOTTOM, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

LONG BRANCH, a post-village and watering place of Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the seacoast, about 33 miles S. from New York. Here are several boarding houses and good bathing grounds, which are much frequented by the citizens of New York and Philadelphia.

LONG BRANCH, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

LONG BRANCH, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., 60 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

LONG CANE, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

LONG CANE, a post-office of Troup co., Georgia, 140 miles W. from Milledgeville.

LONG CANE creek, of South Carolina, enters Little river, in the S. part of Abbeville district.

LONG CANE creek, of Georgia, flows through Troup county into the Chattahoochee river, a few miles below West Point.

LONG CREEK, of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, flows into Catawaba river from the N. E.

LONG CREEK, of Stanley co., North Carolina, flows southward into Rocky river.

LONG CREEK, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

LONG CREEK, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

LONG CREEK, a small village of Attala co., Mississippi.

LONG CREEK, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

LONG DICK'S CREEK, of Iowa, flows into Shikagua or Skunk river, in Jasper county.

LONG FALLS CREEK, a post-village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

LONG GLADE, a post-office of Augusta co. Ga.

LONG GREEN ACADEMY, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

LONG GROVE, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, 30 miles N. W. from Chicago.

LONG HILL, a post-office of Morris co., N. J.

LONG ISLAND, forming part of the State of New York, is situated on the E. coast of the United States, between 40° 33' and 41° 6' N. lat., and 72° and 74° 2' W. lon. Length about 115 miles, greatest breadth about 20 miles. It is separated from the continent by Long Island sound, and by the East river, and is indented by numerous bays and inlets. It comprises the counties of King's, Queen's, and Suffolk.

LONG ISLAND LIGHT, on the N. E. point of Long Island, in Boston harbor, Massachusetts, 4½ miles W. by N. from Point Alderton. The lantern, which is 7 feet high, is supported by a tower 20 feet in height. Lat. 42° 20' N. lon., 70° 58' 58" W.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, separating Long Island from New York and Connecticut. The length is about 110 miles, the breadth varying from 2 to 20 miles. It communicates with New York bay through a narrow channel called the East river.

LONG JOHN, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 33 miles S. W. by W. from Chicago.

LONG KING CREEK, of Polk co., Texas, flows into Trinity river from the N.

LONG LAKE, a township in the N. part of Hamilton co., New York. Population, 111.

LONG LAKE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

LONG LANE, a post-office of Dallas co., Mo.

LONG MARSH, a post-office of Queen Anne co., Maryland.

LONG MEADOW, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the left bank of the Connecticut river, about 4 miles S. from Springfield. It is intersected by the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield railroad. Population, 1252.

LONG MEADOW, a post-office of Page co., Va.

LONGMIRE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

LONGMIRE'S STORE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

LONGMOSS, a post-office of Randolph co., Ga.

LONG NECK, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

LONG OLD FIELDS, a post-office of Prince George co., Maryland.

LONG PINE, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

LONG PLAIN, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

LONG POINT, or LONG POINT SHOALS, Massachusetts, within Cape Cod, near its extremity. On it, at the entrance of Province Town harbor is a fixed light, 25 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 2' 10" N., lon. 70° 10' 35" W.

LONG POINT, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

LONG POINT, a post-township in Cumberland co., Illinois. Population, 512.

LONG POINT, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., 105 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

LONG POND, a post-office of Caldwell co., Ky.

LONG PRAIRIE, a post-office of Wahnahta co., Minnesota Territory.

LONG RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

LONG RUN, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ky.

LONG SAVANNAH, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tenn., 139 miles S. E. from Nashville.

LONG'S BAR, a mining settlement of Yuba county, California, is situated on the Yuba river, 17 miles above its junction with Feather river, and about 110 miles N. N. E. of Benicia. Miners wages, \$5 a day. Population, 450.

LONG'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Hancock co., Georgia.

LONG'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

LONG'S PEAK, one of the summits of the Rocky mountains, in lat. 40° 10' N., lon. 106° W. Height about 12,000 feet.

LONGSTOWN, Pa. See NEW BERLIN.

LONG STREET, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina.

LONG STREET, a post-village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

LONG STREET, a small post-village of Pulaski co., Georgia, about 45 miles S. from Milledgeville.

LONG SWAMP, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles E. N. E. from Reading. Population, 1868.

LONG SWAMP, a post-office of Marion co., Fla.

LONGTOWN, a post-office of Fairfield dis., S. C.

LONGTOWN, a post-office of Panola co., Miss.

LONG VALLEY, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

LONG VIEW, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

LONG VIEW, a small village of Bradley co., Arkansas.

LONG VIEW, a post-office of Morgan co., Tenn.

LONG VIEW, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

LONGWOOD, a post-village of Union co., Ky.

LONGWOOD, a post-office of Fayette co., Ind.

LINSDALE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

LOOKING GLASS, a post-village of Clinton co., Illinois, 100 miles S. from Springfield.

LOOKING GLASS river, of Michigan, rises in Shiawassee county, and flowing westward about 70 miles, enters Grand river, near Portland, in Ionia county. It is a clear and beautiful stream.

LOOKOUT, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, on Moreau creek, 15 miles W. from Jefferson City.

LOOMISVILLE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

LOOMISVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

LOONEY'S CREEK, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

LOOSAHATCHEE, a small river in the S. W. part of Tennessee, rises near the E. border of Fayette county, and flowing westward and south-westward enters Wolf river, a little N. from Memphis.

LOOSAHATCHEE, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

LOOSASCOONA, or LUSUSCOONA, a small river

of Mississippi, rises in Pontotoc county, and flowing S. W., unites with the Yallobusha river in Yallobusha county. It is navigable by keel-boats for a large part of its course.

LOOSE GREEK, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., 18 miles E. S. E. from Jefferson City.

LOOSING CREEK, of North Carolina, flows through Hartford co., into the Chowan.

LOOKOUT CREEK, of Georgia and Tennessee, flows north-eastward though Dade county, of Georgia, and enters Tennessee river, a few miles below Chattanooga.

LOOKOUT VALLEY, a district in Walker co., Georgia. Population, 1062.

LOOXAHOMA, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss.

LARADO, a post-village of Green co., Ark.

LORAIN, a county in the N. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, contains about 485 square miles. It is drained by Black river and its branches, and by Rocky and Vermilion rivers, which flow towards the N. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile and generally clayey. Grass, Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 385,837 bushels of corn; 142,881 of wheat; 174,210 of oats; 262,500 pounds of wool, and 724,766 of butter. It contained 47 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 8027 pupils attending public schools, and 163 attending academies or other schools. Sandstone of fine quality underlies part of the county, and is quarried at Elyria for building materials. Lorain county is intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad, by the Cleveland and Toledo railroad, and the Lake Shore railroad. Capital, Elyria. Population, 26,086.

LORAIN, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Shelby county, Ohio. Pop., 1049.

LORAIN, a post-township in the S. part of Jefferson county, New York, on the Rome and Watertown railroad. Population, 1511.

LORAMIE'S, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

LORAMIE'S CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Shelby county, and flows into the Miami river, about 3 miles above Piqua.

LORAN, a post-office of Whitley co., Ind.

LORDSTOWN, a township in the S. W. part of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population, 1329.

LORENTZ'S STORE, a post-office of Lewis county, Virginia.

LORENZOVILLE FOUNDRY, a post-office of Shenandoah county, Virginia.

LORETTO, a small post-village of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, 5 or 6 miles E. N. E. from Ebensburg, the county seat, has 1 Catholic chapel and 193 inhabitants.

LORETTO, a small post-village of Essex co., Virginia, 69 miles N. E. from Richmond.

LORETTO, a post-village of Marion co., Ky.

LORIN, a small village of Stephenson co., Ill.

LOS ANGELES, a large county in the S. E. part of California, has an area of above 4,800 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Pacific, and on the E. by San Bernardino co., and drained by the San Gabriel and

Rio de Los Angeles rivers, with their tributaries. The surface is uneven and mountainous, with many broad and fertile valleys. Several broken spurs of the Coast Range rear their summits in the N. part of the county. The climate is remarkably salubrious and genial. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, fruit, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1852 Los Angeles county, included all territory now comprised in the new county of San Bernardino: it produced 34,230 bushels of wheat; 6934 of corn; 12,120 of barley; and 2,250,000 pounds of grapes, 1,000,000 of which were shipped to San Francisco, and from the rest was manufactured 2000 barrels of wine. There were 48,424 cows; 65,051 beef cattle, and 12,173 horses. Cotton and sugar-cane succeed well. The quantity of wine, 57,355 gallons, was the greatest produced by any county in California. This county affords great facilities for agriculture, which has not, however, been much attended to heretofore. It is celebrated for its vineyards, of which there are above 100. It contains several missions, among which may be mentioned San Gabriel, San Fernando, and San Juan Capistrano. The county contains some silver, and probably other metals, and limestone and building rock are abundant. Six miles from Los Angeles is a spring, covering about two acres, from which pitch boils up in great abundance: this is used for covering the roofs of houses. There are also a number of saline springs, which supply abundance of salt. The anchorage in the port of San Pedro is good and perfectly safe, except during the prevalence of the south-easterly winds in the winter season. Capital, Los Angeles. Population, 7831.

LOS ANGELES, a post-town, capital of Los Angeles county, California, on a small river of its own name, 30 miles from its mouth, and on the road from San Jose to San Diego, about 350 miles in a direct line S. E. from San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES RIVER, a small stream of Los Angeles county, in the S. S. E. part of California, falls into the Pacific ocean. The town of Los Angeles is situated on its left bank.

LOST CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Mulberry fork near the S. extremity of Walker co.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Harrison co., Va.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Saline co., Ark.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Tennessee.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Breathitt co. Ky.

LOST CREEK, a township in the E. part of Miami county, Ohio. Population, 1459.

LOST CREEK, a township in Vigo county, Indiana. Population, 1232.

LOST CREEK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo.

LOST GROVE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ill.

LOST MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Cobb co., Ga.

LOST RIVER, a small stream of Indiana, rises in Washington county, and unites with Lick creek, an affluent of White river, in

Martin county. It flows in a subterranean channel for several miles, and returns again to the surface.

LOST RIVER, a post-office of Hardy co., Va.

LOST RIVER, a post-office of Orange co., Indiana, about 100 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

LOST VILLAGE, a post-office of New Madrid county, Missouri.

LOT'S CREEK, of Bullock county, Georgia, enters the Cannouchee from the left, at the S. extremity of the county.

LOTTRIDGE, a post-office of Athens co., O.

LOTT'S, a post-village of Edgefield dis., S. C.

LOTTSBURG, a post-office of Northumberland county, Virginia.

LOTT'S CREEK, a small village of Bradley county, Arkansas.

LOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., about 20 miles W. N. W. from Warren.

LOUDON, a county in the N. E. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, contains 486 square miles. The Potomac river forms its N. E. boundary, and it is drained by Goose creek. The surface is hilly, having the Blue ridge on the N. W. border, and the Kittoctan mountain near the middle of the county. The soil varies from a rich alluvion to an unproductive clay, but a large portion of it is fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, pork, and beef are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 563,930 bushels of wheat; 749,428 of corn; 117,055 of oats; 11,990 tons of hay, and 422,021 pounds of butter. The quantity of butter was the greatest produced by any one county of the state, and that of wheat greater than in any except Rockingham county. There were 54 flour, grist, and saw mills, 1 iron furnace, 3 woolen factories, and 9 tanneries. It contained 33 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1703 pupils attending public schools, and 85 attending academies or other schools. The county contains limestone, marble, granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks. It was formed from Fairfax county, in 1757, and named in honor of the earl of Loudon. Capital, Leesburg. Population, 22,079, of whom 16,438 were free, and 5641, slaves.

LOUDON, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Suncook river, about 14 miles N. E. from Concord. Pop., 1552.

LOUDON, a post-village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the West branch of Conococheague creek, 14 miles W. from Chambersburg. It stands in a rich limestone valley. Population, about 300.

LOUDON, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

LOUDON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop., 840.

LOUDON, a township in the W. part of Seneca co., Ohio. Population, 1681.

LOUDON CENTRE, a post-village of Merrimack county, New Hampshire.

LOUDON RIDGE, a post-office of Merrimack county, New Hampshire.

LOUDONVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Hanover township, Ashland county, Ohio, on the Black fork of Mohican river, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, about 70 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, and has an active trade.

LOUDSVILLE, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 21 miles W. from Clarksville, has rich gold mines in the vicinity.

LOUISA, a county in the E. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 500 square miles. The North Anna river forms its northern boundary; the county is also drained by the South Anna and Little rivers. The surface is hilly; the soil, originally fertile, has been partly worn out. Tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,584,285 pounds of tobacco; 377,288 bushels of corn, and 199,521 of wheat. There were 7 flour, grist, and saw mills, 1 iron furnace, and 3 tanneries. It contained 26 churches, and 452 pupils attending public schools. Gold mines have been worked in this county, but are not very productive. It is intersected by the Central railroad of Virginia. Formed in 1742. Capital, Louisa Court House. Population, 16,691, of whom 6827 were free, and 9864, slaves.

LOUISA, a county in the E. S. E. part of Iowa, has an area of 400 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its entire eastern boundary, and the Iowa river flows through the middle of the county, which is drained also by Long creek. The soil and timber are said to be good. Corn, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 379,449 bushels of Indian corn; 49,713 of wheat; 11,681 pounds of wool, and 89,642 of butter. It contained 7 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 674 pupils attending public schools. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Limestone and stone coal are found. The Iowa river is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Walpello. Population, 4939.

LOUISA, a small post-village, capital of Lawrence county, Kentucky, is situated at the forks of Big Sandy river, on the E. boundary of the state, about 135 miles E. from Frankfort. It contains a court house, 1 church, and 4 stores.

LOUISA, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 135 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

LOUISA COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Louisa co., Virginia, on the Central railroad, 60 miles N. W. from Richmond.

LOUISA FORK. See **SANDY RIVER**.

LOUISBURG, a mining village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles E. by N. from Pottsville.

LOUISBURG, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., North Carolina, on the left bank of Tar river, 35 miles N. E. from Raleigh. It contains a court house and 2 churches.

LOUISIANA, one of the Southern States of the American confederacy, is bounded on

the N. by Arkansas and Mississippi; E. by Mississippi, (from which it is separated by the Mississippi and Pearl rivers,) and the Gulf of Mexico; S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Texas, from which it is partly separated by the Sabine river. It lies between 29° and 33° N. lat., and 88° 50' and 94° 20' W. lon., having an extreme length from E. to W. of about 292, and a breadth of 250 miles, including an area of 46,431 square miles, or about 29,715,840 acres, of which only 1,500,025 were improved in 1850, or scarcely one-twentieth part of the entire surface of the state.

Population.—Louisiana being originally colonized by France and Spain, has a larger admixture of the inhabitants of those countries (with their manners and customs) than any other state of the Union. There were in Louisiana in 1810, 76,556 inhabitants; 153,407 in 1820; 215,739 in 1830; 352,411 in 1840, and 517,763 in 1850; of whom 141,244 were white males; 114,248 females; 7479 free colored males; 9983 free colored females, and 125,874 male and 118,935 female slaves. Representative population, 419,824. This population was divided among 73,786 families, occupying 73,070 dwellings. Of the white population, 145,474 were born in the state; 60,447 in other states; 3550 in England; 24,266 in Ireland; 1244 in Scotland and Wales; 499 in British America; 17,507 in Germany; 11,552 in France; 7795 in other countries, and 620 whose places of birth were unknown, making nearly one-fourth of the free population of foreign birth. During the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 11,948 deaths, or about 23 in every 1000 persons—the greatest proportion in any state of the Union. In the same period, 423 paupers, of whom 290 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about \$40 to each person. The number of deaf and dumb in 1850 was 118, of whom 5 were free colored, and 34, slaves; blind, 218, of whom 25 were free colored, and 126, slaves; idiotic, 173, of whom 13 were free colored, and 56, slaves; and insane, 208, of whom 15 were free colored, and 43, slaves.

Parishes.—Louisiana is divided into 48 parishes, viz. Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Franklin, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Plaquemines, Point Coupee, Rapides, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin's, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tensas, Terre Bonne, Union, Vermilion, Washita, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, and Winn, Capital, Baton Rouge.

Cities and Towns.—New Orleans (population, 116,370) is the largest city in Louisiana, and the commercial metropolis of the South

western States. The other towns are Lafayette, (a suburb of New Orleans,) population, 14,187, and Baton Rouge, 3905. The other principal towns are Donaldsonville, Iberville, Alexandria, and Shreveport.

Face of the Country.—The surface of Louisiana nowhere attains an elevation of more than 200 feet above the level of the Gulf, while at Trinity, in Catahoula parish, it is only 68 feet, and much of the southern portion is so low as to be overflowed at high water. West of the basin of the Mississippi, and occupying the central and northern portion of the state, the country is hilly and broken. The N.W. part is intersected by several arms of the Red river, forming small lakes, and rendering the country for about 50 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, generally marshy. The bottoms on this river are from 1 to 10 miles wide. South of the central portion commences the low prairie lands, which terminate in the marshes of the coast. The elevation of this district varies from 10 to 50 feet. Below the mouth of the Red river, the Atchafalaya branches off from the Mississippi, and forms the western boundary of a great delta, occupying an area of several thousand square miles, which is elevated but 10 feet above low water, and at high water is often inundated. There is a belt of similar character on the W. bank of the Mississippi, above the Delta, which is protected by artificial embankments, that serve to deepen as well as confine the channel. That part of the state adjacent to the S. boundary of Mississippi, is similar in character to the district described in the N. W. Near the Gulf, a portion is salt marsh, mostly destitute of timber, and often overflowed in equinoctial gales. Darby states that 2700 square miles on the Mississippi, above the Red river, 2550 on the Red river, and 3200 on the Mississippi, below the Red river, are subject to inundations, though not all portions of it, annually.

Geology.—According to Professor Forshey, the tertiary formation occupies two-fifths of the state, and lies N. of a waving line, commencing on the Sabine near the mouth of the river Neches, and extending 20 miles N. of Alexandria, to Harrisonburg: it contains coal, salt, iron, ochre, gypsum, and marl. A saline bed seems to underlie the tertiary. The rest of the state is alluvial and diluvial.

Minerals.—Of the minerals mentioned above, iron is abundant in almost all the tertiary strata. The coal is inferior to that of Pittsburg, but the marl is rich, and the gypsum of the best quality. The alluvions of the Mississippi are bounded on the W. by precipitous hills of freestone, from 80 to 200 feet high. In the region around Harrisonburg, Dr. Holliday has collected very large quartz crystals, abundance of agates, jasper, sardonyx, cornelians, onyx, selenite, or crystallized gypsum, feldspar of a splendid quality, alumine in great abundance, chalcedony, lava,

meteoric stones, amorphous iron ore, and fossils of various kinds.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—Lake Borgne (properly a bay) and Black bay open into the Gulf of Mexico on the S. E.; and Bastien, Barataria, Atchafalaya, Cote Blanche, and Vermilion bays on the S.; and Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau lakes on the S. W., are all expansions of rivers bearing the same names. Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas are expansions of the Amite river, near its entrance into Lake Borgne. Small lakes or sloughs are very numerous in the marshy regions in the southern part of the state and along the Mississippi river. Catahoula in the centre, and Bistineau, and Caddo in the N. W. are the principal lakes. The Mississippi river forms the east boundary of Louisiana to 31° N. lat., and passing through the south-eastern portion of the state, discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths. The Red river enters the N. W. angle of Louisiana from Arkansas, and joins the Mississippi about the centre of the state. The Washita, coming S. from Arkansas, is the principal branch of the Red river. The Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau drain the W. and S. W. parts of the state. The Pearl forms a part of the S. E. boundary. The Mississippi is navigable for the largest class steamboats far beyond the limits of Louisiana; and the Red river, since the removal of the obstruction called the Great Raft, near the N. W. boundary, is also navigable beyond the limits of the state. Of the different arms that part from the parent stream below 31° N. lat., the Atchafalaya, on the west, is the largest. Nine of these are navigable, according to Colonel Long's estimate, from 5 to 140 miles, making an aggregate of nearly 500 miles. The same authority estimates the Washita as navigable 375 miles, and its branches sum up a total of 715 miles of water, mostly within the state, navigable by steamers, to which the Red and its branches add several hundred more.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Dr. Kilpatrick informs us that in the parish of Concordia there are numerous mounds, constructed by a race which he considers superior to the Indians of the present day. These mounds contain human bones, pottery, arrow-heads, stone hatchets, relics cut in the shape of a canoe or crescent, and in one instance, a gold ornament worth \$7.50 was found. According to the same authority, these mounds form, in this country subject to overflow, good sites for gardens, orchards, &c. To the general inquirer, as well as to the geologist, the delta of the Mississippi affords a curious and most interesting subject for contemplation or research.—See MISSISSIPPI, DELTA OF.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Louisiana has very mild winters, but more severe than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast.

The long, hot summers acting on the extensive marshes of this state, cause a poisonous exhalation, which every autumn produces more or less yellow fever. The orange, lemon, lime, and other tropical fruits grow here, but the orange does not flourish above 30° N. lat., nor the sugar-cane above 31°. The apple thrives in the northern parts of the state. The best soil is on the river bottoms, which are exuberantly fertile, and productive in sugar-cane and rice. Two-thirds of the alluvial land is heavily timbered, and overrun with a thick undergrowth of cane. This district is easily drained, and when drained very productive. The prairie lands are often of no great fertility, and in some places barren. Cotton and sugar-cane are the great staples of the state, and of the latter, Louisiana produced nine-tenths of the whole amount raised in the Union in 1850. Indian corn, rice, peas, beans, Irish, and sweet potatoes, and butter are extensively produced; tobacco, wool, fruits, market products, hay, beeswax, and honey to considerable extent; and wheat, rye, buckwheat, wine, cheese, grass-seeds, hops, silk, and maple sugar, in very small quantities. Of fruits, the principal are oranges, figs, peaches, apples, and grapes. According to the census returns of 1850, there were in Louisiana 13,422 farms, occupying 1,590,025 acres of improved land, (nearly 120 acres to each plantation,) producing 10,226,373 bushels of Indian corn; 89,637 of oats; 161,732 of peas and beans; 95,632 of Irish potatoes; 6,428,453 of sweet potatoes; 3 of buckwheat; 2 of clover-seed; 97 of other grass-seeds; 4,425,349 pounds of rice; 26,878 of tobacco; 178,737 bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each; 109,897 pounds of wool; 683,069 of butter; 226,001,000 of cane sugar; 96,701 of beeswax and honey; 25,752 tons of hay; 10,931,177 gallons of molasses; value of orchard produce, \$22,359; market goods, \$148,329; and live stock, \$11,152,275.

Forest Trees.—Walnut, oak, sassafras, ash, mulberry, poplar, hickory, and magnolia are found in the central and northern parts, and on the more fertile uplands; buckeye, locust, papaw, cottonwood, and willow flourish in the bottom lands. Cypress swamps occupy certain basins, which having no outlet, retain the waters they receive at the flood season, till they either evaporate or sink into the earth. Pine and oak grow on the sandy uplands. Dr. Kilpatrick mentions among the timber of Concordia parish, (which is probably similar to many other river parishes,) the cottonwood, red elm, hackberry, maple, ash, pecan, hickory, honey locust, basket elm, dogwood, tupelo, 5 species of oak, box elder, cypress, prickly ash, black locust, mulberry, persimmon, willow, and wild cane, growing to the height of from 15 to 30 feet. The same authority says of fruits, in the same locality, the peach, quince, plum,

and fig do well, but the apple and pear do not encourage culture.

Animals.—Dr. Kilpatrick reports black bears, wolves, and panthers as occasionally found; besides which are wildcats, racoons, otters, polecats, opossums, squirrels, and moles; and among amphibia, huge alligators and various species of turtle. Among reptiles are the rattlesnake, viper, horned, and other snakes. Among birds are the bald and gray eagle, several species of hawks and owls, a few wild turkeys and pigeons, partridges, cranes, herons, water turkeys, wild geese, brant in abundance, and a great variety of smaller birds.

Manufactures.—This state is not largely engaged in manufactures. In 1850 there were 1021 establishments, producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 8 were furnaces, employing \$255,000 capital, and 347 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$73,300, and producing 1570 tons of castings, valued at \$308,500. Louisiana is largely engaged in the manufacture of the coarser sugars and molasses; but the refining of these articles is mostly done in the Northern States. Of the 236,547 hogsheads produced in 1851–2, only 32,625 were refined in the state.

Internal Improvements.—Louisiana has not the same necessity for railways and canals as many other states, having probably 2500 miles of navigable waters within her limits; still she has need of them for communication with other states, if she would maintain her commercial position. Railroads are projected and partly completed, connecting her commercial metropolis (New Orleans) with the great lakes at Chicago, and with the Ohio valley by way of Nashville, Tennessee. In January, 1853, there were 63 miles of railroad in operation, and 200 in course of construction, in this state; connecting Clinton and Port Hudson; New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain; New Orleans and Proctorsville; and Woodville (Mississippi) and Bayou Sara, (Louisiana.) Besides these are the Carrollton, and the West Feliciana railroads, both short.

Commerce.—Louisiana has no parallel on the face of our globe in the natural advantages which she enjoys for river trade with an interior, extending back directly north 2000 miles to St. Anthony's Falls; north-westward 3000 miles to the very base of the Rocky mountains; north-eastward through the entire extent of the Ohio Valley, 2500 miles, even into the State of New York; besides innumerable intermediate points in the great valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, Tennessee, Cumberland, Red river, and a multitude of tributary streams, which pour the products of fourteen states into her lap; while many more await but the advance of population to add new treasures from tracts now roamed over by the savage and the buffalo. Immense amounts

of the products of the Western and South-western States, including cotton, pork, sugar, lead, flour, wheat, Indian corn, &c., are transhipped from New Orleans to various parts of our own and to foreign countries. The value of domestic produce received from the interior in 1850-51 amounted to \$106,924,083, and to \$108,051,708 in 1851-2, of which \$81,216,925 were exported in the former year, and \$76,344,569 in the latter. The articles from the interior received in the greatest amount are pork and bacon, beef, cotton, corn, flour, hides, lard, lead, molasses, sugar, tobacco, and whiskey, besides large quantities of apples, beans, baggings, bale rope, butter, cheese, candles, coal, furs, hemp, hay, leather, oats, linseed, castor and lard oil, potatoes, staves, and wheat; some bees-wax, buffalo robes, cider, dried apples and peaches; feathers, flaxseed, iron, lime, onions, porter, ale, deer and bear skins, shot, soap, Spanish moss, tallow, twine, vinegar, window glass, and various other articles. The foreign imports for 1851-52 amounted to \$12,057,724, and exports to \$49,058,885; tonnage entered, 424,281; cleared, 544,482; tonnage owned in the different districts, 268,170 $\frac{2}{3}$; and number of vessels built, 16, with an aggregate tonnage of 1284 $\frac{3}{4}$. Of the entire tonnage owned, about 170,000 was in steam-vessels. About three-tenths of the foreign trade was carried on in foreign bottoms.—See NEW ORLEANS.

Education.—The constitution provides for a superintendent of public schools, to hold office for two years, and that free public schools shall be established throughout the state. An appropriation of \$250,000 is made annually for the support of free schools, raised by taxation; and a fund is established, to be derived from the proceeds of public lands granted for the purpose, and from lands escheated to the state. This fund amounted on January 1, 1850, to \$40,272.63. According to the census, the number of public schools in the state in 1850, was 675; teachers, 845, and pupils, 25,793; of academies there were 142; teachers, 355, and pupils, 5379; and of colleges, 8, professors and tutors, 47, and students, 725. In 1852 there were 1 law school, with 3 professors, and 1 medical, with 7 professors, and 188 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 278 churches in Louisiana, in 1850, 72 were owned by the Baptists; 12 by the Episcopians; 106 by the Methodists; 17 by the Presbyterians; and 55 by the Roman Catholics: the rest were owned by the Christians, the Free Church, French Protestants, German Reformed, Jews, Temple of the Lord, Unionists, and Universalists—giving 1 church to every 1862 persons. Value of church property, \$1,782,470.—See *Table of Religious Denominations*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—The state penitentiary

of Louisiana is located at Baton Rouge, and received 105 convicts in 1848, the receipts from whose labors exceeded the expenditures by about \$6600. The charity hospital at New Orleans will be described under that heading. In 1850 there were six public libraries, with an aggregate of 80,000 volumes, and 13,000 in the different college libraries. The site for a deaf, dumb, and blind asylum has been located, and temporary buildings erected.

Government, Finances.—The governor of Louisiana is elected for four years by the people, and receives \$6000 per annum; the lieutenant-governor, who is ex-officio president of the senate, is elected for a like period, and receives \$8 per diem when that body is in session. The senate consists of 32 members, and the house of representatives of 97, both elected by the people, the former for four, and the latter for two years. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of one chief and three associate judges; and 2. Of nine district courts. The judges of the supreme court are appointed for eight, and those of the district court for six years, jointly by the executive and legislature. The chief justice of the supreme court receives \$6000, and his associates \$5500 per annum. The judges of the district courts of New Orleans receive \$3500 per annum. The new constitution, adopted in 1852, requires that the judiciary shall be elected by popular vote. Louisiana is entitled to 4 members in the national house of representatives, and to 6 electoral votes for president of the United States. The assessed value of property in Louisiana in 1850 was \$220,165,172. Public debt in 1852, \$11,492,566, of which \$10,557,000 is contingent debt. Productive property, \$2,416,938. Ordinary expenditures, exclusive of debt and schools, \$515,000. In January, 1853, Louisiana had \$10,934,130 of banking capital, a circulation of \$4,409,271, and \$5,946,990 in coin.

History.—Louisiana was visited and the mouth of the Mississippi discovered by La Salle, as early as 1691; and though Iberville attempted a settlement in 1699, no permanent colony was established at that time. In 1712 the king of France granted to M. Crozat a charter which included the whole of the territory of Louisiana. The celebrated John Law, so notorious for the financial commotion and subsequent disasters caused by him in France, became in 1717 the head of a company which purchased Louisiana; but after the deplorable failure of his schemes, Louisiana came again into the possession of the crown, which transferred it, in 1762, to Spain. Retroceded to France in 1800, Louisiana including all the the territory west of the Mississippi, (excepting Texas and New Mexico, and the territory west of the Rocky mountains,) was purchased by President Jefferson in 1803, for the sum of \$11,250,000,

beside the assumption on the part of the United States of some claims of our citizens against the government of France. Previous to this purchase the inhabitants of the Western States and Territories had been in a state of great excitement lest they should lose the control of the mouth of the Mississippi, so essential as an outlet for their products; and the satisfaction of that portion of the country was proportionately great on its peaceful acquisition. That part of the Louisiana territory now known as the State of Louisiana became an independent member of the confederacy in 1812, and was, two years afterward, the scene of a conflict between the British and American troops, in which General Jackson repulsed the former with great loss, January 8th, 1815.

LOUISIANA, a post-village of Pike county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 1 mile below the mouth of Salt river, 88 miles N. E. from Jefferson City. It contains numerous warehouses, and 2 newspaper offices.

LOUISVILLE, a post-township in the N. part of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence river. Population, 2054.

LOUISVILLE, a thriving village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, on the road from Coudersport to Cowanesque. A great quantity of pine lumber is procured in this vicinity.

LOUISVILLE, a village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

LOUISVILLE, a decayed post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Georgia, on Rocky Comfort creek, 54 miles E. from Milledgeville. It was the capital of the state from 1795 to 1804, when the seat of government was removed to Milledgeville. It has a court house, a church, and an academy.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Barbour co., Ala., about 85 miles S. E. from Montgomery.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village, capital of Winston county, Mississippi, near the source of Pearl river, 95 miles N. E. from Jackson. It contains several academies. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Blount co., Tennessee, on the left bank of the Holston river, about 20 miles, by land, below Knoxville. It is a place of rapid growth, and one of the most flourishing in East Tennessee, having a brisk trade on the river, which is navigated by steamboats. The East Tennessee and Virginia railroad passes through this village.

LOUISVILLE, a city and port of entry of Kentucky, and seat of justice of Jefferson county, is situated on the Ohio river, at the head of the falls, at the mouth of Beargrass creek, 130 miles below Cincinnati, and 53 miles W. from Frankfort, and 590 miles from Washington. Lat. 38° 3' N., lon. 85° 30' W. It is the largest town in the state, and one of the most important places on the Ohio river. The population in 1830 was 10,341; in 1840, 21,210; in 1850, 43,196; and in

1853 it amounts to 51,726. A railroad, 93 miles long, connects it with Frankfort and Lexington, and several others are in course of construction from this place to Danville, Nashville, &c. The situation and surrounding scenery are remarkably beautiful. Some parts of the city present delightful views of the Ohio river, which is here about one mile wide; of the rocky rapids, and of the town of New Albany, a few miles below. Louisville stands on a plain elevated about 70 feet above low water, and is regularly laid out. Eight handsome streets extend nearly 2 miles in length parallel with the river, which here flows from east to west. These vary in width from 60 to 120 feet, and are intersected, at right angles, by more than 30 others, with a uniform width of 60 feet. The streets are generally paved and lighted with gas, and bordered with ornamental trees. The public buildings most remarkable for size and splendor are the city hall, lately erected, the court house, the first Presbyterian church, St. Paul's church, (Episcopal,) the medical institute, and the University of Louisville, which is now in successful operation. The medical institute, which ranks high among the public institutions of Louisville, was founded by an ordinance of the city council, which appropriated \$50,000 for the library, buildings, &c. The number of students in 1852 was 356. The asylum for the blind, established by the state, occupies a commodious and handsome building, erected by joint contributions of the state and the citizens of Louisville. The Mercantile Library Association has a library containing from 4000 to 5000 volumes. The Historical Society of this place has collected valuable documents relating to the early history of the state. Louisville also contains a marine asylum, founded by the state, 2 orphan asylums, about 40 churches, 2 synagogues, a prison, 4 market houses, 5 banks, and 4 large public school houses. Six daily, seven weekly newspapers and 1 monthly medical journal are published here.

Louisville may be said to owe its existence to the falls, which arrested the course of navigation at this point. In 1833 a canal 2½ miles long was opened around these falls, with a total lockage of 22 feet. It was cut through the solid limestone rock, at a cost of \$750,000. The dimensions having been found too small to admit the passage of the largest steamers now built for the New Orleans trade, a railway has been projected on the Indiana side, the object of which is to transport such vessels around the rapids by means of a stationary engine and pulleys. The stock has been taken, and the work will doubtless shortly be completed. In 1850 the entire trade of Louisville was estimated at \$50,000,000. (De Bow's Review.) The wholesale business has increased rapidly since that period. There are now near 100 houses

doing an exclusively wholesale business, the amount of which is computed at \$20,321,400; viz. 25 of dry goods, 39 of groceries, 8 of drugs, 9 of hardware, 8 of hats and furs, 8 of boots and shoes, and 9 of saddlery. Many of the warehouses are 3 or 4 stories high, and from 100 to 130 feet deep. No exact record has been kept of the exports of this port, but a good estimate may be formed from the circumstance that about 10 steamboats depart daily from its wharfs, all well patronized in freight and passengers. The chief articles of export are tobacco, pork, hemp, and flour. In 1852 the quantity of tobacco received was 16,176 hogsheads. The number of steamboat arrivals from different ports below the falls, for the year ending June, 1852, was 1124. Those from the Upper Ohio were probably about the same number. The shipping at the above-named date amounted to an aggregate of 11,818 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in steam navigation. Louisville has several establishments for the construction of steamboats. During the year referred to, 27 boats, with an aggregate burthen of 7312 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons were admeasured. There are in the vicinity a great variety of manufactories, including iron foundries, with machine shops, ropewalks, large bagging factories, cotton and woollen factories, glass works, 2 white-lead factories, 6 flouring mills, several extensive potteries, &c.

LOUISVILLE, a thriving post-village of Nimi-shillen township, Stark county, Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 126 miles N. E. from Columbus. It was settled almost entirely by the French.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Indiana, on the National road, and on the Central railroad, 42 miles E. from Indianapolis.

LOUISVILLE, a small post-village of Clay co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash river, 110 miles S. E. from Springfield.

LOUISVILLE, a post-village in Lincoln co., Missouri, 75 miles N. E. by E. from Jefferson City.

LOUISVILLE LANDING, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

LOUNDES' FERRY, a post-office of Williams-burg district, South Carolina.

LOUTRE ISLAND, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

LOUTRE, or OTTER RIVER, of Missouri, flows through Montgomery co., and falls into the Missouri river at Loutre island. It affords motive-power for mills.

LOVELACE, a post-office of Wilkes co., N. C.

LOVELACEVILLE, a small post-village of Ballard co., Kentucky.

LOVELADY, a post-office of Caldwell co., N. C.

LOVELAND, a post-office of Clinton co., Pa.

LOVELAND, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

LOVELIA, or LOVILLA, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, 90 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

LOVELL, a post-township of Oxford co.,

Maine, about 20 miles W. by S. from Paris. Population, 1193.

LOVELY MOUNT, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

LOVE'S LEVEL, a post-office of Union co., N. C.

LOVE'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

LOVETT'S, a post-office of Newton co., Miss.

LOVETT'S GROVE, a post-office of Wood co., O.

LOVETTSTOWN, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 2 miles from the Potomac, and 166 miles N. from Richmond. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

LOVEVILLE, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware.

LOVINGSTON, a post-village, capital of Nelson county, Virginia, 118 miles W. from Richmond. It is beautifully situated on a branch of Tye river, and surrounded by hills, the summits of which afford a magnificent view of the Blue Ridge. The village has 3 churches and about 350 inhabitants.

LOVINGTON, a small post-village of Moultrie co., Illinois.

LOWELL, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Passadumkeag river, about 33 miles N. E. from Bangor. Population, 378.

LOWELL, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, at the head of Missisquoi river, about 40 miles N. from Montpelier. Population, 637.

LOWELL, a city and one of the capitals of Essex county, Massachusetts, is situated on the right bank of the Merrimack where it receives the Concord river, and at the terminus of five railroads, which communicate with the principal cities on the seaboard, and with various sections of the interior, 25 miles N. by W. from Boston. Lat. 42° 38' 46" N., lon. 71° 19' 2" W. In the extent and variety of its manufactures this city may be regarded as without a rival in the United States. The site has many inequalities of surface, but is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles. In different sections are two public squares. The one in the southern part of the city, called South Square, has an ample area, which is being graded and beautifully ornamented. The private edifices are for the most part spacious and elegant; those occupied as boarding-houses for the 15,000 operatives employed in the mills, will compare favorably with the better class of residences in other American cities. The principal public edifices are the Court House, Mechanics' Hall, a market-house, and the churches, of which there are 22, viz. 1 Episcopal, 3 Roman Catholic, 4 Baptist, 3 Congregational, 3 Universalist, 3 Methodist, 2 Unitarian, 2 Orthodox, and 1 ministry at large. A new court house was erected by the county two or three years since, at a cost of about \$100,000; it is fire-proof throughout, and a very handsome structure. A costly railroad dépôt has been erected within the present year, the upper

story of which contains a large hall for the use of the city council. The literary and educational institutions of Lowell are highly respectable. Among the most prominent may be mentioned the Mechanic Association, incorporated in 1825, with a fund of \$25,000. It has a valuable library of about 6000 volumes, reading room, philosophical apparatus, &c. The City School Library, comprising about 9500 vols., is owned by the city, and accessible to all upon the annual payment of fifty cents. A hospital was established in 1839 by the several manufacturing companies, chiefly for the benefit of persons in their employ. Lowell has an excellent system of public instruction. It comprises 48 primary, 3 intermediate, 10 grammar schools, and 1 high-school, for the maintenance of which about \$44,000 have been appropriated in 1853. The press consists of 4 daily and 4 weekly papers. The total number of pupils for this year is about 9500.

The almost unrivalled advantages which Lowell enjoys for manufacturing are derived from a descent of 30 feet in the Merrimack, known as the Pawtucket Falls, which, by the aid of canals and locks, furnishes an immense hydraulic power. The original design of the first canal was to provide a passage for boats and rafts from Concord river to the head of the falls. In 1822, a company, entitled the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, commenced the enlargement of this channel for the purpose of securing an extensive and available water-power for the propulsion of machinery. Its present dimensions are, length, a mile and a half, breadth, 60 feet, and depth, from 6 to 8 feet. In 1847, the old canal proving in some degree inadequate to the rapidly increasing demand, a new one of greater capacity was constructed, averaging 100 feet wide, 15 feet deep, and nearly a mile in length, costing upwards of \$600,000. The same corporation are the proprietors of all the principal water privileges at Lowell, and also of most of the lands adjoining the falls on both sides of the river. In the short space of three months, the Lowell Machine Shop is prepared to furnish machinery for a mill with a capacity for 6000 spindles: the mill can be built in the same period. In 1852 there were 12 manufacturing corporations in Lowell, owning 51 mills, and employing an aggregate capital of \$13,900,000. The number of hands engaged were, males, 4163; females, 3470; total, 12,633. Number of spindles in operation, 342,722; looms, 10,606; cotton consumed during the year, 91,650 bales; wool, 5,158,000 pounds; iron in machine shops, 4500 tons; anthracite coal, 50,576 tons; charcoal, 68,350 bushels; wood, 3220 cords; whale and sperm oil, 69,607 gallons; lard, 47,000 gallons; and starch, 1,400,000 pounds. The weekly products of the looms were, cotton cloth, 2,087,000 yards; osnaburgs, 90,000 yards; woollens, 27,000 yards; carpets, 25,000 yards; cotton goods

died and printed, 300,000 yards. The medium produce of a loom per day is about 45 yards of No. 14 yarn, and 33 yards of No. 30 yarn. Average produce of a spindle per day, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards. The average wages of males per week, clear of board, are about \$4.80, and of females, \$2.00. Among the 12 corporations, the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$2,500,000, may be mentioned as one of the most extensive. It annually makes use of 1,000,000 pounds of madder, 38,000 pounds of coppers, 60,000 pounds of alum, 50,000 pounds of sumac, 45,000 pounds of indigo, and 40,000 pounds of soap. The Middlesex Company annually use 6,000,000 teasels, 2,000,000 pounds of fine wool, 50,000 pounds of glue, \$30,000 worth of dyestuffs, and \$13,000 worth of soap. Other manufactures, in addition to those above specified, embracing powder, paper, batting, &c., are annually produced to the value of \$1,500,000, employing a capital of \$400,000, and about 1500 operatives.

Comparatively few adults are natives of Lowell; about one-third of the whole population are foreigners, principally Irish; the other two-thirds are nearly all from the different New England states, New Hampshire and Maine furnishing a large portion. Very great efforts are made to avoid the usual objections to a manufacturing city arising from immorality. No female of doubtful reputation is employed in any of the mills, and even a reasonable suspicion of any impropriety of conduct is, by an arrangement among all the manufacturing companies, sufficient to procure her discharge and to prevent her employment in any other manufactory in the city. The result is a highly respectable community, in which the daughters of the worthy farmers of New Hampshire and Maine find profitable work and agreeable society, without a suggestion that the employment is in any degree derogatory to their reputation. They remain only about three years on the average. Lowell has 5 banks, an insurance company, and 2 savings institutions. The amount deposited in the latter, November 1st, 1851, was \$812,598.63, and the number of depositors, 6224, nearly all of whom were persons employed in the mills. A reservoir of great capacity has been built on an elevation, in Belvidere, east of the city, for the purpose of furnishing a ready supply of water to any part of Lowell in cases of fire. The water is conveyed into the reservoir by forcing-pumps from the Lowell Machine Shop, and thence by distributing pipes to the city hydrants, to which hose can be attached when necessary. The annual expenditures of the government are about \$200,000. The mills are all heated by steam and lighted with gas. The name of Lowell is derived from Francis C. Lowell, a gentleman of Boston, distinguished for his efforts to introduce the manufacture of cotton into the United States. It was incorporated

a town in 1826, and a city in 1836. When the enlargement of the canal was commenced in 1822, the territory included within the limits of Lowell contained less than 200 inhabitants. In 1830 the population was 6474; in 1840, 20,796; in 1850, 33,385; and in September, 1853, about 37,000.

LOWELL, a post-office of Oneida co., N. Y.

LOWELL, a post-village of Johnson co., N. C.

LOWELL, a post-village of Randolph co., Georgia, on the Pataula creek, 170 miles S. W. from Milledgeville. The creek at this place has forced its way through a ledge of rocks, and affords a valuable water-power.

LOWELL, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Muskingum river, 10 miles N. from Marietta, has a fine water-power produced by a dam across the river.

LOWELL, a post-township in the E. part of Kent co., Michigan, intersected by Grand river. Population, 214.

LOWELL, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on the Central railroad.

LOWELL, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

LOWELL, a post-office of Holt co., Mo.

LOWELL, a post-village in Henry co., Io., on Skunk river, 65 miles S. by E. from Iowa City.

LOWELL, a post-township in the S. W. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop., 834.

LOWELL, a post-village in the above township, on the Beaverdam creek, 38 miles N. E. from Madison. Pop. in 1853, about 200.

LOWELLVILLE, a post-village of Mahoning county, Ohio, on the Mahoning river, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 12 miles E. from Canfield, is the seat of extensive iron-works.

LOWER, a township of Cape May county, New Jersey, forms the S. extremity of the state. Population, 1604.

LOWER ALLEN, a township forming the E. extremity of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river. Pop., 1134.

LOWER AUGUSTA, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 4 miles below Sunbury. Population, 2019.

LOWER BARTLETT, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

LOWER BERN, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

LOWER BLUE LICK, a small post-village of Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the Licking river, 58 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort. The medicinal springs at this place have a wide reputation, and this is one of the most fashionable watering places in the Western States. The principal hotel is a magnificent structure, 670 feet in length, and is visited by several thousands annually. The water is an extensive article of commerce throughout the West. It is highly medicinal, containing the muriates and sulphates of soda, lime, and magnesia.

LOWER CHANCEFORD, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 22 miles E. S. E. from York. Pop., 1637.

LOWER CHICHESTER, a township of Dela-

ware co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 20 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 422.

LOWER COLUMBIA, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

LOWER DICKINSON, a township in the S. part of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Population, 825.

LOWER DUBLIN, a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, borders on the Delaware river. Population, 4294.

LOWER EVESHAM, a small village in the W. part of Burlington co., New Jersey.

LOWER GILMANTON, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

LOWER LAWRENCE, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

LOWER LEACOCK, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles E. from Lancaster. Population, 1943.

LOWER MACUNGY, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. W. from Allentown. Population, 2353.

LOWER MAHANOT, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river. Population, 1474.

LOWER MAHANTANGO, a post-township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. by S. from Pottsville. Population, 1505.

LOWER MAKEFIELD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 24 miles N. E. from Philadelphia. Pop., 1746.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, a post-village of Calvert co., Maryland.

LOWER MERION, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Schuylkill river, 10 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 2238.

LOWER MOUNT BETHEL, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 12 miles N. from Easton. Pop., 3117.

LOWER NAZARETH, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles W. from Easton. Population, 1297.

LOWER OKAW, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Population, 440.

LOWER OXFORD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 41 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1341.

LOWER PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1573.

LOWER PEACHTREE, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

LOWER PROVIDENCE, a township of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill river, 5 miles N. W. from Norristown. Pop., 1961.

LOWER SAGINAW, a thriving post-village of Saginaw county, Michigan, on the right bank of Saginaw river, 5 miles from its mouth, and about 112 N. N. W. from Detroit. Large quantities of pine lumber are sawn and shipped here. The fisheries also give employment to a great number of the inhabitants

It has a good harbor, accessible to large steamers. It has 2 churches, 5 stores, and several schools. Pop. in 1851, about 1000.

LOWER ST. CLAIR, a township of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, immediately below Pittsburg. Population, 5930.

LOWER SALEM, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

LOWER SALFORD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1207.

LOWER SANDUSKY, Ohio. See **FREMONT**.

LOWER SAUCON, a post-township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, 10 miles S. W. from Easton. Pop., 2905.

LOWER SMITHFIELD, a township in Monroe co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 4 miles E. from Stroudsburg. Pop., 1283.

LOWER SPANKUM, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

LOWER SWATARA, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on the Swatara river, 5 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. Pop., 759.

LOWER THREE CREEK, of Barnwell district, South Carolina, flows into Savannah river.

LOWER THREE RIVERS, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

LOWER TURKEYFOOT, a township in the S. W. part of Somerset co., Pa. Pop., 666.

LOWER WATERFORD, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.

LOWER WINDSOR, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 10 miles E. from York. Population, 1923.

LOWERY, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

LOWEVILLE, a village in Madison co., Alabama, 180 miles N. from Montgomery.

LOW HAMPTON, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

LOW HILL, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 88 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1021.

LOWNDES, a county in the S. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, contains 2000 square miles. It is intersected by the Apalaha and Withlacoochee rivers, and also drained by Little river and Ocopilco creek. The surface is level, and the soil productive. It is divided between pine and hummock lands. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes, are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 3020 bales of cotton; 250,919 bushels of corn, and 86,161 of sweet potatoes. It contained 23 churches, and 509 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of William Jones Lowndes, member of Congress from South Carolina. Capital, Troupville. Population, 8351, of whom 5867 were free, and 2484, slaves.

LOWNDES, a county in the S. central part of Alabama, has an area of 930 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Alabama river, and drained by the Pintelala and Lethatchee creeks. The surface is uneven,

the soil is fertile, and extensively cultivated. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 23,872 bales of cotton; 933,287 bushels of corn; 163,505 of sweet potatoes, and 95,901 of oats. It contained 1 machine shop, and 1 tannery; 29 churches, 1 newspaper office, 466 pupils attending public schools, and 158 attending other schools. The navigation of the river is good for large steamboats through its whole extent. Capital, Haynesville. Population, 21,915, of whom 7266 were free, and 14,649, slaves.

LOWNDES, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 725 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee, which, in passing through the county, receives the Oktibbeha river and Luxapatilla creek. The surface is level or gently undulating, and is mostly occupied with prairies. The soil is a dark-colored, heavy, and highly productive loam, thought to be very durable, and particularly adapted to cotton. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 15,127 bales of cotton; 871,864 bushels of corn, and 98,418 of sweet potatoes. It contained 24 churches, 1 newspaper office, 503 pupils attending public schools, and 607 attending academies or other schools. Large steamboats navigate the Tombigbee during more than half of the year. The route of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, now in progress, passes through the county. Capital, Columbus. Population, 19,544, of whom 6551 were free, and 12,993, slaves.

LOWNDES, a post-village of Wayne co., Missouri, on Castor creek, 160 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

LOWNDESBOROUGH, a post-village of Lowndes co., Alabama, about 25 miles W. S. W. from Montgomery. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton, and has considerable trade. The county is among the most fertile and wealthy in the state. The village contains 1 male and 1 female academy. Pop., about 500.

LOWNDEVILLE, a post-village in Abbeville dis., S. C., 110 miles W. from Columbia.

LOWNDEVILLE, a steamboat landing on the Tombigbee river, below Columbus.

LOW POINT, a post-office of Woodford co., Ill.

LOWRANCE'S MILLS, a post-village of Lincoln co., North Carolina.

LOWRY'S TURNOUT, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

LOWRY, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

LOWRY'S FERRY, a small village of Murray co., Georgia.

LOWRYVILLE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

LOWRYTOWN, a village of Carbou co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, about 12 miles above Mauch Chunk, and 112 from Harrisburg.

LOWRYVILLE, a post-office of Hardin co., Tenn.

LOW'S CORNER, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

LOWVILLE, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, in the township of the same name, 55 miles N. by W. from Utica. It contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, and 2 banks. Population of the village estimated at 800. Total pop., 2377.

LOWVILLE, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on French creek, 15 miles S. E. from Erie borough, has about 150 inhabitants.

LOWVILLE, a post-township in the central part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop., 323.

LOWVILLE, a post-village in the above township, 22 miles N. from Madison.

LOYALHANNA, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 80 miles E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1258.

LOYALHANNA CREEK, of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, unites with the Conemaugh to form the Kiskiminetas river, near Salzbürg.

LOYALSOCK, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, contains the county seat. Population, 1581.

LOYALSOCK CREEK rises in the N. E. part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Susquehanna below Williamsport.

LOYD, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

LOYDSVILLE, a post-office of Benton co., Ala.

LOYDSVILLE, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 16 miles W. from Wheeling in Virginia.

LOY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

LUBBUB CREEK, of Alabama, flows S. W. through Pickens co. into Tombigbee river.

LUBEC, a post-village and seaport of Washington county, Maine, 230 miles N. E. from Portland. It is pleasantly situated on a point of land projecting into the harbor, which is spacious, easy of access, and never obstructed with ice. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the coast trade and the fisheries. A ferry-boat plies regularly between Lubec and Eastport. Settled in 1815. Population of the township, 2814.

LUBEC MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

LUCAS, a county in the N. N. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Michigan and Lake Erie, has an area of 560 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S. E. by the Maumee river, and also drained by the Ottawa, and by Swan creek. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 118,947 bushels of corn; 51,914 of wheat; 37,427 of oats; 9045 tons of hay, and 124,581 pounds of butter. It contained 13 churches, 7 newspaper offices, and 5122 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal, and by the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad; another railroad extends from Toledo, the county seat, to Cleveland. Population, 12,363.

LUCAS, a new county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles.

Whitebreast river, an affluent of Des Moines, flows through the county in a N. E. direction; the Chariton river, an affluent of Missouri, traverses the S. part; the county is also drained by English and other creeks. The surface is diversified with rolling prairies, and groves of hard timber; the soil is generally fertile, producing Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, grass, &c. In 1850 this county produced 11,925 bushels of Indian corn; 505 of wheat; 2771 pounds of butter, and 100 tons of hay. Capital, Polk. Pop., 471.

LUCAS, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio.

LUCAS, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

LUCAS, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, near Cedar river, 25 miles S. E. of Iowa City.

LUCASVILLE, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Scioto river, 13 miles S. from Portsmouth.

LUCE, a township in Spencer co., Indiana. Population, 1042.

LUCERNE, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio.

LUCERNE, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

LUCINDA FURNACE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

LUCKY HIT, a small post-village of Limestone co., Alabama.

LUCTO, a small village of Mercer co., Kentucky, on Salt river.

LUDA, a post-office of Washita co., Ark.

LUDLOW, a post-township of Windsor co., Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, 70 miles S. from Montpelier. Pop., 1619.

LUDLOW, a post-township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the right bank of the Chickopee river, about 9 miles N. E. from Springfield, contains a thriving village of its own name. Population, 1186.

LUDLOW, a post-office of Scott co., Miss.

LUDLOW, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

LUDLOW, a post-township in the N. E. part of Washington co., Ohio. Population, 1051.

LUDLOW, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

LUDLOWVILLE, a thriving post-village in Lansing township, Tompkins county, New York, on the E. shore of Cayuga lake, at the mouth of Salmon creek, 10 miles N. by W. from Ithaca. It has flouring mills, and several churches. Population in 1853, estimated at 500.

LUMBER, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Clinton co., Pa. Population, 136.

LUMBER BRIDGE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

LUMBER CITY, a small post-village of Telfair co., Georgia, on the Ocmulgee river, about 100 miles S. S. E. from Milledgeville.

LUMBERLAND, a post-township of Sullivan co., New York, about 125 miles S. S. W. from Albany. Population, 2635.

LUMBERPORT, a post-village in Harrison co., Virginia.

LUMBER RIVER, rising near the N. E. border of Richmond county, in North Carolina, flows in a southerly course, and enters the Little

Pedee, in South Carolina, about 14 miles E. from Marion Court House.

LUMBERTON, a post-village and port of entry of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the S. branch of Rancoos creek, at the head of navigation, 2 or 3 miles S. from Mount Holly. It contains a glass factory. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 12,066.52 tons enrolled and licensed, of which 2794 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were employed in steam navigation. During the year, 1 schooner and 7 other vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 536 $\frac{6}{8}$ tons were ad-measured.

LUMBERTON, a small village of Gates co., North Carolina, on the Chowan river, about 25 miles W. by N. from Gatesville.

LUMBERTON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Robeson co., North Carolina, on the Lumber river, 91 miles S. S. W. from Raleigh. It has an active trade in lumber and turpentine. Population, in 1853, about 2000.

LUMBERTON, a post-village in Clinton co., Ohio, about 70 miles S. W. from Columbus.

LUMBERVILLE, a post-village in Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river.

LUMPKIN, a county in the N. part of Georgia, contains 460 square miles. It is drained by the Chestatee and Etowah rivers. The surface is diversified, being traversed by the Blue Ridge. The soil near the rivers is very productive. Corn, wheat, tobacco, and apples flourish. In 1850 this county produced 242,716 bushels of corn; 40,746 of oats, and 42,110 of sweet potatoes. It contained 34 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1170 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending an academy. This county is chiefly remarkable for mineral treasures. Gold is found in nearly all parts, and some of the mines are very rich. Indications of its presence are seen in the color of the waters, and many of the hills are completely riddled with shafts and tunnels. (*White's Statistics*.) Copper, silver, magnetic iron, lead, and granite are also found. Organized in 1838, and named in honor of Wilson Lumpkin, governor of Georgia. Capital, Dahlonega. Population, 8954; of whom 8015 were free, and 939, slaves.

LUMPKIN, a post-village, capital of Stewart county, Georgia, situated near the source of Hodchodkee creek, 160 miles S. W. from Milledgeville. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 churches, 2 academies, and 12 stores and groceries.

LUMPKIN'S CREEK, Georgia, enters Flint river, in Dooly county.

LUNDAY'S LANE, a post-office of Erie co., Pa.

LUNENBURG, a county in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Nottoway river, and on the S. by the Meherrin river. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced

240,065 bushels of corn, and 2,284,668 pounds of tobacco. There were 7 flour and grist mills, 2 tanneries, and 1 manufactory of farming implements. It contained 26 churches, and 450 pupils attending public schools. Formed in 1746. Capital, Lewis-town. Population, 11,692; of whom 4505 were free, and 7187, slaves.

LUNENBURG, a post-township of Essex co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 40 miles N. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 1123.

LUNENBURG, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg railroad, about 38 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Population, 1249.

LUNENBURG COURT HOUSE, or LEWISTOWN, a small post-village, capital of Lunenburg county, Virginia, 91 miles S. W. from Richmond. It has an elevated situation, and contains a handsome court house.

LUNEY'S CREEK, a post-village of Hardy co., Virginia.

LURAY, a post-village, capital of Page county, Virginia, 136 miles N. W. from Richmond. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile limestone valley. Here is a quarry of fine marble. Luray contains several churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

LURAY, a small village of Licking co., O., on the National road, 24 miles E. from Columbus.

LURAY, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

LURGAN, a township of Franklin co., Pa., 13 miles N. from Chambersburg. Pop., 1228.

LUSBY'S MILLS, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

LUSUSCOONA river. See LOOSASCOONA.

LUTHERSBURG, a small post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the Erie turnpike, 136 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

LUTHERSVILLE, a village of Rowan co., N. C.

LUTHERVILLE, a post-village in Meriwether co., Georgia, 100 miles W. by N. from Milledgeville.

LUXAPATILLA creek, of Alabama and Mississippi, rises in Marion co., Alabama, and flowing south-westerly, enters the Tombigbee river a little below Columbus, in Mississippi.

LUZERNE, a county in the N. E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1400 square miles. It is intersected by the N. branch of Susquehanna river; the Lehigh river flows along its S. E. border; and it is also drained by the Lackawanna, Nescopeck, Huntingdon, and Wapwallo'pen creeks. The surface is diversified by several parallel mountain ridges of the Alleghany chain. Wyoming mountain traverses the middle of the county, parallel with the river, and extends towards the N. E. under the name of Moosic mountain. The average height of this ridge is about 1000 feet above the valley. Another ridge, called in different parts the Nanticoke and Lackawanna mountains, rises in the N. W. part. Between these lies the beautiful and

fertile valley of Wyoming, through which the Susquehanna river flows. Including the valley of the Lackawanna, this is a long elliptical basin, early 60 miles in length, and 5 miles in width, constituting a separate coal-field, the beds of which in some parts are about 30 feet thick. Large quantities of coal are mined near Carbondale and Wilkesbarre. The soil of these valleys is well adapted to agriculture. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 290,122 bushels of corn; 165,328 of wheat; 287,797 of oats; 183,047 of potatoes; 31,601 tons of hay, and 558,168 pounds of butter. There were 85 saw mills, 20 collieries, 23 flour and grist mills, 11 iron foundries, 2 manufactories of edge tools, 2 woollen factories, and 15 tanneries. It contained 39 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 6815 pupils attending public schools, and 445 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the north branch of the state canal, and in part by the Lackawanna and Western railroad, the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad. Organized in 1786, and named in compliment to Chevalier de la Luzerne, at that time minister from France to the United States. Capital, Wilkesbarre. Pop., 56,072.

LUZERNE, a post-township of Warren co., New York, on the Hudson river. It has a village of the same name. Pop., 1300.

LUZERNE, a township forming the western extremity of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles S. from Pittsburg. Population, 1869.

LUZERNE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

LYBRAND, a post-office of Allomakee co., Io.

LYCOMING, a county in the N. N. E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1500 square miles. The West branch of the Susquehanna river flows eastward through the S. part; and it is also drained by Muncy, Loyalsock, Lycoming, and Pine creeks. The surface is mountainous; the main Alleghany, here called North mountain, extends through the middle. The soil of the valleys is based on limestone, and is very productive; the uplands are mostly susceptible of improvement. Grain, cattle, lumber, and iron are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 285,925 bushels of wheat; 262,456 of Indian corn; 166,308 of oats; 15,035 tons of hay, and 300,401 pounds of butter. There were 114 saw mills, 25 flour and grist mills, 2 manufactories of coaches, 2 iron foundries, 50 forges, 8 woollen factories, 11 distilleries, and 21 tanneries. It contained 44 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 5179 pupils attending public schools, and 180 attending academies or other schools. It has extensive mines of bituminous coal, and is liberally supplied with water-power. A canal has been made along the river in this county. The Williamsport and Elmira railroad terminates at the county

seat. Formed in 1795, and named from Lycoming creek. Capital, Williamsport. Population, 26,257.

LYCOMING, a township near the centre of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the West branch of the Susquehanna. Pop., 1275.

LYCOMING creek, of Pennsylvania, flows into the West branch of the Susquehanna, about 2 miles above Williamsport.

LYCOMING CREEK, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

LYCURGUS, a post-office of Marshall co., Ind.

LYCURGUS, a post-office of Allomakee co., Io.

LYDEN, a township in the central part of Cook co., Illinois, intersected by Des Plaines river. Population, 756.

LYKENA, a township in the N. W. part of Crawford co., Ohio.

LYKENS, a township forming the N. extremity of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 26 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg. Pop., 1371.

LYKENS, a thriving post-village of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, is situated about 38 miles N. E. from Harrisburg, at the foot of Bear mountain, which abounds in coal of superior quality. It is connected by a railroad 16 miles long with the Susquehanna river, at Millersburg. Many persons are employed in the coal mines at this place.

LYMAN, a post-township of York co., Maine, about 25 miles S. W. from Portland. Population, 1376.

LYMAN, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut river, about 17 miles N. N. E. from Haverhill. Population, 1442.

LYMAN CENTRE, a post-village of York co. Me.

LYMANSVILLE, a small post-village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 183 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

LYME, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut river, about 55 miles N. W. by N. from Concord. Population, 1617.

LYME, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, on the left bank of the Connecticut river, at its entrance into Long Island sound, 34 miles E. from New Haven. Population, 2668. It contains a village of its own name, on the New Haven and New London railroad.

LYME, a township in the W. part of Jefferson co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop., 2919.

LYME, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Huron co., Ohio. Pop., 1859.

LYNCHBURG, a flourishing town of Campbell county, Virginia, is finely situated on a steep declivity on the right (S.) bank of James river, 120 miles W. S. W. from Richmond, and 20 miles S. E. from the Blue Ridge. Lat. 37° 36' N., lon. 79° 22' W. The South Side railroad, leading to Petersburg and Richmond, connects here with the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, which is to form part of the most direct route from the Eastern States to those of the South-west, and to be one of the principal

thoroughfares of the Union. The James River and Kanawha canal, the greatest public work in the state, following the course of the river from the falls at Richmond, is completed to Buchanan, about 50 miles above Lynchburg, and is to be continued to Covington. The distance between Richmond and Lynchburg by canal is 147 miles. The navigation of the canal renders this town the market of an extensive and fertile tract of country. The principal article is tobacco, of which about 15,000,000 pounds are inspected here annually. About 300,000 bushels of wheat are also received here every year. The town is supplied with river water from a reservoir which is elevated about 253 feet above the level of the river, and contains 400,000 gallons. This work was finished in 1829, at a cost of \$50,000. The river is here about 200 yards wide, and is crossed by a fine bridge. It affords abundant water-power, which is employed in the manufacture of cotton, wool, flour, &c. The town contains 9 churches, 3 printing offices, 3 banks, 3 savings banks, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 36 tobacco factories, 4 brass and iron foundries, and 150 stores, in which the annual sales exceed \$2,000,000. Capital employed in 1851 in manufactures, \$725,000. The town was founded in 1786, and incorporated in 1805. In 1848 it contained 7678 inhabitants. Pop. in 1853, about 10,000.

LYNCBURG, a village of Stokes co., N. C.

LYNCBURG, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

LYNCBURG, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

LYNCBURG, a small post-village of Harris co., Texas, on Buffalo bayou, opposite to San Jacinto, about 18 miles E. from Houston.

LYNCBURG, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tennessee, 78 miles S. S. E. from Nashville.

LYNCBURG, a village of Marion co., Ky., on the road from Lexington to Nashville.

LYNCBURG, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 50 miles E. by N. from Cincinnati.

LYNCH'S CREEK, of South Carolina, rises near the N. border of the state, and flows south-eastward, forming the boundary between the districts of Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, and Williamsburg on the right, and Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marion on the left, until it enters the Great Pedee.

LYNCH'S CREEK, a post-village of Marion district, South Carolina.

LYNCH'S LAKE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

LYNCHWOOD, a post-village of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

LYNDEBOROUGH, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Souhegan river, about 25 miles S. S. W. from Concord. Population, 968.

LYNDEN, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

LYNDON, a township of Caledonia co., Vermont, on the head waters of the Pasumpsick river, about 36 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1752.

LYNDON, a township in the E. part of Cataugaus co., New York. Population, 1092.

LYNDON, a thriving post-village of Whitesides co., Illinois, on Rock river, about 150 miles N. from Springfield.

LYNDON CENTRE, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vermont.

LYNDONVILLE, a post-village in the N. W. part of Orleans co., New York.

LYNESVILLE, a post-village of Granville co., N. C., 54 miles N. from Raleigh.

LYNN, a city and seaport of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern railroad, 9 miles N. E. from Boston. Lat. 42° 27' 51" N., lon. 70° 57' 27" W. It is situated on the north-eastern shore of Massachusetts bay, in the midst of the most varied and picturesque scenery. The beaches and Nahant, in the vicinity, are noted places of resort, both for pleasure and health. Lynn was incorporated a city in 1850, and is handsomely built on wide and pleasant streets. The principal public edifices are the City Hall, Lyceum Hall, and the churches, of which there are fifteen, of the various denominations. Among the institutions, the Society for the cultivation of Natural History deserves notice. It has a library, and a valuable collection of curiosities. An efficient system of education has been provided, similar to that generally adopted in the state. There are in the city an academy, a high-school, 9 principal, 6 intermediate, and 18 primary schools, besides several private ones. The press consists of two weekly issues. Lynn has long been celebrated for the manufacture of ladies' shoes. This branch of business was pursued here before the Revolution. The sales were then chiefly confined to New England; but since that period the business has been greatly extended, and shoes are now exported in large quantities to almost every part of the United States. It is estimated that at the present time there are 150 manufactories in the city, giving employment to about 10,000 persons, more than half of which are females; and that 4,500,000 pairs of ladies' and misses' shoes are annually made, amounting in value to some \$3,500,000. From 400,000 to 500,000 pairs are also purchased from neighboring towns. Besides the above, there are manufactories of leather, morocco, cotton prints, chocolate, glue, machinery, tinware, &c. There are 2 banks in Lynn, with a capital of \$250,000, a savings' institution, and 2 insurance offices. Settled in 1629, and incorporated as a town in 1632. Population in 1830, 6188; 1840, 9367; 1850, 14,257.

LYNN, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1997.

LYNN, a post-office of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania.

LYNN, a township in St. Clair co., Michigan. Population, 55.

LYNN, a small village of Martin co., Indiana, 45 miles E. from Vincennes.

LYNN, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Population, 1227.

LYNN, a small post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 8 miles S. S. E. from Winchester.

LYNN, a post-office of Calumet co., Wis.

LYNN CAMP, a post-office of Knox co., Ky.

LYNNFIELD, a post-township of Essex co., Mass., on the S. Reading Branch railroad, 13 miles N. by E. from Boston. Pop., 1723.

LYNNFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 83 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village in Giles co., Tenn.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village in Warrick co., Ind., 145 miles S. W. by S. from Indianapolis.

LYNNVILLE, a post-village in Morgan co., Ill.

LYNNVILLE, a post-township in the E. part of Ogle co., Illinois. Population, 168.

LYNNVILLE, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

LYON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Oakland co., Mich. Pop., 1134.

LYONS, a pleasant post-village, capital of Wayne county, New York, situated in the township of the same name, on the Erie canal, and on the direct railroad from Syracuse to Rochester, 44 miles E. by S. from Rochester. It contains a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a fine union school house, which cost \$16,000, and churches for the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Episcopalians. The first two churches are large and ornamental buildings. There are several flouring mills and manufactories here. Population of the township in 1850, 4925; estimated pop. of the village in 1853, 2500.

LYONS, a post-office of Fayette co., Texas.

LYONS, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

LYONS, a thriving post-village of Lyons township, Ionia county, Michigan, on Grand river, 1 mile above the mouth of Maple river, and 31 miles N. W. from Lansing. Small steamboats ascend as far as Lyons when the water is high. The river furnishes extensive water-power. Pop. of the township, 850.

LYONS, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi river, about 45 miles below Galena. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

LYONS, a township in Sauk co., Wisconsin. Population, 60.

LYONS, a thriving post-village of Hudson township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, on White river, 9 miles E. S. E. from Elkhorn. It has 2 stores and 30 dwellings.

LYONSDALE, a post-village of Lewis co., N. Y., about 120 miles N. W. from Albany.

LYONS' FALLS, a post-office of Lewis co., N. Y.

LYONS' HOLLOW, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

LYONS' LANDING, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

LYONS' STORE, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

LYONSVILLE, a post-village of Cook co., Illinois, 16 miles S. W. from Chicago.

LYRA, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

LYSANDER, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Onondaga co., New York, on Oswego and Seneca rivers. Pop., 5833.

LYSANDER, a township in the W. part of Winnebago co., Illinois, intersected by the Chicago and Galena railroad. Pop., 559.

LYTHONIA, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ga.

LYTTLESVILLE, a post-office of McLean co. Ill.

M

MABBETTSVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

MABEES, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

MCAFFEE, a post-office of Mercer co., Ky.

MCALEVEY'S FORT, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MCALLISTER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

MCALLISTERSVILLE. See CALHOUNSVILLE.

MCALLISTERSVILLE, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 55 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

MARTHUR, a township in the N. part of Logan co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad. Pop., 1376.

MARTHUR, a post-village of Elk township, and capital of Vinton county, Ohio, 60 miles S. S. E. from Columbus. The Cincinnati and Marietta railroad, when finished, will pass near this town. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1850, 424.

MCBEAN, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga.

MCBEAN'S CREEK, of Georgia, flows eastward along the S. border of Richmond co. into the Savannah.

MCRIDESVILLE, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

MCCALL'S CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

MCCALLUM'S STORE, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

MCCARTYVILLE, a village in Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey, on Wading river, about 28 miles S. E. from Mount Holly, contains an extensive paper mill, and about 30 dwellings.

MCCLELLANDTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. from Uniontown, has several stores, and about 60 houses.

MCCOMB, a post-office of Hancock co., O.

MCCONNELLSBURG, a post-borough, capital of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 70 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated in a valley near Cove mountain, and on Big Cove creek. It was incorporated in 1814. One newspaper is published here. Population in 1850, 477.

MCCONNELL'S GROVE, a post-village in Stephenson county, Illinois, 140 miles W. N. W. of Chicago.

MCCONNELLSTOWN, a small post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 95 miles W by N. from Harrisburg.

McCONNELLSVILLE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

McCONNELLSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Morgan township, capital of Morgan county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Muskingum river, 27 miles S. S. E. from Zanesville. It contains 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1 woollen factory, and 2 flouring mills. The manufacture of salt is carried on extensively in this vicinity. The strata which contain the salt water are in some instances 850 feet below the surface.

McCORMICK'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Lewis co., Kentucky.

McCOYSVILLE, a post-office of Juniata co. Pa.

McCRACKEN, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Illinois, has an area estimated at 330 square miles. The Tennessee and Ohio river form its N. N. E. boundary; Mayfield's creek washes its S. W. border; and it is also drained by Clark's river. The surface is level and low, partly subject to be overflowed; the soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 174,976 bushels of corn; 5536 of wheat; 18,383 of oats, and 84,196 pounds of tobacco. It contained 15 churches, 458 pupils attending public schools, and 187 attending academies or other schools. Formed in 1824, and named from Captain Virgil McCracken, who was killed at the battle of the River Raisin. Capital, Paducah. Population, 6067, of whom 5259 were free, and 808, slaves.

McCULLOCH'S MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

McCUTCHEMSVILLE, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky river, about 78 miles N. by W. from Columbus.

McCUTCHEMVILLE, a post-office of Vanderburg co., Indiana.

McDANIEL'S, a post-office of Orange co., N.C.

McDANIEL'S, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

McDONALD, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas and the Indian Territory, has an area of 620 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Elk or Cowskin river, an affluent of the Neosho. The slope of the county is towards the W. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 145,659 bushels of Indian corn; 7839 of wheat; 7870 of oats, and 26,295 pounds of butter. It contained 5 churches. Elk river is bordered with forests of pine, and its branches furnish motive-power for mills. Lead mines are found in the county, but not yet worked. Named in honor of Sergeant McDonald, of South Carolina. Capital, Rutledge. Population, 2236, of whom 2153 were free, and 83, slaves.

McDONALD, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Georgia, on the Central railroad, 18 miles S. from Milledgeville.

McDONALD, a post-village of Randolph co., Alabama, 161 miles E from Tuscaloosa.

McDONALD, a post-township in Hardin co., Ohio. Population, 582.

McDONALD, a village, capital of Barry co., Missouri, 165 miles S. S. W. of Jefferson City.

McDONALD'S MILL, a post-office Montgomery co., Virginia.

McDONALD'S MILLS, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

McDONOUGH, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 575 square miles. It is intersected by Crooked creek, an affluent of Illinois river, and drained by Downing's fork, and Turkey and Grindstone creeks. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is very productive. The greater part of the county is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 550,768 bushels of corn; 100,107 of wheat; 76,689 of oats; 3286 tons of hay, and 118,491 pounds of butter. It contained 13 churches, and 1879 pupils attending public schools. It is traversed by the Military Tract railroad. Groves of timber are distributed along many of the streams. Capital, Macomb. Pop., 7616.

McDONOUGH, a post-village in McDonough township, Chenango county, New York, about 15 miles W. by S. from Norwich. It has 2 or 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1522.

McDONOUGH, a post-office of Newcastle co., Delaware.

McDONOUGH, a post-village, capital of Henry county, Georgia, 65 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and about 600 inhabitants. There is a cotton factory very near the place. Settled in 1822.

McDOWELL, a county in the W. part of North Carolina; area estimated at 450 square miles. The Catawba river has its sources in this county at the S. E. base of the Blue Ridge. The surface is hilly or mountainous; the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 255,262 bushels of corn; 31,464 of oats; and 45,657 pounds of butter. There were 2 tanneries, 1 corn and flour mill, 1 grist mill, and 1 saw mill. It contained 17 churches. The summits of the Blue Ridge, along or near the border of this county, are about 6000 feet above the sea. Formed in 1842 from parts of Burke and Rutherford, and named in honor of General Joseph McDowell. Capital, Marion. Population, 6246; of whom 4984 were free, and 1262, slaves.

McDOWELL, a post-office of Highland co., Va.

MACEDON, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Wayne co., New York, intersected by the Erie canal. Population, 2384.

MACEDON, or MACEDON LOCKS, a post-village in the above township, on the Erie canal, 18 miles W. from Lyons.

MACEDON, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 12 miles S. W. from Celina.

MACEDON CENTRE, a post-village of Wayne

co., New York, about 200 miles W. by N. from Albany.

MACEDONIA, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

MACEDONIA, a post office of Tippah co. Miss.

MACEDONIA, a post-village in Carroll co., Tennessee.

MACEDONIA, a post-office of Potawatomie co., Iowa.

MACEDONIA DEPÔT, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

McELROY, a post-office of Dodridge co., Va.

McELWAIN'S, a village of York dis., S. C.

McEWEN'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

McEWENSVILLE, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 74 miles N. from Harrisburg. It has 2 or 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

McFARLAND'S, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 79 miles S. W. from Richmond.

McGALVYSVILLE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

McGARY, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill.

McGEE'S, a post-office of Polk co., Texas.

McGEE'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

McGEE'S STORE, post-office, Jackson co., O.

McGILLIVRAY'S, KOOTANIE, or FLAT BOW river, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in British America, and after twice crossing the line of Washington Ter., falls into the Columbia.

McGRAWVILLE, a post-village of Cortland co. New York, about 140 miles W. from Albany, contains a college, and 3 newspaper offices.

McGREGOR'S LANDING, a thriving post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi river, 61 miles above Dubuque.

McGUIRE'S STORE, post-office, Floyd co., Ga.

McHARGUE'S MILLS, a post-office of Laurel co., Kentucky.

McHENRY, a county in the N. N. E. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 620 square miles. The Pishtaka or Fox river flows through the eastern part of the county from N. to S., it is also drained by the Kishwaukee river, and by Nippersink and Piskashaw creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified with fertile prairies and pleasant groves of good timber. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, wool, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 562,269 bushels of wheat, the largest amount raised by any county in the state; 301,248 of corn; 270,275 of oats; 347,008 pounds of butter. It contained 10 churches, and 5936 pupils attending public schools. The rock which underlies the county is limestone. It is intersected by the Chicago and Galena railroad, and by the Rock River Valley railroad, the latter of which is unfinished. Named in honor of — McHenry, a member of the Illinois legislature. Capital, Woodstock. Population, 14,979.

McHENRY, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on Fox river, 55 miles N. W. from Chicago.

MACHIAS, a port of entry and seat of justice of Washington county, Maine, on Machias river, near its mouth, 204 miles N. E. from Portland. It is the seat of numerous mills and an extensive lumber depôt, although the industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the coast trade and ship building. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3507 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons registered, and 22,644 $\frac{6}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed: nearly all of the latter was employed in the coast trade. The number of clearances for foreign ports during the year was 31—tons, 6611, of which 6427 were in American bottoms. During the same period 2 ships, 9 brigs, and 15 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 4166 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons were admeasured. Population of the township, 1590.

MACHIAS, a post-township in the N. E. part of Cattaraugus co., New York. It contains a village of the same name. Pop., 1342.

MACHIAS PORT, a post-village and seaport of Washington county, Maine, at the mouth of Machias river, 200 miles N. E. from Portland. It has an excellent harbor and an extensive trade in lumber and the fisheries. The Franklin railroad connects it with Whitneyville, 9 miles distant. Population of the township, 1266.

MACHIAS RIVER, a fine mill stream in the S. E. part of Maine, in Washington co., falls into Machias bay.

McINDOE'S FALLS, a village of Barnet township, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad, 29 miles E. by S. from Montpelier. The Connecticut is navigable to the falls at this place.

McINLERFER'S CREEK, of Michigan, enters Stony creek in St. Joseph county.

McINTOSH, a county in the S. E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 640 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Altamaha river, and drained by Sapelo river and Doctor's creek. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of pine. The soil along the Altamaha is very fertile. Rice, sugar, cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 520 bales of cotton; 3,122,919 pounds of rice; 34,715 bushels of corn, and 53,165 of sweet potatoes. There were 4 turpentine distilleries, 2 tar distilleries, and 4 saw mills. It contained 12 churches, 82 pupils attending public schools, and 38 attending academies or other schools. Organized in 1793, and named in memory of the McIntosh family, early settlers of Georgia. Capital, Darien. Population, 6028; of whom 1399 were free, and 4629, slaves.

McINTYRE, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Population, 252.

McKAG'S MILLS, a post-office of Columbianna co., Ohio.

McKAY, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio

McKAY, a post-office of Dallas co., Iowa.

McKEAN, a county in the N. N. W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1100 square miles. It is intersected in the N. E. part by Alleghany river and Oswaya creek, and also drained by the sources of Clarion river, and Teonesta, Kenjua, Driftwood, and Potato creeks. The surface is hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The soil is of slate and shale formation, and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and maple sugar are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 10,172 bushels of corn; 29,974 of oats; 5356 tons of hay; 66,136 pounds of butter, and 45,674 of maple sugar. There were 38 saw mills and 1 iron foundry. It contained 5 churches, 1 newspaper office, 920 pupils attending public schools, and 52 attending an academy. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Smethport. Pop., 5254.

McKEAN, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles S. E. from Erie.

McKEAN, a township in the central part of Licking co., Ohio. Population, 1378.

McKEANSBURG, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 10 or 11 miles E. from Pottsville.

McKEAN'S OLD STAND, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

McKEE'S HALF FALLS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

McKEESPORT, a post-borough of Versailles township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny river, 15 miles above Pittsburg. It is a flourishing place, and owes its rapid growth to boat building, and to the trade in coal, immense quantities of which are taken out of the hills about two miles from this town. Population, in 1853, about 2500.

McKERREL CORNER, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

McKFFORD, a small village of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

McKFFORD, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Marquette co., Wis. Pop., 520.

McKFFORD, a post-village in the above township, 50 miles N. N. E. from Madison.

MACKINAC, or MICHILMACKINAC, commonly called MACKINAW, a post-village, capital of Michilimackinac co., Michigan, on an island of the same name, in Lake Huron, about 320 miles by water, N. N. W. from Detroit. Lat. 45° 54' N., lon. 84° 30'. It is pleasantly situated around a small bay at the south-eastern part of the island. The harbor is safe and deep enough for large vessels. Fort Mackinaw stands on a rocky height 150 feet above the village which it commands. Here is an agency for Indian affairs. The village contains a court house, 2 or 3 churches, and numerous stores. The trade of Mackinac in 1851 was computed at \$356,218. Large numbers of fish are exported from this place. Pop in 1853, 1209. See MICHILMACKINAC.

MACKINAW, a post-village in Tazewell co., Illinois, 55 miles N. N. E. from Springfield.

MACKINAW CREEK, in the N. W. central part of Illinois, falls into the Illinois river in Tazewell county.

McKINLEY, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

McKINNEY, a post-village, capital of Collin county, Texas, is situated near the E. fork of the Trinity river, 235 miles N. from Austin City. It is surrounded by a rich farming district. Settled since 1846.

McKINNEY'S, a post-office of Ritchie co., Va.

McKINSTRY'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

McKISSACK'S, a small post-village of Fremont co., Iowa.

MACKSBURG, a post-office of Giles co., Va.

MACK'S PLACE, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

MACKSVILLE, a post-village of Clarke co., Mississippi.

MACKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, near White river, and 69 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis, has a large flouring mill and saw mills.

MACKSVILLE, a small village of Vigo co., Indiana, 1 or 2 miles W. from Terre Haute.

MACKVILLE, a post-village in Washington co., Ky., 35 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort.

McLAIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

McLAUGHLINSVILLE, a small village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles in a direct line E. N. E. from Pittsburg.

McLEAN, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 1150 square miles. It is drained by Mackinaw, Kickapoo, Salt, and Sugar creeks, which all rise within its limits. The surface consists mostly of extensive open plains or prairies; the soil is deep, and very fertile, producing naturally a luxuriant growth of grass and a variety of flowers. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,226,533 bushels of corn; 63,893 of wheat; 126,159 of oats; 5450 tons of hay, and 49,883 pounds of wool. It contained 11 churches, 1 newspaper office, 800 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending other schools. Beds of stone coal and building stone are found in several places. The Chicago and Mississippi railroad intersects the Central railroad at Bloomington, the capital. Named in honor of the Hon. John McLean, member of Congress from Illinois. Population, 10,163.

McLEAN, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, on Fall creek, about 150 miles W. from Albany. It has several churches and mills.

McLEAN, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Shelby co., Ohio. Pop., 775.

McLEANSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Illinois, 160 miles S. S. E. from Springfield. It contains, besides the county buildings, a few stores.

McLEAN'S STORE, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

McLEANSVILLE, a village in Jackson co., Tenn., 80 miles N. E. by E. from Nashville.

McLEMORE'S COVE, a village of Walker co., Georgia.

McLEMORESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Carroll co., Tennessee, 114 miles W. by S. from Nashville. It is the seat of Bethel College, a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians, and contains 3 churches, 6 stores, and a tobacco factory.

McLENNAN, a new county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Brazos river, and also drained by the Bosque, Middle Bosque, and South Bosque rivers. The surface is uneven, and consists partly of prairies. This county was formed since the census of 1850 was taken. The population is unknown, but very sparse. Capital, Waco.

McLEOD'S, a post-village of Greene co., Miss.

McMAHON'S CREEK, of Belmont co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio river about 5 miles below Wheeling.

McMANUS, a village of Greene co., Miss.

McMATH'S, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

McMEEKIN'S, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

McMILLAN'S, a post-office of Panola co., Tex.

McMINN, a county in the S. E. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 480 square miles. The Hiwassee river forms its S. W. boundary, and it is also drained by Chestua creek. The surface is an inclined plane sloping to the S. W. The soil is fertile, producing Indian corn, oats, and grass. In 1850 there were raised 939,116 bushels of Indian corn; 216,154 of oats, and 113,928 pounds of butter. There were 52 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 3851 pupils attending public schools, and 145 attending academies and other schools. The great railroad of E. Tennessee passes through the county, and contributes greatly to its prosperity. Capital, Athens. Population, 13,906; of whom 12,338 were free, and 1568, slaves.

McMINNVILLE, a post-village, capital of Warren co., Tenn. on the McMinnville and Manchester railroad 75 m. S. E. from Nashville.

McNAIRY, a county in the S. S. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi, has an area estimated at 570 square miles. The South fork of Forked Deer river rises in the county, and it is also drained by a creek which flows into the Hatchie river. This county occupies part of the table-land between the Tennessee and Hatchie rivers. The soil produces Indian corn, tobacco, and cotton. In 1850 this county produced 571,080 bushels of Indian corn; 55,332 of oats; 140,548 pounds of butter, and 2321 bales of cotton. It contained 35 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2500 pupils attending

public schools. Capital, Purdy. Pop. 12,864; of whom 11,471 were free, 1393, slaves.

McNEIL'S FERRY, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

McNUTT, a small post-village, capital of Sunflower co., Mississippi, about 90 miles in a direct line N. from Jackson. It has been laid out within a few years.

MACOMB COUNTY, situated in the S. E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake St. Clair, contains 450 square miles. It is drained by the Clinton river and its branches. The surface in the E. part is level, and heavily timbered with white oak, elm, linden, ash, &c.; the W. part is more rolling, and is occupied by oak openings, or uplands, which are covered with a scattered growth of oaks. The soil is deep and fertile, adapted to wheat, which is the staple production. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and wool are also raised. In 1850 the county produced 129,803 bushels of wheat; 107,596 of corn; 158,145 of oats; 61,897 of potatoes, and 18,582 tons of hay. It contained 15 churches, 4 newspaper offices, and 4427 pupils attending public schools. The Clinton river affords water-power, and is navigable to the capital, Mount Clemens. Population, 15,530.

MACOMB, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 140 miles N. N. W. from Albany. Population, 1197.

MACOMB, a post-township in the central part of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop., 757.

MACOMB, a thriving post-village, capital of McDonough county, Illinois, on the Military Tract railroad, 85 miles W. N. W. from Springfield. It is pleasantly situated on a fertile prairie. It is the largest place in the county, and contains a court house and several churches. Pop. in 1853, about 1400.

MACON, a county near the W. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Georgia and Tennessee, area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by Tennessee river. The Iron or Smoky mountain forms the boundary on the N. W., and the Blue Ridge extends near the S. E. border. The soil of the valleys produces Indian corn, oats, and pastures. In 1850 this county yielded 225,397 bushels of corn; 69,052 of oats, and 79,750 pounds of butter. There were 2 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, and 3 tanneries. It contained 9 churches, 1250 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the Western turnpike, extending from Salisbury to the border of Georgia. Iron is found in the mountains. Capital, Franklin. Formed in 1828, and named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, United States senator from North Carolina. Population, 6389, of whom 5840 were free, and 549, slaves.

MACON, a county in the S. W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 366 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Flint river, and also drained by Juniper, Whitewater,

and Buck's creeks. The surface is level, and the soil mostly productive. The western part of the county is timbered with pine. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 5773 bales of cotton; 258,364 bushels of corn; 28,477 of oats, and 93,557 of sweet potatoes. It contained 22 churches, and 350 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Muscogee railroad, and in part by the South-western railroad. Capital, Lanier. Population, 7052, of whom 4091 were free, and 2961, slaves.

MACON, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 850 square miles. It is drained by the Eufaulke creek, and other affluents of the Tallapoosa river, which forms part of the N. W. boundary. The surface is uneven; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 998,867 bushels of corn; 288,880 of sweet potatoes; 187,082 of oats, and 29,089 bales of cotton. There were 9 saw and grist mills, 4 coach manufactories, and 3 tanneries. It contained 28 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 1342 pupils attending public schools. Tallapoosa river is navigable by small steamboats. The Montgomery and West Point railroad passes through the county. Organized about the year 1834, previous to which it was included in the Creek Indians' territory. Capital, Tuskegee. Population, 26,898, of whom 11,302 were free, and 15,596, slaves.

MACON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 280 square miles. It is drained by affluents of Big Barren river. The surface is uneven, the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and cattle are the staples. In 1850, Macon county produced 202,505 bushels of Indian corn; 44,365 of oats; 941,268 pounds of tobacco, and 48,388 of butter. It contained 37 churches, 1 newspaper office; 680 pupils attending public schools, and 20 pupils attending another school. Capital, Lafayette. Pop., 6948, of whom 6182 were free, and 766, slaves.

MACON, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is intersected by the North or principal branch of Sangamon river, dividing it into nearly equal parts. The surface is generally level, and consists of open plains or prairies, diversified by small tracts of timber; the soil is highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 698,220 bushels of corn; 22,226 of wheat; 90,805 of oats, and 99,775 pounds of butter were made. It contained 5 churches, and 600 pupils attending public schools. The Central railroad and the Northern Cross railroad pass through the county. Capital, Decatur. Population, 3988.

MACON, a county towards the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 830 square miles. It is intersected by Chariton river, and by its East fork; the E. part is drained by the South fork of Salt river, and the W. part by Wolf creek. The soil produces Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and tobacco. Cattle and swine are also among the staples. In 1850 the county yielded 420,023 bushels of corn; 19,131 of wheat; 76,683 of oats; 954 tons of hay, and 845,110 pounds of tobacco. It contained 7 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 588 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Bloomington. Population, 6585, of whom 6262 were free, and 303, slaves.

MACON, a flourishing city, capital of Bibb county, Georgia, is situated on both sides of the Ocmulgee river, where it is crossed by the Central railroad, 191 miles W. N. W. from Savannah, 100 miles S. E. from Atlanta, and 30 miles S. W. from Milledgeville. The Macon and Western railroad connects with the Central railroad at this place, which is also the terminus of the South-western railroad, leading to Oglethorpe. Macon is the third city of the state in population and importance, and is the centre of an active trade. Steamboats can ascend the river as high as this place, which is the head of navigation. The city contains a commodious court house, a market house, 7 churches, 4 banks, 1 academy, and the Georgia Female College. The latter is a four-storied brick building, 160 feet by 60, finely situated on an eminence. Five or six newspapers are published here. A bridge, about 380 feet long, connects the opposite banks of the river. Rose Hill Cemetery, situated on the Ocmulgee, half a mile above the city, is much admired by visitors. On the bank of the river, a few miles below Macon, is an isolated eminence, known as Lamar's Mound, which appears to be the work of nature, although several artificial mounds occur in the vicinity. The western front of this is rugged and precipitous, and the summit is occupied by a level area of 50 acres. Population in 1850, 5953; in 1853, about 7000.

MACON, a village of Clarke co., Alabama, about 134 miles S. by W. from Tuscaloosa.

MACON, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, 56 miles S. from Tuscaloosa.

MACON, a post-village, capital of Noxubee co., Mississippi, on the Noxubee river, 125 miles E. N. E. from Jackson. It is situated in a fertile cotton-planting district, and has some trade.

MACON, a post-village in Fayette co., Tennessee, 190 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

MACON, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Lenawee co., Michigan. Population, 1030.

MACON BAYOU of Louisiana, commences near the N. E. extremity of Carroll parish, and flowing in a S. S. W. course, unites with Tensas river on the W. border of Tensas

parish. In high water it is navigable about 150 miles.

MACON DEPÔT, a post-village of Warren co., North Carolina, on the Gaston and Raleigh railroad, and 67 miles N. N. E. from Raleigh.

MACON RIVER, of Michigan, is formed by three branches which unite in Monroe co.; it enters the Raisin river about 12 miles above Monroe City.

MACOPIN, a post-office of Passaic co., N. J.

MACOUPIN, a county in the W. S. W. part of Illinois, has an area of 800 square miles. It is drained by the Macoupin, Otter, and Cahokia creeks, from the first of which the name is derived. The surface is moderately diversified and the soil excellent. The prairies of the county are more extensive than the forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1,598,829 bushels of corn; 77,022 of wheat; 257,101 of oats, and 297,707 pounds of butter. It contained 20 churches, and 2003 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Alton and Springfield railroad, and by the Alton and Terre Haute railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Carlinville. Population, 12,355.

MACOUPIN, a township in Macoupin co., Illinois. Population, 72.

MACOUPIN CREEK, Illinois, has its sources in Macoupin county, and joins the Illinois river about 20 miles from its mouth.

MCRÆE'S MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

MCRÆE'S STORES, a post-office of Telfair co., Georgia.

MCSHERRYSTOWN, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. from Gettysburg. Population, 206.

MACUNGY, a former post-township of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, divided into Upper and Lower Macungy.

MCVEY TOWN, formerly **WAYNESBURG**, a thriving post-borough of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata river, 11 miles above Lewistown. The Pennsylvania canal and Central railroad pass through the place. The adjacent hills abound in iron ore, which is manufactured here. Population in 1850, 580; in 1853, about 800.

MCWILLIAMSTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MADAWASKA, a post-township of Aroostook county, Maine, bordering on New Brunswick, about 225 miles N. E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1276.

MADBURY, a township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, on the Salmon Falls river, and on the Boston and Maine railroad, about 10 miles N. W. from Portsmouth. Population, 483.

MADDENVILLE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MADDOX, a post-office of Hanover county, Virginia.

MADISON, a county in the E. central part of New York, has an area of 620 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by Oneida lake, and on the E. by the Unadilla river, and is drained by the head branches of the Chenango river, and by several smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous mills. The surface in the southern and middle portions is uneven and hilly; along the lake shore more level. The soil near the lake is fertile, but in the southern parts rather cold and wet, and more adapted to grazing than grain. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 339,906 bushels of corn; 585,307 of oats; 93,565 tons of hay; 1,584,499 pounds of butter; and 2,450,172 of cheese. There were 28 flour and grist mills, 14 woolen and 3 cotton mills, 8 iron foundries, 5 distilleries, 2 paper mills, 24 tanneries, and 7 machine shops. It contained 84 churches, 6 newspaper offices; 11,837 pupils attending public schools, and 857 attending academies or other schools. Gypsum, water limestone, and common limestone are found in abundance, and some iron ore and marl occur. It has also a salt spring and two sulphur springs. The Erie canal, the Chenango canal, and the Utica and Syracuse railroad traverse this county. Organized in 1806, having previously formed part of Chenango county, and named in honor of James Madison, fourth president of the United States. Capital, Morrisville. Population, 43,072.

MADISON, a county in the N. E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 280 square miles. The Rapidan river forms its boundary on the S., S. E., and S. W.; it is also drained by Robertson's and Hazel rivers, which rise within its limits. The Blue Ridge forms the N. W. boundary of the county; the surface is diversified by other elevations, and is noted for the sublimity of its scenery. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The county is timbered with the oak, hickory, cherry, and other trees. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 343,443 bushels of corn; 136,684 of wheat; 21,890 of oats; 1667 tons of hay, and 81,184 pounds of butter. There were 27 flour, grist, and saw mills, 7 tanneries, and 1 woollen factory. It contained 15 churches, and 386 pupils attending academies and other schools. Extensive beds of copper ore are found in the Blue Ridge, but are not worked at present. The county is traversed by the Blue Ridge turnpike. Organized in 1792. Capital, Madisontown. Population, 9331; of whom 4607 were free, and 4724, slaves.

MADISON, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee; area estimated at 450 square miles. It is intersected by French Broad river. The surface is mountainous, the county lying on the S. E. declivity of Bald mountain. The land pro-

duces good pasturage. The county was formed in 1850, from Buncombe and Yancey counties. Capital, Marshall.

MADISON, a county in the N. E. central part of Georgia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the North and South forks of Broad river, which unite at its S. E. extremity. The surface is uneven; the soil in the northern part is poor, and in the south-eastern productive. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 2219 bales of cotton; 195,421 bushels of corn; 28,777 of oats, and 31,365 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 saw mills and 1 tannery. It contained 11 churches, 191 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending academies or other schools. Gold and granite are found, and iron ore is abundant in the county. Capital, Danielsville. Population, 5703; of whom 3770 were free, and 1933, slaves.

MADISON, a county in the central part of Florida, bordering on Georgia and the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 2500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Suwanee river, and on the W. by the Ocilla river. The surface is undulating; the soil in some parts is productive. Cotton, sugar-cane, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 5024 bales of cotton; 119,640 bushels of corn, and 42,799 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 saw mills, 1 wheelwright establishment, and 1 tannery. It contained 12 churches, 140 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Madison. Population, 5490; of whom 2802 were free, and 2688, slaves.

MADISON, a county in the N. part of Alabama, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 850 square miles. It is intersected by Flint and Paint Rock creeks, affluents of the Tennessee river, which forms the S. boundary. The surface is hilly; the soil is very fertile and extensively cultivated. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 20,888 bales of cotton; 1,195,037 bushels of corn, and 163,074 of oats. There were 2 cotton factories, 2 cordage and bagging manufactories, 13 flour mills, and 13 saw mills. It contained 33 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 930 pupils attending public schools. Limestone underlies a large part of the surface. Steamboats navigate the Tennessee river, on the border of this county. A railroad has been commenced between Winchester, Tennessee, and Huntsville, the county seat. Madison county is one of the most densely peopled portions of the state. Population, 26,427; of whom 12,101 were free, and 14,326, slaves.

MADISON, a county in the W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 740 square miles. The Pearl river forms its boundary on the S. E., and the Big Black washes its N. W. border. The soil is pro-

ductive. Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 785,485 bushels of corn; 76,964 of oats; 175,230 of sweet potatoes; 45,957 of peas and beans; 14 bales of cotton. It contained 26 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 293 pupils attending public schools, and 233 attending academies and other schools. The railroad projected from Jackson to Tennessee will pass through the county. Capital, Canton. Population, 18,173, of whom 4830 were free, and 13,843, slaves.

MADISON, a parish in the N. E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Mississippi, contains 640 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Macon bayou, and intersected by the navigable river Tensas. The surface is low; the soil is alluvial and fertile. In 1850 there were raised 12,771 bales of cotton, and 214,365 bushels of corn. It contained 16 wood-yards, 5 saw and planing mills, 2 cotton-ginning mills; 5 churches, 1 newspaper office; 123 pupils attending schools. Capital, Richmond. Pop., 8773; of whom 1420 were free, and 7353, slaves.

MADISON, a new county towards the E. part of Texas, formed in 1850 from Grimes and Walker cos., has an area of about 580 square miles, bounded on the E. by the navigable river Trinity, and drained by Bidais creek.

MADISON, a county in the N. W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 1030 square miles. It is drained by the main fork of White river, and by War Eagle river, and by King's river. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, the soil of which is generally fertile and adapted to grazing and fruits. Wheat and Indian corn are among the chief products. In 1850 there were raised 342,764 bushels of corn; 23,422 of wheat; 35,489 of oats, and 74,540 pounds of butter. There were 2 flour and grist mills, 1 carding and fulling mill, and 3 tanneries. It contained 9 churches, and 410 pupils attending public schools. An active emigration has been directed to this section for a few years past. Capital, Huntsville. Population, 4823; of whom 4659 were free, and 164, slaves.

MADISON, a county in the S. W. part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. It is traversed by the South fork of the Forked Deer river, and the North fork of the same rises within its limits. The surface presents no great elevations. The soil is fertile. Grain, cotton, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,045,424 bushels of corn; 32,707 of wheat; 15,823 bales of cotton, and 187,079 pounds of butter. It contained 44 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 540 pupils attending public schools, and 842 attending academies and other schools. The route of the Mobile and Ohio railroad passes through the county. Capital, Jackson. Population, 21,470; of whom 12,918 were free, and 8552, slaves.

MADISON, a county in the E. central part

of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. The Kentucky river forms its entire boundary on the N., and it is also drained by Silver and Paint Lick creeks. The surface is undulating. The soil is generally fertile. The county is well supplied with timber of various kinds. Indian corn, tobacco, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,424,856 bushels of corn; 176,400 of oats, and 60,511 pounds of tobacco. It contained 20 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1762 pupils attending public schools, and 195 attending academies or other schools. Limestone underlies a part of the surface. Capital, Richmond. Population, 15,727; of whom 10,334 were free, and 5393, slaves.

MADISON, a county in the S. W. central part of Ohio, has an area of 480 square miles. It is intersected by Darby and Little Darby creeks, and also drained by the sources of Little Miami river, and of Deer creek. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of large timber. The soil is good, and particularly adapted to grazing. Indian corn, hay, wool, butter, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 726,451 bushels of corn; 19,308 tons of hay; 120,696 pounds of wool, and 128,948 of butter. It contained 24 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 3833 pupils attending public schools. It is traversed by the Columbus and Xenia railroad, and by the Columbus and Piqua railroad, the latter of which is not yet finished. Capital, London. Pop., 10,015.

MADISON, a county in the E. central part of Indiana, contains 400 square miles. It is watered by White river, Fall creek, and Pipe creek. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and was originally covered with heavy timber. The soil is extremely fertile. Wheat, corn, oats, and grass are the staples; and cattle, mules, and swine are raised for exportation. In 1850 this county produced 895,817 bushels of corn; 107,483 of wheat; 47,857 of oats, and 4353 tons of hay. There were 20 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2752 pupils attending public schools. The county contains valuable quarries of limestone and marble, and is very liberally supplied with water-power. The Bellefontaine and Indianapolis railroad, recently opened, passes through the county. Organized in 1823. Capital, Anderson. Pop., 12,375.

MADISON, a county in the S. W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 690 square miles. It is situated on the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and nearly opposite St. Louis. It is intersected by Cahokia creek, and also drained by Silver creek and its branches. The surface is elevated and undulating, diversified by prairies and woodlands. The river bottom below Alton is several miles wide, and bounded on the E. by a bluff which rises from 100 to 200 feet. The soil is re-

markably fertile, and is extensively cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1,153,183 bushels of corn; 88,893 of wheat; 202,059 of oats; 6499 tons of hay, and 251,824 pounds of butter. There were in that year 3574 pupils attending public schools, and 209 attending academies or other schools; 78 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Stone coal and limestone are abundant on the banks of the river near Alton. The county is intersected by the Alton and Terre Haute railroad, and by the Chicago and Mississippi. Capital, Edwardsville. Population, 20,436.

MADISON, a county in the S. E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Francis river, and Castor creek, flowing from N. to S., and also drained by More's and Big creeks. The soil is generally thin. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples of agriculture. Lead is the chief article of export. In 1850 the county produced 266,690 bushels of corn; 11,439 of wheat; 39,505 of oats, and 540 tons of hay. It contained 4 churches. Limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks of the county. Iron and lead are abundant, and a small quantity of copper is found in connection with the lead. The La Motte mine, in the N. part of the county, has yielded about 1,000,000 pounds of lead in a single year. In the N. W. part is a remarkable eminence, called Pilot Knob, which is covered with the micaceous oxide of iron. Capital, Fredericktown. Population, 6003; of whom 5307 were free, and 696, slaves.

MADISON, a new county in the S. W. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The North and Middle rivers, affluents of the Des Moines, traverse the county from W. to E.; it is also drained by Prairie branch of Middle river. Extensive prairies occur in the county. The soil is productive and well watered. Indian corn, butter, and wool are the staples. In 1850, Madison county produced 26,250 bushels of Indian corn; 842 of wheat; 1410 pounds of wool, and 6005 pounds of butter. There were 56 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending another school. Large beds of stone coal are found. Capital, Winterset. Pop., 1179.

MADISON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, about 35 miles N. of Augusta. Population, 1769.

MADISON, a post-village and seaport of New Haven county, Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London railroad, 21 miles E. from New Haven. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, and several stores. Manufacturing and ship building are carried on to a considerable extent. Population of the township, 1837.

MADISON, a post-township in the E. part of Madison co., New York, on the Chenango canal. Population, 2405.

MADISON, a post-village in the above township, on the Cherry Valley turnpike, 95 miles W. by N. from Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

MADISON, formerly BOTTLE HILL, a post-village in Chatham township, Morris county, New Jersey, on the Morris and Essex railroad, about 14 miles W. from Newark, contains 2 churches, an academy, and above 100 houses.

MADISON, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. from Kit-tanning. Population, 1151.

MADISON, a township of Clarion co., Pa., 15 miles S. W. of Clarion. Population, 1365.

MADISON, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Population, 712.

MADISON, a township of Luzerne co., Penn-sylvania. Population, 579.

MADISON, a township of Montour co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Danville. Population, 1255.

MADISON, a township of Perry co., Penn-sylvania, about 12 miles W. by S. from Bloom-field. Population, 1292.

MADISON, a small post-village of West-moreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Hemp-field railroad, 6 miles S. W. from Greensburg.

MADISON, a post-village of Rockingham co., North Carolina, on Dan river, at the confluence of the Mayo, 116 miles N. W. from Raleigh. Population, about 400.

MADISON, a flourishing post-village, capi-tal of Morgan county, Georgia, on the Geor-gia railroad, 103 miles W. from Augusta, and 43 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, sur-rounded by a beautiful and fertile country. This place has long been distinguished for excellent schools, and at the present time it contains 4, which are in a prosperous condi-tion, namely, the Baptist Collegiate Institute, the Madison Female College, (Methodist,) the Madison Male Academy, and a high-school for boys. About 250 pupils are re-ceiving instruction here. Madison is a place of active trade, and a market for the cotton raised in the vicinity. From 20,000 to 25,000 bales are received here annually. The value of goods sold in a year exceeds \$230,000. It has 4 churches and 1 steam cotton mill. The resident population is about 1600.

MADISON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tex.

MADISON, a township in Sevier co., Arkan-sas. Population, 350.

MADISON, a township forming the N. E. ex-tremity of Butler co., Ohio. Pop., 2242.

MADISON, a township forming the S. E. ex-tremity of Clarke co., Ohio, intersected by the Xenia and Columbus railroad. Pop., 949.

MADISON, a township in the S. E. part of Columbiana co., Ohio. Population, 1406.

MADISON, a township in the S. part of Fairfield co., Ohio. Population, 1164.

MADISON, a township in the N. E. part of Fayette co., Ohio. Population, 864.

MADISON, a township forming the S. E. ex-tremity of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop., 2480.

MADISON, a township in Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1519.

MADISON, a township forming the N. E. ex-tremity of Highland co., Ohio. Pop., 2174.

MADISON, a township forming the S. E. ex-tremity of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop., 1515.

MADISON, a post-township in the E. part of Lake co., Ohio, on both sides of Grand river. Population, 2986.

MADISON, a township in the E. part of Licking co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 1027.

MADISON, a township in the central part of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop., 1688.

MADISON, a township in the N. part of Perry co., Ohio. Population, 988.

MADISON, a township in Pickaway co., Ohio. Population, 885.

MADISON, a township in the N. W. part of Sandusky co., Ohio. Population, 389.

MADISON, a village in Ingham co., Michi-gan, 130 miles W. N. W. from Detroit.

MADISON, a township in the S. central part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop., 2404.

MADISON, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

MADISON, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 561.

MADISON, a township in Carroll co., In-diana. Population, 558.

MADISON, a township in Clinton co., In-diana. Population, 694.

MADISON, a township in Daviess co., In-diana. Population, 919.

MADISON, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Population, 645.

MADISON, a post-township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 3223.

MADISON, a flourishing city and river port of Indiana, and seat of justice of Jefferson county, on the Ohio river, 90 miles below Cincinnati, 44 miles above Louisville, and 86 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis. Lat. 38° 46' N., lon. 85° 21' W. It is advan-tageously situated for trade, and is equal, if not superior, to any town of the state in po-pulation and importance. Steamboats make regular passages between this port and other towns of the Mississippi valley. The naviga-tion is usually open all winter in ordinary seasons. Several steamboats are owned here. Madison is the S. terminus of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, which was completed in 1848, and is doing a large business in conveying freight and passen-gers. The city is beautifully situated in a valley nearly 3 miles in length, which is en-closed on the N. by steep and rugged hills about 400 feet high. The site is elevated 30 or 40 feet above the highest floods. Mad-ison is well built, containing a larger propor-tion of brick houses than is usual in the towns of Indiana. It has a court house, a jail, 2 market houses, 1 bank, 2 large public schools, and about 15 churches. There are 4 or 5 newspapers published here. Several

of the streets are paved, and lighted with gas. A considerable amount of capital and labor is employed in manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, machinery, and oil, and the establishments for packing pork are very extensive. First settled in 1808. Pop. in 1840, 3798; in 1850, including N. Madison village, 8681; in 1853, about 12,000.

MADISON, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. Population, 988.

MADISON, a township in Morgan co., Indiana. Population, 884.

MADISON, a township in Pike co., Indiana.

MADISON, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Population, 1199.

MADISON, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Population, 422.

MADISON, a township in Tipton co., Indiana. Population, 778.

MADISON, a township in Johnson co., Missouri. Population, 668.

MADISON, a post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, 12 miles W. from Paris, is in a rich farming district which abounds in coal.

MADISON, capital of the state of Wisconsin, and seat of justice of Dane county, is pleasantly situated on an isthmus between Third lake and Fourth lake, 80 miles W. from Milwaukee, and 154 miles N. W. from Chicago. Lat. 43° 5' N., lon. 89° 20' W. It stands in the centre of a broad valley, surrounded by heights from which the town can be seen at a distance of several miles. The isthmus is about three-quarters of a mile in width. Fourth lake, which lies on the N. W. side of the town, is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide. It is a beautiful sheet of water, with clean, gravelly shores. The depth is sufficient for navigation by steamboats, and is estimated at about 60 feet. The Third lake is rather smaller. When this place was selected for the seat of government, in 1836, it contained no building but a solitary log cabin. The capitol, which is a limestone structure, built at an expense of \$50,000, stands on ground 70 feet above the level of the lakes, and is surrounded by a public square. The streets which lead from the capitol towards the cardinal points descend gradually to the shores of the lakes, excepting the one which extends westward to College hill. On this eminence, 1 mile W. from the capitol, and about 125 feet above the lake, is situated the university of Wisconsin, which was instituted in 1849. Three newspapers are published. It contains a bank, 5 or 6 churches, 26 stores, an iron foundry, a woollen factory, and several steam mills. The author of "Western Portraiture" gives the following lively sketch of this place and its environs:—"Madison perhaps combines and overlooks more charming and diversified scenery to please the eye of fancy and promote health and pleasure, than any other town in the West, and in these respects it surpasses every other state capital in the Union. Its bright lakes, fresh groves, rip-

pling rivulets, shady dales, and flowery meadow lawns, are commingled in greater profusion, and disposed in more picturesque order than we have ever elsewhere beheld. . . . Nor is it less noteworthy for its business advantages and its healthful position. Situated on elevated ground, amid delightful groves and productive lands, well above the cool, clear lakes, it must be healthy; while the abundance and convenience of fine streams and water-power must facilitate a sound and rapid advancement in agriculture and the mechanic arts. There are also liberal charters for railroads connecting Madison with Milwaukee, Chicago, and the Mississippi, some of which are being pushed ahead with energy." Population in 1840, 376; in 1850, 1525; in 1853, about 3500.

MADISONBURG, a post-office of Wayne co., O.

MADISON CENTRE, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

MADISON COURT HOUSE, capital of Madison county, Virginia, 70 miles N. W. from Richmond, 96 miles from Washington. It contains several churches, and there are 5 flouring mills in its vicinity. It has a healthy situation on high ground, and commands a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge. Pop., about 800.

MADISON COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Madison county, Florida, about 50 miles E. from Tallahassee.

MADISON CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Madison co., Alabama.

MADISON MILLS, a post-village of Madison co., Virginia, has a woollen factory.

MADISON SPRINGS, a post-village of Madison co., Georgia, on the N. fork of Broad river, 94 miles N. from Milledgeville. It is a place of summer resort.

MADISON'S RIVER, the middle branch of the three which go to form the Missouri river, rises near Sublette's lake, and flows nearly N. to join Jefferson's river.

MADISONVILLE, a small post-village of Madison co., Mississippi, on Pearl river, 21 miles N. E. from Jackson.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, on Chefuncte river, 1 mile N. from Lake Pontchartrain, and 35 miles N. from New Orleans.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Tennessee, 172 miles E. S. E. from Nashville, contains a court house and several stores.

MADISONVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Hopkins co., Kentucky, 200 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It contains a court house, an academy, and 2 churches.

MADISONVILLE, a small post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, about 6 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati.

MADISONVILLE, a post-village in Rall's co., Missouri, 80 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

MADRID, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 55 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 404.

MADRID, a post-township in the N. part of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence river. Population, 4856.

MADRID, a post-village in the above township, on the Northern railroad, 18 miles E. from Ogdensburg. It has several hundred inhabitants. A newspaper is published here.

MAD RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Pemigewasset river.

MAD RIVER, of Washington co., Vermont, falls into Onion river about 7 miles below Montpelier.

MAD RIVER, a small stream of Litchfield county, in the N. W. part of Connecticut, falls into the West branch of Farmington river.

MAD RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the W. central part of the state, and falls into the Miami river at Dayton. It is the largest affluent of the Miami from the E.

MAD RIVER, a township in the S. E. part of Champaign county, Ohio. Pop., 1907.

MAD RIVER, a township in Clarke county, Ohio. Population, 1790.

MAD RIVER, a township in Montgomery county, Ohio. Population, 1464.

MAGDALENA, a post-office of Meriwether county, Georgia.

MAGNOLIA, a post-village of Chautauque county, New York, on Chautauque lake, about 7 miles S. E. from Maysville.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Washington county, Virginia.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Clinch co., Ga.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Yazoo co., Miss.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Anderson co., Tex.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of La Rue co., Ky.

MAGNOLIA, a post-village of Stark co., O.

MAGNOLIA, a post-office of Crawford co., Ind.

MAGNOLIA, a small post-village of Putnam co., Ill., 100 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

MAGNOLIA, a post-township in the N. W. part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop., 632.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

MAGOFFINSVILLE, a post-office of San Antonio county, Texas.

MAHALA, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

MAHANOV, a post-office of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

MAHANOV CREEK, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, falls into the North branch of the Susquehanna.

MAHANOV MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated on the N. side of Mahanov creek. It traverses from N. E. to S. W. the northern part of Schuylkill county, and then extends westerly nearly through Northumberland. The whole length is above 30 miles.

MAHANTANGO CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill county and flows into the Susquehanna.

MAHASKA, a county in the S. E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The county is intersected by the Des

Moines and by the North and South forks of Skunk river, which all flow in a S. E. direction. It is also drained by numerous creeks.

The surface in some parts is level, and in others rolling, and is finely diversified with prairies and woodlands. The prairies are of moderate extent, and separated by large bodies of heavy timber distributed along the rivers and creeks. The soil is deep, friable, and highly productive. Wheat and Indian corn are the principal productions. In 1850 there were raised 341,150 bushels of Indian corn, and 40,092 of wheat. It contained 1 church and 805 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is abundant in many parts of the county, and extensive beds of limestone of good quality are found. The rivers and creeks afford a copious supply of water-power. A railway route has been surveyed from Davenport to Oskaloosa. The possession of the soil was given by the aborigines to the whites in 1843. Organized in 1844. Capital, Oskaloosa. Pop., 5989.

MAHOMET, a post-village of Champaign co., Illinois, on the N. fork of Sangamon river, 80 miles E. N. E. from Springfield.

MAHONING river, of Ohio and Pennsylvania, rises in the N. E. part of the former, and joins the Beaver river near Newcastle, Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal is constructed along the lower part of this river.

MAHONING, a county in the E. N. E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, contains 403 square miles. It is drained by the Mahoning and Little Beaver rivers. The surface is undulating; the soil is highly productive and well cultivated. The staples are Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, hay, and butter. In 1850 this county produced 261,019 bushels of corn; 151,110 of wheat; 285,143 of oats; 288,010 pounds of wool; 40,930 tons of hay, and 565,601 pounds of butter. It contained 58 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 6476 pupils attending public schools, and 194 attending academies or other schools. Extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore have been opened. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal passes through the county, and the railroad of the same name runs near its S. border. Mahoning was formed out of Trumbull and Columbiana counties, and was organized in 1846, and named from its principal river. Capital, Canfield. Population, 23,735.

MAHONING, a former post-township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, now divided into North, South, East, and West Mahoning.

MAHONING, a township of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, on Mahoning river, about 55 miles N. N. W. from Pittsburg. Pop., 1841.

MAHONING, a township of Montour county, Pennsylvania, on the North branch of the Susquehanna, contains Danville. Total population, 4169.

MAHONING, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

MAHONING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls

into the Alleghany river a few miles above Kittanning.

MAHONING MOUNTAIN, Pa., in Carbon co., is situated on the S. W. side of the Lehigh river, and on the S. E. of Mahoning creek.

MAHONTONGA, or **MAHANTANGA MOUNTAIN**, Pennsylvania, extends from the Susquehanna along the northern border of Dauphin county.

MAHOOP'ENY, a township of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, 7 miles W. by N. from Tunkhannock. Population, 767.

MAHOOPENY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Susquehanna in Wyoming county.

MAHOOPENY MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in the W. part of Wyoming county, near Mahoopeny creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna. It consists properly of two portions—Big Mahoopeny, near the S. W., and Little Mahoopeny, in the N. W. part of the county. Both of these mountains are spurs of the Alleghany range.

MAHOPAC, a post-office of Putnam co., N. Y.
MAHOPAC, a post-office of Oakland county, Michigan.

MAIDEN CREEK, an affluent of Schuylkill river, in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

MAIDEN CREEK, a post-township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, 60 miles E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1284.

MAIDEN SPRING, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

MAIDSTONE, a township of Essex county, Vermont, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, about 56 miles E. N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 237.

MAINE, the largest of the New England States, and the most easterly of the United States, is bounded on the N. by Canada East, (from which it is separated by the St. John's river,) on the E. by New Brunswick, S. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by New Hampshire and Canada East. It lies between 43° 5' and 47° 30' N. lat., and between 66° 50' and 71° W. lon., being about 250 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and 190 in its greatest breadth from E. to W., including an area of about 30,000 square miles, or 19,200,000 acres, of which only 2,036,596, or less than one-ninth, were improved in 1850.

Population.—Till recently, the population of Maine was almost wholly of English or New England origin, but now it begins to receive a portion of the mixed emigration from Europe. The number of inhabitants was 96,540 in 1790; 151,719 in 1800; 228,705 in 1810; 298,335 in 1820; 399,455 in 1830; 501,793 in 1840, and 583,169 in 1850; of whom 296,745 were white males; 285,068 females; 726 colored males, and 630 females. This population was distributed among 103,787 families, occupying 95,797 dwellings. Of the entire population, 517,117 were born in the state; 34,012 in other states of the Union, 1949 in England, 13,871 in Ireland, 592 in Scotland and Wales, 14,181 in British America, 290 in Germany, 143 in France,

430 in other countries, and 584 whose places of birth were unknown, making about 6 per cent. of the population of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, there occurred 7545 deaths, or about 13 in every 1000 persons; in the same period, 5503 paupers, of whom 950 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about \$38 to each person. Of 230 deaf and dumb, 1 was a colored person; of 201 blind, none were colored; of 536 insane, 3 were colored, and of 558 idiotic, 3 also were colored.

Countries.—Maine is divided into 13 counties, viz. Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, Waldo, Washington, and York. Augusta is the capital.

Cities and Towns.—Portland is the largest and most commercial town; population in 1850, 20,815. The other most important places are Bangor, population, 14,432; Augusta, 8225; Bath, 8020; Gardiner, 6486; Saco, 5798; Rockland, Belfast, Brunswick, Westbrook, Calais, Frankfort, Eastport, Waldoborough, Ellsworth, and Camden.

Face of the Country.—A ridge of broken and detached eminences, apparently an irregular continuation of the White mountains of New Hampshire, extends along the western side of Maine for some distance, and then crosses the state in a N. E. direction, forming a chain of scattered peaks, which terminate in Mars Hill, on the eastern boundary. Mount Katahdin, the highest summit in Maine, and inferior only to some of the higher peaks of the White mountains, has an elevation of 5385 feet above the sea level. This mountain is situated E. of Chesuncook lake, and a little below the 46th degree of N. latitude. There are several peaks varying from 1000 to 4000 feet in altitude. The ridge of highlands just described separates the waters flowing N. into the St. John's river from those flowing S. into the Atlantic. Amid this group of mountains lie a number of beautiful lakes of considerable magnitude. Another range of highlands from 2000 to 4000 feet elevation, separates Maine from Canada E., till it strikes the head waters of the St. John's river. The state is generally hilly and diversified. Along the coast, however, from 10 to 20 miles inland, there are some small and marshy plains. Mount Desert, on an island of the same name in Frenchman's bay, has an elevation of more than 2000 feet, and forms a striking contrast with the vast plain of waters around it.

Minerals.—Maine is not distinguished for its mineral resources, but iron, lime, and a fine building granite, are extensively found. Some of the marble which abounds in the state, admits of a fine polish, particularly in the neighborhood of Thomaston, and on the W. branch of the Penobscot river. Slate of a fine quality for roofing and for school purposes is found between the sources of the

Kennebec and the St. John's river. Lead is found in small quantities.

Rivers, Lakes, Bays, &c.—The rivers of Maine are numerous and important, affording near their sources, or on their branches, sites for mills, with abundant water-power, and furnishing in the principal streams, channels for navigation, down which are floated those vast quantities of lumber, which constitute so important a source of the wealth of the inhabitants of this state. The Penobscot and Kennebec rivers are the largest, and, traversing the interior of the state, empty into the Atlantic, after courses of from 200 to 300 miles. The Penobscot river, in which the tide rises from 20 to 25 feet, is navigable to Bangor (52 miles) for large vessels. The Kennebec river is navigable 12 miles, to Bath for ships, to Augusta (50 miles) for sloops, and to Waterville (68 miles) for keel-boats. The Androscoggin river issues from Umbagog lake, and pursuing a very winding course through New Hampshire and Maine, joins the Kennebec a few miles from the sea. The Saco river rises in the White mountains in New Hampshire, and passing through the celebrated Notch, empties into the Atlantic in the S. W. part of Maine. The St. Croix river forms the E. boundary for about 50 miles, and the St. John's river the N. boundary for about 70 miles. The coast of Maine is lined with islands, the principal of which are Mount Desert island, in Frenchman's bay, Deer, Long, and Fox islands in Penobscot bay. The coast of Maine is indented with bays and inlets, forming the greatest number of fine harbors possessed by any state in the Union. Commencing at the E., the most important are the Passamaquoddy, Machias, Pleasant River, Frenchman's, Penobscot, and Casco bays, besides a number of smaller inlets, but all important to the trade of the state. Maine is mirrored over with beautiful sheets of water, some of them lakes of considerable magnitude, among the largest of which are Moosehead lake, 35 miles long, Chesuncook lake, 24 miles long, Millinocket, Schoodic, Eagle, Grand, Umbagog, Sebago, (and a number of others with unpronounceable names,) which diversify and give beauty to the landscape. So numerous are the lakes and bays of Maine, that it has been estimated one-tenth of its surface is covered with water.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—If the scenery of Maine was not overshadowed by the grandeur and fame of the neighboring White mountains of New Hampshire, it would be the resort of crowds of admiring tourists. In addition to its picturesque lakes and waterfalls, Mount Katahdin rears its bold summit to a height but little inferior to that of Mount Washington, and commands a panorama scarcely inferior in extent or grandeur. Sugar Loaf mountain on the Sebagois river, thought not quite 2000 feet in elevation, is said to overlook 50 mountains and 17 lakes.

Chase's mountain, in the same vicinity, Mars Hill on the E. boundary, (1519 feet high,) and Mount Bigelow, Saddleback, Squaw, Bald, Blue, Speckled, Gilead, and other mountains on the W., abound in sources of delight to the lover of the romantic in nature. On Mount Desert island, as has been elsewhere stated, a mountain of the same name, 2500 feet high, exhibits in striking contrast the grandeur of the ocean and the land, pleasing the more by contrast, and heightening the effect of each other. Some of the mountains in the W. are said to attain an elevation of 4000 feet. Maine abounds in waterfalls, which lovely as they are in their scenic aspects, do not dash and foam adown their rocky descents merely for man's amusement, but are there as an unfailling source of utility in all coming time, as sites for mill seats, factories, and forges. Near Lewiston, on the Androscoggin river, the water is precipitated over a broken ledge for about 50 feet. Godfrey's falls in the Sebagois river, Rumford's falls in the Androscoggin river, Frye's fall, on a tributary of Ellis river, several falls in the Kennebec river at Waterville, Skowhegan, Norridge-wock, and Solon, are all highly picturesque objects.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The winters of Maine are long and severe, but the cold generally steady, and free from those frequent changes that prove so deleterious to health in the states farther south. The summers are short, the period of vigorous vegetation scarcely lasting four months, rendering it unfavorable to maize; but the late springs favor apples, pears, plums, and melons, because they are not tempted to blossom so early as to be caught by the frosts. The snow lies for three, and in some of the interior forest districts, for five months in the year. The N. E. winds from the Atlantic, in the spring and early summer, charged with fog and chilliness, are among the most unpleasant and unhealthful features of the climate of this state. Meteorological tables kept at Biddeford, by James G. Garland, in the years 1851–2, gave the monthly mean of July at 1½ p. m., at 80°; of August, 77°; of September, 59° 76; of October, 60°; of November, 40.09°; of December, 27.93°; of January, 27.41°; of February, 37.13°; of March, 41.04°; of April, 49.13°; of May, 65.08°, and of June, 75° 46'. Wind westwardly 151 days, eastwardly 54, northwardly 84, and southwardly 77. Quantity of rain, 49.24 inches. First frost in 1851, September 15th; last in the spring of 1852, June 12th; first snow, October 26; last in spring of 1852, April 16. Saco frozen over December 1st; opened March 31st. Lowest point of the mercury 8° below, and highest 98° above zero. The mercury, however, in some parts, and in severe seasons, descends to nearly 30° below zero.

The soil of Maine is as various as its surface.

The best lands are between the Penobscot and Kennebec, and are highly productive; there is also much good land in the valley of the St. John's, and on some other rivers. There is a great deal of poor land in the mountainous districts, and along the coast, especially in the S. E. part of the state. The most abundant agricultural products of Maine are Irish potatoes, oats, Indian corn, hay, butter, cheese, wool, live stock, and fruits, besides considerable quantities of wheat, rye, peas, beans, barley, buckwheat, market produce, grass-seeds, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey; and some wine, hops, flax, and molasses. In 1850 there were in the state 46,760 farms, occupying 2,036,596 acres of improved land, and producing 296,259 bushels of wheat; 102,916 of rye; 1,750,056 of Indian corn; 2,181,037 of oats; 205,541 of peas and beans; 3,436,040 of Irish potatoes; 151,731 of barley; 104,523 of buckwheat; 18,311 of grass-seeds; 1,364,034 pounds of wool; 9,243,811 of butter; 2,484,454 of cheese; 93,542 of maple sugar; 139,618 of beeswax and honey; 755,889 tons of hay; live stock valued at \$9,705,726; orchard products at \$342,865; market products at \$122,387, and slaughtered animals at \$1,646,773.

Forest Trees.—The great staple of Maine is its lumber. Extensive forests of pine cover the country around the sources of the Kennebec, Penobscot, and other rivers in the centre and N. of the state. Hemlock and spruce abound in all parts; but white and red oak are confined to the districts near the coast. Maple, beech, birch, and ash are plentiful, and some butternut and white walnut are found, but not in abundance. Cedar swamps occur in the north central portions. The other trees are the poplar, elm, sassafras, dogwood, willow, wild plum, basswood, buttonwood, juniper, hornbeam, &c. The cutting and rafting of timber to the saw mills, where it is converted into boards, shingles, scantling, &c., is a great business in Maine. In winter, great numbers of men are employed in felling the trees, and dragging them over the hard and deep snow to the rivers, where they are suffered to lie till the breaking up of the ice in the spring, when they are floated down to the mills and places of export. Of the fruit-trees, the apple, pear, plum, and cherry flourish, but the peach does not succeed well.

Animals.—The moose and caribon are still occasionally met with in the forests of Maine; the other animals are the bear, deer, catamount, wildcat, wolf, mink, wolverine, beaver, martin, sable, weasel, porcupine, woodchuck, racoon, squirrel, &c. The birds are wild geese and ducks, passenger-pigeons, hawks, eagles, owls, ravens, humming-birds, thrushes, quails, &c.

Manufactures.—Maine is not so extensively engaged in manufactures as some of the New England States; she had, however, according

to the census of 1850, 3682 manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 12 were cotton factories, employing \$3,329,700 capital, and 780 male and 2950 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,573,110, and producing 32,852,556 yards of stuffs, valued at \$2,596,356; 36 woollen factories, employing \$467,600 capital, and 310 male and 314 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$495,940, and producing 1,023,020 yards of stuffs, and 1200 pounds of yarn, valued at \$753,300; 26 iron foundries, forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$364,100 capital, and 314 male and 1 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$127,509, and producing 5175 tons of pig iron and castings, valued at \$301,616; and distilling establishments employing \$17,000 capital, and 5 hands, and producing 220,000 gallons of rum. There are 213 tanneries, employing \$732,747 capital, consuming raw material worth \$892,343, and producing leather valued at \$1,620,636; and \$17,000 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 2000 gallons of molasses, and producing 220,000 gallons of rum. More ships are built, and perhaps more boards and scantling sawn in Maine, than in any other state in the Union. It was estimated that 100,000 tons of shipping would be built in the state during the year 1853. Lime is also largely manufactured for export, chiefly in Thomaston and Rockland.

Commerce.—Maine has a coast indented by bays and inlets, presenting a greater number of good harbors than any other state in the confederacy, navigable by vessels of the largest class. Her rivers may be ascended by ships and other sea-crafts from 12 to 50 miles, and much farther by keel-boats. The great staple of export from Maine is lumber, of which 202,005,830 feet was manufactured in 1851, independent of lath, shingles, &c., which are also largely exported, as well as lime, marble, granite, and ice. The fisheries employ a number of vessels and hands in the catching, curing, and carrying the fish to foreign (*i. e.* out of the state) markets. The foreign imports for 1852 amounted \$1,717,818, and the exports to \$1,094,977. The completion of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, it is thought, will greatly increase the foreign commerce of Portland. The increase of the imports of 1851 over 1850, was over \$300,000. The tonnage owned in Maine in 1852 was 592,805 $\frac{3}{8}$, of which 44,070 $\frac{3}{8}$ were engaged in cod, and 15,078 $\frac{3}{8}$ in the mackerel fishery; number of ships built, 354, with an aggregate capacity of 100,047 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, being the greatest amount of ship-building in any state in the Union.

Internal Improvements.—In January, 1853, Maine had 394 miles of railroad completed, and 111 in course of construction. Her chief commercial town, Portland, is connect-

ed by railroad with Boston and all the intermediate places of importance in Maine as well as in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. A line already completed to Island Pond, in Vermont, and passing within 5 miles of Mount Washington, will soon connect Portland and Montreal. From the latter, roads branch to Buckfield and Waterville; Augusta, Hallowell, and Gardiner are also united to Portland by railway, and railroads are projected to connect St. John's, New Brunswick, and Bangor, Maine, with the commercial metropolis of the state.—See *Table of Railroads*, APPENDIX. The Cumberland and Oxford canal, including some lockage, forms a navigable line of 50 miles, uniting Portland with Sebago, Brandy, and Long Ponds.

Education.—Maine has a permanent school fund, arising from 20 townships of land set apart by the state in 1820. In 1850, twenty-four half-townships more were set apart. The fund arising from the first appropriation amounted, in 1850, to \$104,363. In addition to this, the banks pay a semi-annual tax of one-half of one per cent. on their capital for school purposes, and a tax of 40 cents per capita is levied in each town. All these sources yielded, in 1850, \$300,000, when there were 6627 schools, and 230,724 pupils, but with an average attendance of only 91,519. The same year Maine had 92 chartered academies, and school libraries in 9 towns. There are 2 colleges in this state, with an aggregate of 217 pupils, and 43,000 volumes in their libraries, 1 theological seminary with 37, and 1 medical school with 51 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 851 churches in Maine in 1850, there belonged to the Baptists 283, to the Christians 9, the Congregationalists 165, the Episcopalians 8, the Free Church 19, the Friends 24, the Methodists 171, the Presbyterians 7, the Roman Catholics 11, the Union Church 83, the Unitarians 15, and to the Universalists 53. The remaining churches were owned by the Church of the Second Advent and the Swedenborgians—giving one church to every 685 persons. Church property valued at \$1,712,152.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—The state prison of Maine is at Thomaston, and is conducted on the Auburn (or silent) system. The prisoners are engaged in stone-cutting and quarrying. There is a state insane asylum located at Augusta, which was partly destroyed by fire in December, 1850, when 27 of the unfortunate lunatics perished in the flames. It was sufficiently repaired to receive patients in about a month after the calamity. In 1852, Maine appropriated \$5126.25 for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, (the former in the asylums of Connecticut,) \$3000 to the state reform schools, \$602 for the insane hospital and \$500 for the state prison.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor of Maine is elected annually by popular vote, and receives a salary of \$1500 per annum. He is aided by a council of seven persons, elected on joint ballot by the legislature. The senate, composed of 31, and the house of representatives, of 151 members, are elected annually by the people. Three months' residence in the state previous to an election, gives every male citizen of the United States, not a pauper or criminal, the right of suffrage. Maine is entitled to six members in the national house of representatives, and to eight electoral votes for president of the United States. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme judicial court, composed of 1 chief and 6 associate judges, holding courts in three judicial districts, the western, eastern, and middle, for the purpose of hearing and determining questions in law and equity: other cases are tried in the several counties where they are commenced. The judges of this court have salaries of \$1800 dollars per annum; 2. Of probate courts, held in each county, and receiving salaries of from \$160 to \$500; 3. Of municipal and police courts in the larger towns.

The assessed value of property in Maine in 1850 was \$96,765,868; public debt in 1852, \$600,500; school fund, \$350,000; other productive property, \$700,000, and ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$150,000. In January, 1853, there were in this state 39 banking institutions, with an aggregate capital of \$3,923,000, circulation \$3,254,882, and coin \$622,300.

History.—A settlement was made on the site of the present town of Phippsburg in 1607, contemporaneously with Jamestown in Virginia, but afterwards abandoned. Settlements from New Hampshire gradually extended themselves into Maine, and York and Saco are known to have had an existence in 1625. In 1635 a French armed vessel took possession of a trading house on the Penobscot and sent the colonists back to Plymouth. In the same year Maine fell into the hands of Gorges, but after his death in 1652, was annexed to Massachusetts, as far as the Kennebec river. In the latter part of the 17th century, Maine suffered much from incursions by the savages and French, many of the towns being laid waste and the inhabitants slaughtered. This state of things was terminated by the treaty of Utrecht in 1712, by which Maine passed with Acadie into the hands of the English, and lost its separate history in that of Massachusetts, to which it was attached. During the Revolutionary war, Portland was bombarded by the English in 1775, and more than 100 buildings, public and private, were destroyed. The ever-memorable march of Arnold, on his passage to Quebec, in the fall and winter of the same year, took place along the margin of the Kennebec, within the limits of the present state of

Maine. In 1820 this state became an independent member of the great American confederacy. After a long diplomatic controversy, which had nearly resulted in an appeal to arms, Great Britain and the United States, by treaty, in 1842, defined the N. and N. W. boundary of Maine to be the St. John's and St. Francis rivers to Pohenagamoook lake, and from thence in a S. W. direction along the highlands to the N. E. corner of New Hampshire.

MAINE, a post-township in the W. part of Broome co., New York. Population, 1848.

MAINE, a post-village in the above township, about 70 miles S. from Syracuse. It contains 2 churches.

MAINE, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. Pop., 581.

MAINE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

MAINESBURG, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa.

MAINESVILLE, a small post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

MAINESBURG, see MAINESBURG.

MAIN STREAM, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

MAKEE, a post-office of Allamakee co., Iowa.

MAKOQUETA (mä-k'kë-tä) river, of Iowa, rises near the S. E. corner of Fayette county, and empties itself into the Mississippi in Jackson county, about 22 miles below Galena. Its general course is south-easterly, and its whole length exceeds 100 miles.

MAKOQUETA, a thriving post-village in Jackson co., Iowa, on the river of its own name. It is 32 miles S. W. from Galena, and 60 miles N. E. by E. from Iowa City. It is pleasantly situated in the middle of a beautiful prairie.

MALAGA, a post-village in Franklin township, Gloucester co., New Jersey, about 20 miles S. S. E. from Woodbury, contains a church, a glass factory, and near 40 dwellings.

MALAGA, a post-township in the N. W. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 1561.

MALAGA, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 110 miles E. by S. from Columbus, has about 200 inhabitants.

MALCOLM, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi, 26 miles E. N. E. from Natchez, is the eastern terminus of the Malcolm and Natchez railroad, in course of construction.

MALDEN, a flourishing post-village of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, at the junction of the Medford branch with the Boston and Maine railroad, 5 miles N. from Boston. It contains several churches, and a bank. A bridge 2420 feet in length across the Mystic connects it with Charlestown. Population of the township, 3520.

MALDEN, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson river, 42 miles below Albany. It has a steamboat landing.

MALDEN BRIDGE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on Kinderhook creek, 16 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

MALHEUR (mal-oor') river, in the S. E. part

of Oregon, rises in the Blue mountains, and flows into Snake river.

MALLET'S CREEK, a small post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 115 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

MALLOYSVILLE, a post-village of Wilkes co., Georgia, 76 miles N. N. E. from Milledgeville. It has 1 church, 1 academy, and 1 cotton-gin factory.

MALONE, a post-village in Malone township, and capital of Franklin county, New York, on both sides of Salmon river, and on the Northern railroad, about 150 miles in a direct line N. by W. from Albany. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, an arsenal of the state, a bank, and has manufactories of cotton, iron, &c. A bridge crosses the river here. Population of the township, 4550.

MALTA, a post-township in the S. E. part of Saratoga co., New York. Pop., 1349.

MALTA, a post-township in the central part of Morgan co., Ohio. Population, 1302.

MALTA, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the right bank of the Muskingum, opposite to McConnellsville, and 75 miles E. S. E. from Columbus. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and 1 flouring mill. Population, about 700.

MALTAVILLE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 30 miles N. from Albany.

MALUGIN GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois, 90 miles W. from Chicago.

MALVERN, a small post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 137 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

MAMAKATING, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Sullivan co., N. Y. Pop., 4107.

MAMARONECK, a post-village of Westchester county, New York, in the township of the same name, on Long Island sound, and on the New York and New Haven railroad, 23 miles N. E. from New York. It has 2 or 3 churches. Population of the township, 928.

MAMMELLE, a creek of Pulaski co., Arkansas, flows into the Arkansas river, several miles above Little Rock.

MAMMOTH CAVE, a post-office of Edmonson co., Kentucky.

MANADA HILL, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

MANACK, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ala.

MANAHOCKING, a flourishing post-village of Ocean county, New Jersey, on a creek of its own name, about 19 miles S. from Tom's River, contains 3 or 4 stores, and about 45 dwellings.

MANALAPAN, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

MANALAPAN BROOK, or SOUTH RIVER, of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth county, flows northward, and enters the Raritan, 4 miles below New Brunswick.

MANANTICO CREEK, of Cumberland co., New Jersey, flows into Maurice river.

MANASQUAN RIVER, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, flows nearly south-eastward, and

enters the Atlantic by Manasquan inlet, at the S. E. extremity of the county.

MANASSUS STATION, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

MANATAWNY, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

MANATAWNY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill river near Pottstown.

MANATEE, a post-office of Hillsborough co., Florida.

MANAYUNK, a manufacturing town of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill river, and on the Philadelphia and Norristown railroad, 7 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia. It is built on the declivity of the hills which rise near the margin of the river, and is not laid out with much regularity. A number of handsome residences and churches occupy the higher parts of the town. Arrangements are now in progress for the introduction of gas-light. Manayunk is amply supplied with water-power, and is the seat of extensive manufactories of cotton, of which there are about 16 in operation. It contains also several manufactories of Kentucky jeans, and of woollen goods, 3 paper mills, and 1 rolling mill. There are 6 Protestant and 2 Catholic churches. Two bridges cross the river at this place. Pop. in 1850, 6158; in 1853, about 7000.

MANCHAC, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

MANCHAC BAYOU, of Louisiana, a small stream forming the S. boundary of East Baton Rouge, communicates with the Mississippi on the W., and with the Amite on the E. A small steamboat plies between its extremities.

MANCHAUG, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

MANCHESTER, a city and one of the shire towns of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, is situated on the left bank of the Merrimack river, at the junction of the Manchester and Lawrence, the Concord, and the Vermont Central railroads, 18 miles S. S. E. from Concord, and 59 miles N. W. from Boston. This town, like a number of others in New England, through the development of the manufacturing enterprise, has suddenly grown from a small farming community into a wealthy and populous city. Its site is on an elevated plain, 90 feet above the surface of the river. It is regularly planned; the principal street, 100 feet broad, extends upwards of a mile from N. to S., with others of less breadth parallel to it, and to the river. These are intersected by others, running from E. to W. There have been laid out in different sections four public squares, some of which are handsomely ornamented. The eastern portion of the city is built almost exclusively of brick, while the western abounds in structures of wood, many of which are tasteful and elegant residences. The mills and boarding-houses occupy the slope between

the western verge of the plain and the river. The principal public buildings are the new town house, erected in the place of the one destroyed by fire in 1842, and the churches, of which there are 12, of the various denominations. An Athenæum was established in 1844, having a reading room and a library, which at present numbers about 3500 volumes. The system of public instruction comprises a high-school, 2 grammar schools, an intermediate, 6 middle, and 12 primary schools, besides others not classed. Manchester contains 9 or 10 newspaper offices, 6 insurance agencies, and 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$500,000. A gas company, for lighting the city, was incorporated in 1851, with a capital of \$75,000.

The present prosperity of Manchester commenced about the year 1839, at which date the locality now occupied by the city contained no more than 50 inhabitants. The Merrimack here has a descent of 54 feet in the distance of a mile, called the Amoskeag falls, which are the most extensive throughout its entire course. By the erection of a dam across the river, at the head of the falls, and the construction of canals, the stream has been made to furnish an hydraulic power sufficient to run several hundred thousand spindles. With these advantages for manufacturing, the place has increased rapidly in population and importance. Among the most extensive corporations in Manchester, may be mentioned the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, who have 4 mills, containing 62,846 spindles and 1665 looms. These are operated by 2100 females and 400 males, who daily manufacture 65,000 yards (37 miles) of tickings, denims, pantaloon stuffs, drillings, and sheetings. The machine shops connected with the above employ 500 hands, who annually turn out 60 locomotives, besides a vast amount of machinery of every description. The Sark Mills (3 in number) employ 1000 females and 200 males. These daily produce 17,000 yards of drilling, and 30,000 of sheeting, equal to 27 miles of cloth, besides more than 5000 seamless bags. One loom yields 40 substantial fancy striped bags daily, woven from top to bottom without a seam. The Manchester Print Works, burnt down in September, 1853, are now being rebuilt, and will be ready for operation by March, 1854. In these works 12,000,000 yards of delaines were annually printed. The cloth is manufactured by the Merrimack mills, at the rate of 38,000 yards (22 miles) daily. Besides the above, numerous other establishments in Manchester annually turn out a vast amount of various kinds of work. Several new companies have been incorporated the present year, (1853.) Among these may be named the Bloodgett Paper Company, (capital, \$200,000,) intended to make 8000 rolls of paper hangings daily; the New Paper Mill, for the manufacture of all kinds of paper, at the rate of 8 tons a

day; the New Machine Shop, capital \$100,000, and the New Brass, Copper, and Iron Foundry. Buildings for the above are now in course of erection, and will be ready for operation about the 1st of January, 1854. A new foundry has just been completed, with which is connected the building of freight cars, intended to employ 200 machinists. The Amoskeag Company are also laying the foundation of another mill, to be completed next year, in which 1500 operatives will be employed. Manchester received a city charter in 1846. By a late act the corporate limits have been extended, including the villages of Piscataquog and Amoskeag, (commonly called "Squog" and "Skeag.") Population in 1850, 13,932; in 1853, 20,000.

MANCHESTER, a post-village, semi-capital of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Battenkill river, about 88 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population of the township, 1782.

MANCHESTER, a post-village and seaport of Essex county, Massachusetts, on the Eastern railroad, 9 miles N. E. from Beverly, and 23 miles N. E. from Boston. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the manufacture of cabinet-ware, which employs a capital of \$500,000. Incorporated in 1645. Population of the township, 1638.

MANCHESTER, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, intersected by the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill railroad, 8 miles E. from the city of Hartford. Pop., 2546.

MANCHESTER, a manufacturing village of Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's creek, a few miles from Poughkeepsie.

MANCHESTER, a village of Oneida co., New York, on Oriskany creek. It has several mills and a cotton factory.

MANCHESTER, a post-village in Manchester township, Ontario county, New York, on the Canandaigua outlet, 8 miles N. N. E. from Canandaigua. It has several churches, and a woollen factory. Population of the township, 2940.

MANCHESTER, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

MANCHESTER, a township of Passaic co., New Jersey. Population, 2781.

MANCHESTER, a flourishing borough of Reserve township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Ohio river, two miles below Pittsburg. It has been built up since 1840. Here are large manufactories of paper, ploughs, wagons, oilcloth, and India rubber. Immediately below is the United States Marine Hospital, a four-story brick building, recently erected. The name of the post-office is West Manchester. Population, 1755.

MANCHESTER, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles N. by E. from Honesdale. Population, 749.

MANCHESTER, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. from Harrisburg. Population, 2603.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 60 miles N. N. W. from Annapolis. It contains a few stores and about 600 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Chesterfield county, Virginia, on the James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge. It has a beautiful situation, and contains several elegant residences erected by persons who do business in Richmond. It has 2 churches, and manufactories of tobacco, cotton, and flour. Population in 1853, estimated at 1800.

MANCHESTER, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, about 36 miles E. S. E. from Columbia. It is a station on the railroad which connects with the Camden branch about 6 miles from this village.

MANCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Coffee county, Tennessee, is situated at the junction of the forks of Duck river, 62 miles S. E. from Nashville. The above streams afford an excellent water-power. At this place is a very remarkable object, called the Old Stone Fort, which is described as a solid stone wall in the fork between the rivers, including about 47 acres of land. It presents indications of high antiquity, as the trees growing upon it are computed to be 500 years old, or more. The Tennessee and Alabama railroad passes through the village.

MANCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Kentucky, 110 miles S. E. from Frankfort; is surrounded by a hilly region which abounds in coal and iron ore. It has 2 churches and 1 seminary.

MANCHESTER, a thriving post-village in Sprigg township, Adams county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 72 miles above Cincinnati. It has some shipping business, and contains several flouring mills and small factories. It was formerly the county seat. Pop., about 600.

MANCHESTER, a post-township forming the N. E. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop., 1337.

MANCHESTER, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Population, 1275.

MANCHESTER, a post-village in the above township, on the North branch of River Raisin, about 60 miles W. S. W. from Detroit. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has several stores.

MANCHESTER, a post-village in Dearborn co., Indiana, 85 miles S. E. by E. from Indianapolis.

MANCHESTER, a post-village in Scott co., Ill., 45 miles S. W. by W. from Springfield.

MANCHESTER, a small village of Putnam co., Missouri.

MANCHESTER, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, about 20 miles W. of St. Louis.

MANCHESTER, a village in Scott co., Missouri, 20 miles W. by S. from St. Louis.

MANCHESTER, a township in Sauk co., Wisconsin. Population, 94.

MANCHESTER BRIDGE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

MANCHESTER CENTRE, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

MANCHESTER STATION, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

MANCHESTER VILLAGE, a small village in Manchester township, Bennington county, Vermont. It is situated on elevated ground, and contains a court house, jail, the Battenkill bank, Burr Seminary, 3 stores, 2 taverns, and 1 church. The seminary, a spacious stone edifice, is pleasantly situated in the midst of beautiful scenery.

MANDANA, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y., about 21 miles S. W. from Syracuse.

MANDARIN, a post-office of Duval co., Fla.

MANDEVILLE, a post-village in St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, on the N. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 30 miles N. from New Orleans.

MANGOICK, a post-office of King William co., Va., 40 miles E. N. E. from Richmond.

MANHASSET, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, about 20 miles E. N. E. from New York.

MANHATTAN, a post-township in Lucas co., Ohio. Population, 541.

MANHATTAN, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, at the mouth of the Maumee river, 3 miles below Toledo.

MANHATTAN, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, on the National road, 45 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis.

MANHATTAN ISLAND, sometimes called New York Island, in the S. E. part of New York, separated from the mainland by Harlem river. Length 15 miles, width from half a mile to 2 miles. It is co-extensive with the county of New York, and contains the city of that name.

MANHATTANVILLE, a post-village of New York co., New York, on the Hudson river railroad, 8 miles N. from the City Hall. The Lunatic Asylum of New York is located here.

MANHEIGAN ISLAND, S. of the entrance of George river, Maine. On it is a revolving light, alternately red and white, elevated 170 feet. Lat. 43° 44' N., lon. 69° 15' W.

MANHEIM, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk river, about 25 miles E. from Utica. Population, 1902.

MANHEIM, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 33 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 2087.

MANHEIM, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles N. W. from Lancaster. It is surrounded by a rich and populous district, and contains several stores. A newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1850, 778.

MANHEIM, a former township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, divided into North and South Manheim.

MANHEIM, a township forming the S. W.

extremity of York co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1806

MANHEIM CENTRE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York.

MANIDOWISH, a small river of Chippewa co., Wisconsin, rises near the N. boundary of the state and flows south-westward into Chippewa river.

MANILLA, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, on the Shelbyville and Rushville railroad, 10 miles W. S. W. from Rushville. Population, about 300.

MANISTEE, or MANISTIC river, of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the peninsula, and flowing in a W. S. W. direction, enters Lake Michigan, in Manistee county. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

MANISTEE, a new and unorganized county in the W. N. W. part of Michigan, contains about 650 square miles. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Manistee river, from which the name is derived. It is not named in the census of 1850.

MANITOOWOC, a small river of Wisconsin, is formed by two branches which rises near Lake Winnebago and unite in the E. part of Calumet county. It flows thence eastward and enters Lake Michigan at the village of its own name. The navigation is obstructed by a series of rapids. The name signifies "*river of spirits.*"

MANITOOWOC, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of 590 square miles. Manitoowoc river, from which the name is derived, flows through the middle of the county; the N. E. part is traversed by East and West Twin rivers, and the S. W. by Sheboygan river. The surface in some parts is broken, and the county is heavily timbered with pine, oak, &c. The soil is mostly clayey and fertile. Pine lumber is the chief article of export. In 1850 it produced 5253 bushels of oats; 7297 of potatoes, and 460 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches, and 182 pupils attending public schools. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1839. Capital, Manitoowoc. Pop., 3702.

MANITOOWOC, a thriving post-village, capital of Manitoowoc county, Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the river of its own name, 93 miles N. by E. from Milwaukee. It has a good harbor, contains 3 or 4 churches, 12 stores, 2 steam mills, and 2 ship-yards, and carries on an active trade in pine lumber. A newspaper is issued here. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

MANITOOWOC RAPIDS, a township in the S. part of Manitoowoc co., Wis. Pop., 969.

MANITOOWOC RAPIDS, a small post-village of Manitoowoc county, Wisconsin, on the river of its own name, 4 miles from its entrance into Lake Michigan. The rapids afford great motive-power, which is employed in sawing pine lumber.

MANITOU RIVER, of Brown county, Wis-

consin, falls into the Fox or Neenah river a little above the town of Green Bay. Its course is nearly parallel with Fox river, from which it is only 2 or 3 miles distant.

MANITTA, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Population, 442.

MANKATO, a post-village, capital of Blue Earth co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the Minnesota, a little below the mouth of the Mankato river.

MANKATO RIVER, a small stream in the S. part of Minnesota territory, falls into the Minnesota river, about 1 mile above the village of Mankato.

MANLIUS, a post-township in the E. part of Onondaga co., New York. Pop., 6298.

MANLIUS, a post-village in the above township, on the Syracuse and Utica railroad, 8 miles E. from Syracuse. It contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, and several cotton factories.

MANLIUS, a post-township in the W. part of Allegan co., Michigan, intersected by Kalamazoo river. Population, 82.

MANLIUS CENTRE, a post-village of Manlius township, Onondaga co., New York, on the Erie canal, 9 miles E. from Syracuse.

MANLUNKUS, a new township of Aroostook co., Maine. Population, 199.

MANLY, a post-office of Ashe co., N. C.

MANLYSVILLE, a small post-village of Henry co., Tennessee, near Sandy river.

MANNINGHAM, a post-village in Butler co., Alabama, 130 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

MANNINGTON, a township of Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem creek, about 23 miles S. S. W. from Woodbury. Population, 2187.

MANNINGTON, a village of Marion co., Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

MANNINGTON, a post-village of Leon co., Florida.

MANNINGTON HILL, a small village of Mannington township, Salem co., New Jersey, on a creek of its own name, about 4 miles E. N. E. from Salem.

MANNBOROUGH, a post-village in Amelia co., Virginia, 30 miles S. W. from Richmond.

MANN'S CHOICE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

MANN'S MILL, a village in Linn co., Iowa, 25 miles N. by E. from Iowa City.

MANNVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the Rome and Watertown railroad, 52 miles N. W. from Rome. It has several mills.

MANNVILLE, a post-office of Taylor co., Ky.

MANNY, a post-village, capital of Sabine parish, Louisiana, about 150 miles W. N. W. from Baton Rouge.

MANONA, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 890 square miles. The Missouri river forms its boundary on the S. W., and the Inyan Yankey and Soldier rivers flow through the county in a S. W. direction. It contains extensive prairies; and the soil is fertile, but mostly uncultivated. It is not

included in the census of 1850, and has but few inhabitants. County seat not yet located.

MANONA, a village in Clayton co., Iowa, 60 miles N. W. by N. from Dubuque.

MANOR, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., 6 miles S. W. from Lancaster. Pop., 3135.

MANOR, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MANOR HILL, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pa., 83 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

MANOR KILL, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

MANORVILLE, a post-village and station of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island railroad, 66 miles E. from New York.

MANOWINE, a post-office of Ramsey co., Minn.

MANSFIELD, a township of Lamoille co., Vermont, about 23 miles N. W. from Montpelier. (Population not given.)

MANSFIELD, a post-township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence railroad, about 28 miles S. S. W. from Boston. Population, 1789.

MANSFIELD, a post-township of Tolland co., Connecticut, on the Natchaug river, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad, 38 miles N. by W. from New London, has various manufactories. Population, 2517.

MANSFIELD, a township of Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 4 miles W. from Ellicottville. Pop., 1057.

MANSFIELD, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, about 7 miles N. from Mount Holly, contains a little village of its own name. Population, 2953.

MANSFIELD, a township of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Musconetcong creek, about 9 miles E. from Belvidere. Population, 1615.

MANSFIELD village, N. J. See WASHINGTON.

MANSFIELD, a small post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Corning and Blossburg railroad.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Louisa co., Va.

MANSFIELD, a post-village, capital of De Soto parish, Louisiana, on the road from Shreveport to Alexandria, 32 miles in a direct line S. from the former.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Henry co., Tenn.

MANSFIELD, a flourishing town of Madison township, capital of Richland county, Ohio, on the line of railroad between Sandusky City and Newark, where it is crossed by the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 65 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 56 miles by railroad S. from Sandusky City. Mansfield is compactly built on a beautiful and commanding elevation, in the midst of a fertile and populous region. It was laid out in 1808, at which time the place was surrounded by an unbroken forest for many miles in extent. The town contains 8 churches, one of which is remarkably elegant, 5 newspaper offices, and a branch of the state bank. Population in 1840, 1323; and in 1850, 3557.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Parke co., Ind.

MANSFIELD, a post-office of Kendall co., Ill.

MANSFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Tolland co., Connecticut.

MANSFIELD DEPÔT, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

MANSKER'S CREEK, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MANSURA, a post-office of Avoyelles par., La.

MANSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Pa.

MANTI, a post-village of San Pete co., Utah, 40 miles E. S. E. from Fillmore City.

MANTON, a post-office of Providence co., R. I.

MANTON, a post-office of Marion co., Ky.

MANTUA, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

MANTUA, a small post-village of McMinn co., Tenn., 164 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

MANTUA, a township in the N. part of Portage co., Ohio, on Cuyahoga river. Population, 1169.

MANTUA, a post-office of Monroe co., Iowa.

MANTUA CENTRE, a post-office of Portage co., Ohio.

MANTUA CREEK, of Gloucester co., New Jersey, flows nearly N. W., and enters the Delaware river 11 miles below Camden.

MANTUA VILLAGE, of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Schuylkill river, opposite Fairmount wire bridge. It is part of the borough of West Philadelphia.

MANVILLE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

MANWARING'S, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

MAPLE, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

MAPLE, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich.

MAPLE BOTTOM, a village of Iredell co., N. C.

MAPLE CREEK, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLE CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

MAPLE FURNACE, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Otsego co. N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-office of Knox co., O.

MAPLE GROVE, a post-township in the S. E. part of Barry co., Michigan. Pop., 153.

MAPLE RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Shiawassee county, and after a course of about 100 miles, falls into Grand river, at Lyons, Ionia county. Its general direction is westward.

MAPLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

MAPLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Red River county, Texas.

MAPLESVILLE, a post-village in Bibb co., Alabama, 45 miles N. W. from Montgomery.

MAPLETON, a post-office of Niagara co., N. Y.

MAPLETON, a post-village in Abbeville district, S. C., 110 miles W. from Columbia.

MAPLETON, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 125 miles N. E. from Columbus, has 2 stores, and 1 church.

MAPLETON, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

MAPLETON, a little village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on Millstone river.

MAPLETON DEPÔT, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLETOWN, a small post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

MAPLEVILLE, a small post-village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 20 miles N. W. by W. from Providence. It contains 2 woollen and cotton mills, employing 75 hands. Population, about 230.

MAQUON, a thriving post-village of Knox co., Illinois, on Spoon river, about 100 miles N. N. W. from Springfield. It has a valuable water-power, and contains several stores.

MARAMEC, (pronounced, and frequently written Merrimac,) rises in Dent county, in the S. E. central part of the state. Its general direction is north-easterly, and its whole length is estimated at 300 miles. It flows through a hilly country, abounding in mines of copper, iron, and lead, many of which are successfully worked. Steamboats have navigated this river, and, with a little improvement, they would be able to ascend to the Virginia mines of Franklin county, a distance of perhaps 100 miles. A small stream, called the Osage fork, enters the river from the right, in the N. E. part of Crawford county. The Dry fork rises near the N. E. extremity of Texas county, and flowing northward, falls into the main stream near Massie's Iron-works, in Crawford county.

MARAMEC, a post-office of Crawford co., Missouri, 70 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

MARAH TANKA, a lake of Minnesota Territory, 10 N. W. of Mankato. Length about 10 miles.

MARAIS, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, on the above stream, 23 miles S. S. E. from Jefferson City.

MARAIS CREEK, of Missouri, flows N. through Osage co., and enters the Osage a few miles from its mouth.

MARATHON, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin, bordering on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, contains 5452 square miles. The Wisconsin river rises near the N. E. extremity of the county, and traverses its whole length from N. to S. The surface presents no great elevations, and is mostly covered with forests of pine, from which vast quantities of lumber are procured, and floated on rafts down to Galena, St. Louis, &c. This county was separated from Portage county in 1849-50; the land has not yet come into market, except a strip 6 miles wide along the river. Capital, Wausau. Population, 508.

MARATHON, a post-township on the S. border of Cortland co., New York. Pop., 1149.

MARATHON, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

MARATHON, a post-township in the N. W. part of Lapeer co., Michigan. Pop., 205.

MARBLE, a post-office of Marion co., Ark.

MARBLE CREEK, a post-village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

MARBLE DALE, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

MARBLE FURNACE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio, 93 miles S. S. W. from Columbus.

MARBLE HALL, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

MARBLEHEAD, a post-village and port of entry of Essex county, Massachusetts, on an irregular rocky peninsula of its own name, and at the terminus of a railroad by which it has communication with Salem, 18 miles N. E. from Boston. It is pleasantly situated on an excellent harbor, which is accessible at all seasons to vessels of the largest class. A breakwater constructed in 1845 also renders it safe during storms. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the cod fisheries, in which about 60 vessels are employed. The quantity of fish annually taken is about 60,000 quintals, in the curing of which upwards of 60,000 bushels of salt are consumed. The shipping of Marblehead June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1191 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons registered, and 6114 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter 1857 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 3675 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons in the cod fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 168, (tons, 12,129,) of which 161 (tons, 11,464) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 162, (tons, 11,675, of which 11,161 were in foreign bottoms.) During the same year 5 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 421 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were admeasured. There are in the village 2 banks, with a capital of \$220,000, an insurance office, 1 newspaper office, and upwards of 30 manufactories of the various kinds. The principal articles produced are boots and shoes, and cordage. Population of the township, 6167.

MARBLEHEAD, a post-office of Gilmer co. Ga.

MARBLEHEAD, a post-office of Ottawa co. O.

MARBLEHEAD LIGHTS, two in number, are situated on the S. E. side of the E. entrance to Marblehead harbor, Massachusetts. Lat. 42° 30' 18" N., lon. 70° 50' 30" W.

MARBLE HILL, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 83 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

MARBLE HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

MARBLE SPRING, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

MARBLETOWN, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, 7 miles S. W. from Kingston, on the Delaware and Hudson canal. Pop., 3839.

MARBLE VALLEY, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

MARBLE WORKS, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

MARCELLINE, a post-office of Adams co., Ill.

MARCELLON, a post-township in the N. part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop., 468.

MARCELLUS, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York. Population, 2759.

MARCELLUS, a post-village in the above township, on Nine Mile creek, about 12 miles E. from Auburn. It has Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal churches; also manufactories of paper and wool.

MARCELLUS, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Cass co., Michigan. Pop., 222.

MARCELLUS, a small village of Rush co., Indiana, on the railroad 5 miles E. from Rushville.

MARCELLUS, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa.

MARCELLUS FALLS, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on Nine Mile creek, about 140 miles W. by N. from Albany.

MARCHAND, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

MARCHFIELD, a new township of Washington co., Maine. Population, 294.

MARCUSVILLE, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

MARCU, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia, 100 miles N. by W. from Milledgeville.

MARCUS HOOK, a post-village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 18 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. The Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad passes through it. In the early settlement of Pennsylvania this was a place of importance, but has since declined. Population, about 500.

MARCY, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 4 miles N. from Utica. Population, 1857.

MARCY, a post-office of La Grange co., Ind.

MARCY, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., 15 miles W. N. W. from Milwaukee.

MARDSVILLE, a post-village of Talladega co., Alabama, about 110 miles E. by N. from Tuscaloosa.

MARENGO, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of 1166 square miles. The Tombigbee and Blackwarrior rivers unite on its N. W. border, and the former constitutes the entire western boundary. It is also drained by Chickasaw creek. The surface is undulating, and partly occupied by prairies; the soil is exceedingly fertile. The county comprises a large part of the tract commonly known as the "Canebroke," which by many is regarded as the most desirable cotton land in the South. In 1850 this county produced 32,295 bales of cotton; 1,242,460 bushels of Indian corn; 261,080 of sweet potatoes, and 94,540 of oats. There were 4 saw mills. It contained 27 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 376 pupils attending public schools. The Tombigbee is navigated by steamboats. Capital, Linden. Population, 27,831, of whom 7138 were free, and 20,693, slaves.

MARENGO, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 14 miles N. E. from Geneva.

MARENGO, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

MARENGO, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

MARENGO, a post-office of Morrow co., O.

MARENGO, a post-township in the E. part of Calhoun co., Michigan, intersected by Kalamazoo river, and the Michigan Southern railroad. Population, 1014.

MARENGO, a post-office of Crawford co., Ind.

MARENGO, a post-township in McHenry co., Illinois. Population, 1030.

MARENGO, a thriving post-village and railroad station of McHenry county, Illinois, on the railroad between Chicago and Galena, 66 miles W. N. W. from the former. Population in 1853, about 650.

MARENGO, a post-village, capital of Iowa county, Iowa, on Iowa river, about 35 miles W. N. W. from the capital of the state.

MARGALLAWAY RIVER rises in the N. E. part of New Hampshire, in Coos county, and running in Maine for about 20 miles, it returns into New Hampshire, where, after flowing about six miles, it receives the waters of Umbagog lake. After this junction it is called the Androscoggin river.

MARGARETSVILLE, a post-village in Northampton co., North Carolina, 150 miles N. E. by E. from Raleigh.

MARGARETTA, a township in the W. part of Erie co., Ohio. Population, 1537.

MARGARETTA, a post-village of Clarke co., Illinois, 110 miles E. by S. from Springfield.

MARGARETTA FURNACE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MARIA CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Wabash, 8 miles above Vincennes.

MARIA CREEK, a post-office of Knox co. Ind.

MARIA FORGE, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

MARIANNA, a small post-village, capital of Jackson county, Florida, on the right bank of Chipola river, 72 miles W. N. W. from Tallahassee. It has a court house, a printing office, and several stores.

MARIANNA, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

MARIANNA, a post-office of Davidson co. Tenn.

MARIA'S RIVER, one of the upper tributaries of Missouri, rises on the side of the Rocky mountains, near the N. W. extremity of Missouri Territory, and flowing south-easterly, joins the Missouri about 50 miles below the Great Falls. Entire length, about 300 miles.

MARIA STEIN, a post-office of Mercer co., O.

MARIAVILLE, a township of Hancock co., Maine, on both sides of Union river, about 20 miles E. by N. from Bangor. Pop., 374.

MARIAVILLE, a post-office of Schenectady co., New York.

MARIETTA, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, 145 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

MARIETTA, a post-borough of East Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna, 25 miles S. E. from Harrisburg, and 14 miles W. from Lancaster. It is finely situated on a gradual declivity, and surrounded by a rich and populous country. The original name of the place was Anderson's Ferry. It carries on an active trade in coal and lumber, by means of the Pennsylvania canal and Columbia Branch railroad, which connect it with Harrisburg and Columbia. Incorporated in 1812. Marietta contains a town hall, an academy, and 3 or 4 churches. Population in 1850, 2099; in 1853, about 2500.

MARIETTA, a flourishing and handsome

post-village, capital of Cobb county, Georgia, is situated on the Western and Atlantic railroad, 20 miles N. W. from Atlanta. The site of this village is higher than that of any other on this railroad. It is surrounded by a rich farming and mining region. It contains 4 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Two and a half miles from Marietta is Kennesaw mountain, which is 1828 feet above the level of the sea, and affords an extensive and beautiful view.

MARIETTA, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MARIETTA, a flourishing town, capital of Washington county, Ohio, is beautifully situated on the left (E.) bank of the Muskingum river, at its confluence with the Ohio, 62 miles below Wheeling, and 115 miles S. E. from Columbus. The town is regularly laid out on level ground, and in the midst of highly picturesque scenery. Many of the houses are constructed with great neatness, and embellished with fine gardens and ornamental trees. Marietta has the distinction of being the oldest town in the state, having been settled in April, 1788, by a company of New-Englanders, under the command of General R. Putnam. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite bank of the Muskingum in 1786. It is also distinguished by the excellence of its schools. The town contains 7 or 8 churches, 2 public libraries, 2 academies, a branch of the State Bank, and is the seat of Marietta College, founded in 1835. Two newspapers are published here. The Muskingum is navigable by steam as high as Zanesville, and also affords extensive water-power. A railroad has been commenced, leading from Cincinnati *via* Marietta to Wheeling, &c. A great impetus has been given to the growth of the town during the last 5 or six years, by the establishment of manufactories of various kinds. Population, in 1850, 3175; in 1853, about 4000.

MARIETTA, a village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Blue river, and on the Shelbyville Branch railroad, about 35 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

MARIETTA, a small post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 12 or 14 miles N. W. from Lewistown.

MARIETTA, a post-office of Marshall co., Io.

MARIETTA FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MARIN, *mâ-reen'*, a county in the W. N. W. part of California, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific ocean, and partly on the E. by San Pablo bay, and is drained by Corta Madera, San Antonio, San Geronimo, and several other little streams, flowing into the Pacific and San Pablo bay. San Geronimo creek is noted for its salmon fisheries. The surface is uneven, with a range of mountains running nearly through the centre. Tama el Paris, or Table mountain, is the principal elevation.

About one-half of the soil is susceptible of cultivation; the other portion is excellent for grazing. Potatoes, barley, wild hay, cattle, and horses are the staples. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, garden vegetables, and fruit thrive well. There were in 1852, 8700 beef-cattle, 1200 cows, and 2500 horses. The number of acres under cultivation was 1250. The amount of capital employed in making bricks was \$100,000; and in lumber, \$150,000. The county is generally well wooded, and plentifully stocked with game of various kinds. Capital, San Rafael. Pop., 1036.

MARINE, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, about 22 miles E. by S. from Alton.

MARINE MILLS, a small village of St. Croix co., Wisconsin, on the St. Croix river, about 18 miles N. from Hudson.

MARINGOUIN, a small bayou of Louisiana, commences in Pointe Coupee parish, and flows southward through Iberville parish into Grand river.

MARION, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by the Monongahela river and its branches, the West fork, and Tygart's Valley river, which unite within its limits. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height, and partly covered with forests of good timber. The soil is generally rich. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and live stock and lumber are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 167,071 bushels of corn; 48,469 of wheat; 93,095 of oats; 6125 tons of hay, and 144,409 pounds of butter. There were 17 flour mills, 11 saw mills, 1 iron foundry, and 3 tanneries. It contained 21 churches, and 720 pupils attending public schools. Mines of good stone coal are extensively worked, and iron ore is abundant. Steamboats ascend the river as far as the county seat: the Baltimore and Ohio railroad passes through the county. It is plentifully supplied with water-power. Organized in 1841-2, and named in honor of General Francis Marion, a prominent actor in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Fairmont. Population, 10,552, of whom 10,458 were free, and 94, slaves.

MARION, a district in the E. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 1100 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Pedee, and bounded on the S. E. by the Little Pedee, or Lumber river, on the S. W. by Lynche's creek. The first and second of these unite at the S. E. extremity of the district. The surface is nearly level, the soil is sandy, but in some parts fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the district produced 8680 bales of cotton; 476,718 bushels of corn; 23,345 of oats, and 151,482 of sweet potatoes. It contained 34 churches, 1 newspaper office; 350 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending an academy. The Pedee river is navigable in

the lower part of the district, which is intersected by the Wilmington and Manchester railroad. This railway crosses the river by an iron bridge, the piers of which are hollow cylinders of iron, 19 feet in circumference. These are sunk many feet in the bed of the river, by exhausting the air from within them, and afterwards filled with some solid material, forming piles of great strength and durability. Capital, Marion Court House. Population, 17,407, of whom 9887 were free, and 7520, slaves.

MARION, a county in the W. S. W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is drained by the Kinchafoonee, Juniper, Buck, Cedar, and Whitewater creeks, affluents of Flint river. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine forests; the soil for the most part is sandy and productive. Cotton, sugar, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 7149 bales of cotton; 6 hogsheads of sugar; 333,904 bushels of corn, and 81,370 of sweet potatoes. There was 1 woollen factory, 1 manufactory of coaches, and 1 of saddlery. It contained 22 churches, 466 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by the Muscogee railroad. Capital, Buena Vista. Population, 10,280, of whom 6676 were free, and 3604, slaves.

MARION county, Florida, in the N. central part of the peninsula, has an area of above 2500 square miles. It is drained by the Ocklawaha river, and bounded on the S. W. by the Withlacoochee. The surface is nearly level, and partly occupied by pine forests and shallow lakes or marshes. The soil is sandy. The sugar-cane, cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, oranges, and lemons flourish in the county. In 1850 it produced 96,192 bushels of corn; 508 hogsheads of sugar; 31,625 gallons of molasses, and 109,000 pounds of tobacco. The quantity of sugar was the greatest raised in any county of the state. It contained 1 newspaper office, and 60 pupils attending public schools. Population, 3338, of whom 2069 were free, and 1269, slaves.

MARION, a county in the W. N. W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 1180 square miles. It is traversed by the Buttahatchee river, and also drained by Sipsey river. The surface is hilly; the soil generally fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1552 bales of cotton; 91,495 bushels of corn, and 39,648 of sweet potatoes. It contained 3 tanneries, and 63 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Pikeville. Population, 7833, of whom 6925 were free, and 908, slaves.

MARION, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 1570 square miles. It is intersected by Pearl river, (navigable for small

boats.) The surface is undulating, or nearly level; the soil is generally sandy and inferior, partly covered with forests of pine. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 130,504 bushels of corn; 62,465 of sweet potatoes, and 1411 bales of cotton. It contained 6 churches, and 132 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Columbia. Pop., 4410, of whom 2215 were free, and 2195, slaves.

MARION county, in the N. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains 700 square miles. It is intersected by White river. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, which are adapted to grazing, and to the growth of grain. In 1850 this county produced 144,302 bushels of Indian corn; 1100 bales of cotton, and 40,975 pounds of butter. It contained 1 cabinet-ware shop, and 150 pupils attending public schools. Extensive lead mines are found in the county, and quarries of beautiful yellow variegated marble on the western border. White river is navigable by small boats in this part of its course. Capital, Yellville. Pop., 2302, of whom 2176 were free, and 126, slaves.

MARION, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, bordering on Georgia and Alabama; area estimated at 700 square miles. It is intersected by Tennessee and Sequatchie rivers. The surface is traversed by high ridges connected with the Cumberland mountains. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850, Marion county produced 24,413 bales of cotton; 468,294 bushels of corn; 56,965 of oats, and 77,854 pounds of butter. It contained 17 churches, 1060 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending academies and other schools. Stone coal is found. Capital, Jasper. Pop., 6314, of whom 5763 were free, and 551, slaves.

MARION, a county near the centre of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 330 square miles. It is intersected by Rolling fork of Salt river. The surface is undulating and hilly, and the soil mostly fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, pork, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,001,919 bushels of corn; 195,857 pounds of flax; and 16,450 of tobacco. It contained 15 churches, 1400 pupils attending public schools, and 173 attending other schools. The rock which underlies the county is limestone. It is partly intersected by the turnpike from Danville to Lebanon, the county seat. Organized in 1834. Population, 11,765, of whom 8679 were free, and 3086, slaves.

MARION, a county in the N. central part of Ohio, contains 360 square miles. It is drained by the Scioto and Olentangy rivers. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile. An extensive prairie occupies the N. part, in which many cattle and sheep are pastured. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 559,794 bushels of corn; 32,806 of

wheat; 99,937 of oats, and 17,424 tons of hay. It contained 12 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2300 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad. Organized in 1824. Capital, Marion. Population, 12,618.

MARION, a county situated in the centre of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the W. fork of White river, and by Eagle and Fall creeks. The surface is nearly level, or undulating; the soil is fertile and easily cultivated. The whole area was originally occupied by a dense forest. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,123,860 bushels of corn; 110,334 of wheat; 89,318 of oats, and 7485 tons of hay. It contained 82 churches, 9 newspaper offices, 5156 pupils attending public schools, and 531 attending academies and other schools. The water-power of the streams has been employed in numerous mills and manufactories. Marion county is the most populous in the state, except Wayne. It is traversed by 7 or 8 railroad lines, a more particular account of which will be found under the head of INDIANAPOLIS, the capital. Organized in 1822. Population, 24,103.

MARION, a county in the S. central part of Illinois, has an area of 530 square miles. It is drained by the Skillet fork of Little Wabash river, and by Crooked and other creeks. The county includes a part of the Grand Prairie, and is partly covered with forests. The general surface is undulating; the soil is excellent. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, castor beans, white beans, and fine fruits flourish, and the prairies produce excellent pasturage for cattle. In 1850 there were raised 413,335 bushels of corn; 5813 of wheat; 71,557 of oats, and 1553 tons of hay. It contained 9 churches, and 668 pupils attending public schools. The surveyed routes of the Central railroad and of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad intersect each other in this county. Capital, Salem. Pop., 6720.

MARION, a county in the E. N. E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois, has an area of 432 square miles. It is traversed by the North and South Fabius rivers, and by the North Two river, and also drained by South Two river. The surface is somewhat diversified, and consists of undulating prairies, and forests which are distributed along the larger streams. The prairies have a deep, rich soil, free from stones, and covered with a profusion of flowers. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, hemp, cattle, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 668,653 bushels of corn; 105,841 of wheat; 65,354 of oats; 4585 tons of hay, and 499 of hemp. It contained 23 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1436 pupils attending public schools, and 277 attending other schools.

Bituminous coal and saltpetre are found in the county, and limestone and freestone are abundant. A railroad is in progress of construction through the county from Hannibal to St. Joseph on the Missouri river. Capital, Palmyra. Population, 12,230, of whom 9398 were free, and 2832, slaves.

MARION, a county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. The River Des Moines flows through the county in a S. E. direction, receiving in its passage the Whitebreast river and English creek; the S. E. part is traversed by Cedar creek. Extensive prairies occur in the county, but it has also a large proportion of timber. The surface is undulating, and in some parts broken; the soil is productive, and well watered. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 219,565 bushels of Indian corn; 17,094 of wheat; 12,850 of oats, and 1780 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, 792 pupils attending public schools, and 240 attending an academy. Stone coal and iron abound along the banks of Des Moines river. The streams furnish valuable water-power. Settled about 1843. Capital, Knoxville. Population, 5482.

MARION, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range, and on the W. by Williamette river, and is drained by several tributaries of that stream. The soil in the W. part is very fertile. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 86,165 bushels of wheat; 34,172 of oats; 15,224 of potatoes, and 29,369 pounds of butter. It contained 3 churches, and 113 pupils attending academies or other schools. Capital, Salem. Population, 2749.

MARION, a post-township of Washington county, Maine, about 88 miles E. from Bangor. Population, 207.

MARION, a post-office of Hartford co., Conn.

MARION, a post township of Wayne county, New York, 12 miles N. W. from Lyons. Population, 1839. It contains a village of the same name.

MARION, a township of Berks co., Pa., 18 miles W. by N. from Reading. Pop., 1530.

MARION, a township of Centre co., Pa., 7 miles N. E. from Bellefonte. Pop., 595.

MARION, a small village of Forest co., Pa.

MARION, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Pa., near the Franklin railroad, 51 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. It contains 2 stores and about 300 inhabitants.

MARION, a township of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Population, 852.

MARION, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 167 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg, and 12 miles N. E. from Indiana, has 2 stores and 15 houses.

MARION, a small post-village, capital of Smyth co., Virginia, on the Middle fork of

Holston river, 275 miles W. by S. from Richmond. The turnpike from Baltimore to Nashville passes through it.

MARION, a small post-village, capital of McDowell county, North Carolina, is situated a few miles E. from the Blue Ridge, near the source of Catawba river, about 220 miles W. from Raleigh.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Twiggs co., Georgia, 35 miles S. S. W. from Milledgeville. It contains a court house, 2 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Perry county, Alabama, 78 miles W. N. W. from Montgomery. It is the seat of Howard College, under the direction of the Baptists. Marion also has 2 flourishing female seminaries, and several churches. Three newspapers are published here. Population, 1544.

MARION, a village of Carroll co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo river, about 90 miles N. from Jackson. Several thousand bales of cotton are shipped here in steamboats.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Miss., 110 miles E. from Jackson.

MARION, a post-office of Union parish, La.

MARION, a small post-village, capital of Angelina co., Texas, on the right hand of the Angelina river, 160 miles N. by E. from Galveston.

MARION, a small post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Arkansas, is situated on the road from Memphis to Little Rock, 10 miles W. N. W. from the former, and 140 miles E. by N. from the latter.

MARION, a township in White county, Arkansas. Population, 404.

MARION, a post-village, capital of Crittenden co., Kentucky, about 230 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. It contains a court house and over 100 inhabitants.

MARION, a township in the W. part of Allen co., Ohio, intersected by the Big Auglaize river. Population, 672.

MARION, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Clinton co., Ohio. Population, 995.

MARION, a township in Fayette co., Ohio. Population, 841.

MARION, a township in the E. part of Hancock co., Ohio. Population, 904.

MARION, a township in the W. part of Hardin co., Ohio. Population, 452.

MARION, a township in Henry co., Ohio. Population, 77.

MARION, a township in the N. part of Hocking co., Ohio. Population, 1746.

MARION, a post-township in the central part of Marion co., Ohio. Population, 2291.

MARION, a flourishing post-village, capital of Marion co., Ohio, on the route of the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad, 44 miles N. from Columbus. It was laid out in 1821, and it is steadily improving. Marion contains a court house, 3 or 4 churches, 1 academy, and 1 bank. Some of these are fine brick buildings. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1850, 1311; in 1853, about 1600.

MARION, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop., 1428.

MARION, a township in the S. W. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Population, 1764.

MARION, a township in Pike co., Ohio. Population, 900.

MARION, a post-township in the S. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop., 883.

MARION, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 1095.

MARION, a flourishing post-village, capital of Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississinewa river, 68 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis. The plank-road from Lagro to Andersonton passes through it. It is surrounded by a rich farming country. One newspaper is published here. Population in 1850, 703; in 1853, about 1000.

MARION, a township in Hendricks co., Indiana. Population, 1270.

MARION, a township in Jasper co., Indiana. Population, 883.

MARION, a township in Jennings co., Indiana. Population, 1260.

MARION, a township in Lawrence co., Indiana. Population, 2025.

MARION, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Population, 256.

MARION, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Population, 898.

MARION, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Population, 1320.

MARION, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Population, 786.

MARION, a village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Blue river, and on the railroad from Shelbyville to Knightstown, 4 miles N. from Shelbyville.

MARION, a township in Madison co., Illinois. Population, 966.

MARION, a township in Ogle co., Illinois. Population, 595.

MARION, a thriving post-village, capital of Williamson county, Illinois, on the Main road leading N. and S. through the centre of the state, 172 miles S. by E. from Springfield. Laid out in 1839.

MARION, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Population, 798.

MARION, a post-village in Cole co., Missouri, on the W. bank of the Missouri river, 15 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

MARION, a thriving post-village, capital of Linn co., Iowa, on the mail route from Dubuque to Iowa City, 30 miles N. from the latter.

MARION, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis. MARION CITY, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, on the Mississippi river, about 100 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

MARION COURT HOUSE, capital of Marion district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, 110 miles E. by N. from Columbia. It is situated in a level and fertile country, in which cotton and rice flourish. A newspaper is published here.

MARIONVILLE, a post-office of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

MARIPOSA river, of Mariposa county, California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W. S. W. course, falls into the San Joaquin.

MARIPOSA, a county in the central part of California, has an area estimated at about 8000 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Coast Range, and is drained by San Joaquin river and its tributaries, the Mercede and Fresno, and other smaller streams. These streams afford many desirable locations for mining and for mills of different kinds. The surface in the E. part is uneven and mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range of California. Agriculture is yet in its infancy; but abundant proofs have been given of the adaptation of the soil and climate to almost every kind of product, and many preparations are being made for cultivating the soil and raising stock. The chief productions are wild oats, clover, and other rich grasses, which are abundant in the San Joaquin valley, and on the hills at the foot of Sierra Nevada. Thousands of wild horses are found in this county, and game of almost every kind abounds. The finest quality of marble exists on the N. fork of the Mercede and elsewhere. Various kinds of mineral springs are found in different parts. Gold is abundant. Six quartz mills are already in operation, all of which are paying well, and many more are being erected. There are 60 townships, (quartz-grinding machines,) each paying from \$16 to \$25 per day. Five hundred and twenty-two quartz veins are legally located, and many more are known to exist. New and rich discoveries are daily made, and it is believed that immense deposits of gold lie in the beds of the San Joaquin, Mercede, and other rivers, which can only be obtained by a heavy expenditure of capital and labor. A great variety of other minerals are found in various parts. The gold district in this county is perhaps 100 miles wide, and extends back indefinitely into unexplored regions. Capital, Mariposa. Pop. in 1852, 8969.

MARIPOSA, a post-town of Mariposa co., California, on the road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, and on the Mariposa river, about 150 miles S. E. from San Francisco.

MARISSA, a small post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, 40 miles S. E. from St. Louis.

MARITS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

MARKEAN, a small post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

MARKHAM STATION, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

MARKLE, a post-office of Huntington county, Indiana.

MARKLESBURG, a small village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 100 miles W. from Harrisburg.

MARKSBOROUGH, or MARKSVILLE, a post-

village of Hardwick township, Warren co., New Jersey, on the left bank of Paulinshill river, 14 miles N. N. E. from Belvidere, contains a church, and a cotton factory.

MARK'S CREEK, of Richmond co., North Carolina, flows into Yadkin river, near the S. boundary of the state.

MARKSVILLE, a post-village of Page co., Virginia, 100 miles N. W. from Richmond.

MARKSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, about 4 miles S. from Red river, and 255 W. N. W. from New Orleans.

MARLBOROUGH, a district in the N. E. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 504 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Great Pedee, and drained by the Little Pedee and Crooked creek. The surface is uneven, the soil sandy and in some parts fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 9501 bales of cotton; 351,670 bushels of corn; 59,338 of oats, and 95,810 of sweet potatoes. There were 10 saw and planing and 8 grist mills, and 1 wool-carding mill. It contained 20 churches, and 524 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Bennettsville. Population, 10,789; of whom 5189 were free, and 5600, slaves.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire railroad, about 43 miles W. S. W. from Concord. Population, 887.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, about 27 miles S. S. W. from Bellow's Falls. Population, 896.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, intersected by the Lancaster and Sterling Branch railroad, 34 miles W. from Boston. Population, 2941.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, about 17 miles S. E. from Hartford. Population, 832.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson river. Population, 2406.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-village in the above township, on Oldmanskill, near the Hudson, about 20 miles S. from Albany. It has manufactories of paper and wool.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MARLBOROUGH, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles N. from Norristown. Population, 1174.

MARLBOROUGH, a township in the N. part of Delaware co., Ohio. Population, 587.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-township in the N. part of Stark co., Ohio. Population, 2133.

MARLBOROUGH COURT HOUSE. See BENNETTSVILLE.

MARLBOROUGH DEPÔT, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

MARLBROOK, a post-office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

MARLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

MARLIN, a post-office of Falls co., Texas.

MARLIN BOTTOM, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

MARLIN'S CREEK, a small village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

MARLOW, a post-township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot river, about 38 miles W. by S. from Concord. Pop., 708.

MARLTON, a flourishing post-village in Evesham township, Burlington co., New Jersey, about 9 miles S. S. W. from Mount Holly.

MARMITON, a small river of Missouri, rises in the E. part of the Indian Territory, and flowing eastward into Bates county, in Missouri, unites with the Little Osage a few miles from its mouth.

MARPLE, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., 12 miles W. from Philadelphia. Pop., 876.

MARQUETTE, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the W. part of the upper peninsula, contains about 3600 square miles. It is intersected by the Michigamig river, which flows southward. The surface is uneven and mostly covered with forests of pine. The underlying rocks are granite and limestone. Extensive beds of iron are found in the county. The census of 1850 furnishes no statistics of this county except population, which was only 136.

MARQUETTE, a county near the centre of Wisconsin, contains 860 square miles. It is intersected by the Neenah or Fox river, and contains a few small lakes, the largest of which is 8 miles long by 2 miles broad. The surface is partly occupied by prairies; the soil is good, and numerous farms have been improved. In 1850 the county produced 85,614 bushels of wheat; 66,197 of oats, and 5495 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, and 298 pupils attending public schools. The principal rock is sandstone. Organized in 1844. Capital, Marquette. Named in honor of M. Marquette, one of the first explorers of this region. Population, 8641.

MARQUETTE, a village of La Salle co., Indiana, on Little Indian creek.

MARQUETTE, a post-township in the S. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Pop., 246.

MARQUETTE, a thriving post-village, capital of Marquette co., Wisconsin, is pleasantly situated on the S. shore of Puckawa lake, an expansion of Neenah river, about 50 miles N. N. E. from Madison.

MARR, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Population, 1319.

MARRIOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

MARROWBONE, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

MARROWBONE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Kentucky.

MARS, a post-office of Bibb co., Alabama.

MARS BLUFF, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

MARSELLES, a post-township in the S. W. part of Wyandot co., Ohio. Population, 538.

MARSELLES, a thriving post-village in the above township, about 60 miles N. N. W. from Columbus. Population, over 300.

MARSELLES, a small post-village of Noble co., Ind., 136 miles N. N. E. from Indianaopolis.

MARSELLES, a post-village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois river and canal, 76 miles by water W. S. W. from Chicago. It is a shipping point for grain, &c.

MARSH, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania and Ohio, has an area of about 230 square miles. The Ohio river washes its W. border, and Fishing and Grave creeks flow through the county. The surface is diversified; the soil is fertile, especially on the extensive bottoms of the Ohio river. Indian corn, wheat, oats, apples, and cattle are the chief products. In 1850 there were raised 302,130 bushels of corn; 74,976 of wheat; 114,345 of oats, and 132,100 pounds of butter were made. There were 9 flour mills, 9 grist mills, 3 coal mines, and 2 tanneries. It contained 15 churches, 700 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been opened through this county. Stone coal and water-power are abundant. Formed in 1835, and named in honor of John Marshall, late chief-justice of the United States. Capital, Elizabethtown. Population, 10,138, of whom 10,089 were free, and 49, slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. E. part of Alabama, has an area of 677 square miles. It is intersected by Tennessee river, (navigable by steamboats,) and Paint Rock river flows along its N. W. border. The surface is traversed by mountain ridges connected with the Appalachian system. The soil is generally fertile, adapted to cotton, Indian corn, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 1966 bales of cotton; 357,201 bushels of corn, and 33,246 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 saw mills, 4 tanneries, and 3 saddle and harness manufactories. It contained 7 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 429 pupils attending public schools. The plank-road extending from Wetumpka to the Tennessee river has its northern terminus in this county. Water-power is abundant on the streams. A part of the surface is covered with forests of oak, pine, &c. Capital, Warrenton. Population, 8846, of whom 7978 were free, and 868, slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 860 square miles. It is watered by the Tallahatchie, Tippah, and Coldwater rivers. The surface is finely diversified by gentle undulations, and presents an open champaign appearance. The soil has a sub-

stratum of sand, and is fertile and easily cultivated. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 32,775 bales of cotton; 1,236,006 bushels of corn; 147,232 of oats, and 216,640 of sweet potatoes. The quantities of corn, oats, and cotton were the greatest produced by any county in the state. It contained 38 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 304 pupils attending public schools, and 220 attending academies or other schools. The Tallahatchie river is navigable for small boats along the S. border during high water. Marshall county was comprised in the territory of the Chickasaw Indians. It was transferred from aboriginal hands, and organized in 1836, and is now the most populous and among the most wealthy of the state. Capital, Holly Springs. Population, 29,689, of whom 14,272 were free, and 15,417, slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the S. central part of Tennessee; area, estimated at 350 square miles. It is intersected by Duck river. The surface is diversified by hills or undulations of moderate height; the soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,291,675 bushels of corn; 161,727 of oats; 1054 bales of cotton; 144,600 pounds of butter, and 34,544 of wool. It contained 59 churches, 2971 pupils attending public schools, and 251 attending academies and other schools. Capital, Lewisburg. Population, 15,616, of whom 11,982 were free, and 3634, slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, contains about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Tennessee river, and drained by Clarke's river. The surface is moderately hilly or undulating; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 192,835 bushels of corn; 27,454 of oats, and 122,883 pounds of tobacco. It contained 16 churches, and 720 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1841. Capital, Benton. Population, 5269, of whom 5020 were free, and 249, slaves.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. part of Indiana, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by the Yellow and Tippecanoe rivers. The surface is generally level. About half of the county is timbered land, and the remainder is occupied by barrens and prairies. The soil of the prairies and timbered land is extremely productive. The staples are wheat, Indian corn, and oats. In 1850 this county produced 168,080 bushels of corn; 51,435 of wheat, and 28,827 of oats. It contained 4 churches, and 360 pupils attending public schools. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in the county. Organized in 1836. Capital, Plymouth. Population, 5348.

MARSHALL, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 445 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois river, (navi-

gable by steamboats,) and also drained by Sand and Crow creeks. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairie and timber. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 392,317 bushels of corn; 104,469 of wheat; 46,990 of oats, and 4967 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 800 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is found. Capital, Lacon. Population, 5180.

MARSHALL, a new county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed by Iowa river, flowing S. E., and also drained by Timber creek. The land is productive, and is said to be finely timbered with oak, ash, walnut, sugar-maple, &c. Indian corn and butter are the staples. In 1850, Marshall county produced 12,410 bushels of corn, and 4230 pounds of butter. Stone coal is found in the county. Population, 338.

MARSHALL, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 12 miles S. W. from Utica. Population, 2115.

MARSHALL, a post-village, capital of Madison co., North Carolina, on the French Broad river, 280 miles W. from Raleigh.

MARSHALL, a small village of Marshall co., Alabama.

MARSHALL, a thriving post-village, capital of Harrison county, Texas, about 250 miles N. by E. from Galveston. It contains, besides the county buildings, a college and several hotels. Three newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is fertile, and rather thickly settled.

MARSHALL, a post-office of Bath co., Ky.

MARSHALL, a post-township of Highland co., Ohio. Population, 1187.

MARSHALL, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 68 miles E. from Cincinnati.

MARSHALL, a post-township in the central part of Calhoun co., Michigan, intersected by Kalamazoo river and Michigan Central railroad, contains the county seat. Pop., 2822.

MARSHALL, a post-village, capital of Calhoun county, Michigan, on the right bank of the Kalamazoo river, and on the Central railroad, 48 miles S. W. from Lansing, and 110 miles W. from Detroit. It has a pleasant situation, and is one of the most flourishing inland towns of the peninsula. It contains Marshall College, 2 newspaper offices, several churches, 1 woollen factory, and 4 flouring mills. Pop., in 1853, about 2500.

MARSHALL, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

MARSHALL, a post-township of Clark co., Illinois. Population, 1341.

MARSHALL, a small post-village of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National road, about 130 miles E. S. E. from Springfield. It was formerly the county seat.

MARSHALL, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Population, 2243.

MARSHALL, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Missouri, 87 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City, contains a court house, church, and a few stores.

MARSHALL, a post-office of Henry co., Io.

MARSHALL'S CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

MARSHALL'S FERRY, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

MARSHALL'S POINT, at the E. entrance of Herring Gut, Lincoln county, Maine. On it is a fixed light, 30 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 50' N.; lon. 69° 9' 30' W.

MARSHALLSVILLE, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

MARSHALLSVILLE, a post-village in Macon co., Georgia, on the South-West railroad, 70 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

MARSHALLSVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 100 miles N. E. from Columbus.

MARSHALTON, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles W. from Philadelphia.

MARSHALL TURNPIKE, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

MARSHALVILLE, or CUMBERLAND WORKS, a village in Maurice River township, Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Tuckahoe creek, contains some extensive glass works, and upwards of 40 dwellings.

MARSHAPEE TOWNSHIP, an ancient Indian settlement of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, about 48 miles S. E. from Plymouth.

MARSHBOG, a small village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 10 miles S. E. from Freehold.

MARSH CREEK, of Adams co., Pennsylvania, is a branch of the Monocacy river.

MARSH CREEK, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

MARSHFIELD, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, on the Onion river, about 11 miles E. N. E. from Montpelier. Pop., 1102.

MARSHFIELD, a post-township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Massachusetts bay, 28 miles S. E. by S. from Boston. The farm and country residence of the late Daniel Webster is in the S. part, about 12 miles N. from Plymouth. Population, 1837.

MARSHFIELD, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

MARS HILL, of Aroostook county, Maine, about 1 mile W. from the New Brunswick boundary-line. It is an isolated eminence with 2 peaks, one 1506 feet, and the other 1363 feet above the level of St. John's river.

MARS HILL, a small village of Clarke co., Georgia.

MARSH ISLAND, at the entrance to Vermilion bay, Louisiana. At its W. end is a revolving light, elevated 90 feet.

MARSHLAND, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

MARSH'S LANDING, a post-office of Contra Costa co., California.

MARSHY HOPE, a small river which rises in Kent co., Delaware, and enters the Nanti-

coke on the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties of Maryland.

MARSTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

MARTHA FURNACE, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Bald Eagle valley, 100 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

MARTHA'S, or MARTHA'S FURNACE, a post-village of Hardin co., Illinois, 5 miles from the Ohio river.

MARTHASVILLE, a post-office of Macon co., Georgia.

MARTHASVILLE, a post-village in Warren co., Missouri, near the Missouri river, 65 miles E. by N. from Jefferson City.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island lying off the S. E. coast of Massachusetts, and separated from Barnstable county by Vineyard sound, which is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 miles wide. It is 21 miles in length, and from 3 to 9 miles in breadth. It forms a part of Duke's county, Massachusetts, which see.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, a post-office of Chat-ham co., North Carolina.

MARTIC, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river. Population, 3099.

MARTICVILLE, a small post-village in the above township, 8 miles S. from Lancaster.

MARTIN, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 430 square miles. The Roanoke forms the entire N. boundary. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy. Indian corn and cotton are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 267,477 bushels of corn, and 119,067 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 saw mills, 11 shingle mills, 2 tar and turpentine manuf-actories, and 1 turpentine distillery. It contained 10 churches, 900 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies or other schools. The county contains extensive forests of pitch pine and cedar. The Roanoke river is navigable for large boats on the border of the county, and large quantities of lumber (pine and cedar) are exported by this means. Formed in 1774, and named in honor of Josiah Martin, then governor of the colony. Capital, Williamston. Pop., 8307; of whom 4940 were free, and 3367, slaves.

MARTIN, a county in the S. W. part of Indiana, has an area of 340 square miles. It is intersected by the East fork of White river, and by Lick creek. The surface is hilly. The soil contains a large proportion of clay, and in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, pork, and beef are the staples. In a state of nature the county was covered with dense forests, with small exceptions. In 1850 it produced 251,700 bushels of corn; 32,650 of oats; 8423 of wheat, and 839 tons of hay. It contained 6 churches, and 320 pupils attending public schools. A rail-road is projected through the county, from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Stone coal, iron ore, and grit or hard sandstone are abundant.

Organized in 1820, and named in honor of the late Major Martin, of Kentucky. Capital, Dover Hill. Population, 5941.

MARTIN, a post-township in the E. part of Allegan co., Michigan. Population, 329.

MARTINDALE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

MARTINDALE DEPÔT, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on the Harlem rail-road, 35 miles S. by E. from Albany.

MARTINDALE'S CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Whitewater river near Milton, Wayne co.

MARTINETTA, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin, Population, 243.

MARTINEZ, a post-town of California, situated in the N. part of Contra Costa co., of which it is the capital, is separated from Benicia by the strait connecting Suisun and San Pablo bays.

MARTINICUS ISLAND, S. of Penobscot bay, Maine: on it are two fixed lights, 40 feet from each other, and 82 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $43^{\circ} 46' 30''$ N., lon. $68^{\circ} 49'$ W.

MARTINSBURG, a post-township in the central part of Lewis co., New York. Population, 2677.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village in the above township, and capital of Lewis county, New York, about 130 miles N. W. from Albany. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, and manufactories of wool and flour. Population, estimated at 700.

MARTINSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Blair co., Pennsylvania, is situated in Morrison's Cove, a rich valley among the Alleghany mountains, 112 miles W. from Harrisburg.

MARTINSBURG, a small village of Butler co., Pa., about 18 miles N. N. E. from Butler.

MARTINSBURG, a flourishing post-village, capital of Berkeley county, Virginia, on Tuscarora creek, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 180 miles N. from Richmond. It is situated in a fertile and elevated region, a few miles W. from the Blue Ridge. It has an active trade, and is an important station on the railroad, containing the machinshops and engine houses of the company. The abundant water-power furnished by the creek is employed in the manufacturing of flour, iron, &c. The town contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, 2 newspaper offices, and 1 almshouse. Population in 1853, about 2500.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village in Monroe co., Kentucky.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, about 40 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. It contains 1 academy and several churches.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Indiana, 12 miles S. S. E. from Salem.

MARTINSBURG, a post-office of Pike co., Ill.

MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Ripley co., Mo., 190 miles S. E. by S. from Jefferson City.

MARTIN'S CREEK, of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware river.

MARTIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

MARTIN'S CREEK, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

MARTIN'S FERRY, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

MARTIN'S FORK, a post-office of Lewis co. Ky.

MARTIN'S HILL, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

MARTIN'S LANDING, a small village of Cole co., Missouri.

MARTIN'S LIMEKILNS, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

MARTIN'S STORE, a post-office of Macon co., Georgia, on the South-Western railroad, about 50 miles E. by S. from Columbus.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village in Wheatfield township, Niagara county, New York, on the N. bank of Tonawanda creek, about 15 miles N. of Buffalo. It contains 2 stores, 1 steam saw mill, and 1 tavern. Pop., about 600.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 115 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg. The post-office is named Martin's creek.

MARTINSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Henry co., Virginia, on a branch of the Dan river, 207 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 2 miles above Wheeling, contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 10 miles S. from Wilmington.

MARTINSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Washington township, and capital of Morgan county, Indiana, 1 mile E. from the West fork of White river, and 31 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis. A large amount of produce is bought at this place, and shipped by the river during high water. This village is the W. terminus of a railroad which connects with the Madison and Indianapolis railroad at Franklin. It contains a court-house, several churches, and a newspaper office. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

MARTINSVILLE, a small post-village of Clarke co., Illinois, on the National road, 84 miles E. by N. from Vandalia.

MARTVILLE, a post-village of Sterling township, Cayuga co., New York, 175 miles W. by N. from Albany.

MARVEL, a post-village of Bates co., Missouri, 150 miles W. by S. from Jefferson City.

MARVIN, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y., about 280 miles W. by S. from Albany.

MARVIN, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa.

MARVINS, a village in Adair co., Iowa, 170 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

MARVIN'S MILL, a post-office of Hancock co., Ohio.

MARY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

MARY ANN, a township in the E. part of Licking co., Ohio. Population, 999.

MARY ANN FURNACE, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MARYLAND, one of the thirteen original states of the American confederacy, and the most southern of the Middle States, is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, and S., S. W., and W. by Virginia, from which it is separated by the Potomac river. It lies between 38° and 39° 44' N. lat., and between 75° 10' and 79° 20' W. lon. Maryland is very irregular in outline, occupying an extent of about 190 miles on its northern boundary, which contracts on its W. side till at its southern limits, it has scarcely half that extent, even including Chesapeake bay. Its greatest breadth, in a N. and S. direction, is about 120 miles. This state is divided by Chesapeake bay into two portions, called the Eastern and Western Shore; the two divisions, exclusive of the bay, including an area of about 9356 square miles, or 5,987,840 acres, of which 2,797,905 were improved land in 1850. The Western Shore is about double the area of the Eastern. About 60 square miles of the original territory of Maryland have been taken off by its grant of the District of Columbia to the government of the United States.

Population.—Maryland was originally settled mostly by the English, but it partakes at present of much the same mixture of population that characterizes the United States generally. The number of inhabitants was 319,728 in 1790; 341,548 in 1800; 380,546 in 1810; 407,350 in 1820; 447,040 in 1830; 470,019 in 1840; 583,035 in 1850; of whom 211,495 were white males, 207,095 white females, 34,914 free colored males, 39,163 free colored females, 45,944 male slaves, and 44,424 female slaves. This population is divided into 87,384 families, occupying 81,708 dwellings. Representative population, 546,887. Of the white population, 400,594 were born in the state; 38,322 in other states of the Union; 3467 in England; 19,557 in Ireland; 1353 in Scotland and Wales; 215 in British America; 26,936 in Germany; 507 in France; 1253 in other countries, and 462 whose places of birth were unknown; making about 10 per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. There occurred, in the year ending June 1, 1850, 6467 deaths, or about 11 in every 1000 persons. In the same period, 4494 paupers, of whom 1093 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about \$16 to each person. Of 254 deaf and dumb, 36 were free colored, and 23 slaves. Of 307 blind, 71 were free colored, and 43 slaves. Of 553 insane, 52 were free colored, and 24 slaves; and of 393 idiotic, 53 were free colored, and 72 slaves.

Maryland is divided into 21 counties, viz Alleghany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester,

Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George, Queen Anne, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester. Capital, Annapolis.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns of Maryland are Baltimore, population in 1850, 169,054; Cumberland, 6067; Frederick, 6028; Hagerstown, 3884; Annapolis, (the capital,) 3011, and several other towns with populations varying from 1000 to 1500.

Face of the Country.—The surface on both shores of Chesapeake bay is level, and the soil sandy. A range of hills enters the state where the N. boundary strikes the Susquehanna, and extends in a S. W. direction to the Potomac river, which it intersects about 10 miles above Washington City. This ridge divides the alluvial from the mountainous portion of the state. The mountainous district occupies the strip of territory (not more than 4 miles wide in its narrowest part) in the N. W. of the state, between the Pennsylvania line and the Potomac river. This section is crossed by different ridges of the Alleghany mountains, bearing different local names, such as South-east mountain, Sugar Loaf, Catocin, Blue Ridge, Kittatinny, Rugged mountain, and Will's mountain. None of these are of any great elevation. A belt of primary formation, composed of gneiss, mica slate, serpentine, hornblende, limestone, clay slate, &c., forms the mountainous part of this district. The N. W. mount of this state is rich in bituminous coal and iron. The trade in this coal has received a double impetus recently by the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and from the increased demand for the use of steam vessels at New York. The sales of coal increased from 4964 tons, in 1843, to 162,500 in 1851. In the first six months of 1853 there were sent to market 205,169 tons. The estimated sales for 1852 were 450,000 tons. The extent of its iron resources will be best shown by the simple statement of the fact that there were 31 furnaces in Maryland in 1851-2, smelting 70,500 tons of iron. Copper mining is beginning to attract much attention in this state, by the recent discovery of localities rich in that mineral. The copper mines in Frederick county are also rich in argentiferous lead ore. Cobalt, too, is sometimes found, in connection with the copper, in abundance. The capital engaged in copper mining in 1850 was only \$13,200. The other minerals are alum, porcelain clay, lime, chrome, manganese, magnesia, barytes, marble, marls, ochres, hones, and even gold.

Rivers and Bays.—The Chesapeake bay extends northward about 120 miles within this state, with a breadth varying from 7 to 20 miles. It is navigable for large vessels throughout its whole extent, and receives the large and navigable river Potomac at the S. extremity of the state, besides the Patuxent and Patapsco from the W., the Susque-

hanna from the N., and the Elk, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke from the E. All these rivers are more or less navigable for small ocean craft, and the Potomac for the largest class vessels to Alexandria. The bay abounds with fine fish, oysters, and terrapins. The waters of the bay back up in numerous inlets, and bring the means of cheap and easy transport almost to the very doors of the farmer, beside furnishing him with a cheap supply of a great variety of the finest fish. There are a number of islands in Chesapeake bay, the principal of which are Kent island, opposite the city of Annapolis, 12 miles long, and Tangier island, farther south.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Maryland shares with Virginia the wild scenery at Harper's Ferry, where the Potomac bursts through the Blue Ridge, and which Mr. Jefferson declared worth a voyage across the Atlantic to witness. The falls of the Potomac, about 14 miles above Georgetown, though of no great perpendicular height, are represented as being one of the most interesting cataracts in the United States. The descent is about 80 feet in 1½ miles, from 30 to 40 feet of which are in one perpendicular pitch. It is not, however, the fall of water that constitutes the whole interest of the scene, which is very much heightened by the wild perpendicular cliffs that shut in the river on the Virginia side.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Maryland occupies a position about equally removed from the extremes of the North and South as to temperature. Her contiguity to the ocean, and the fact of the Chesapeake bay permeating her midst, give her the advantage of whatever mitigating effects large bodies of water may exert on climate. On the other hand, the lowlands on the borders of the Chesapeake bay are subject to exhalations of miasmatic matter, which give rise to bilious fevers and fevers with ague in the autumn.

The soil of the Eastern Shore, and some of the counties on the Western, is a mixture of sand and clay, which, though not of the most fertile character, is easily improved, and by the aid of manure, which it possesses at hand in its extensive beds of marl, well repays cultivation. Some of the valleys of the middle and northern counties are highly fertile. Maryland has formerly suffered from an injudicious system of agriculture, of constant cropping with but little manuring. This system is, however, happily passing away: emigrants from the North are taking up the lands worn out by the system referred to, and by means of guano, bone-dust, marl, and other manures, are restoring the land to more than its pristine fertility. The soil receives improvement easily, is readily cultivated, and the farmers emigrating from the rougher soil of the North find their labors here much diminished. Maryland ranks

third of the states of the Union in the absolute amount of tobacco produced, and if we regard population, the second. The other great staples are wheat and Indian corn; besides which, large quantities of oats, rye, buckwheat, flax, hay, grass-seeds, Irish and sweet potatoes, peas, beans, fruits, butter, beeswax, honey, and wool, and some barley, wine, cheese, hops, hemp, silk, maple sugar, and molasses are produced. According to the census of 1850, there were in Maryland 21,850 farms, occupying 2,797,905 acres of improved land, (about 130 acres to each farm,) producing 4,494,680 bushels of wheat; 226,014 of rye; 11,104,631 of Indian corn; 2,242,151 of oats; 12,816 of peas and beans; 764,939 of Irish potatoes; 203,993 of sweet potatoes; 103,671 of buckwheat; 17,778 of grass-seeds; 2446 of flax-seed; 21,407,497 pounds of tobacco; 480,226 of wool; 3,806,160 of butter; 157,956 tons of hay; 35,686 pounds of flax; 47,740 of maple sugar; 74,802 of beeswax and honey; live stock valued at \$7,997,634; orchard products, \$164,051; market products, \$200,869; and slaughtered animals, \$1,954,300.

Forest Trees.—Several varieties of oak, pine, chestnut, cedar, poplar, maple, fir, hickory, ash, beech, gum, birch, persimmon, sycamore, walnut, cypress, sassafras, locust, dogwood, magnolia, holly, elm, and cherry are the principal woods.

Manufactures.—Maryland has a large amount of capital invested in a great variety of manufactures. In 1850 there were 3803 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually; of these, 24 were cotton factories, employing \$2,236,000 capital, and 1908 male and 2014 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,165,579, and producing 27,883,923 yards of stuffs, and 46,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$2,120,504; 38 woollen factories, employing \$244,000 capital, and 262 male and 100 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$165,568, and producing 373,100 yards of stuffs, valued at \$295,140; 51 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$2,559,750 capital, and 2699 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,259,426, and producing 59,885 tons of castings, pig iron, &c., valued at \$2,512,831; \$247,100 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 76,900 bushels of barley; 166,100 of Indian corn; 54,300 of rye; 460 of oats, and 25 tons of hops, employing 126 hands, and producing 26,380 barrels of ale, and 787,400 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.; and 116 tanneries, employing \$628,900 capital, consuming \$725,612 worth of raw material, and producing leather valued at \$1,103,139. Home-made manufactures, valued at \$111,828, were fabricated.

Internal Improvements.—Maryland was among the earliest of the United States to enter with zeal upon a system of internal

improvements; and it is believed that a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was the first in America used for the purposes of ordinary travel and transport of goods. This state, as well as Pennsylvania, displayed more enterprise than caution in projecting her earlier works of intercommunication, and involved herself in a heavy debt, particularly for the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, for which, up to the year 1839, she had expended upwards of \$7,000,000, and which has never been completed beyond Cumberland, (200 miles,) nor yielded a remunerating income in tolls. Maryland has loaned and expended more than \$15,000,000 in aid of railroads and canals, which are now likely to become richly remunerative. She has already a sinking fund of \$2,770,802, which will probably be multiplied rapidly by the increased productiveness of the completed works. Discoveries of new veins of coal in the Cumberland coal region, for which there is now a great demand for steamships and other purposes, together with the increased production of iron from the same region, cannot fail to add greatly to the income from the canal. In January, 1853, there were in Maryland 521 miles of railroad in operation. These roads connect Baltimore with Wheeling, and various intermediate places, with Washington City, with Wilmington, in Delaware, with Harrisburg, with Philadelphia, and with Annapolis, the state capital. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal opens an inland navigation to Philadelphia, and the Susquehanna canal gives Baltimore a share in the trade of the interior of Pennsylvania, bringing to her the lumber of southern New York. Hagerstown, in Maryland, is also connected with Chambersburg, and with Carlisle and Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania.

Commerce.—Maryland possesses great facilities both for foreign and internal commerce, having the Chesapeake bay, navigable for the largest vessels, extending through the heart of her territory, and her south-western shore washed by the Potomac and the Susquehanna, floating a portion of the products of southern New York and the interior of Pennsylvania to her commercial metropolis. Communicating with the great West by the Baltimore and Ohio railway, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; with Pennsylvania, and the north-east by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal; and by several railroads, Maryland has every prospect of increasing her trade in a rapid ratio. The Cumberland coal, now much in demand for steamers, will add greatly to her coasting tonnage. The prime articles of foreign export are flour, wheat, pork, and tobacco. The imports of Maryland for the year 1851-52 amounted to \$6,719,986, and her exports to \$6,667,861; tonnage entered, 128,021; cleared, 128,243; owned in the state, 206,243; and number

of vessels built, 119, with a tonnage of 18,158 $\frac{3}{4}$. Of the vessels built, 7 were steamers.

Education.—In 1852 there were in Maryland 5 colleges, with an aggregate attendance of 408 students, and 34,892 volumes in their libraries, and 2 medical schools with 125 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX. Of 104,488 children in the state in 1850, only 34,467 were in the schools, for which there was annually expended \$225,260. The school fund in 1852 was \$148,509. There were 8 school libraries, with 6335 volumes. In Baltimore are a number of educational institutions of a public character, among which are the Central High School, the Eastern Female High School, and the Western Female High School, the first of which had 230, the second 136, and the third 134 pupils in 1852. There were also 11 male, and a like number of female grammar schools; 4 male, and 22 female primary schools; with an aggregate of 9081 pupils. All these schools were maintained at an expense of \$32,583.73, including repairs of buildings, &c.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 909 churches in Maryland in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 48; the Episcopalians, 133; Friends, 26; German Reformed, 22; Lutherans, 42; Methodists, 479; Moravians, 12; Presbyterians, 57; Roman Catholics, 65, and Union Church, 10. The remaining churches belonged to the Jews, Mennonites, Tunkers, Unitarians, and Universalists, giving one church to every 641 persons. Value of church property, \$3,947,884.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—The state penitentiary is located at Baltimore, which received a state appropriation in 1851 of \$30,000. The number of convicts in this institution in December, 1852, was 305, of whom 54 were minors; but for the latter class a place of *correction* rather than punishment is about to be supplied, in a house of refuge, now in course of construction, which will embrace the improvements suggested by institutions established in other states. The Maryland hospital for the insane, at Baltimore, had 164 patients under care in the year 1852, of whom 101 were private patients, and 63 public. Of these, 34 were admitted during the year, 10 recovered, 18 were discharged, 3 improved, 15 unimproved, and 6 died. The expenditures for the year were \$25,647.06. From the establishment of this institution, in the early part of the present century, up to this time, (1853,) it has received from the state \$111,000, and from other sources \$98,000. A lot has been purchased on which to erect a new building, more suited to the improved modes of treatment. For other institutions, see BALTIMORE.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor of Maryland is elected by the people for four years, and has a salary of \$3600

per annum, with the use of a furnished house. The senate consists of 22 members, elected for four, and the house of representatives of 74, elected for two years, both by the people. The state is divided into three districts, from which the governor must be chosen in rotation. After 1854, the sessions of the legislature are to be biennial. The judiciary consists—1. Of a court of appeals, composed of four judges, elected from districts by popular vote for ten years, but each judge must retire at the age of 70. The governor and senate designate one of the four as chief justice. 2. Of eight circuit courts, presided over by as many judges, each elected from a separate district, by popular vote, for ten years. The fifth circuit comprises the city of Baltimore, which has three courts, viz. a superior court, court of common pleas, and a criminal court. The judge of the latter is elected for six years. 3. Of an orphans' court in each county, and in the city of Baltimore, composed of three persons as judges, elected by popular vote for four years. Registers, sheriffs, constables, justices of the peace, and prosecuting attorneys are all elected by the people, for periods varying from two to six years. The judges of the court of appeals, and the Baltimore city courts, receive salaries of \$2500, and the circuit judges \$2000 per annum. The office of attorney-general has been abolished by the new constitution. No debt is to be contracted by the state for a greater sum than \$100,000, or for a longer period than 15 years. Every free white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, resident in the state one year, and in the county, town, or city where he offers to vote, for six months next preceding the election, may vote. Maryland is entitled to 6 members in the national house of representatives, and to eight electoral votes for president of the United States. The assessed value of property in 1850 was \$208,563,568. The public debt, in January, 1853, \$15,136,792, including a loan of \$3,200,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and a sinking fund of \$2,770,302; independent of these, it is reduced to \$9,166,490. School fund in 1852, \$148,509; amount of productive property, \$11,212,617; and, of at present unproductive property, \$16,319,138; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$170,000. The number of banking institutions in January, 1852, was 26, with an aggregate capital of \$9,287,395, a circulation of \$3,700,000, and \$3,000,000 in coin; and partial returns for January, 1853, give \$8,064,930 capital, \$4,254,412.47 circulation, and \$2,888,071.09 in coin.

History.—Maryland derived its name from Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., who granted to Lord Baltimore a charter for the territory now occupied by the present State of Maryland. Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, led the first colony, which settled at St. Mary's in 1634. In 1649, to

her lasting honor, Maryland passed an act granting religious toleration to all sects and creeds. In 1660, when Philip Calvert assumed the government, the colony had 12,000 inhabitants; eleven years afterwards they had increased to 20,000. In 1688, William III. assumed the government; which, however, was restored to the family 27 years later. In 1694 and 1695, a disease prevailed among the stock, carrying off about 90,000 cattle and hogs. In 1753, the colony had 154,188 inhabitants. No conspicuous engagement took place in Maryland during the Revolutionary contest, but some of the sessions of the continental Congress were held at Annapolis, and there Washington resigned his command at the close of the war. During the war of 1812, however, her territory was twice invaded by the British, who were gallantly repulsed from North Point, near Baltimore, September 13th, 1814; although they had gained a temporary triumph a few weeks before, at Bladensburg, which they sullied by the burning of the capitol and national library at Washington. The constitution of Maryland underwent a radical change at the Revolution, and has been twice remodelled since, viz. in 1833 and 1851.

MARYLAND, a post-township in the S. E. part of Otsego co., New York. It contains a small village of the same name. Pop., 2152.

MARYLAND LINE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

MARY'S CREEK, Texas, rises in Cook co., and flows south-eastward into Stewart's fork, in Tarrant county.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village in Campbell co., Virginia, near Staunton river, 115 miles S. W. by W. from Richmond.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Charlotte co., Virginia, is situated near the railroad from Richmond to Danville, 100 miles S. W. from the former. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and about 600 inhabitants.

MARYSVILLE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

MARYSVILLE, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MARYSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Blount county, Tennessee, 18 miles S. by W. from Knoxville, and about 8 miles S. from Holston river. It is the seat of the South-western Theological Seminary, founded by the Presbyterians in 1821.

MARYSVILLE. See CLAYSVILLE.

MARYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Paris township, capital of Union county, Ohio, on Mill creek, an affluent of the Scioto river, 30 miles N. W. from Columbus. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, at the intersection of two railroads, now in course of construction, which will connect it with Columbus, Springfield, Cincinnati, &c. Marysville contains a court house, an academy, and several churches. Population, 800.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of De

Kalb co., Missouri, about 150 miles in a straight line N. W. from Jefferson City.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village in Benton co., Iowa, 40 miles N. W. by N. from Iowa City.

MARYSVILLE, an important post-town, capital of Yuba county, California, is situated on the N. bank of the Yuba river, 1 mile above its junction with Feather river, and about 100 miles N. N. E. from Benicia. Steamboats ply regularly between this town and San Francisco; and the main road from Sacramento City passes through it. There were, in 1852, 4 churches in this town, and 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, 8000.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village of Benton co., Ogn., on the W. bank of the Willamette river.

MARYSVILLE, a post-village of Noddaway co., Mo., 220 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

MASARDIS, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, intersected by Aroostook river.

MASCOMY RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into Mascomy Pond.

MASCOUTAH, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, 25 miles E. S. E. from St. Louis. It has 1 Methodist and 1 Catholic church, and a steam-flouring mill.

MASHAPANG, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

MASKE'GON, or MASKE'GO river, of Michigan, rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing nearly south-westward, enters Lake Michigan in Ottawa county, about 12 miles N. N. W. from Grand Haven. Its whole length is estimated at 200 miles, and it is navigable 25 miles from its mouth. Fifty miles from its mouth it has a fall of 25 feet. Maskegon lake, an expansion of the river, is 10 miles long, and is about half a mile from Lake Michigan.

MASKEGON, or MUSKEGON, a post-township in the N. W. part of Ottawa co., Michigan, intersected by Maskegon river. Pop., 484.

MASON, a county in the W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio river, has an area of 300 square miles. The Kanawha river flows through the middle of the county into the Ohio. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, and the soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 it produced 399,080 bushels of corn, and 20,545 of wheat. There were 2 flour mills, 5 grist mills, 4 saw mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 12 churches, and 1150 pupils attending public schools. Timber and stone coal are abundant. Salt springs of great value have lately been found near the Ohio river in this county, and several furnaces for preparing salt are now in operation. Formed in 1804, and named in honor of George Mason, a distinguished statesman of Virginia. Capital, Point Pleasant. Population, 7539; of whom 6892 were free, and 647, slaves.

MASON, a county in the N. N. E. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio, contains 220 square miles. The Ohio river bounds it

on the N., and it is intersected by the N. fork of the Licking, and also drained by Limestone and Lee's creeks. A bold range of hills extends along the Ohio river, and the surface of the interior is finely diversified. The soil is calcareous, deep, and highly productive. The staples are Indian corn, hemp, and tobacco. Cattle, horses, swine, and sheep are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 978,470 bushels of corn; 52,486 of wheat; 50,236 of oats; 2,492,622 pounds of tobacco, and 1853 tons of hemp. It contained 35 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 542 pupils attending public schools, and 417 attending academies or other schools. The "Mason county tobacco" has a high reputation among the admirers of the "weed." It is intersected by the Maysville and Danville railroad, and by a turnpike leading to Lexington. Capital, Washington. Population, 18,344; of whom 14,060 were free, and 4284, slaves.

MASON, formerly NOTIPESKAGO, an unorganized county in the W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Notipeskago river. The census of 1850 states the population at 93.

MASON, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 540 square miles. The Illinois and Sangamon rivers respectively form its boundaries on the N. W. and the S., and unite at its western extremity. The surface is generally level or flat, and liable to submersion; the soil is very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 555,610 bushels of corn; 142,474 of wheat; 70,400 of oats, and 66,177 pounds of butter. It contained 1 church, and 440 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is abundant. The Illinois river furnishes an easy access to the northern and southern markets. Capital, Havana. Pop., 5921.

MASON, a post-township in Hillsborough co., N. H., on the Peterborough and Shirley railroad, 38 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop., 1626.

MASON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop., 1132.

MASON, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 90 miles S. W. from Columbus, contains a few stores, and 431 inhabitants.

MASON, a small village of Branch county, Michigan, on the Coldwater river, 85 miles S. S. W. from Lansing, and 1½ miles from the Southern railroad.

MASON, a township in the S. part of Cass co., Michigan. Population, 570.

MASON, a thriving post-village, capital of Ingham county, Michigan, 12 miles S. E. from Lansing. The Sycamore creek, which passes through the village, affords water-power. Mason is the oldest village in the county, which was first settled about 1837. Population in 1853, about 600.

MASON HALL, a post-office of Orange co., N. C.

MASON HALL, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee, 153 miles W. by N. from Nashville.

MASON GROVE, a post-village of Madison co., Tennessee, 15 miles N. W. from Jackson.

MASON'S POINT, a small post-village of Benton co., Tenn., on the Tennessee river.

MASON RIVER, Illinois, a little stream which falls into the Illinois river, opposite to Morris, in Grundy county.

MASONTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 194 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

MASON VILLAGE, a post-village of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

MASONVILLE, a post-township in the W. part of Delaware co., New York, contains a village of the same name. Pop., 1550.

MASONVILLE, a post-village in Lauderdale co., Alabama, near the Tennessee river, about 200 miles N. N. W. from Montgomery.

MASONVILLE, a small village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

MASPETH, a post-office of Queen's co., N. Y.

MASSAC, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky, has an area of about 140 square miles. The surface is uneven and heavily timbered. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 146,700 bushels of corn; 12,607 of oats, and 30,650 pounds of butter. It contained 2 newspaper offices, and 143 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal and lead are found in the county, but not worked. Capital, Metropolis. Population, 4092.

MASSAC, a village of Massac co., Illinois, on the Ohio river.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the original states of the American confederacy, and one of the New England or Eastern States, is bounded on the N. by Vermont and New Hampshire. E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and W. by New York. It lies between 41° 10' (including the islands) and 42° 53' N. lat., and between 69° 50' and 73° 30' W. lon. It is very irregular in shape, the S. E. portion projecting into the ocean so as almost to enclose Cape Cod bay. The greatest length of the state from E. to W. is about 145 miles, and it has in the longitude of Boston a breadth of about 90 miles, while the western portion is not more than 48 miles wide. It includes an area of about 7800 square miles, or 4,992,000 acres, of which 2,133,436 are improved.

Population.—Massachusetts was originally settled, and for a long period almost exclusively occupied by people of nearly unmixed English descent. In point of morals, education, and intellectual culture, her citizens are unsurpassed in any portion of the Union, and she has given birth to a larger number of eminent authors, inventors, and statesmen, than any other state of the confederacy. Among the multitude of her distinguished authors may be named Prescott,

Bancroft, Bryant, Hawthorn, and Bowditch; and it is no exaggeration to say that the renown of her statesmen is coextensive with the fame of their country. At the first national census in 1790, the inhabitants numbered 378,717; 423,245 in 1800; 472,040 in 1810; 523,287 in 1820; 610,408 in 1830; 737,699 in 1840, and 994,499 in 1850; of whom 484,284 were white males, and 501,420 females; 4314 colored males, and 4481 females, being the most densely peopled of the United States, viz. 127 to the square mile. This population was divided into 192,679 families, occupying 152,835 dwellings, or 30,000 more families than dwellings. In the year preceding June 1st, 1850, there occurred 19,414 deaths, or rather more than 19 persons in every thousand—a greater ratio than in any state except Louisiana. In the same period, 15,777 paupers, of whom 9247 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of about \$24 to each pauper. Of the entire population in 1850, 695,236 were born in the state; 134,830 in other states; 16,685 in England; 115,917 in Ireland; 4683 in Scotland and Wales; 15,862 in British America; 4319 in Germany; 805 in France; 2638 in other countries, and 3539 whose places of birth were unknown—being about 16 per cent. of foreign birth. Deaf and dumb in the state at the same period, 364; of whom four were colored; 497 blind, of whom seven were colored; 1647 insane, of whom 18 were colored, and 791 idiotic, of whom 6 were colored.

Counties.—Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties, viz. Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester. Capital, Boston.

Cities and Towns.—In proportion to its extent and population, Massachusetts has more large towns than any other state in the Union. The most important of these are Boston, population in 1850, 136,881; Lowell, 33,383; Salem, 20,624; Roxbury, 18,364; Charlestown, 17,216; Worcester, 17,049; New Bedford, 16,443; Cambridge, 15,215; Lynn, 14,257; Springfield, 11,766; Fall River, 11,524; Taunton, 10,441; Newburyport, 9572; Nantucket, 8542; Lawrence, 8288, (12,000 by a local census in 1853); Chicopee-8291; Dorchester, 7969; Gloucester, 7786; Andover, 6945; Marblehead, 6167; Plymouth, 6024; Haverhill, 5877; Newtown, 5258; Fitchburg, 5120, and Quincy, 5017; besides a large number of villages, with populations varying from 2000 to 5000. It is to be observed, that in giving the populations above, the township is included with the village or town. To give a correct idea of the relative importance of Boston, we should give in its population a number of neighboring towns and villages, dependent on it, and doing business in it. Taking a radius

of ten miles, with Tremont House for a centre, you will enclose an area containing 250,000 inhabitants; or limiting it to its *immediate* suburbs of Charlestown, Chelsea, Cambridge, Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester, &c., you will have an aggregate of more than 200,000 inhabitants.

Face of the Country.—The surface of Massachusetts is generally uneven, and in many parts rugged and mountainous. The middle, eastern, and north-eastern portions are hilly and broken, and the south-eastern level and sandy. The western portion, though mountainous, does not attain a very great elevation above the sea. Saddle mountain, in the N. W. extremity, 3505 feet in altitude, is the highest land in the state. This is a peak of the Green mountains, which enter the state from Vermont and pass into Connecticut. They run nearly parallel with the Connecticut river, at distances of about 20 to 30 miles. The other principal mountains are the isolated peaks of Mount Tom, and Mount Holyoke, near Northampton—the former on the W., and the latter on the E. side; and Wachusett mountain, N. of the middle of the state. Wachusett has an elevation of about 2018 feet, Mount Tom of 1200, and Holyoke of 910 feet. The Green mountain divides into two ranges in Massachusetts; the most western and most elevated is called the Taugkannic, or Taconic, and the eastern the Hoosic ridge, and is about half the height of the other. Saddle mountain, already named, and Bald mountain, or Mount Everett, or Mount Washington, by all which names it is designated, 2624 feet in height, in the S. W. angle of the state, are peaks of the Taugkannic range. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, and Wachusett mountain are considered as detached parts of the great White mountain range from New Hampshire.

Geology.—The rocks of Massachusetts are mostly primary, in some places covered with the older secondary formation. A belt of this kind, 10 to 15 miles in width, extends from Boston S. W. to Rhode Island. The primary rocks extend in the N. to the ocean's verge, while the valley of the Connecticut rests on a bed of red sandstone. The primary rocks of this state form some excellent building stone, and the gray granite of the Quincy Hills has probably its representative in one or more of the public buildings of every great city or town from Massachusetts to Texas. The mountains of the western part of the state are composed of granite, gneiss, quartz and other siliceous rocks, of mica and clay slates, limestone, and hornblende. The white marble of Berkshire county is a fine building material, and forms parts of the walls and columns of the Girard College at Philadelphia. The other minerals are serpentine, asbestos, slate, some anthracite coal in the secondary formation, some copper near Greenfield, iron in Ply-

mouth and Bristol counties, argillaceous earth in the islands, plumbago and ochre in Worcester county, sulphuret of iron, and some lead, constitute the present known mineral wealth of Massachusetts.

Rivers, Bays, and Islands.—The E. and S. E. border of Massachusetts is much indented with bays. A large gulf, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, has protruded itself for about 25 miles in a S. W., and 65 in a S. E. direction, into the eastern part of the state; the northern portion having received the name of Massachusetts, and the southern of Cape Cod bay. Buzzard's bay from the S. extends in a N. E. direction towards Cape Cod bay, forming Barnstable county into a peninsula almost enclosing Cape Cod bay. Plymouth bay is a smaller inlet of Cape Cod on the W. The Connecticut river, which passes through the W. part of the state, is the only large river in Massachusetts; and even this, on account of its rapid descent, is not navigable in this state without the aid of canals and locks. The Merrimack, from New Hampshire, runs 85 miles within the N. E. portion of Massachusetts, and by means of its falls and rapids, furnishes valuable water-power to the great manufacturing towns of Lowell and Lawrence. It receives from this state the Nashua and Concord rivers. The latter is a feeder of the Middlesex canal. Blackstone river passes from the centre of the state S. E. into Narragansett bay. The Connecticut receives the Miller's and Chicopee rivers from the E., and Deerfield and Westfield from the W. The Housatonic rises in the N. W. of Massachusetts, and runs S. into the state of Connecticut. Taunton river, celebrated for its water-power, and on whose banks stand the manufacturing towns of Taunton and Fall River, runs from the S. E. part of this state into Narragansett bay.* The rivers of this state furnish abundant water-power, and in many places exhibit wild and romantic scenery. There are several small islands belonging to this state, near the S. E. shore. The principal of these are Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, chiefly noted for their employment in the whale and other fisheries. Nantucket island has an area of about 50 square miles, and Martha's Vineyard, 85.

Objects of interest to Tourists.—Massachusetts abounds in picturesque scenery. This observation is especially true of the western part of the state, and the view of the Connecticut river and valley from Mount Holyoke has long been celebrated. Though rather less than 1000 feet in height, the views it commands, and its easy ascent, being traversed to its summit by a good carriage road, have invited hither many tourists in the season for travelling. The spectator has below him the beautiful meandering Connecticut

wending its way through the meadows and among the villages, while to the S. W., and at no great distance, is Mount Tom; and still farther in the same direction, Bald or Washington mount, and in the N. W. Saddle mountain, the highest ground in the state; and turning to the E. and N. E. he has the peaks of Wachusett, in Massachusetts, and Monadnock in New Hampshire; the intermediate parts of the scene being filled up with a great variety of landscape, villages, hills, rivulets, and low mountains or hills. There is a good hotel on the top of Mount Tom, and in the vicinity the beautiful village of Northampton, at which the tourist may take up his quarters and make his excursion from thence over the mountain. A yet more extensive view is obtained from Saddle mountain, but it has hitherto lain more out of the line of travel, and been less visited, though of thrice the elevation of Mount Tom. It commands a view of the surrounding country for 40 or 50 miles, extending to the Catskills on the W., overlooking the Green mountains on the N., S., and E., and on the N. E. reaching to Monadnock mountain, in New Hampshire. This mountain is fertile to the summit, near which is a small lake or pond. Goodrich describes a phenomenon as having occurred here in 1784, called by the inhabitants *the bursting of a cloud*. About dawn of a certain morning, the tenants of a house on the banks of the Hoosic, on the western slope, were aroused by the roaring of the torrent, and had barely time to escape before their dwelling was swept away by the flood. The torrent wore a gully in the mountain 20 feet deep, and swept away the timber entirely from about 10 acres of land. Berkshire county abounds in sublime and picturesque scenery, and has become a favorite resort not only for tourists, but for citizens seeking pleasant summer residences. Hawthorne, Miss Sedgwick, Fanny Kemble, James, and others, have rendered their tribute to the charms of Berkshire scenery, by taking up their abode there for considerable periods. The Ice Hole, a narrow and deep ravine of great wildness, in Stockbridge, where the ice remains the year round; a fall of about 70 feet descent, amid wild scenery, in the Housatonic, in Dalton; the Natural bridge, on Hudson's brook, in Adams, where a fissure of from 30 to 60 feet deep, and about 500 long, has been worn through the limestone rock, forming a bridge 50 feet above the water; a rock of 30 or 40 tons, in New Marlborough, so nicely balanced that a finger can move it; and Hanging mountain, on the Farmington river, in Sandisfield, rising in a perpendicular wall above the river to the height of more than 300 feet; are, after the mountains already named, the most remarkable natural objects in Berkshire. Blue Hill, 11 miles S. W. from Boston, which commands a fine view of Boston harbor and the

* Charles river, from the interior, separates Boston from Charlestown, and flows into Massachusetts bay.

ocean, is 635 feet high, being the most elevated land in eastern Massachusetts. On the side of Mount Toby, a hill of sandstone, elevated about 1000 feet above the Connecticut, is a cavern about 150 feet in length and 60 in depth. Nahant, a rocky promontory on the N. shore of Boston bay, extending 4 miles into the sea, is the most noted watering place in Massachusetts. It is about 9 miles N. E. of Boston, and commands a fine view of the ocean, and of the shipping entering and departing from the harbor. In addition to its good beach, Nahant has the charm of wildness given to it by the rugged rocks which form the promontory, and into the caves and recesses of which the sea surges at times with great violence. The mineral springs of this state have not acquired any great celebrity beyond her own limits; the principal are, one in the town of Hopkinton, impregnated with carbonic acid, and carbonates of lime and iron; one in Shutesbury, containing muriate of lime; and a chalybeate sulphur spring in Winchenden. The Quincy granite quarries, 6 or 8 miles S. of Boston, in a range of hills 200 feet high, are worthy of a visit.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate of Massachusetts is severe in winter, and on the sea coast, subject to chilling N. E. winds in the spring, that are very unfavorable to delicate lungs. According to observations made at Worcester in 1850–51, snow fell two days in October, and on 5 days in April, and one day in May. According to a register kept by Mr. Bond, at Cambridge, from May, 1851, to April, 1852, the mean temperature of 4 observations made between sunrise and 9 p. m., gave for May, 55.53; for June, 64.76; July, 71.40; August, 68.02; September, 61.09; October, 52.94; November, 34.80; December, 22.86; January, 20.80; February, 27.43; March, 32.94, and April, 41.02. The greatest cold was 8° below zero, January 16th, at sunrise; the greatest heat 98°, June 30th, at 3 p. m. North-west winds prevailed 149 days, S. W. 67, and N. E. 37 days, in 1850–51. It snowed 37 days in the same year, and rained 97; 219 days were fair, and 129 cloudy; 4577 inches of rain, and 61 of snow fell. The most unpleasant feature of the climate is the sudden changes, sometimes more than 40° in 24 hours. The settled weather of the winter is more regular, and perhaps on that account more healthful than farther south. The rivers are frozen for two or three months, and occasionally the harbors for as many weeks. Though vegetation is rather late in putting forth, it makes amends by its rapidity. The peach and apricot bloom about the middle of April, and cherry and apple about the same period in May. Though the soil and climate of Massachusetts are not the most favorable to agriculture, the skill and industry of her people have made even her rocky

soil to yield rich rewards to the husbandman, and there is probably no more scientific farming than in the Bay state. The best soils are in the middle and western parts of the state, in the valleys of her streams and rivers, and particularly those of the Connecticut and Housatonic. The poorest soil is in the flat, sandy counties of the south-east. Salt marshes abound near the coast. Senator Preston, of South Carolina, has said of Massachusetts, that though the most prosperous state in the confederacy, yet she literally exported none of the products of her soil but her rocks and her ice. Though she does not produce grain enough to supply her own consumption, she is enabled by her skill, enterprise, and industry in the production of manufactures, and by her wide extended commerce, generally to keep the balance of trade in her favor, and to support the densest population in the United States, in the greatest average amount of comfort. Her most important agricultural products are Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, rye, barley, buckwheat, fruits, butter, cheese, hay, maple sugar, and live stock; with considerable tobacco, wool, peas, beans, wheat, grass seeds, hops, bees, wax, and honey; and some wine, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850 this state had 34,235 farms occupying 2,133,436 acres of improved land, (or about 63 acres to each farm,) producing 31,211 bushels of wheat; 481,021 of rye; 2,345,490 of Indian corn; 1,165,106 of oats; 43,709 of peas and beans; 3,585,384 of Irish potatoes; 112,385 of barley; 106,095 of buckwheat; 138,246 pounds of tobacco; 585,136 of wool; 8,071,370 of butter; 7,088,142 of cheese; 651,807 tons of hay; 121,595 pounds of hops; 795,525 of maple sugar; 59,508 of beeswax and honey; live stock valued at \$9,647,710; orchard products \$463,995; market products \$600,020; and slaughtered animals \$2,500,924.

Manufactures.—In manufactures, as indeed in most else requiring skill, industry, and enterprise, Massachusetts takes the lead. Though small in area, and with a churlish soil and climate, this state, through the aid of her manufactures, is more densely populated and more thickly dotted over with thriving towns and villages, than any member of the confederacy. By the census returns of 1850, she stands far before every other state in the amount of her woollen and cotton manufactures. According to the same census, there were in Massachusetts 9637 (the greatest relative amount in the Union) manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 213 were cotton manufactories, employing \$28,455,630 capital, and 9293 male, and 19,437 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$11,289,309, and producing 298,751,392 yards of stuffs, and 353,660 pounds of yarn, valued at \$19,712,461; 119 woollen factories, employing \$9,089,342

capital, and 6167 males, and 4963 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$8,671,671, and producing 25,865,658 yards of stuffs, and 749,550 pounds of yarn, valued at \$12,770,565; 80 forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$2,578,350, and 2119 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,464,833, and producing 52,081 tons of pig, wrought, and cast iron, valued at \$2,959,078; invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, \$457,500, consuming 80,000 bushels of barley, 19,400 of Indian corn, 26,600 of rye, 35,130 hogsheads of molasses, and 29 tons of hops, producing 25,800 barrels of ale, &c., 120,000 gallons of wine, whiskey, &c., and 3,786,000 gallons of rum; and 246 tanneries, employing \$1,377,725 capital, consuming raw material worth \$2,311,178, and manufactured leather valued at \$3,519,123.

Internal Improvements.—We would not speak in superlatives, but justice to Massachusetts seems to require it. While nature has dealt out her favors to her with a sparing hand, she has surpassed all other states in industrial and mechanical improvement, and has laid down more miles of railroad than any other member of the confederacy, population and area considered. Though not the first to enter the field in this kind of improvement, she has amply atoned for any temporary delay at the commencement by her subsequent energy and enterprise; and at the beginning of 1853 had 39 lines of railroad, numbering 1203 miles, completed, and 36 in course of construction. By these roads Boston communicates directly with every important town in Massachusetts, and with most of those of the neighboring states. There are three lines of continuous railroads, uniting the capital of the state with New York and with the intermediate towns of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and central Massachusetts. Two other lines connect Boston with Portland and the towns between them. Two, one through Vermont, and the other through central New Hampshire, bring her in direct intercourse with Burlington, Vermont, with Montreal, and with Ogdensburg; and another to Albany, opens an uninterrupted line of railway communication between Boston, Cincinnati, Terre Haute, and Chicago, and by the close of the present year (1853) will probably be united to St. Louis. See *Table of Railroads*, APPENDIX. Railroad communication has generally diverted public attention from canals, and in Massachusetts the beds of two canals, the Blackstone, from Worcester to Providence, and the Hampden and Hampshire canal from Northampton to Southwick, have been converted into tracks for railroads; so that the Middlesex canal, uniting Boston with Lowell, is the only important canal left in the state, with the exception of some short ones round the falls in the Connecticut and Merrimaek rivers.

Commerce.—In commerce, this state oc-

cupies the same prominence as in most else, being second only to New York in absolute amount; but if we regard population, first in this respect in the Union. Though, as before stated, she exports nothing of her native products but her rocks and her ice, yet her hardy sons explore every sea where the whale ranges, bringing home, after years of toil and endurance, rich cargoes of oil and bone, which are distributed over the world. Her citizens at home are no less industrious; calling to their aid the most ingenious machinery, and the powers of water and steam, they manufacture millions of yards of stuffs to be distributed, not only over their own country, but send them to South America, the West Indies, and even to Europe and China. She has also nearly monopolized the trade with Hindostan and Russia. The foreign imports for the fiscal year 1851-2 amounted to \$33,504,789, and the exports \$16,546,499; tonnage entered 645,944; cleared, 657,513; tonnage owned 767,739.72, (relatively the greatest in the Union) number of vessels built; (second only to Maine) 161, of which only 4 were steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 48,001.56. Of the tonnage owned in the state 53,258.97 were employed in the whale, 48,938.48 in the cod, and 54,695.86 in the mackerel fishery. In 1848 the tonnage of Massachusetts engaged in the cod fisheries, amounted to 44,754, and in the mackerel fisheries to 37,696 tons. The importation of whale oil in 1849 was 204,000 barrels, being three-fifths of the total amount imported into the United States. More than half of the cod and mackerel fisheries is carried on in Massachusetts bottoms. There is great irregularity in this branch of trade, the product in 1850 for example being twice that of 1849 in the cod fishery, and but little more in the latter year than in 1838. This department of industry, as a distinct employment, is almost peculiar to New England, and more especially to Massachusetts, which, perhaps, has a greater amount of capital and hands employed in the fisheries generally, (and in the whale fisheries *certainly*,) than any other country in America, if not in the world. The entire whaling tonnage of the United States for the year 1851, was 184,644; in the cod fisheries 87,475, and in the mackerel 59,539. Taking the known results of other years for data, if we give three-fifths of this to Massachusetts we shall not be very far from the truth. A recent return of the assessors of Massachusetts, gave the capital invested in the fisheries generally at \$13,619,578, employing 20,313 persons, and yielding \$9,622,611 in fish and oil. The future prospect of the cod and mackerel fisheries is, notwithstanding, not flattering, as we have been almost entirely superseded in foreign markets. We learn from De Bow's Resources of the South and West, that the two Canadas exported between 1840 and 50,

fish of the value of \$7,000,000, and Halifax, in one year, \$275,000. The total amount of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts in 1852, was 196,768½ barrels, and of all kinds, pickled and smoked, 333,332½ barrels. The greatest amount (389,944 barrels,) was inspected in 1831, the smallest (58,309 barrels) in 1840. These items are given to show the irregularity of the trade.

Education.—In Massachusetts was begun that system for the diffusion of knowledge among all classes, by means of common schools, which has since extended itself to the Middle and Western states, is slowly making its way in the Southern States, and even into Europe; and wherever it goes carrying with it the spirit of liberty, for which it seems, (humanly speaking) the only fit preparation. Though many of her sister states are now rivalling Massachusetts in the excellence of their common schools and other educational institutions, yet to her belongs the undoubted honor of having first extended her care to the intellectual culture of her humblest citizens; the rich reward of which is seen not only in the number of splendid names that adorn her literature, but in the distinguished sons she has sent out to form the legislators, professors, authors, and teachers of other states. There are four colleges, three theological seminaries, and two medical schools in Massachusetts. (See APPENDIX.) Of these Harvard College, at Cambridge, stands first in reputation in the United States, unless Yale College be considered its rival in this respect. In 1851 there were 3987 public schools in the state of Massachusetts, attended in winter by 199,429 pupils, and in summer by 179,497. Entire number of children in the state 235,289; number of incorporated academies 69, unincorporated academies and private schools 785, with an aggregate attendance of 20,812; so that, independent of colleges, there are in the different schools about 220,000 pupils, or more than one-fifth of the population. The towns raised by taxation \$915,840, the surplus revenue income \$9,998, and the income of the school fund (\$955,120,) about \$40,000; making a total of nearly \$1,000,000 of annual expenditures for public free schools, to which may be added more than \$350,000 for tuition in private schools and academies. There were 91,530 volumes in the school libraries in 1851, and apparatus worth \$23,826. There are three Normal schools, (for the education of teachers,) one at Westfield, another at West Newton, and a third at Bridgewater, supported at an annual expense of \$8,174, and training 225 persons for the office of teachers.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1430 churches in Massachusetts, in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 252; the Christians, 29; the Congregationalists, 439; the Episcopalians, 53; the Friends, 37;

the Methodists, 255; the Presbyterians, 15; the Roman Catholics, 36; the Unitarians, 162, and the Universalists, 117. The remaining churches were owned by the Free Church, French Protestants, German Protestants, Jews, Liberals, Lutherans, Restorationists, Second Advent Church, Shakers, Swedenborgians, and the Union Church—giving 1 church to every 695 persons. Value of church property, \$10,205,284.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—This state abounds in institutions of this class, conspicuous among which are the State Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, founded in 1832. This is considered a model of its kind, and has been very successful in the cure of patients. Of 2306 lunatics admitted in 13 years, over 1000 were discharged cured. The average number of patients is about 400. Of the 466 inmates in the asylum, November, 1851, 208 were paupers. The McLean Asylum for the Insane is also an institution where great pains are taken to interest the minds of patients, to surround them with agreeable objects, and to avoid severe remedies. It was established in 1818, and named from its founder. The state reform school at Westborough is an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders; expenses for the year, \$31,224.47. In November, 1850, there were 310 boys in the school. Four hours of each day are devoted to school, and six to labor. The other charitable institutions being mostly located in Boston, will be found described under that head. The state prison, located in Charlestown, was founded in 1800. The number of prisoners (September, 1851) was 472, 399 of whom were confined for offences against property, and 73 against the person; 168 were natives of Massachusetts, 146 of other states, and 158 were foreigners. Among the convicts were 35 negroes, and 15 mulattoes. Expenses, \$45,843.78; receipts, \$45,344.93. The whole number of prisoners in the jails and houses of correction for 1851 was (including 1471 debtors) 11,628, of whom 5072 were foreigners, and 498 colored. Expenses, \$91,548; value of labor, \$28,730. In 1850, Massachusetts had 762 public libraries, with an aggregate of 415,658 volumes.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected annually by the people, the former receiving \$2500 per annum, and the latter \$4 per diem. The senate consists of 40, and the house of representatives of 356 members, both elected annually by popular vote. Massachusetts is entitled to 11 members in the national house of representatives, and to 13 electoral votes for president. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, comprised of 6 judges, appointed by the governor and council, and holding office during good behaviour. This court has exclusive jurisdiction in all capital and chancery suits, and in all civil cases

where the amount exceeds \$600 in Suffolk, or \$300 in the other counties; 2. Of a court of common pleas, composed of 1 chief and 6 associate judges, which has jurisdiction in all cases exceeding \$20, and in criminal cases not capital, except in Suffolk, where the municipal court has cognizance in criminal actions; 3. Of a justices' court; 4. Of the police court of Boston; and 5. Of commissioners of insolvency. The judges of the supreme court have salaries, the chief of \$3500, and the associates of \$3000; of the court of common pleas, the chief has \$2300, and the associates \$2100; of the police court, \$1500 per annum; and the commissioners of insolvency are remunerated by fees not to exceed \$1500 each. [A convention is now (July, 1853) sitting to amend the constitution.] The assessed value of property in Massachusetts, in 1850, was \$546,003,057; the public debt in 1852 was \$6,391,030, of which \$5,049,555 was contingent; productive, \$7,821,000; unproductive, \$1,607,000; and average expenditure, \$500,000, exclusive of debt and schools. There were in Massachusetts in January, 1853, 187 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$43,270,500, a circulation of \$21,172,369, and in coin, \$3,563,782. There are besides 54 saving banks, 45 of which reported in 1851 deposits made by 86,537 persons, amounting to \$15,554,088.88 securely invested, and yielding an average dividend for 5 years of 6.21 per cent.

History.—Massachusetts has been the theatre of some of the most stirring events in the history of our country. Here the mental conflict, as well as the struggle in arms, with Great Britain commenced. The first settlement was made at Plymouth, December 22, 1620, by the Pilgrim Fathers, the founders of our public school system, now scattering blessings wherever it goes, and of those principles of endurance and private virtue which have been the stay of the land in every hour of peril. What if they did transmit some bigotry and intolerance along with it: in human affairs we expect nothing perfect; and stern virtues in their excesses are often nearly allied to vices. If men believe ardently, they are apt to support strongly; and it requires a great enlargement of views or great forbearance, to tolerate that which is to us clearly wrong. Indifference may tolerate every thing; but it is next to impossible for zeal to do so.

In 1675, a native chief, named Philip of Pokaneket, having aroused the different tribes to make a united effort to expel the English, made an attack upon the inhabitants of Swansey, in which a number of the colonists perished; this kindled a war of savage incursions, lasting for three years, which was terminated by the capture and death of Philip, and the complete overthrow of the power of the Indian in Massachusetts. The Revolutionary contest began in this

state, with the skirmish at Lexington, in April, 1775, which was followed by the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17th of the same year, and the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in March, 1776, which forever destroyed British rule in Massachusetts. This state has since been the scene of but one struggle in arms, when an attempt was made in 1786 to resist the authorities by a party of rebels led on by one Daniel Shays. This revolt led to no important engagement, and was finally put down in the commencement of the following year. Massachusetts has given two presidents to the United States, (the elder and younger Adams,) and has sent some of the most distinguished statesmen and orators to the national councils.

MASSACK, a post-office of McCracken co., Kentucky.

MASSANUTTEN, a post-office of Page co., Virginia, 144 miles N. W. from Richmond.

MASSENA, a post-township, forming the N. extremity of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence river. Population, 2870.

MASSENA CENTRE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York.

MASSEY'S CREEK, of Greene co., Ohio, flows into the Little Miami river.

MASSIE'S MILLS, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

MASSILLON, a handsome and flourishing town of Perry township, Stark co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas river, and on the Ohio canal, 112 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 65 miles S. from Cleveland. The Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad connects it with Pittsburg on one hand, and with the railways of Indiana on the other. The town is regularly planned and compactly built, and contains a number of handsome residences. It is situated in a highly productive and populous farming district, which is liberally supplied with hard timber, stone coal, and water-power. Large quantities of flour, wheat, and Indian corn are shipped by the canal at this place. Wool is also an extensive article of export. Massillon contains churches of 7 denominations, 1 bank, 3 iron foundries, with machine shops, and 1 woollen factory; 3 newspapers are published here. Population in 1853, estimated at 4000.

MASSILLON, a post-office of Allen co., Ind.

MASSILLON, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, near the E. line of the county, 40 miles N. E. by E. from Iowa City.

MASTEN'S CORNER, a post-office of Kent co., Delaware.

MASTERSONVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MASTERTON, a post-office of Monroe co., O.

MAST HOPE, a railroad station in Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the New York and Erie railroad, 126 miles from New York city.

MAST YARD, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

MATAGORDA, a county in the S. E. part of

Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, and on Matagorda bay. It is intersected by the Colorado river and the Caney bayou. The surface is an alluvial plain, which is destitute of timber, excepting the margins of the streams. The Colorado river is navigable for steamboats, and flows through a fertile valley, in which cotton, sugar, and corn flourish. The uplands are mostly uncultivated. In 1850 the county produced 1613 bales of cotton; 1394 hogsheads of sugar, (more than any other in the state excepting Brazoria;) 10,336 bushels of corn, and 39,400 of sweet potatoes. It contained 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 80 pupils attending academies or other schools. Capital, Matagorda. Population, 2124, of whom 916 were free, and 1208, slaves.

MATAGORDA, capital of Matagorda county, Texas, is situated on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Colorado river, 250 miles S. E. from Austin City. The river is navigable for steamboats to the city of Austin. Matagorda has considerable trade, and is the depot for the produce of the Colorado valley, which is one of the richest portions of the state, producing cotton, sugarcane, rice, indigo, and maize. The sea breeze, which blows during the summer, renders this town a favorite summer residence of citizens from the interior. A lighthouse has lately been erected here. A weekly newspaper is published. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

MATAGORDA BAY, an extensive lagoon of Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado river. Length about 45 miles, greatest breadth about 7 miles.

MATAMORA, a small post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, near the Hatchee river, 67 miles E. from Memphis.

MATAMORAS, a village of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles N. from Harrisburg, has 123 inhabitants.

MATAMORAS, a post-office of Montgomery county, North Carolina.

MATAMORAS, a small village of Blackford county, Indiana, on the Salamonie river, about 85 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

MATASKA, a small village of Itawamba county, Mississippi.

MATAWAMKEAG river, in the N. E. part of Maine, rising in Aroostook county, falls into the Penobscot in Penobscot county.

MATAWAMKEAG, or MATTAWAMKEAG, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

MATCHAPONIX BROOK, of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth county, and falls into the South river in Middlesex county, near Spottswood.

MATHERTON, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

MATILDA FURNACE, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

MATILDAVILLE, a small post-village of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, on Clarion river, about 6 miles from its mouth.

MATINICUS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

MATOUCHIN, a village in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the New Jersey railroad, about 7 miles N. E. from New Brunswick.

MATTAPOISETT, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

MATTAPONY RIVER, in the E. S. E. part of Virginia, rises in Spottsylvania county, and flowing in a general S. E. course after forming the boundary between King and Queen and King William counties, unites with the Pamunkey to form the York river.

MATTAMISCONTIS, a township in Lincoln co., Maine. Population, 54.

MATTAWAN, a post-village of Van Buren county, Michigan, on the Michigan Central railroad, 156 miles W. from Detroit.

MATTEWAN, a post-village of Fishkill township, Dutchess county, New York, on Fishkill creek, about 90 miles S. from Albany. It has abundant water-power, and contains manufactories of iron and cotton fabrics. Population estimated at 1900.

MATTHEWS, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake bay, near its southern extremity. It consists of a peninsula washed by Piankatank river on the N., by the Chesapeake on the E., and by Mobjack bay on the S. W., and joined to the main land by an isthmus about 1 mile wide. Length, 20 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. Area, about 90 square miles. The surface is extremely level; the soil is sandy and moderately fertile. Wheat, potatoes, oats, hay, and live stock are the staples. The forests consist of pine, chestnut, and a species of oak, valuable for ship-building, which is an important branch of business in this county. In 1850 the county produced 7640 bushels of wheat; 13,292 of sweet potatoes; 19,405 of oats, and 1288 tons of hay. There were 2 saw mills, 1 tannery; 9 churches, and 400 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of General Matthews, an officer in the war of the Revolution, and afterwards governor of Georgia. Capital, Westville. Population, 6714, of whom 3791 were free, and 2923, slaves.

MATTHEWS COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Matthews co., Virginia, 70 miles E. from Richmond, is situated near an arm of Chesapeake bay.

MATTHEW'S STORE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

MATTHEWSVILLE, a village in Pocahontas co., Virginia, 170 miles N. W. by W. from Richmond.

MATTISON, a post-township in the E. part of Branch co., Michigan. Population, 475.

MATTITUCK, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island railroad, 88 miles E. from New York.

MAUCH CHUNK, a flourishing town, capital of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh river, at the mouth of Mauch Chunk creek, 100 miles N. E. from

Harrisburg, and 36 miles W. N. W. from Easton. The surrounding region is traversed by several rugged and sterile mountain ranges, which abound in coal and iron ore. The banks of the river near this place are high and precipitous, and the scenery is remarkably wild. Mauch Chunk is built in one of the narrow ravines through which the river passes, where there is scarcely room for buildings, and there are no gardens in the place. The ground being all occupied in Mauch Chunk proper, they are now building in what is termed Upper Mauch Chunk, on the top of the hill, and on the E. bank of the river. The latter quarter is called Greenwood. Mount Pisgah, which is a short distance N., rises about 1000 feet above the surface of the Lehigh. Mauch Chunk is a place of active business, particularly in coal and lumber. The bed of coal on the top of Mauch Chunk mountain, or Summit hill, is about 50 feet in thickness. In 1850, 722,000 tons of coal were exported from Carbon county by the Lehigh company's canal, which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this region. The amount paid out by the Company in the year was computed at \$603,000. In 1851 the produce of the mines amounted to 989,296 tons. The navigation of the river has been improved as far as Whitehaven, 25 miles above. The works on this part of the line are truly magnificent; there are dams 50 feet high, and locks of solid stone, which raise the water 33 feet. A railroad has been constructed to the mines of Summit hill, about 9 miles W. of the town. The cars, loaded with coal, descend by their own gravity to the landing, and after being emptied have been heretofore drawn up the plane by mules. But now the labors of the mules are superseded. A "back track" has been constructed, which is regarded as a master-piece of bold and successful engineering. From the chutes where the coal cars are unloaded at the town of Mauch Chunk, they return by their own weight to the foot of Mount Pisgah. They are then drawn to the top of that mountain on an inclined plane by means of a stationary engine. From the head of this plane they pass by their own gravity along a railway of 6 miles, to the foot of another inclined plane. To the top of this they are again raised by steam, and thence descend to the different mines, where they are filled with coal, and again descend by their own weight to the chutes. Two papers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 3500.

MAUCKPORT, a post-village in Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio river, 135 miles S. from Indianapolis.

MAULDING'S MILLS, post-office, Wayne co. Ill.

MAUMEE river, is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, which unite at Fort Wayne, in Indiana. It flows through the N. W. part of Ohio, and enters Maumee bay at the W. end of Lake Erie, about 4 miles below Toledo. Steamboats can ascend to

Defiance (about 60 miles from its mouth) when the water is high, and boats of 60 tons in ordinary stages. The Wabash and Erie canal follows the course of this river from Fort Wayne to its mouth, a distance of 80 miles.

MAUMEE, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 93.

MAUMEE CITY, capital of Lucas co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, opposite Perrysburg, and 8 miles S. W. from Toledo. It is at the head of the regular steamboat navigation, and has an active business. It contains 4 churches, 1 printing office, and numerous stores. There are in the vicinity several flouring and other mills.

MAUMELLE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

MAUREPAS lake, situated in the E. part of Louisiana, at the mouth of Amite river, communicates with Lake Pontchartrain by an outlet about 3 miles long. Its form is orbicular, and its greatest extent 13 miles.

MAURICE RIVER, or **PRINCE MAURICE RIVER**, of New Jersey, rises by several small streams in the S. central part of Gloucester county, and flowing first southerly and afterwards southwesterly, falls into Delaware bay about 20 miles in a straight line N. by W. from Cape May lighthouse. It is navigable for vessels of 80 or 100 tons to Millville, 20 miles.

MAURICE RIVER, a township of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on the left bank of Maurice river, about 40 miles S. E. from Salem. Population, 2245.

MAURICETOWN, a village of Downe township, Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Maurice river, about 36 miles S. E. from Salem, contains a church and 30 or 40 dwellings.

MAURIUS, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind.

MAURY, a county in the S. W. central part of Tennessee; area estimated at 600 square miles. Duck river divides it into nearly equal parts, and is joined in its passage by several affluents, which furnish water-power. The surface is diversified; the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, cotton, swine, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2,016,600 bushels of corn—more than any other county of the state; 185,170 of oats; 9972 bales of cotton, and 240,710 pounds of butter. It contained 20 churches; 930 pupils attending public schools, and 1303 attending academies and other schools. The county is intersected by the central turnpike, and by the route of the projected railroad from Nashville to Jackson, in Mississippi. Maury is the third county in the state with respect to population. Capital, Columbia. Population, 29,520, of whom 16,850 were free, and 12,670, slaves.

MAUVAISE RIVER, or **MUSHKEE**, a small stream of Wisconsin, rises in La Pointe co., and flows into Lake Superior.

MAXATAWNY, a township of Berks co., Penn-

sylvania, 74 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1740.

MAXEX, a small post-village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, on the Athens Branch railroad, 94 miles W. by N. from Augusta.

MAXFIELD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Piscataquis river, about 38 miles N. by E. from Bangor. Pop., 186.

MAXVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Kentucky, about 30 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort.

MAXVILLE, Huron co., Ohio. See PERU.

MAXVILLE, a village of Spencer co., Indiana, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Anderson's creek, about 140 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

MAXWELL, a post-office of Delaware co., O.

MAXWELL'S CREEK, a post-office of Mariposa co., California.

MAY, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

MAYBINTON, a small post-village of Newberry district, South Carolina, near Broad river, about 45 miles N. W. from Columbia.

MAXCALLIN CREEK, of Arkansas, flows through Pope co., and enters the Arkansas near the W. line of Johnson county.

MAYESVILLE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MAYFIELD, a township of Somerset co., Maine, about 62 miles S. by E. from Augusta. Population, 133.

MAYFIELD, a post-township in the E. part of Fulton co., New York. It contains a village of the same name. Population, 2429.

MAYFIELD, a small post-village of Isle of Wight co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated, 72 miles S. E. from Richmond.

MAYFIELD, or ROCK MILLS, a post-village of Warren co., Georgia, on the Ogeechee river, 54 miles W. by S. from Augusta. It has a cotton factory.

MAYFIELD, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

MAYFIELD, a post-village, capital of Graves co., Kentucky, on Mayfield creek, 275 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. It has a court house and about 100 inhabitants.

MAYFIELD, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Population, 1117.

MAYFIELD, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Population, 564.

MAYFIELDS CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, rises in Graves co., and flowing northward and then westward, enters the Mississippi river in Ballard county, about 8 miles below the mouth of Ohio river.

MAY FLOWER, a post-office of Otsego co., N. Y.

MAY HILL, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

MAYO, a small river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises by two branches, the North and South Mayo, in Patrick co., of the former state, and flowing south-eastward into North Carolina, enters the Dan river at Madison.

MAYO, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

MATONING, a post-village in Patrick co., Va.

MAYPORT MILLS, a post-office of Duval co. Fla.

MAY'S LANDING, a post-village, capital of Atlantic county, New Jersey, is situated in Hamilton township, at the head of navigation, on Great Egg Harbor river, about 65 miles S. from Trenton. It consists of two parts, May's Landing proper, and Hamilton, about a quarter of a mile up the river, where a dam has recently been constructed, affording fine water-power. It has 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, 2 foundries, and a large grist mill.

MAYSICK, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Maysville to Lexington, 12 miles S. W. from the former. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Chautauque co., New York, at the north-west end of Chautauque lake, about 60 miles S. S. W. from Buffalo. It contains several churches, an academy, and 3 newspaper offices. A steamboat plies between this place and Jamestown. Population, estimated at 700.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., Pa.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Buckingham co., Virginia, is situated on Slate river, at the head of navigation, 27 miles from its mouth, and 87 miles W. from Richmond. It has a handsome court house, built according to a plan furnished by Thomas Jefferson, and a large Presbyterian church.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village in Greenbrier co., Virginia, 190 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Ga.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Ala.

MAYSVILLE, a small post-village of Benton co., Arkansas, stands on the W. boundary of the state, about 25 miles W. from Bentonville.

MAYSVILLE, a handsome city of Mason county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 60 miles above Cincinnati, and 60 miles N. E. from Lexington. It was formerly called Limestone, from Limestone creek, which here enters the river. The situation is elevated and delightful. A range of bold and verdant highlands, rising immediately behind the city, render its appearance, as viewed from the river, exceedingly attractive. It is compactly built. Among the public buildings are a handsome city hall, a substantial stone jail, a hospital, and 7 or 8 churches. It contains also 2 banks, 2 large seminaries, besides the public schools, and printing offices, in which 4 newspapers are published. In the extent of its business and population, Maysville is the fourth town in the state, and is steadily advancing in these respects. It is the entrepôt of the goods and produce imported and exported by the north-eastern section of Kentucky, and is the most extensive hemp market in the United States. A railroad is in course of construction extending from this place to Lexington, and another to the mouth of Big Sandy river. Among the various manufactures in operation may be mentioned 2 steam-cotton factories, 1 large bagging factory, 2 iron foundries, 5 rope walks, 12 manufactories of ploughs, and 5 of coaches and

wagons. The corporation have expended \$70,000 on the different turnpikes which converge to this point, in addition to individual subscriptions. Maysville was settled in 1784, and incorporated in 1833. Population in 1853, estimated at 6500.

MAYSVILLE, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

MAYSVILLE, a village of Daviess co., Indiana, on the White river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 110 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

MAYSVILLE, a village in Fountain co., Indiana, on the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 70 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Indiana.

MAYSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Illinois, on the border of Twelve Mile Prairie, and on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, near the Little Wabash river, 122 miles S. E. from Springfield.

MAYSVILLE COURT HOUSE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Missouri.

MAYTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 30 miles from Harrisburg.

MAYVILLE, New York. See MAYSVILLE.

MAYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the Ossin river, an affluent of Rock river, about 52 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. It has a valuable and improved water-power. Iron ore is found 8 miles from this village, and a company has been formed here for the manufacture of iron. Population in 1853, estimated at 600.

MAZON, a small post-village of Grundy co., Illinois, a few miles S. from Morris.

MEAD, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, contains the borough of Meadville. Total population, 3388.

MEAD, a post-office of Warren, co., Pa.

MEAD, a township in the S. E. part of Belmont co., Ohio, on the W. side of the Ohio river. Population, 1626.

MEADE, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. The Ohio river forms its boundary on the N. and N. W. for a distance of about 60 miles, and Salt river forms its boundary on the E. The surface is generally rolling, and the soil fertile. Hemp, tobacco, Indian corn, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 373,145 bushels of corn; 11,216 of wheat; 125,183 of oats, and 210,427 pounds of tobacco. There were 9 churches. The county contains abundance of cavernous limestone, a good material for building; several caverns occur in it, but have not been explored to much extent. Formed in 1823, and named from Captain James Meade, who fell at the battle of River Raisin. Capital, Brandenburg. Population, 7393; of whom 5820 were free, and 1573, slaves.

MEADORVILLE, a post-office of Mason co., Tennessee.

MEADOW BLUFF, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

MEADOW BRANCH, a post-office of Jackson co., Ohio.

MEADOW CREEK, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

MEADOW CREEK, a post-office of Whitley co., Kentucky.

MEADOW DALE, a post-office of Highland co. Virginia.

MEADOW FARM, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

MEADOW RIVER, a small stream in the W. central part of Virginia, rises in Greenbrier county, and flows along the boundary between Nicholas and Fayette counties into Gauley river.

MEADOW RIVER, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

MEADOWS, a post-office of Van Buren co. Ark.

MEAD'S BASIN, a post-office of Passaic co., New Jersey.

MEAD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

MEAD'S MILL, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

MEADVILLE, a flourishing borough, capital of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on French creek, 236 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg, and about 95 miles N. from Pittsburg. It is the principal market of this fertile and populous county, from which grain, lumber, &c. are exported. A branch canal extends to the Alleghany river at Franklin. Among the public buildings are a handsome court house, a state arsenal, and an academy. The elegant building of Alleghany college stands on an eminence half a mile N. of the town. Meadville contains several paper mills, an oil mill, and an edge-tool factory. Four newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1823. Population, 2578.

MEADVILLE, a thriving post-village of Halifax county, Virginia, on the Banister river, at the head of navigation, about 136 miles S. W. from Richmond. It contains a large flouring mill and a tobacco factory. Population in 1853, about 500.

MEADVILLE, a post-village, capital of Franklin county, Mississippi, on the Homochitto river, 80 miles S. S. W. from Jackson, and 34 miles E. from Natchez.

MEADVILLE, a post-office of Mead co., Ky.

MEAGHER, a post-office of Bureau co., Ill.

MEANDER CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Mahoning river, about 7 miles below Warren.

MEANSVILLE, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina.

MECCA, a post-township in the N. part of Trumbull co., Ohio, intersected by the Musquito river. Population, 872.

MECHANIC, a township in the S. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Population, 1647.

MECHANICSBOROUGH, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

MECHANICSBURG, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 10 miles N. E. from Pittsburg. Population, over 200.

MECHANICSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley railroad, 8 miles E. from Carlisle. It is situated in a populous neighborhood, and has an active business. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

MECHANICSBURG, a small village of York co., Pennsylvania, 44 miles S. S. E. from Harrisburg.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-office of Giles co. Va.

MECHANICSBURG, a small village of Carroll co., Ohio.

MECHANICSBURG, a flourishing post-village of Goshen township, Champaign county, Ohio, on the Springfield and Delaware turnpike, 10 miles E. from Urbana. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has increased rapidly within a few years. The railroad which is in progress from Springfield to Delaware passes through this village. It has a woolen factory and several mills. Population in 1853, about 1200.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

MECHANICSBURG, a small village of Marion co., Ind., 10 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, 15 miles E. from Springfield.

MECHANICSBURG, a post-village of Macon co., Missouri, 105 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

MECHANICSBURG, a village in Van Buren co., Iowa, 80 miles S. S. W. from Iowa City.

MECHANICS' FALLS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

MECHANICS' GROVE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MECHANICS' RIVER, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

MECHANICSTOWN, a small post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, about 20 miles N. from Frederick.

MECHANICSTOWN, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village in Rutland co., Vermont.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson river, and on the Champlain canal, 12 miles N. from Troy. It contains a cotton factory and several mills.

MECHANICSVILLE, a village and station of West Chester co., New York, on the Harlem railroad, 45 miles N. N. E. from New York.

MECHANICSVILLE, a small village in Readington township, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 12 miles N. E. from Flemington.

MECHANICSVILLE, a small post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 104 miles E. from Harrisburg.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. W. from Allentown, has about 150 inhabitants.

MECHANICSVILLE, a small post-village of

Montgomery co., Maryland, 24 miles N. from Washington.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 65 miles N. W. from Richmond. It has 1 church.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village in Sumter district, South Carolina.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village of Jasper co., Ga., 46 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-office of Russell co., Alabama.

MECHANICSVILLE, a post-village in Cannon co., Tennessee.

MECKLENBURG, a county in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Roanoke river, bounded on the N. by the Meherrin, and also drained by Allen's, Bluestone, and many other creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, and partly covered with forests of oak, hickory, and pine; the soil is generally fertile, excepting the higher ridges. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 552,466 bushels of corn; 113,016 of wheat; 184,695 of oats, and 4,863,184 pounds of tobacco. There were 8 flour and grist mills, 3 tobacco factories, 5 tanneries, and 2 coach factories. It contained 30 churches, 284 pupils attending public schools, and 328 attending academies and other schools. Granite and other primary rocks underlie the surface. The Roanoke is navigable by small boats in this part of its course. A plank-road has recently been laid in the county. Organized in 1764. Capital, Boyd-town. Population, 20,630, of whom 8168 were free, and 12,462, slaves.

MECKLENBURG, a county in the S. W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina; area, estimated at 720 square miles. The Catawba river forms the entire W. boundary, and the county is drained by McAlpin's and Sugar creeks. The surface is elevated and hilly; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, cattle, and swine are the chief products. In 1850 this county yielded 549,162 bushels of corn, and 4219 bales of cotton. There were 3 tanneries, 1 cotton factory, and 1 woolen factory: 31 churches; 2 newspaper offices; 1354 pupils attending public schools, and 161 attending academies or other schools. Granite is found in several parts of the county, and a few mines of gold have been opened in it. The North Carolina Central railroad, now in progress, is designed to terminate at Charlotte, the county seat, and another railroad extends from that town to Columbia, South Carolina. Population, 13,914, of whom 8441 were free, and 5473, slaves.

MECKLENBURG, a post-village of Hector township, Tompkins co., New York, 13 miles W. from Ithaca. It contains 3 churches and several manufactories. Pop., estimated at 400.

MECKLENBURG, a post-village in Knox co., 683

Tennessee, on Holston river, near the mouth of French Broad river, 185 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

MECOSTA. See NECOSTA.

MEDARY, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the road from Finley to Defiance.

MEDELINE, a post-office of Parke co., Ind.

MEDFIELD, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Charles river, about 18 miles S. W. from Boston, contains a village of its own name. Population, 966.

MEDFORD, a flourishing post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Mystic river, 5 miles N. from Boston. It is intersected by the Boston and Lowell railroad, and by the Middlesex canal. Pop., 3749.

MEDFORD, a post-village in the above township, situated near its centre. It contains 4 churches and several stores.

MEDFORD, a village and station of Suffolk co., New York, on the Long Island railroad, 55 miles E. from Brooklyn.

MEDFORD, a post-village in Evesham township, Burlington county, New Jersey, on Haines creek, 7 miles S. from Mount Holly, contains 4 churches, 8 or 10 stores, 1 bank, and about 800 inhabitants.

MEDIA, a post-village, capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and West Chester railroad, about 15 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. It contains a fine court house and jail, erected at a cost of about \$35,000. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, about 400.

MEDICINAL SPRINGS, a post-village of Walker county, Georgia, about 210 miles N. W. from Milledgeville, situated at the base of Taylor's ridge. These springs are surrounded by charming scenery.

MEDICINE CREEK, of Missouri, rises near the N. border of the state, and after a southerly course of perhaps 100 miles, enters Grand river in Livingston county, about 10 miles S. E. from Chillicothe.

MEDINA, a small river of Texas, rises in Bexar county, and flowing south-eastward, unites with other streams a few miles S. from San Antonio; below this it is called San Antonio river.

MEDINA, a county towards the S. W. part of Texas, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Medina river, from which the name is derived, and intersected by Hondo and Seco creeks. The surface is uneven, consisting partly of prairies; the soil is mostly uncultivated. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, grass, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 26,106 bushels of corn; 248 of sweet potatoes, and 2770 pounds of butter. There were 37 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Castroville. Population, 909. of whom 881 were free, and 28, slaves.

MEDINA, a county in the N. N. E. part of Ohio, has an area of 420 square miles. It is

drained by Rocky and Black rivers, and by Killbuck and Chippewa creeks, which rise within its limits. The surface is undulating, the soil a clayey and gravelly loam, adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and butter, are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 418,027 bushels of corn; 132,446 of wheat; 215,330 of oats; 37,571 tons of hay; 306,602 pounds of wool, and 613,853 of butter. It contained 42 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. There were 9915 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending another school. Large quantities of mineral fire-proof paint are procured in the eastern part of the county, and exported to other states and to Europe. Capital, Medina. Population, 24,441.

MEDINA, a thriving post-village in Ridge-way township, Orleans county, New York, on Oak Orchard creek, where it is crossed by the Erie canal, and Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls railroad, about 36 miles N. E. by N. from Buffalo. It contains several flouring mills, about 10 stores, 5 churches, and 1 academy. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, 2500.

MEDINA, a post-township in the E. central part of Medina co., Ohio. Pop., 2011.

MEDINA, a thriving post-village, capital of Medina county, Ohio, is pleasantly situated in Medina township, on an eminence 112 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 28 miles S. W. from Cleveland. Medina contains several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1850, 1008; in 1853, about 1400.

MEDINA, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Lenawee co., Mich. Pop., 1600.

MEDINA, a post-village in the above township, on Tiffin's creek, 80 miles S. W. from Detroit, has about 250 inhabitants.

MEDINA, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Population, 602.

MEDINA, a post-village in Winnebago co., Illinois, about 100 miles N. W. by W. from Chicago.

MEDINA, a post-office of Brown co., Wis.

MEDON, a post-office of Madison co., Tenn.

MEDUSA, a post-office of Albany co., N. Y.

MEDWAY, a small river of Georgia, which enters the Atlantic between Bryan and Liberty counties, a few miles below Sunbury.

MEDWAY, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on Charles river, about 22 miles S. W. from Boston, contains a manufacturing village of its own name. Pop., 2778.

MEDWAY, a post-office of Greene co., N. Y.

MEDWAY, a post-office of Clark co., Ohio.

MEDYBEMS, a township of Washington co., Maine, 25 miles N. W. from Eastport. Population, 287.

MEEKES HILL, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

MEEMO, a post-township in the S. part of Manitowoc co., Wisconsin. Pop., 199.

MEEME, a small post-village in the above township.

MEETING STREET, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

MEHERRIN, a river of Virginia and North Carolina, rises in Lunenburg and Charlotte counties of the former state. It passes into North Carolina, and flows along the boundary between Gates and Hertford counties, until it unites with the Nottoway river to form the Chowan. Its general direction is E. S. E., and its whole length is estimated at about 150 miles. It is navigable by sloops to Murfreesborough in North Carolina.

MEHERRIN DEPÔT, a post-office of Southamptonco., Virginia.

MEHOOPANY, or MAHOOPENY, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

MEIGS, a county in the S. E. part of Tennessee; area estimated at 160 square miles. The Tennessee river forms its boundary on the N. W. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850, Meigs county produced 442,875 bushels of corn; 72,022 of oats, and 59,211 pounds of butter. It contained 2145 pupils attending public schools. The river is navigable by steamboats on the border of the county. Capital, Decatur. Pop., 4879; of whom 4484 were free, and 395, slaves.

MEIGS county, in the S. S. E. part of Ohio, bordering on Virginia, contains about 350 square miles. The Ohio river washes the eastern and part of the southern border. The surface is hilly and broken, and the soil is chiefly composed of clay. It is more remarkable for its mineral than its agricultural riches. The hills along the Ohio river contain very extensive mines of excellent coal, from which 5,000,000 bushels have been exported in a year. The salt-works of this county are probably as extensive as any in the Western states. In 1851 five or six companies were formed for the manufacture of salt, near the Ohio river. Wells have been sunk to the depth of 1000 feet, each of which throws up 50 gallons of brine per minute. Wheat, Indian corn, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 113,091 bushels of wheat; 267,404 of corn; 44,142 pounds of wool, and 173,582 of butter. It contained 37 churches, 1 newspaper office; 5366 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending an academy. Capital, Pomeroy. Pop., 17,971.

MEIGS, a township in the N. E. part of Adams co., Ohio. Population, 1438.

MEIGS, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop., 1680.

MEIGS CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Muskingum river in Morgan county.

MEIG'S CREEK, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

MEIGSVILLE, a post-village in Jackson co., Tennessee.

MEIGSVILLE, a post-township in the S. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Population, 1512.

MELENDEZ, a small post-village, capital of Beuton co., Florida.

MELLENVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson and Berkshire railroad, 9 miles E. by N. from Hudson.

MELLONSVILLE, a village of Lawrence co., Kentucky, is situated on the Levisa river, a fork of Big Sandy river, 15 miles above Louisa. Extensive coal mines have been opened in this vicinity.

MELLONVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Orange co., Florida, about 240 miles S. E. from Tallahassee.

MELMORE, a post-office of Seneca co., Ohio.

MELON, a post-office of Barbour co., Va.

MELPINE, a post-village in Muscatine co., Iowa, 40 miles E. S. E. from Iowa City.

MELROSE, a new post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 5 miles N. from Boston, contains a village which is situated on the Boston and Maine railroad. Population, 1260.

MELROSE, a post-office of Rockingham co. Va.

MELROSE, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Texas, about 260 miles N. E. from Austin.

MELROSE, a post-office of Rush co., Ind.

MELROSE, a township in Adams co., Illinois. Population, 1541.

MELROSE, a post-township in Clark co., Illinois. Population, 672.

MELROSE, a small post-village in Clarke co., Ill., 9 or 10 miles W. S. W. from Darwin.

MELTONSVILLE, a post-village in Marshall co., Alabama.

MELVILLE, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

MELVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., N. C.

MELVILLE, a post-office of Chattooga co., Ga.

MELVIN, a post-office of Ballard co., Ky.

MELVIN VILLAGE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

MEMPHIS, a post-village and steamboat landing of Pickens co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee river below Columbus.

MEMPHIS, a flourishing city and port of entry of Shelby county, Tennessee, is beautifully situated on the Mississippi river, just below the mouth of Wolf river, and on the 4th Chichasaw bluff, 420 miles below St. Louis, and 209 miles W. S. W. from Nashville. It is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans, and occupies the only eligible site for a commercial depôt from the mouth of the Ohio to Vicksburg, a distance of 650 miles. The bluff on which it stands is elevated about 30 feet above the highest floods, and its base is washed by the river for a distance of three miles, while a bed of sandstone projects into the stream and forms a convenient landing. The appearance of Memphis from the river is remarkably fine. An esplanade, several hundred feet wide, extends along the bluff in front of the town, and is bordered with blocks of large warehouses. Travellers who have recently visited Memphis, express astonishment at the signs of improvement and commercial activity which are here exhibited. The population has been doubled since 1845.

It contains 6 or 7 churches, 1 academy, a medical college, 2 banks, and a telegraph office. The United States government has recently established a naval depot at this place. The river is deep enough to float the largest ship of war from this point to its mouth. The building of steamboats has been commenced, and manufactories of cotton, iron, and ropes have been established. Six weekly and several daily newspapers are published here. Memphis is the western terminus of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, part of which is in operation. Another railroad is in course of construction from this place to Nashville, and one also projected to Little Rock, Arkansas. Steamboats make frequent passages between this and other ports on the river. The quantity of cotton annually shipped here is estimated at above 100,000 bales. The population in 1840, was 3300, in 1850 it amounted to 8841, and in 1853 it is estimated at 12,000.

MEMPHIS, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

MEMPHIS, a thriving post-village, capital of Scotland county, Missouri, is situated near the North Fabius river, 130 miles in direct line N. from Jefferson City. The land in the vicinity presents fine advantages for farming.

MEMPHREMAGOG LAKE, situated partly in Vermont and partly in Canada, is about 30 miles in length, and varies from 1 to 4 in breadth. About 8 miles only of its S. extremity lies in Orleans county, Vermont, and the rest in Canada. It discharges its waters by Magog outlet into the St. Francis river, in Canada.

MENALLEN, a post-township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 48 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 1455.

MENALLEN, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. E. from Brownsville. Population, 1411.

MENARD, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 300 square miles. The Sangamon river flows through the county from S. to N., and afterwards forms part of its northern boundary; Salt creek also flows along the northern border until it enters that river. The surface is level; the soil productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1,280,206 bushels of corn; 69,106 of wheat; 129,107 of oats; 3447 tons of hay, and 124,378 pounds of butter. It contained 13 churches. There were 720 pupils attending public schools, and 65 attending other schools. Named in honor of Peter (Pierre) Menard, a distinguished French pioneer. Capital, Petersburg. Population, 6349.

MENASHIA, a thriving post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., at the outlet of Winnebago lake, and on the right bank of Neenah river, 33 miles N. from Fond du Lac. It has plank-roads extending to Appleton and Manitowoc, and steamboats run daily to Fond du Lac. It con-

tains an iron foundry, a large pottery, 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, a pail factory, 2 chair factories, and 2 sash and blind factories. Here is a United States land-office, and the state improvement office. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

MENDHAM, a post-village in Mendham township, Morris co., N. J., 7 miles W. by S. from Morristown, has 2 churches, 2 academies, and 5 or 6 stores. Population, about 400; of the township, 1720.

MENDOCINO, men-do-see'no, a county in the N. W. part of California, has an area of about 5000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific ocean, and on the E. by the Coast Range. Barley, wheat, Indian corn, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1852 this county produced 4713 bushels of barley; 3690 of wheat, and 981 of corn. There were 1276 beef cattle; 638 horses, and 956 hogs. Population, 416.

MENDOCINO, a post-office of Trinity co., California.

MENDON, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 57 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 504.

MENDON, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on a commanding elevation, 35 miles S. W. from Boston. It contains 3 or 4 churches, from 50 to 60 dwellings, and several stores. Pop. of the township, 1301.

MENDON, a post-township in the S. E. part of Monroe co., New York. Population, 3353.

MENDON, a post-village in the above township, 12 miles S. S. E. from Rochester. It has 2 or 3 churches and an academy.

MENDON, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

MENDON, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MENDON, a post-office of Lenawee co., Mich.

MENDON, a township of St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's river, about 140 miles W. by S. from Detroit. Pop., 862.

MENDON, a post-village in the above township, on the St. Joseph's river, a few miles N. E. from Centreville. Population, about 200.

MENDON, a post-office of Madison co., Ind.

MENDON, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois 116 miles W. by N. from Springfield.

MENDON, a village in Clayton co., Iowa, about 100 miles N. N. E. from Iowa City.

MENDON CENTRE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

MENDOTA, a post-village, capital of Dakota county, Minnesota, at the confluence of St. Peter's or Minnesota river, with the Mississippi, 7 miles above St. Paul. It is situated in a fertile tract of land.

MENELOS, a post-office of Madison co., Ky.

MENNO, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. from Lewistown. Population, 1020.

MEMONONEE, or MEMONINEE, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Washington county and falls into Milwaukee river at the city of Milwaukee. It furnishes extensive water-power at the rapids, 15 miles from its mouth.

MEMONONEE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Population, 1340.

MEMONONEE FALLS, a thriving post-village of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the Memononee river, 15 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. The river passes between steep banks of blue limestone, 30 feet high, and has a fall of 48 feet in the course of a half mile, affording fine water-power, which gives motion to several mills.

MENTOR, a post-township in the W. part of Lake co., Ohio, on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Population, 1571.

MENTOR, a small post-village of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

MENTZ, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, intersected by the Erie canal, and by the Syracuse and Rochester railroad. Population, 5239.

MEQUANIGO or MUKWANAGO, a post-village of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on Fox river, at the mouth of Mequanigo creek, and on the Milwaukee and Janesville plank-road, 25 miles W. from Milwaukee. It has 5 stores, 1 flouring mill, and about 500 inhabitants.

MEQUON, a township in the S. E. part of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop., 2100.

MEQUON, a post-village in the above township, on the Milwaukee river, at the mouth of Mequon river, 13 miles N. from Milwaukee City. It has 20 dwellings and about 150 inhabitants.

MEQUON RIVER, a post-office of Washington co., Wisconsin.

MERATA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wis.

MERCEDE CITY, a small town of Tuolumne county, California, is situated on the San Joaquin river, a little below the mouth of the Mercede, and on the main road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, 115 miles in a straight line E. S. E. from San Francisco.

MERCEDE RIVER, of Mariposa county, near the centre of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W. S. W. course, falls into the San Joaquin about 75 miles above Stockton. It is navigable for small steamboats about 20 miles.

MERCER, a county near the centre of New Jersey, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Delaware, and partly on the N. E. by Millstone river, and is drained by Assunpink and Stony creeks. The surface is generally level, with a considerable elevation on the northern border, called Rocky Hill. The soil is fertile and highly cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 468,670 bushels of corn; 124,735 of wheat; 376,123 of oats; 20,481 tons of hay, and 453,978 pounds of butter. There were 3 cotton factories, 6 woollen factories, 2 button factories, 2 forges, 3 foundries, 14 flour mills, 2 paper mills, and 10 saw mills. There were

38 churches, 11 newspaper offices, 3691 pupils attending public schools, and 858 attending academies or other schools. Limestone is abundant, and sandstone is found in the northern part. The Trenton Falls of the Delaware, near Trenton, afford immense water-power to manufactories in and near the city. The Delaware river is navigable for steamboats to Trenton. The Camden and Amboy railroad, the New Jersey railroad, and the Delaware and Raritan canal traverse this county, which is also partly intersected by the Trenton Branch railroad. Named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Princeton in 1777. Capital, Trenton. Population, 27,992.

MERCER, a county in the W. N. W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 775 square miles. The Shenango river flows through the county from N. to S.; French creek touches the N. E. part, and other parts are drained by the Neshannoc, Sandy, and Pymatuning creeks. The surface is generally undulating, and in some places nearly level; the soil of the upland is a rich clayey loam. Wheat, and other grains, cattle, pork, wool, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 206,729 bushels of wheat; 263,710 of Indian corn; 385,976 of oats; 101,860 of potatoes; 41,579 tons of hay, and 625,572 pounds of butter. There were 10 iron furnaces, 5 iron foundries, 28 flour and grist mills, 24 saw mills, 4 coal mines, 5 wool-carding mills, 12 tanneries, and 12 pot and pearl asheries. It contained 61 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 8615 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending academies or other schools. Extensive beds of stone coal and limestone are found, and the county contains valuable iron mines. The Pittsburg and Erie railroad, not yet finished, passes through this county, which is also traversed by the Beaver and Erie canal. Organized in 1800. Capital, Mercer. Population, 33,172.

MERCER, a county in the S. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 440 square miles. It is intersected by the Blue Stone river, bounded on the E. by the Kanawha or New river, and also drained by Brush and other creeks. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and heavily timbered; the Great Flat Top mountain, a branch of the Alleghany chain, extends along the N. W. border of the county. The land is adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 105,946 bushels of corn; 12,284 of wheat; 35,280 of oats, and 1375 tons of hay. It contained 4 churches, and 400 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1837. Capital, Princeton. Population, 4222; of whom 4045 were free, and 177, slaves.

MERCER, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by

the Kentucky river, on the E. by Dick's river, and drained by the sources of Salt river. The surface is undulating; the soil good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,098,395 bushels of corn; 68,690 of wheat, and 143,990 of oats. It contained 33 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1523 pupils attending public schools, and 844 attending other schools. The Kentucky river is navigable along the border of the county. Organized in 1786. Capital, Harrodsburg. Population, 14,067; of whom 10,806 were free, and 3260, slaves.

MERCER, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 468 square miles. It is intersected in the N. E. part by St. Mary's river, and also drained by the head streams of the Wabash. The surface is nearly level, and extensively covered with forests; the soil is fertile if well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 149,506 bushels of corn; 51,660 of wheat; 34,918 of oats, and 4128 tons of hay. It contains 11 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1335 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Celina. Population, 7712.

MERCER, a county in the W. N. W. part of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 500 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its boundary on the W., and it is intersected by Edward's and Pope's creeks. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil is good; the county contains a large proportion of prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 430,991 bushels of corn; 103,479 of wheat; 60,159 of oats, and 19,493 pounds of wool. It contained 8 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 196 pupils attending public schools. This county is comprised in the coal field of Illinois. Capital, Keithsburg. Population, 5246.

MERCER, a county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 500 square miles. It is drained by Weldon river, Crooked fork of Grand river, Medicine and Muddy creeks, all of which flow nearly southward. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 149,555 bushels of corn; 7311 of wheat; 26,500 of oats; 375 tons of hay, and 33,906 pounds of butter. It contained 7 churches, and 100 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Princeton. Population 2691; of whom 2677 were free, and 14, slaves.

MERCER, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on Sandy river, about 25 miles N. by W. from Augusta. Population, 1186.

MERCER, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. by W. from Butler. Population, 1296.

MERCER, a small village of Butler co., Pa.

MERCER, a post-borough, capital of Mer-

cer county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated near Neshannock creek, on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Erie, 60 miles N. by W. from the former, and 238 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. It has a brick court house, a stone prison, an academy, several churches, and a number of handsome dwellings. Four newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1814. Population in 1850, 1004.

MERCER, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

MERCER SALT WORKS, a post-office of Mercer co., Virginia.

MERCERSBURG, a flourishing post-borough of Montgomery township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 62 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. It is the second town of the county, in population, &c., and is a place of active trade. The houses are principally built of brick and stone. Marshall college of this place, under the direction of the German Reformed church, was founded in 1836. Connected with this is a theological seminary. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1850, 1184.

MERCHANT'S BLUFF, a post-office of Darlington co., South Carolina.

MERE, a post-office of Macomb co., Mich.

MEREDITH, a township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on Winnipiseogee lake, 33 miles N. from Concord, contains 1 bank. Pop., 3521.

MEREDITH, a post-township in the N. part of Delaware co., New York. It has a small village of the same name. Pop., 1634.

MEREDITH BRIDGE, a manufacturing village, capital of Belknap co., N. H., on Winnipiseogee river, and on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, 27 miles E. by N. from Concord, has 3 churches and 15 stores.

MEREDITH CENTRE, a post-village of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

MEREDITH MILLS, a post-office of Fulton co., Indiana.

MEREDITH'S TAVERN, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

MEREDITH VILLAGE, a post-village in Belknap co., New Hampshire, near Winnipiseogee lake.

MEREDOSIA, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, on the Illinois river, about 55 miles W. from Springfield. It has a steamboat landing, and some shipping business. The produce received here in 1852 was valued at \$300,000.

MERIDEN, a post-office of Sullivan co., N. H.

MERIDEN, a beautifully situated post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New Haven Hartford and Springfield railroad, 18 miles N. by E. from New Haven. It contains 5 churches, 4 of them new, a bank, and several extensive manufactories and foundries. Population of the township, 3559.

MERIDIAN, formerly CATO FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 16 miles N. from Auburn.

MERIDIAN, a township in the N. W. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Population, 367.

MERIDIAN, a post-village in Mercer co., Illinois, 125 miles N. N. W. from Springfield.

MERIDIANVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama, 8 miles N. from Huntsville.

MERIWETHER, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of about 500 square miles. The Flint river forms its E. boundary, and it is drained by White Oak, Red Oak, Beech, Cane, and Flat Shoal creeks. The surface is generally undulating. The Pine mountains rise W. from the Flint river, and afford much picturesque scenery. Good soil is found, particularly on Flint river. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 12,862 bales of cotton; 594,601 bushels of corn; 98,050 of oats; and 116,791 of sweet potatoes. It contained 21 churches, 360 pupils attending public schools, and 134 attending other schools. Small quantities of gold are found in the N. part. This county is remarkable for its medicinal springs, namely, the Warm Springs, Sulphur Springs, Cold Springs, and Chalybeate Springs. The Warm Springs discharge 1400 gallons per minute, at the temperature of 90 degrees. Fine bathing houses have been erected at this place. Flat Shoal creek furnishes valuable water-power. Formed in 1827, and named in honor of David Meriwether, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Greenville. Population, 16,476, of whom 8483 were free, and 7993, slaves.

MERIWETHER, a post-office of Baldwin co. Ga.

MERMAID, a post-office of New Castle co., Delaware.

MERMENEAU RIVER, Louisiana, is formed by small branches, which unite on the S. W. border of St. Landry parish. Flowing southwestward, it enters the Gulf of Mexico at the W. extremity of Vermilion parish.

MEROM, a post-village of Sullivan co., Indiana, on the Wabash river, about 33 miles S. from Terre Haute. It was formerly the county seat.

MERONA, a post-village in McHenry co., Illinois, 50 miles N. W. from Chicago.

MERRELL, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Oconee river, about 28 miles N. from Milledgeville. It has water-power, which is employed in a cotton factory. Population, 300.

MERRICK, a post-office of Queen's co., N. Y.

MERRILLSVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

MERRILLSVILLE, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

MERRILLTOWN, a post-office of Travis co. Tex.

MERRILLVILLE, a post-office of Lake co. Ind.

MERRIMACK, an important river of New England, is formed by the union of the Pemigewasset and Winnipisogee rivers on the borders of Belknap and Merrimack counties, in the S. central part of New Hampshire, and after flowing in a general S. course for about 78 miles into Massachusetts, turns to

the N. E., and falls into the Atlantic a few miles below Newburyport. Its whole course is about 110 miles, flowing through a country which, although not as picturesque as the valley of the Connecticut, is still well worthy of attention from the traveller. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons 15 miles to Haverhill, and by means of the Middlesex canal, and canals and locks around the falls, boats may ascend to Concord, in New Hampshire.

MERRIMAC, of Missouri. See MARAMEC.

MERRIMACK, a county in the S. central part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is intersected by the Merrimack and watered by the Contoocook, Suncook, and other smaller streams, affording water-power. It contains numerous small lakes or ponds. The surface is uneven, and in the N. part rough and mountainous. Kearsarge mountain, and the Ragged mountains are the principal elevations. The soil is in most parts productive, and under good cultivation. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 231,610 bushels of corn; 500,051 of potatoes; 82,003 tons of hay; 790,950 pounds of butter, and 479,435 of cheese. The quantity of corn was greater than that produced by any other county in the state. There were 9 woollen and 7 cotton factories, 3 foundries, 1 glass works, 8 flour mills, 77 manufactories of boots and shoes, 44 saw mills, and 18 tanneries. It contained 79 churches, 5 newspaper offices; 10,743 pupils attending public schools, and 1,181 attending other schools. By means of canals around the falls, boats are enabled to ascend the Merrimack river to Concord. The railroad connecting Manchester with Bristol traverses this county, which includes and is intersected by numerous short lines centering in Concord. Organized in 1823. Capital, Concord. Population, 40,337.

MERRIMACK, a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on both sides of the Souhegan river, at its junction with the Merrimack, and on the Nashua and Lowell railroad. Pop. 1685.

MERRIMAN'S SHOP, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 96 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

MERRITT, a post-office of Barry co., Mich.

MERRITT, a small town of Yolo co., Cal.

MERRITT'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

MERRITTSTOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S. from Brownsville.

MERRITTSVILLE, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina, 135 miles N. W. from Columbia.

MERROW STATION, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

MERRYALL, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

MERRY HILL, a post-office of Bertie co., North Carolina, 173 miles E. by N. from Raleigh.

MERRY MOUNT, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

MERRY OAKS, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

MERRY OAKS, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.

MERSHON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Laurel co., Kentucky.

MERTON, a post-township in the N. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Population, 966.

MERTZTOWN, a small village of Berks co., Pa., 74 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

MERWINSBURG, a post-office of Monroe co. Pa.

MESHOPEN CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the N. branch of the Susquehanna, in Wyoming county.

MESOPOTAMIA, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Trumbull county, Ohio. Population, 959.

MESSINA SPRINGS, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

MESSONGO, a post-office of Accomack co., Va.

METAL, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles W. N. W. from Chambersburg. Population, 1221.

METAMORA, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

METAMORA, a post-township in the S. part of Lapeer co., Michigan. Population, 821.

METAMORA, a post-township in Franklin co., Indiana. Population, 865.

METAMORA, a post-village, capital of Woodford co., Illinois, about 80 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

METAMORAS, a post-office of Pike co., Pa.

METEA, a small post-village of Cass co., Indiana, 10 miles N. by E. from Logansport.

METETECUNK, a small river in the E. part of New Jersey, is formed by the North and South branches which rise in Monmouth county, unite in Ocean county, and after a course of 4 miles it enters the N. end of Barnegat bay.

METETECUNK, a post-office of Ocean co., N. J.

METHUEN, a manufacturing post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, 30 miles N. by W. from Boston, is situated near the Merrimack river, on both sides of the Spicket, which here has a fall of 36 feet, affording excellent water-power, and on the Manchester and Lawrence railroad. The principal articles produced are cotton goods, boots and shoes, hats, and leather. About 1,000,000 yards of twilled goods and tickings, and 2,000,000 bricks are annually made. Pop. of the township, 2543.

METOMEN, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in a township of its own name, 20 miles W. by S. from Fond du Lac, has 2 churches and 2 mills. Pop., 250; of the township, 720.

METOMPKIN, post-office of Accomack co., Va.

METROPOLIS CITY, a post-village, capital of Massac co., Illinois, on the Ohio river, 36 miles from its mouth, and 214 miles S. by E. from Springfield. Two newspapers are published here. Population, about 600.

METS, a post-office of Steuben co., Ind.

METUCHEN, a post-office of Middlesex co., New Jersey.

MEXICO, a post-township of Oxford county, Maine, on the left bank of the Androscoggin river, about 38 miles W. N. W. from Augusta. Population, 482.

MEXICO, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop., 4221.

MEXICO, a post-village in the above township, on Salmon creek, about 35 miles N. from Syracuse. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and several mills. Population, over 500.

MEXICO, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., on the Juniata river and canal, 42 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

MEXICO, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

MEXICO, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky river, 78 miles N. by W. from Columbus.

MEXICO, a small post-village of Miami co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Peru to Rochester, 5 miles N. N. W. from the former.

MEXICO, a small post-village, capital of Audrain co., Missouri, on a fork of Salt river, 50 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson city, contains a few stores and dwellings, and about 100 inhabitants.

MEXICO, GULF OF. See UNITED STATES.

MEYER'S MILL, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

MEYERSTOWN. See MYERSTOWN.

MEYERSVILLE, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

MIAMI river, Ohio, rises in Hardin county, in the N. W. central part of the state. Its general course is nearly S. W., and after passing Troy, Dayton, and Hamilton, it empties itself into the Ohio river at the S. W. extremity of the state, about 20 miles below Cincinnati. Its principal tributaries are the West branch, the Mad river, and the Whitewater river. Its length is computed at about 150 miles. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through a highly productive and populous valley or plain, in which limestone and hard timber are abundant. The Miami canal follows the course of the river for about 70 miles. The river and canal furnish extensive water-power.

MIAMI, a county in the W. part of Ohio, contains about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami river, by the West branch of that river, and also drained by Greenville and Panther creeks. The surface of the eastern part is rolling, and that of the western part more level. The soil is rich and under good cultivation. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,129,456 bushels of corn; 222,122 of wheat; 163,987 of oats; 11,057 tons of hay, and 491,676 pounds of butter. It contained 43 churches, 7 newspaper offices; 10,579 pupils attending public schools. The county contains an abundance of excellent limestone. It is copiously supplied with water-power, and is intersected by the Miami and Erie canal.

One or two railroads are in course of construction through this county. Capital, Troy. Population, 24,996.

MIAMI, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, contains 384 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash and Eel rivers. The surface is hilly near the rivers, and almost level in other parts. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats, pork, and beef are the principal articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 548,338 bushels of corn; 114,454 of wheat; 29,569 of oats, and 3701 tons of hay. It contained 12 churches, 1 newspaper office; 2500 pupils attending public schools, and 170 attending other schools. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through the county, and a railroad is in course of construction from Indianapolis to Peru. Capital, Peru. Population, 11,304.

MIAMI, a post-village of Dade county, Florida, on Key Biscayne bay, at Cape Florida. A lighthouse has been erected, and a company of United States troops stationed here. It is considered a desirable winter residence for invalids.

MIAMI, a township in Clermont county, Ohio. Population, 2690.

MIAMI, a township in the N. part of Greene county, Ohio, intersected by the Mad river and Lake Erie railroad. Population, 1865.

MIAMI, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Hamilton county, Ohio, intersected by the Miami river. Pop., 1556.

MIAMI, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Logan co., Ohio. Pop., 775.

MIAMI, a township in the S. part of Montgomery co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami river, the Ohio canal, and the railroad connecting Dayton with Hamilton. Pop., 3456.

MIAMI, a post village of Miami co., Indiana, on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad, 10 miles S. from Peru.

MIAMI, a post-office of Saline co., Mo.

MIAMISBURG, a flourishing post-village of Miami township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the Miami river and canal, 10 miles below Dayton, with which it is connected by railroad. The village is neatly built in the midst of a rich and populous neighborhood. The river affords extensive water-power, and is crossed by a covered bridge. Miamisburg contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, and 1 iron foundry. About one mile from the town is a remarkable mound of a conical form, 67 feet high. It is the largest one in the northern states, except the Mammoth Mound at Grave creek, below Wheeling.

MIAMISVILLE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MIAMITOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Miami river, 14 miles W. N. W. from Cincinnati, contains several hundred inhabitants.

MIANUS, a post-office of Fairfield co., Ct.

MICANOPY, a post-office of Alachua co., Fla.

MICCOSUKEE, a post-office of Leon co., Fla.

MICHAELSVILLE, a post-village in Harford co., Maryland.

MICHESEBEE, a small river of Saginaw co., Michigan, flows into the Shiawassee $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its junction with the Flint.

MICHETTE, a township in Martin co., Indiana. Population, 953.

MICHIGAN, one of the five great Lakes of North America, connected with the St. Lawrence river, situated between $41^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} N.$ lat., and between $85^{\circ} 50'$ and $88^{\circ} W.$ lon. It is the largest lake that is wholly included within the United States. The principal portion lies between the state of Michigan on the E. and Illinois and Wisconsin on the W.; but the N. E. extremity, to the extent of about 100 miles, is comprised within the state of Michigan. Its length, following the curve, is near 350 miles; its greatest breadth, about 90 miles. The surface of the lake is about 600 feet above the level of the sea; the depth is stated to be 900 feet; some have estimated its mean depth as high as 1000 feet; area estimated at 20,000 square miles. The shore of the lake is generally low, being formed of limestone, rock, clay, or sand. It never has high cliffs, like those on the upper part of the Mississippi river. In accordance with the spirit of the age, the lake appears to be moving westward, as the water is constantly, though slowly, receding from the Michigan shore, and encroaching upon that of Wisconsin. On the E. shore, the sand thrown up by the waves during a heavy sea soon becomes dry, and is carried inland by the action of the winds. This loose sand forms hills ranging in height from 10 to 150 feet, the forms of which are constantly changing. (See Laphan's Gazetteer of Wisconsin, p. 132-3.) Lake Michigan is destitute of islands, except a few near its N. E. extremity. It is usually clear of ice about the middle or latter part of March; but as the straits of Mackinaw remain frozen considerably later, steamers from the E. seldom reach Milwaukee before the middle of April, and they are sometimes prevented by the ice from arriving before the middle of May. Lake Michigan has but few bays on its shores, and fewer good harbors. Among the latter may be mentioned Little Traverse bay, in the N. part of the Lower Peninsula, and Grand Haven, at the mouth of Grand river, in Ottawa county, Michigan. Green bay, lying principally within the limits of Wisconsin, is the only considerable bay on Lake Michigan. See GREEN BAY.

MICHIGAN, one of the more recently settled of the North-Western States, occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron on the E., and Lake Michigan on the W.; and the northern between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the S., and Lake Superior on the N. The whole is bounded N. by Lake Su-

perior, E. by the straits of St. Mary, Lake Huron, St. Clair river and lake, Detroit river and Lake Erie, (all which separate it from Canada West,) on the S. by Ohio and Indiana, and on the W. by Lake Michigan and Wisconsin, from the latter of which it is partly separated by the Menomonee and Montreal rivers. Michigan lies between 41° 40' and 47° 30' N. lat., (if we exclude Isle Royale, a dependency of this state,) and between 82° 12' and 90° 30' W. lon. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length from S. E. to N. W., and 130 in its greatest breadth, and the southern about 283 from N. to S., and 210 from E. to W. in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,595,520 acres, of which only 1,923,582 were improved in 1850. About two-fifths of the area is included in the northern peninsula.

Population.—Though originally settled by the French, the great bulk of the population is from the New England and Middle States. A large portion of the latter is of New England descent. The number of inhabitants in Michigan in 1810, was 4762; 8896 in 1820; 31,639 in 1830; 212,267 in 1840, and 397,654 in 1850, of whom 208,471 were white males, 186,626 white females; 1412 colored males, and 1145 colored females. There were also 72,611 families, occupying 71,616 dwellings. Of the entire population, 140,648 were born in the state, 200,943 in other states of the Union, 10,620 in England, 13,430 in Ireland, 2448 in Wales, 14,008 in British America, 10,070 in Germany, 945 in France, 3291 in other countries, and 1211 whose places of birth were unknown, making about 12 per cent. of the population of foreign birth. In the twelve months preceding June 1st, 1850, 1190 paupers received aid, of whom 541 were foreigners, and in the same period there were 4520 deaths, or about 12 in every one thousand persons. Of 122 deaf and dumb, 1 was a colored person; of 122 blind, none were colored; of 136 insane, 1 was colored, and of 190 idiotic, 3 were colored.

Counties.—Michigan is divided into 64 organized counties, viz. Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Chippewa, Clinton, Eaton, Genessee, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Marquette, Mackinaw, Mason, Midland, Montcalm, Monroe, Newago, Oakland, Oceana, Ontonagon, Ottawa, Saginaw, Sanilac, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, besides 21 unorganized counties. Capital, Lansing.

Cities and Towns.—The towns of this state exhibit the same rapid growth which is so wonderful a characteristic of the Western States generally. Detroit, the largest town in the state, had, in 1850, a population of 21,019. The other principal towns are Ann Arbor,

population, 4868; Jackson, 4147; Flint, 3304; Grand Rapids, 3147; Ypsilante, 3051; Adrian, 3006; Marshall, 2822; Pontiac, 2820; Monroe City, 2813; Tecumseh, 2679; Kalamazoo, 2507; Coldwater, 2166; and Clinton, 2130. These populations, as in New England, sometimes include the townships.

Face of the Country, Geology, and Minerals.—The southern peninsula of Michigan, so interesting in its agricultural and economical aspects, is rather tame in its topographical features, as there is no considerable elevation (compared with the country immediately around it) within its whole extent, though the ridge which divides the waters flowing into Lakes Huron and Erie from those flowing into Lake Michigan, is 300 feet above the level of the lakes, and about 1000 above the sea. The country, however, may be generally characterized as a vast undulating plain, seldom becoming rough or broken. There are occasional conical elevations of from 150 to 200 feet in height, but generally much less. The shores of Lake Huron are often steep, forming bluffs; while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills of from 100 to 200 feet in height. In the southern part are those natural parks, thinly scattered over with trees, called in the parlance of the country "oak openings;" and in the S. W. are rich prairie lands. The northern peninsula exhibits a striking contrast, both in soil and surface, to the southern. While the latter is level or moderately undulating, and luxuriantly fertile, the former is picturesque, rugged, and even mountainous, with streams abounding in rapids and waterfalls—rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate, and sterile in soil. The Wisconsin or Porcupine mountains, which form the watershed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, are much nearer the latter than the former, and attain an elevation of about 2000 feet in the N. W. portion of the peninsula. The E. part of this division of the state is undulating and picturesque, but the central hilly, and composed of table-land. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of a sandstone rock, which in many places is worn by the action of the wind and waves into fancied resemblances of castles, &c., forming the celebrated Pictured Rocks; while the shores of Lake Michigan are composed of a limestone rock. The streams on the northern slope of the Porcupine mountains have a rapid descent, and abound in picturesque falls and rapids. The north peninsula is primitive, and the southern secondary; but primitive rocks are scattered over the plains of the latter of more than 100 tons weight, most abundant on the borders of the great lakes, on the flanks of valleys, and where traces of recent floods are apparent.

Michigan, in its northern peninsula, possesses probably the richest copper mines in the world. A block of almost pure copper,

weighing some tons, and bearing the arms of the state, rests imbedded in the walls of the National Monument at Washington. The region from which this block was taken lies on the shores of Lake Superior, near the mouth of the Ontonagon river. The same mineral abounds in Isle Royale, near the N. shore of Lake Superior. Iron, said to be of a very superior quality, is found in a district about 60 miles S. E. of the great copper region, as well as in some other parts of Michigan. The other minerals known to exist in this state, whose mineral resources are very imperfectly developed as yet, are lead, gypsum, peat, limestone, marl, and some coal. An excellent sand for the manufacture of the finer kinds of glass-ware is found on the shores of Lake Michigan as well as Lake Erie. The copper mines in the northern peninsula are estimated to have produced within the past year, (March, 1853,) nearly 4000 tons of copper, worth, on the seaboard, \$1,500,000. Great activity prevails in the mining region this year; new discoveries are being made, an increased number of hands employed, and additional machinery erected. A mass of copper, weighing 5072 pounds, sent from Michigan, is now (1853) exhibited at the World's Fair in New York.

Lakes, Rivers, and Islands.—Michigan is fairly entitled to the soubriquet of "The Lake State," surrounded as it is by the largest fresh water lakes on the globe. The sea-like Superior laves the shores of the northern peninsula for more than 350 miles, with its stormy waves, while Lake Michigan washes the western shore of the southern peninsula for nearly the same distance. Lake Huron, the N. E., for 300; and Lakes Erie and St. Clair, the S. E., for about 40 and 80 miles respectively; giving to Michigan a lake coast of considerably more than 1000 miles. The small lake, St. Clair, lies about midway between Lakes Huron and Erie, with which it communicates by the straits (commonly called rivers) St. Clair and Detroit, each about 25 miles in length. There are a number of small lakes in Michigan of no importance to navigation, which yet add to the general picturesqueness of the state. The straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinac) separate the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. Finally, the straits of St. Mary unite the waters of Lake Huron with Lake Superior, but here unfortunately occurs a bar to the navigation, in a rapid called the Sault St. Mary, which has a descent of about 22 feet in half a mile. A ship-canal is now being excavated, which it is expected will soon enable vessels to surmount this impediment. The rivers of Michigan are not large; the most important in the southern peninsula, on the W., (commencing

at the S.,) are the St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Maskegon, and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and on the E. are the Au Sable and Saginaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin, discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The Saginaw is formed by a number of branches, proceeding from almost every point of the compass. The rivers of the northern peninsula are also small, and, as has been before stated, those descending into Lake Superior have short and rapid courses, obstructed by frequent falls and rapids, which oppose navigation, but furnish valuable mill-sites. The principal rivers in this section are, the Menomonee, Montreal, and Ontonagon. The Menomonee, forming part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan through the greater part of its course, empties itself into Green bay. The Montreal also forms a portion of the same boundary, but discharges its waters into Lake Superior, as does the Ontonagon, about 50 miles farther E. Keweenaw bay, on the northern peninsula, opens into Lake Superior; and Green bay, in the S. W. of the same peninsula, opens into Lake Michigan. This bay is partly in Wisconsin. Great and Little Traverse bays project from Lake Michigan into the N. W. of the southern peninsula, and Thunder and Saginaw bays, from Lake Huron, extend into the N. E. of the same peninsula. The St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, and Maskegon have courses of from 200 to 300 miles, and are navigable from 40 to 50 miles for vessels of light draught. There are several small islands belonging to Michigan. The most important of these are Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, valuable for its copper mines; and Mackinaw, Beaver, Bois Blanc, and Drummond islands, in and near the straits of Mackinaw.

Animals.—The wild animals of Michigan are the wolverine, black bear, wolf, elk, deer, moose, lynx, wildcat, panther, fox, martin, raccoon, porcupine, opossum, weasel, skunk, gopher, squirrel, marmot, rabbit, hare, with some beavers, otters, muskrats, and minx.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The island of Mackinaw, in the straits of the same name, already visited for its picturesque beauty, may probably become the future Newport of the North-western States. In addition to its bold shores, rising to a height of nearly 200 feet perpendicularly above the water, and the charm of its picturesque views and cool breezes, it has the accompaniment of fine fishing in its vicinity; and the pleasant excursions to Sault St. Mary, to angle for the far-famed white fish, to tempt the sportsman and epicure to while away a summer vacation in this vicinity. About 60 miles W. of the entrance of the strait St. Marie, are the celebrated "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors, and worn by the action of the wind and waves into resem-

blances of ruined temples, castles, &c. One peculiarly striking object, called the Doric Rock, is a colonade of four round pillars, of from about 3 to 7 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in height, supporting an entablature, 8 feet thick and 80 feet across. These rocks extend for about 12 miles, and rise about 800 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of rock. On laying out the track for a railway across the state from Detroit, the engineers encountered a singular lake, covered with an accumulation of vegetable matter—the growth of ages—but concealing beneath a deep and dangerous, though not extensive lake, which made it necessary to make a detour from the road.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Notwithstanding the severity of the climate in Michigan, it is moderated by its proximity to the lakes; yet the temperature of the northern peninsula is quite rigorous. A registry kept at Fort Brady, in January, 1825, showed a range of 61° between 36° above and 25° below zero, with prevailing winds S. E.; while in July, of the same year, the range was from 51° to 89°, and winds mostly W. Average for the year 43-52; maximum, 89°; minimum, 25°; range, 114°; prevailing winds W; fair days, 162; cloudy, 43; rainy, 95, and snowy, 65. The temperature of southern Michigan is milder than the same parallel in the Eastern states. Observations kept at Detroit, in January, 1828, showed a range of from 3° below to 60° above zero; averaging 33° for the month, prevailing winds S. W. The northern peninsula is favorable to winter grains, but not to Indian corn; while the southern produces maize as well as the winter grains abundantly. The prevailing diseases are bilious fevers, ague, and dysentery; consumption is rare.

Great fertility is the characteristic of most of the soil in the middle and S. of the lower peninsula; mostly free from stone, and of a deep, dark sandy loam, often mingled with gravel and clay. The northern peninsula has a large portion of rugged and poor soil, but its agricultural capabilities are not yet well developed. Portions of it are well timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, oak, aspen, maple, ash, and elm. As the wants of the advancing settlements increase the demand, this region can furnish large supplies of lumber from its forests of pine, spruce, &c., manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams on the Superior slope of the Porcupine mountains. Much of southern Michigan is occupied by those beautiful and fertile natural lawns, called oak openings, covered with scattered trees, and free from underwood. Another portion is prairie, and yet another timbered land, covered with black and white walnut, sugar maple, different species of oaks, hickory, ash,

basswood, soft maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, aspen, sycamore, cottonwood, cherry, pine, hemlock, spruce, tamarack, cypress, cedar, chestnut, papaw, &c. The prairies are small, and divided into wet and dry, the latter of course being somewhat elevated. The N. W. of the lower peninsula is but little known, but recent letters from that region represent it as well timbered, well watered, and fertile; it, however, has an uninviting aspect from the lakes. On the shores of Lake Huron, near Saginaw bay, is a marshy district. Michigan is eminently an agricultural state; the staple products being wheat, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, (for which it is especially favorable,) butter, hay, maple sugar, wool, and live stock, with large quantities of buckwheat, rye, peas, beans, barley, fruits, cheese, beeswax, and honey; and some tobacco, sweet potatoes, wine, grass seeds, hops, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were 34,089 farms in Michigan, containing 1,929,110 acres of improved land, (being about 60 acres to each farm,) producing 5,641,420 bushels of Indian corn; 4,925,889 of wheat; 2,866,056 of oats; 2,359,897 of Irish potatoes; 472,917 of buckwheat; 2,043,283 pounds of wool; 7,065,878 of butter; 1,011,492 of cheese; 2,439,794 of maple sugar; 404,934 tons of hay, and live stock to the value of \$8,008,734; market products, \$14,738; orchard, \$182,650, and slaughtered animals, \$1,328,327.

Manufactures.—In common with the other more recently settled states, Michigan has not yet had leisure to give much attention to the development of her manufacturing resources. In 1850 there were in the state, 1,979 manufacturing establishments each producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 15 were engaged in woollen manufactures, employing \$94,000 capital, and 78 male and 51 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$43,402, and producing 141,570 yards of stuffs worth \$90,242; 64 forges, furnaces, &c. employing \$210,450 capital, and 362 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$105,865, and producing 5430 tons of castings, pig iron, &c. valued at \$300,697; \$139,425 capital, and 98 hands were employed in the manufacture of 10,320 barrels of ale, porter, &c., and 890,900 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c.; and 60 tanneries, employing \$286,000 capital, consuming raw material worth \$203,450, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$863,980; domestic manufactures were fabricated worth \$354,936.

Internal Improvements.—This youthful state has made rapid advances in internal communication, although she has been provided by nature with an excellent and cheap highway to nearly all her borders, in the inland seas which surround her. In January, 1853, she had 474 miles of railroad completed, which

connect Detroit and Munroe with Chicago, Illinois, and various interior towns in Michigan. Detroit is also connected with Pontiac, and Adrian with Toledo, Ohio. A portion of the Southern railroad leaves Michigan, and passes into Indiana, about 40 miles E. of Lake Michigan. A contract has been entered upon (1853) for constructing a ship-canal round the rapids on St. Mary's river, to connect Lakes Superior and Huron, and to be completed in 1855. This work, when in operation, must add greatly to the commercial importance of Michigan, and enhance the value of the copper, iron, and lead mines on the shores of Lake Superior.

Commerce.—Michigan, surrounded as it is by inland seas, is most favorably situated for internal trade, and trade with British America. Her foreign commerce is, however, small, and only amounted, in 1851–2, in imports, to \$191,976, and exports \$145,152; tonnage entered for the same year, 66,041; cleared, 69,981; owned, 46,318–12, of which 24,681–73 was steam tonnage; number of vessels built, 16, with a tonnage of 2639–00. In the spring of 1853 there were owned at Detroit and Mackinaw, 56 steamers, with a tonnage of 17,925. The lake trade of 1851 has been stated at, imports, \$5,330,609, and exports, \$5,790,860. Wheat and other grain, flour, pork, live stock, wool, and copper are among the leading articles of export.

Education.—On the subject of education, Michigan is largely imbued with the opinion of New England, (from whence so many of her sons derive their origin,) that republican government and common school education must proceed or fall together. Her school fund, in 1852, was \$575,668; in addition to which, is a fund called the University Fund, of \$100,000. In 1850, \$42,794 were apportioned among the schools, and \$81,392 raised by taxation for their support, besides \$46,797 raised for buildings, &c. During the same year, 132,234 pupils attended the schools, of whom 125,866 were educated from the public funds. There is a state normal school, at Ypsilanti, about going into operation, for the education of teachers, under the control of a board of six persons appointed by the legislature. The township libraries, in 1850, numbered on their shelves 84,823 volumes.

Religion.—Of the 362 churches in Michigan, in 1850, the Methodists owned 103, the Presbyterians 67, Baptists 58, Roman Catholics 42, Congregationalists 29, Episcopalians 25, and Lutherans 12; the rest belong to Friends, Christians, Dutch Reformed, Free Church, Moravians, Union Church, Universalists, Mariners, and some others, giving one church to every 1098 persons. Value of church property \$723,200.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—Provision has recently been made for the establishment of asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind, and insane, which

are now in course of construction. The former at Flint, and the latter (the insane) at Kalamazoo. An additional appropriation of \$20,000 was made in favor of these institutions in 1853. They are under the control of a board of 5 trustees, appointed by the legislature. The state prison is at Jackson, and had 131 inmates in November, 1850, of whom 115 were white, and 16 colored; 94 could read and write, 34 read only, 3 could neither read or write, and 19 learned to read in prison; 86 were natives, and 45 foreigners. The income during the year was \$10,700, and expenditure \$16,736, leaving nearly \$6000 to be paid by the state.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor of Michigan are each elected by the people for two years; the former receiving a salary of \$1500 per annum, and the latter, who is ex-officio president of the senate, \$6 per diem, during the sessions of the legislature. The senate consists of 32, and the house of representatives of 66 members—both elected by the people for two years. The state sends 4 members to the national house of representatives, and casts 6 electoral votes for president of the United States. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, composed of 8 circuits, presided over by one chief, and seven associate judges. The assessed value of property in Michigan, in 1850, was \$30,877,223; public debt, November 30, 1852, \$2,307,850.19; school fund \$500,000; other productive property \$628,000; expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about \$125,000 a year; total expenses for 1852, \$431,918.87, and receipts \$451,082.97. In January, 1853, the banking capital of the state was \$665,803, circulation \$861,140, and \$197,294.92 in coin.

History.—Michigan was colonized by the French near Detroit in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and also at Mackinaw; but like other French colonies in America, did not progress rapidly. At the peace of 1763 it came, with the other French possessions in North America, under the dominion of Great Britain, and so remained till the breaking out of the American Revolution, when it of course came into the hands of the United States. On the expulsion of the French, the celebrated Indian chief, Pontiac, seized the occasion to rid the country of the hated whites, by a general uprising, and simultaneous attacks on all the forts of the English on the lakes. Mackinaw was taken by stratagem, and the garrison mercilessly butchered. Detroit was besieged for some months by Pontiac with 600 Indians; but it held out till the Indian allies, becoming weary of the siege, retired, and left Pontiac no choice but to make peace. The British did not surrender Detroit to the United States till 1796. In 1805, Michigan, which up to that period had been a part of the North-west territory, was formed into a separate govern-

ment. In 1812 it became the scene of some stirring events in the war with Great Britain. Lying contiguous to Canada, it was invaded in the very commencement of that struggle, and its capital (Detroit) surrendered, August 15, 1812, by General Hull, under circumstances which led to his displacement from his command. Previous to this, Fort Mackinaw had been taken by the enemy. At Frenchtown, in this state, occurred (January 22, 1813) a cruel massacre by the savages, of a party of Americans, prisoners of war. General Harrison soon after drove the enemy out of the territory of Michigan, and removed the seat of war into Canada. Michigan became an independent member of the American confederacy in 1837, and has since been rapidly progressing in population, wealth, and internal improvements.

MICHIGAN, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 844.

MICHIGAN, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Population, 163.

MICHIGAN CENTRE, a post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, on the Central railroad, 70 miles W. from Detroit.

MICHIGAN CITY, a post-village of La Porte county, Indiana, on Lake Michigan, about 40 miles by water E. S. E. from Chicago. The Michigan Central railroad passes through it, and several plank-roads terminate here. It contains a branch of the state bank, a newspaper office, and numerous stores. Population in 1850, 1002; in 1853, 2353.

MICHIGANTOWN, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the Michigan (plank) road, 40 miles N. from Indianapolis. Population, about 300.

MICHILIMACKINAC, sometimes written MACKINAC, a county of Michigan, in the E. part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Michigan and the straits of Mackinac, which separate it from the lower peninsula. The surface is uneven, and is timbered with pine and other trees. Lumber is the chief article of export. In 1850 the county produced 814 tons of hay, and 19,640 bushels of potatoes. It contained 16 churches, and 348 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Mackinac. Population, including 21 unorganized counties, 3598.

MICHILIMACKINAC, DISTRICT OF. The shipping of this district, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 2392 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons enrolled and licensed, of which 561 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were employed in steam navigation. During the year 6 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 351 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons, were admeasured.

MIDBRIDGE, a post-office of Giles co., Tenn.

MIDDLE, a township of Cape May county, New Jersey, about 52 miles S. E. from Salem, extends entirely across the county, bordering on both Delaware bay and Atlantic ocean. Population, 1854.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a post-township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the left

bank of Taunton river, about 40 miles S. by E. from Boston, contains an important manufacturing village of its own name, which is situated on the Fall River railroad, at its junction with Cape Cod railroad. Pop., 5336.

MIDDLEBOURNE, a thriving post-village, capital of Tyler county, Virginia, on Middle Island creek, 45 miles S. by W. from Wheeling. It has a turnpike leading to the Ohio river, and contains a flouring mill.

MIDDLEBOURNE, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the national road, 91 miles E. by N. from Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches, and several hundred inhabitants.

MIDDLE BRANCH, a post-office of Stark co., O.

MIDDLEBROOK, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

MIDDLEBROOK, N. J. See BOUND BROOK.

MIDDLEBROOK, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 10 miles S. W. from Staunton. It contains a church, and about 60 dwellings.

MIDDLEBROOK MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

MIDDLEBROOK, a post-township in the E. part of Schoharie co., New York. Pop., 2967.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-village in the above township, on Schoharie creek, 35 miles W. from Albany. It has several churches.

MIDDLEBURG, a small village of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; stands on the south line of the state, 63 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. It contains about 250 inhabitants. The Franklin railroad passes through it.

MIDDLEBURG, a small village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLEBURG, called also SWINEFORDSTOWN, a post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania, on Middle creek, 60 miles N. from Harrisburg.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-village in Carroll co., Maryland, 65 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

MIDDLEBURG, a handsome post-borough of Loudon county, Virginia, on a small affluent of the Potomac, 143 miles N. from Richmond. It has an active trade, and is one of the principal towns of the county. It has 3 churches, a flourishing academy, 7 stores, and 1 tobacco factory. Population, about 800.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-office of Duval co., Fla.

MIDDLEBURG, a small post-village of Hardeeman co., Tenn., 180 miles S. W. from Nashville.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-village in Casey co., Ky.

MIDDLEBURG, a small post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-township in the W. part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, partly intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad. Population, 1490.

MIDDLEBURG, a village of Logan co., Ohio, 40 miles N. W. from Columbus.

MIDDLEBURG, a small village of Noble co., O.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

MIDDLEBURG, a post-office of Boone co., Mo.

MIDDLEBURG, a small village of Carroll co., Missouri.

MIDDLEBURY, a beautiful post-village and

seat of justice of Addison county, Vermont, is situated on both sides of Otter creek, at the falls, and on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, 35 miles S. S. E. from Burlington. It contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. A white and variegated marble of the finest quality, obtained from a quarry near the village, is wrought and exported in large quantities. Middlebury is one of the most important manufacturing towns in the state, and is the seat of Middlebury College, founded in 1800. The principal edifice is of stone, 106 feet by 40, and four stories high. Population of the township, 3517.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, about 20 miles N. W. from New Haven. Population, 763.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York, 5 miles N. from Warsaw. Population, 1799.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-village in the above township, on the Buffalo and New York railroad, 43 miles E. from Buffalo.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. by E. from Wellsborough. Population, 1096.

MIDDLEBURY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1092.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 45 miles N. W. from Columbus. Population in 1853, about 300.

MIDDLEBURY, a thriving post-village of Tallmadge township, Summit county, Ohio, 112 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 2 miles E. from Akron. It is beautifully situated on both sides of Little Cuyahoga river, which furnishes extensive water-power. The village contains 2 woollen factories, 1 manufactory of fire-engines and letter-presses, and manufactories of stone-ware pumps and water-pipes. Population, about 1200.

MIDDLEBURY, a township in the W. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop., 132.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Population, 1135.

MIDDLEBURY, a small village of Clay co., Indiana, 70 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-village of Elkhart co., Indiana, 11 miles N. E. from Goshen. It contains 2 churches, an academy, and a flouring mill.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-office of Mercer co., Missouri.

MIDDLEBUSH, a small post-village in Franklin township, Somerset co., New Jersey, about 25 miles N. N. E. from Trenton.

MIDDLE CREEK of Union co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

MIDDLE CREEK of North Carolina, flows into Yadkin river, near the E. border of Davie co.

MIDDLE CREEK, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S. from New Berlin. Population, 614.

MIDDLE CREEK, a small post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLE CREEK, a post-office of Wake co. N. C.

MIDDLE CREEK, a post-office of McMinn co., Tennessee.

MIDDLE CREEK, a post-office of Monroe co. O.

MIDDLE CREEK, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

MIDDLE CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

MIDDLE FABIUS, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

MIDDLEFIELD, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, about 30 miles N. W. from Springfield. Population, 737.

MIDDLEFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, on Otsego Lake. Pop., 3131.

MIDDLEFIELD, a post-township in Geauga co., Ohio. Population, 918.

MIDDLEFIELD CENTRE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 6 miles N. E. from Cooperstown.

MIDDLEFORD, a post-village in Sussex co., Delaware.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Randolph county, Virginia.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Hocking co., O.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Clinton co. Ind.

MIDDLE FORK, a post-office of Macon co., Mo.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the Rutland and Washington railroad, 65 miles N. N. E. from Albany. It has a cotton factory.

MIDDLE GROVE, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

MIDDLE GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

MIDDLE GROVE, a post-village of Monroe co., Missouri, 17 miles W. S. W. from Paris.

MIDDLE HADDAM, a post-village in Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 20 miles S. S. E. from Hartford.

MIDDLE HOPE, a post-office of Orange co. N. Y.

MIDDLE ISLAND, a small post-village of Suffolk co., New York.

MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK, in the N. W. part of Virginia, rises near the boundary between Lewis and Harrison counties, pursues an extremely winding course through Doddridge and Tyler counties, and empties itself into the Ohio, about 20 miles above Marietta. Its whole length is estimated at more than 120 miles. It furnishes ample water-power.

MIDDLE LANCASTER, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLE MILLS, a post-office of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

MIDDLE MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

MIDDLE PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river, 9 miles above Harrisburg. Population, 1204.

MIDDLEPORT, a thriving post-village in Royalton township, Niagara county, New York, on the Erie canal, and Rochester and Niagara railroad, about 33 miles N. E. of Buffalo. It contains 4 churches, 6 stores, 2 hotels, 2 flouring mills, 1 steam saw and 3 water mills, and 1 furnace. Pop., about 800.

MIDDLEPORT, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLEPORT, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

MIDDLEPORT, a thriving village of Meigs' county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, about 2 miles below Pomeroy. It has valuable coal mines.

MIDDLEPORT, a thriving post-village, capital of Iroquois county, Illinois, on the Iroquois river, at the junction of Sugar creek, 150 miles E. N. E. from Springfield. It contains a court house and numerous stores. Population in 1853, about 800.

MIDDLE RIDGE, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia.

MIDDLE RIVER, of Virginia, a branch of the Shenandoah, rises in Augusta co., flows eastward, and unites with the North river near Port Republic, in Rockingham county.

MIDDLE RIVER, a small stream of Iowa, rises in the W. central part of the state, and flowing eastward, enters Des Moines river in Polk co.

MIDDLE RIVER, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia, about 120 miles N. from Milledgeville.

MIDDLE RIVER, a post-office of Allen co., O.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the N. central part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 830 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S. E. by the Charles river, and is watered by the Merrimack, Nashua, and Concord rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The attention of the inhabitants is principally directed to manufactures. Lowell, the most celebrated, and one of the most important manufacturing cities in America, is situated in this county. The surface is uneven, and in the E. part hilly; the soil is various. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 269,908 bushels of corn; 586,804 of potatoes; 81,991 tons of hay, and 926,263 pounds of butter. There were 16 cotton and 11 woollen factories, 4 carpet and 3 nail manufactories, 4 iron foundries, 24 machine shops, 19 grist, 14 paper, 2 powder, and 40 saw and planing mills, 2 iron forges, 15 chandleries, 239 manufactories of boots and shoes, 43 of cabinet ware, 2 of chemicals, 5 of drugs and dye stuffs, 5 of edge tools, and 1 of sewing silk; 7 ship-yards, 13 tanneries, and 1 United States armory. It contained 204 churches, 12 newspaper offices, 26,233 pupils attending public schools, and 1990 attending academies and other schools. By means of the Middlesex canal, from Chelmsford to Boston harbor, and canals around the falls, boats ascend the Merrimack river through

this county to Concord, in New Hampshire. It is intersected by the Boston and Worcester, the Fitchburg, the Worcester and Nashua railroads, and those connecting Fitchburg with Lawrence, Boston and Nashua, and Boston and Manchester. Named from Middlesex, a county of England. Seats of justice, Concord, Cambridge, and Lowell. Middlesex is the most populous county in Massachusetts. Population, 161,383.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the S. part of Connecticut, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island sound, partly on the E. by the Connecticut river, and the Hammonasset river runs along its W. border. Several smaller streams furnish abundant water-power. A large number of the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures and the fisheries. The surface is uneven, with some hills towards the N. and E. The soil is generally fertile, and along the Connecticut river of excellent quality. Indian corn, potatoes, rye, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 95,118 bushels of corn; 223,733 of potatoes; 50,549 of rye; 38,579 tons of hay, and 501,123 pounds of butter. It contained 1 woollen and 3 cotton factories, 2 foundries, and 2 gun factories; 65 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 7087 pupils attending public schools, and 722 attending academies and other schools. Sandstone is abundant, and large quantities of it are quarried and exported. The railroad connecting New Haven and New London traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by a branch of the New Haven and Hartford railroad. Seats of justice, Middletown and Haddam. Population, 30,680.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the N. E. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 460 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by Millstone river, partly on the N. by Rahway river, and on the E. by Staten Island sound and Raritan bay. It is intersected by the Raritan, and also drained by South river, and Manalapan creek. The surface is level or undulating. The soil varies from deep sand to clay, and is generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, butter, and different kinds of fruit are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 438,668 bushels of corn; 213,954 of oats; 123,076 of potatoes; 22,267 tons of hay, and 501,648 pounds of butter. There were 8 distilleries, 3 cotton factories, 3 India-rubber manufactories, 2 machine shops, 13 flour mills, 1 paper mill, 8 saw mills, 8 potteries, 7 tanneries, and 10 coach manufactories. It contained 47 churches and 5 newspaper offices; 3221 pupils attending public schools, and 800 attending academies or other schools. Sandstone is quarried in various parts of the county, and much used for building. The Raritan river is navigable for small steamboats to New Brunswick, and the bay of the same name into which it flows affords an excellent harbor. The Camden

and Amboy railroad, and the New Jersey railroad traverse this county, and the Delaware and Raritan canal touches its western border. Organized in 1682. Capital, New Brunswick. Population, 28,635, of whom 11 were slaves.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of Rappahannock river. The latter forms the entire boundary on the N. E., and Piankatank river on the S. W. The length is 39 miles; mean breadth, about 5 miles; area, about 150 square miles. The soil is sandy, and a portion of the land is fertile. Indian corn is the staple product. In 1850, there were raised 134,253 bushels of corn, and 30,762 of wheat. There were 8 grist mills and 5 saw mills. It contained 9 churches, 152 pupils attending public schools, and 74 attending other schools. Formed in 1675. Capital, Urbana. Population, 4394, of whom 2052 were free, and 2342, slaves.

MIDDLESEX, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, on Onion river, and on the Vermont Central railroad, about 6 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1365.

MIDDLESEX, a post-township of Yates co., New York, on Canandaigua lake. Pop., 1385.

MIDDLESEX, a township of Butler co., Pa., 20 miles N. from Pittsburg. Pop., 2262.

MIDDLESEX, a small village in Butler co., Pennsylvania.

MIDDLESEX, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on the Shenango creek, and on the Erie extension canal, 12 miles S. W. from Mercer.

MIDDLESEX VILLAGE, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river. Pop., 1678.

MIDDLE STATES. See UNITED STATES.

MIDDLETON, a post-township of Strafford co., New Hampshire, bordering on Maine, about 34 miles N. E. from Concord. Pop., 476.

MIDDLETON, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Essex railroad, 19 miles N. from Boston. Population, 852.

MIDDLETON, a small village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, 12 miles below Pittsburg.

MIDDLETON, or MIDDLETOWN, a small post-village of Hyde co., North Carolina, on Middle creek, 1 mile from Pamlico sound, is one of the principal shipping ports of the county.

MIDDLETON, a post-village of Carroll co., Mississippi, about 95 miles N. from Jackson.

MIDDLETON, a village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, about 40 miles S. E. from Nashville.

MIDDLETON, a village of Jackson co., Ohio, 84 miles S. S. E. from Columbus.

MIDDLETON, a township in the N. part of Wood co., Ohio. Population, 331.

MIDDLETON, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, about 8 miles W. by N. from Burlington.

MIDDLETON, a post-township in the S. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Population, 320.

MIDDLETON CENTRE, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 66 miles S. by W. from Montpelier, contains a village of its own name. Population, 875.

MIDDLETOWN, a village recently sprung up on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Dukes co., Massachusetts, on the road leading from Holmes Hole to the village of Newton. It contains a Baptist church.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Newport co., on the island of Rhode Island, about 23 miles S. S. E. from Providence. Population, 830.

MIDDLETOWN, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, at the head of ship navigation, and on the route of the air line railroad now in process of construction between New York and Boston, 34 miles from Long Island sound, and 24 miles N. E. from New Haven. Lat. 41° 33' 8" N., lon. 72° 39' W. A branch railroad communicates with the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield railroad, 10 miles distant. It is pleasantly situated, partly on an acclivity commanding a fine prospect. Main street, on which are the principal stores, hotels, and many of the churches, is broad, level, and with others parallel to it, is intersected at right angles by those passing westward from the river. The elevated portion of the city contains many elegant mansions, surrounded with spacious and highly ornamented grounds. The principal public buildings are the custom house and court house, both constructed of the Chatham free-stone. The latter is adorned with a fine Grecian portico. The Wesleyan University, a flourishing institution under the direction of the Methodists, occupies a beautiful elevation overlooking the city and the valley of the Connecticut. Three newspapers are published. The wharves are commodious, and have 10 feet of water. Steamboats, plying between Hartford and New York, here have a landing. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 14,431 $\frac{8}{15}$ tons enrolled and licensed, of which 14,005 $\frac{8}{15}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and the remainder in the cod and mackerel fisheries. During the year, 14 schooners and 2 steamers with an aggregate burthen of 2213 $\frac{8}{15}$ tons, were admeasured. In the vicinity of Middletown are rich minerals, for an account of which, see CONNECTICUT, page 273. The city contains 3 banks, and a savings' institution. It was settled in 1636, incorporated a town in 1654, and a city in 1784. Population of the township, 8441; of the city, 4211.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in the E. part of Delaware co., New York. Pop., 3005.

MIDDLETOWN, a flourishing post-village of Orange co., New York, on the York and Erie

railroad, 77 miles from New York city. It has extensive iron works in the vicinity.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-township of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on the Atlantic ocean, about 13 miles N. E. from Freehold. Pop., 3245.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of the above township, about 41 miles E. N. E. from Trenton, contains 3 or 4 churches, and some 25 or 30 houses, and two newspaper offices.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. from Gettysburg, has near 100 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the turnpike from Kittanning to Indiana, 45 miles N. E. from Pittsburg.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. N. E. from Philadelphia. Population, 2223.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-borough of Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Swatara creek, and on the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad, 9 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. It contains a bank and a newspaper office. The Union canal terminates here. Population in 1853, about 1200.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, contains Media, the county seat. Population, 1972.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles N. by E. from Mercer.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa., 10 miles W. by N. from Montrose.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 174 miles W. from Harrisburg.

MIDDLETOWN, a thriving post-village of New Castle county, Delaware, 25 miles S. S. W. from Wilmington. It has 2 fine churches, a flourishing academy, about 6 stores, and a carriage factory. Population, about 500.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, on a branch of Catocin creek, 9 miles W. by N. from Frederick. It contains 1 or 2 newspaper offices.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Frederick co., Virginia, on the turnpike leading from Winchester to Staunton, 13 miles S. S. W. from the former. It contains 2 churches.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Warren co., Tennessee.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 40 miles W. by N. from Frankfort.

MIDDLETOWN, a thriving post-village of Lemon township, Butler county, Ohio, on the Miami river and canal, 13 miles N. E. from Hamilton. It contains several churches, and numerous stores. The railroad from Cincinnati to Dayton passes along the other side of the river, which is here crossed by a bridge. Population in 1853, about 1400.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Champaign co., Ohio, 10 miles N. E. from Urbana.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in the E. part of Columbiana co., Ohio. Population, 1570.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Holmes co., Ohio, 98 miles N. E. from Columbus.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., about 40 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 55 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis; has about 150 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a small village of Vigo co., Indiana, 14 miles S. S. W. from Terre Haute.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Logan co., Illinois, on Salt creek, 22 miles N. from Springfield.

MIDDLETOWN, a small post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 10 miles S. S. W. from Macomb. The name of the post-office is Young.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Lafayette co., Missouri. Population, 1352.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village in Montgomery co., Mo., 65 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

MIDDLETOWN, a post-village in Des Moines co., Iowa, 65 miles S. S. E. from Iowa City.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in the S. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin. Population, 359.

MIDDLETOWN, a small mining settlement of Shasta co., California.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, a post-village in Middletown township, Monmouth co., New Jersey, on a small creek of its own name, 36 miles E. N. E. from Trenton, has a bank, about a dozen stores, 2 or 3 churches, and near 600 inhabitants.

MIDDLE VILLAGE, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

MIDDLEVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on W. Canada creek, about 14 miles E. N. E. from Utica. It has manufactories of cotton, &c.

MIDDLEVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

MIDDLEVILLE, a post-village of Barry co., Michigan, on Thornapple river, about 54 miles W. from Lansing.

MIDDLEWAY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Virginia, near Opequan creek, 7 miles S. W. from Charlestown, contains 2 churches. Population, about 500.

MIDDLE WOODBERRY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles N. N. E. from Bedford. Population, 1709.

MIDDLE YUBA river, of Yuba county, California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W. S. W. course, falls into the Yuba river, 75 miles above Marysville. Gold is found on this stream, which also affords valuable water-power.

MIDLAND, a new county in the E. central part of Michigan, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Saginaw bay, and is intersected by Tittibawassee river, and also drained by the Salt, Chippewa, and Pine rivers, tributaries of the first-mentioned stream. The surface is said to be undulating or level, and well wooded. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1650 bushels of corn;

750 of potatoes; 50 tons of hay, and 128 pounds of wool. County seat not yet located. Population, 65.

MIDLAND, a post-office of Charlotte co., Va.

MIDVIEW, a post-office of Henry co., Ky.

MIDVILLE, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

MIDWAY, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania railroad, 40 miles W. from Philadelphia; has several machine shops.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Davidson co., N. C.

MIDWAY, a post-village and station of Barnwell district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina railroad, 72 miles W. S. W. from Charleston.

MIDWAY, a pleasant village of Baldwin county, Georgia, on the railroad from Milledgeville to Gordon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from the former. It is the seat of Oglethorpe University, (Presbyterian,) a flourishing institution, founded in 1838. Pop., about 300.

MIDWAY, a post-village in Barbour co., Ala.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Madison co., Miss.

MIDWAY, a post-office of St. Landry par., La.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Newton co., Tex.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Hot Springs co., Arkansas.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Monroe co., Tenn., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

MIDWAY, a handsome post-village of Woodford county, Kentucky, on the railroad from Lexington to Frankfort, 14 miles from each place. It has 3 churches, 3 hemp factories, and about 600 inhabitants.

MIDWAY, a small village of Clarke co., Ohio, about 50 miles W. from Columbus.

MIDWAY, a village of Madison co., Ohio, a few miles S. from London, the county seat.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Spencer co., Ind.

MIDWAY, a post-office of Fulton co., Ill.

MIDWAY, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, 30 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

MIDWAY INN, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia.

MIER, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

MIER, a post-office of Wabash co., Illinois.

MIFFLIN, a county in the S. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Juniata river, and also drained by Kishicoquillas, Jack's, and Licking creeks. The surface is mountainous, traversed by high and rugged ridges, and by beautiful valleys. Kishicoquillas valley is remarkable for its fertility. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 305,994 bushels of wheat; 218,896 of corn; 191,048 of oats; 13,196 tons of hay, and 264,850 pounds of butter. There were 11 flour and grist mills, 9 saw mills, 2 woollen factories, 1 iron foundry, and 9 tanneries. It contained 31 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2190 pupils attending public schools. Iron is procured in large quantities from the mines of this county; limestone and slate are also abundant. It is intersected by the

Pennsylvania canal and Central railroad. Formed in 1789, and named in honor of Governor Mifflin. Capital, Lewistown. Population, 14,980.

MIFFLIN, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 2693.

MIFFLIN, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on the North branch of the Susquehanna, 8 miles E. from Bloomsburg. Population, 1024.

MIFFLIN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 17 miles W. from Carlisle. Population, 1574.

MIFFLIN, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 22 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1302.

MIFFLIN, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W. from Williamsport. Population, 1186.

MIFFLIN, a post-village of Henderson co., Tennessee, 137 miles S. W. from Nashville; has 3 stores.

MIFFLIN, a post-township in Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 891.

MIFFLIN, a township in the N. E. part of Franklin co., Ohio. Population, 1095.

MIFFLIN, a township in the W. part of Pike co., Ohio. Population, 546.

MIFFLIN, a township in the E. part of Richland co., Ohio. Population, 1106.

MIFFLIN, a township in the S. part of Wyandot co., Ohio. Population, 668.

MIFFLIN, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop., 640.

MIFFLIN, a post-village in the above township, 11 miles from Mineral Point. It has 4 stores, 1 smelting furnace, and about 200 inhabitants.

MIFFLIN CROSS ROADS, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MIFFLINSBURG, or YOUNGMANSTOWN, a post-borough of Buffalo township, Union county, Pennsylvania, on Buffalo creek, 68 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. It contains 2 churches.

MIFFLINTOWN, a post-borough, capital of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated on the left bank of Juniata river, 43 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. The site is elevated, and affords a charming view of mountain, valley, and river. The Central railroad, which runs along the right bank of the river, connects the town with Pittsburg, Harrisburg, &c. Two newspapers are published here. It contains 3 churches and an academy. The Juniata is crossed by a bridge at this place.

MIFFLINVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on the North branch of the Susquehanna river, 88 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

MILAM, mɪlām, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Brazos forms its N. E.

boundary. It is intersected by Little river, and also drained by Brushy creek. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, grass, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 38,539 bushels of corn; 8032 of sweet potatoes; 26,308 pounds of butter, and 675 of wool. There were 169 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of General Benjamin Milam. Capital, Cameron. Population, 2907; of whom 2471 were free, and 436, slaves.

MILAM, a small post-village, capital of Falls co., Texas, on the right bank of the Rio Brazos, about 85 miles N. N. E. from Austin.

MILAM, a post-village, capital of Sabine county, Texas, on Boregas creek, an affluent of Sabine river, 330 miles E. N. E. from Austin City.

MILAN, a post-township of Coos co., New Hampshire, about 105 miles N. by E. from Concord. Population, 493.

MILAN, a pleasant village of Cayuga county, New York, on the Owasco inlet, 21 miles S. by E. from Auburn. It contains several churches and manufactories.

MILAN, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, about 56 miles S. from Albany. Population, 1764.

MILAN, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

MILAN, a post-township in the S. part of Erie co., Ohio. Population, 2697.

MILAN, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on the right bank of Huron river, 8 miles from Lake Erie, and 103 miles N. by E. from Columbus. It is beautifully situated on a bluff 60 feet higher than the river. A ship-canal has been opened, by which vessels of 250 tons can ascend from the lake to this point. Considerable quantities of grain and other produce are shipped here. Milan contains 3 churches, a large academy, a newspaper office, and numerous stores. Settled in 1809. Pop., about 2000.

MILAN, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Monroe co., Michigan. Population, 642.

MILAN, a post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, 70 miles S. E. from Indianapolis, has about 250 inhabitants.

MILAN, a post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 25 miles above Alton.

MILAN, a post-office of Sullivan co., Mo.

MILBOURN, a village of Ballard co., Ky., about 14 miles from the Mississippi river. It contains 2 churches, and about 150 inhabitants.

MILBRIDGE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine. Population, 1170.

MILDBURG, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

MILES, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Centre co., Pa. Pop., 1306.

MILESBURG, a thriving post-borough of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on Bald Eagle creek and canal, 2 miles N. from Bellefonte,

and 87 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It is the terminus of a plank-road which extends to Tyrone, on the Central railroad. Population in 1853, about 600.

MILES RIVER, of Talbot co., Maryland, is a navigable inlet of the Chesapeake.

MILESTOWN, a village of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Doylestown turnpike, 7 miles N. from Philadelphia.

MILESTOWN, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

MILFORD, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot river, about 17 miles N. E. from Bangor. Population, 687.

MILFORD, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, about 29 miles S. by W. from Concord. Population, 2159.

MILFORD, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Milford Branch railroad, 34 miles S. W. from Boston. It contains 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and a high-school. In Milford township, 1½ miles W. from the village is the flourishing community of Hopedale, founded in 1842. It comprises about 600 acres of land, a post-office, and about 200 inhabitants. Two newspapers are published here. Population of the township, 4819.

MILFORD, a post-village and seaport of New Haven county, Connecticut, on the New York and New Haven railroad, and on the Wopewang river, 10 miles S. W. from New Haven. It contains 3 churches, 6 or 8 stores, and several good schools. The harbor is safe, and admits vessels of about 200 tons burthen. Population of the township, 2465.

MILFORD, a post-township in the S. part of Otsego co., New York. Population, 2227.

MILFORD, a post-village in the above township, about 75 miles W. from Albany. It has 2 churches.

MILFORD, a post-village of Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, is situated on the Delaware river, and the Belvidere and Delaware railroad, about 20 miles above Lambertville. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, 2 hotels, and 1 flouring mill. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Population, about 800.

MILFORD, a little village of Mercer co., New Jersey, about 16 miles E. from Trenton.

MILFORD, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 36 miles N. by W. from Philadelphia. Pop., 2527.

MILFORD, a township of Juniata co., Pa., on Juniata river, opposite Mifflintown.

MILFORD, a post-township of Pike co., Pa., contains the county seat. Population, 830.

MILFORD, a post-borough, capital of Pike county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, and on the Delaware and Hudson canal, 160 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg. It contains a court house, 2 churches, and an academy. Settled about 1800.

MILFORD, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. W. from Somerset. Population, 2070.

MILFORD, a small village in the aforesaid township, 147 miles W. from Harrisburg.

MILFORD, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. Population, including Mispillion, 5895.

MILFORD, a thriving post-borough of Kent county, Delaware, on the left bank of Mispillion creek, 21 miles S. S. E. from Dover, and 68 miles S. from Wilmington. It has considerable business, and contains 2 banks, 4 or 5 churches, a public library, and a newspaper office. The Mispillion is navigable for schooners. Next to Wilmington, Milford is the largest place in the state. It is divided by the Mispillion into North and South Milford. The latter has a branch of the Smyrna bank, a church, an academy, and a ship-yard.

MILFORD, a post-village of Caroline co., Virginia, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac railroad, 38 miles from Richmond.

MILFORD, a small village of Preston co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Brandonville to Fishing creek.

MILFORD, a post-village in Greenville district, South Carolina.

MILFORD, a post-office of Baker co., Ga.

MILFORD, a post-village in Bracken co., Kentucky.

MILFORD, a township in the N. part of Butler co., Ohio. Population, 2068.

MILFORD, a thriving post-village of Miami township, Clermont co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Little Miami river, 14 miles N. E. from Cincinnati. A bridge across the river connects the village with the Little Miami railroad. Population estimated at 600.

MILFORD, a township in the N. W. part of Defiance co., Ohio. Population, 645.

MILFORD, a township in the S. W. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1349.

MILFORD, a post-township in the S. W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Population, 1470.

MILFORD, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on Woodruff creek, 40 miles N. W. from Detroit. The water-power of the creek gives motion to 3 grist mills, 1 woollen factory, and 2 fulling mills. Milford contains 3 churches, and 10 stores. Population in 1853, about 800.

MILFORD, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, on Clifty creek, 8 miles W. from Greensburg, contains about 400 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on Turkey creek, 126 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

MILFORD, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Population, 806.

MILFORD, a small village of Warren co., Indiana, 14 miles N. from Williamsport.

MILFORD, a small post-village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on Sugar creek, about 140 miles E. N. E. from Springfield.

MILFORD, a thriving post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, on Fox river, 61 miles S. W. from Chicago. It has an excellent water-power, and several mills.

MILFORD, a village in Winnebago co., Illinois, 90 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

MILFORD, a post-township in the N. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop., 728.

MILFORD, a small post-village of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

MILFORD CENTRE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Susquehanna river, about 15 miles S. from Cooperstown.

MILFORD CENTRE, a thriving post-village of Union co., Ohio, on Big Darby creek, and on the Springfield and Mansfield railroad, 32 miles N. W. from Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches.

MILFORDTON, a post-office of Knox co., O.

MILITARY INSTITUTE, a post-office of Franklin co., Kentucky.

MILITARY ROAD, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

MILITARY SPRINGS, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

MILL, a township in the E. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Population, 1510.

MILL, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Population, 1537.

MILLARD, a new county in the western part of Utah territory, is bounded on the W. by California, and is drained by Walker's and Nicollet rivers, with some smaller streams. This county was formed since 1850, and consequently the census gives us no information respecting it. Named in honor of Millard Fillmore, late president of the United States.

MILLARD, a post-office of Wayne co., N. C.

MILLARD, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ind.

MILLARD, a post-office of Dubuque co., Iowa.

MILLARD, a post-office of Walworth co., Wis.

MILLARDSVILLE, a small village of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

MILL ARK, a post-office of Fulton co., Ind.

MILLBACH, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pa.

MILL BEND, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

MILLBOROUGH SPRING, a post-village of Bath co., Virginia, 157 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. It is pleasantly situated on the turnpike from Staunton to Bath Court House, and is a place of active business. Medicinal springs occur in the vicinity.

MILLBRIDGE, a post-office of Pike co., Ga.

MILLBROOK, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

MILLBROOK, a post-office of Warren co., N. Y.

MILLBROOK, a post-office of Warren co., N. J.

MILLBROOK, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MILLBROOK, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 80 miles N. E. from Columbus.

MILLBURG, a post-office of Berrien co., Mich.

MILLBURN, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, 45 miles N. N. W. from Chicago.

MILLBURY, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Blackstone river and canal, 42 miles W. S. W. from Boston, contains 1 bank. Pop. 3031.

MILLBURY, a post-village of the aforesaid township, on the Providence and Worcester railroad. It contains several churches.

MILL CREEK, of Austin co., Texas, flows into Brazos river a few miles above San Felipe.

MILL CREEK, of Middle Tennessee, flows into Cumberland river from the left, about 4 miles above Nashville. It furnishes motive-power to several mills.

MILL CREEK, of Mahoning co., Ohio, falls into Mahoning river.

MILL CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of the Ohio river, which it enters at Cincinnati.

MILL CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of Scioto river, which it enters in Delaware county.

MILL CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Lapeer co., and enters Black river in St. Clair co.

MILL CREEK, of Washtenaw co., Michigan, enters the Huron river near Dexter.

MILL CREEK, Indiana, an affluent of Eel river, rises in Hendrick's co., and enters the river in Putnam co. It has a perpendicular fall of 45 feet.

MILL CREEK, of Pulaski co., Indiana, flows into the Tippecanoe.

MILL CREEK, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, contains Erie, the county seat. Total population, 8922.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK, a township of Lebanon co., Pa., 10 miles E. from Lebanon. Pop., 1059.

MILL CREEK, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Population, 840.

MILL CREEK, a small post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK, a hundred in New Castle co., Delaware. Population, 3317.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Berkley co., Va., about 168 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Dale co., Ala.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Sabine par., La.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Bowie co., Tex.

MILL CREEK, a township in the N. part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Population, 872.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Fulton co., O.

MILL CREEK, a township in the S. part of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, intersected by Mill creek, the Ohio canal, and the railroad connecting Cincinnati with Hamilton. Population, 6287.

MILL CREEK, a township in the S. E. part of Union co., Ohio. Population, 726.

MILL CREEK, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Williams co., Ohio. Pop., 408.

MILL CREEK, a township in Clark co., Illinois. Population, 672.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ill.

MILL CREEK, a post-office of Union co., Ill.

MILL CREEK, a post-village of Ripley co., Mo., 160 miles S. S. E. from Jefferson City.

MILLDALE, a post-office of Warren co., Va.

MILLDALE, a small post-village of Warren co., Miss., 13 miles N. E. from Vicksburg.

MILLDALE, a post-office of Defiance co., O.

MILLDAM, a post-office of Madison co., Mo.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., N. C., 133 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a post-village in Northampton co., North Carolina.

MILLEDGEVILLE, capital of the state of Georgia, and seat of justice of Baldwin county, is situated on the W. bank of the Oconee river, 158 miles N. W. from Savannah, and 659 miles S. W. from Washington. Lat. 33° 7' 20" N., lon. 83° 19' 45" W. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile cotton country, and contains a number of handsome residences. The Oconee river furnishes excellent water-power here, and was once navigated below by small steamers, but these are now superseded by railroads. A branch railroad, 17 miles long, extends S. to Gordon, on the Central railroad, and another extends in the opposite direction to Eatonton. The state house is a fine Gothic edifice. Milledgeville contains a penitentiary, an arsenal of the state, a court house, 4 or 5 churches, 1 academy, and 1 bank. Five newspapers are published here. Population, about 3500.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a village in White co., Tennessee, 80 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, 9 miles S. from Danville. It contains a steam mill.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill., about 50 miles S. E. from Galena.

MILLEN'S BAY, a post-village in the W. part of Jefferson co., New York.

MILLER, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of 570 square miles. It is intersected by Osage river, and also drained by Auglaize river and Tavern creek. The surface is uneven, and in some parts broken; the soil is generally poor, excepting on the margins of the streams. The county is well timbered with valuable wood, including walnut and sugar maple. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 144,994 bushels of corn; 14,724 of wheat; 34,603 of oats, and 182 tons of hay. The Osage river is navigable in high stages of water, that is usually 3 or 4 months of the year. Named in honor of John Miller, former governor of Missouri. Capital, Tuscombina. Population, 3834, of whom 3645 were free, and 189, slaves.

MILLER, a township in the S. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1064.

MILLER, a township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Population, 1122.

MILLER, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Population, 1290.

MILLER, a township in Scotland co., Missouri. Population, 666.

MILLER'S, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

MILLERSBURG, a small village of Berks co., Pa., about 26 miles N. W. from Reading.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Wisconsin creek, 28 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. It contains a church and several stores. A railroad, 16 miles long, extends from this place to the coal mines of Bear mountain.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., 43 miles S. E. from Nashville.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the Hinkston creek, 48 miles E. from Frankfort, is surrounded by a rich farming community, and is one of the principal places in the county. It has 4 or 5 churches and several mills. Pop., 600.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village, capital of Holmes county, Ohio, on Killbuck creek, 87 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is built on elevated ground and surrounded by hills. Laid out in 1824. It contains 4 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 1 foundry, and 1 grist mill. The Cleveland and Zanesville railroad passes through it.

MILLERSBURG, a small village of Meigs co., Ohio, 88 miles S. E. from Columbus, and 12 miles N. from Pomeroy.

MILLERSBURG, a village of Ohio co., Indiana, on the Ohio river, about 40 miles below Cincinnati.

MILLERSBURG, a small village of Whitley co., Indiana, on the Eel river, 12 miles S. W. from Columbia.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Mercer co., Illinois, 156 miles N. W. from Springfield. It was the county seat previous to 1849. A newspaper is published here.

MILLERSBURG, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., 21 miles N. from Jefferson City.

MILLER'S CHAPEL, a post-office of Dyer co., Tennessee.

MILLER'S CREEK, a post-office of Estill co., Kentucky.

MILLER'S CREEK, a post-office of Davis co., Utah.

MILLER'S MILL, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

MILLER'S MILL, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

MILLER'S PLACE, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near the N. side of Long Island.

MILLERSPORT, a thriving post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal, 30 miles E. S. E. from Columbus.

MILLER'S RIVER, a mill stream in Caledonia county, in the E. N. E. part of Vermont, falls into the Passumpsick river.

MILLER'S TAVERN, a post-office of Essex co., Virginia.

MILLERSTOWN, a village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. N. E. from Butler.

MILLERSTOWN, a village of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Lebanon, 20 miles E. from the former. It has several mills on Quitapahilla creek. Population in 1853, about 1000.

MILLERSTOWN, a small post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles S. W. from Allentown.

MILLERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Greenwood township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata river, 29 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg. The Central railroad and Pennsylvania canal pass by the place. Population, about 800.

MILLERSTOWN, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky., 125 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

MILLERSTOWN, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 39 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. It contains several stores and about 600 inhabitants.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-office of Anne Arundell co., Maryland.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-office of Adair co., Ky.

MILLERSVILLE, a small village of Delaware co., Ohio, 28 miles N. N. W. of Columbus.

MILLERSVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana.

MILL FALLS, a post-office of Marion co., Va.

MILLFIELD, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, about 72 miles S. E. from Columbus.

MILLFORD SQUARE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

MILL GREEN, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

MILL GROVE, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

MILL GROVE, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

MILL GROVE, a post-office of Cobb co., Georgia, 9 miles S. from Marietta.

MILL GROVE, a village of Wood co., Ohio, about 120 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

MILL GROVE, a small post-village of Owen co., Indiana, on Mill creek, 15 miles N. from Spencer, the county town.

MILL GROVE, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Population, 523.

MILL HALL, a post-village of Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, on Fishing creek, 104 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It contains 1 woollen factory, 1 iron foundry, 1 furnace, and several mills. Population, about 600.

MILL HAVEN, a post-village of Scriven co., Georgia, 77 miles N. W. from Savannah.

MILLHEIM, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Penn valley, 85 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. Population, 200.

MILL HILL, a post-office of Cabarras co., North Carolina.

MILLHOUSEN, a small post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 55 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

MILLICAN, a post-office of Brazos co., Tex.

MILLIKEN'S BEND, a post-village of Madison co., Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 25 miles above Vicksburg.

MILLIN, a post-office of Burke co., Ga.

MILLINGTON, a village of Middlesex co., Conn., 35 miles E. N. E. from New Haven.

MILLINGTON, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 40 miles N. N. E. from Trenton.

MILLINGTON, a post-village of Kent co., Maryland, on the Chester river, 60 miles E. N. E. from Annapolis.

MILLINGTON, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

MILL PLAIN, a post-village in Fairfield co., Connecticut.

MILL POINT, a post-village in Pocahontas co., Virginia.

MILL POINT, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

MILL POINT, a village of Ottawa county, Michigan, on Grand river, 1 mile above Grand Haven. It has 6 or 7 steam saw mills.

MILLPORT, a post-village in Veteran township, Chemung county, New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad, 150 miles S. W. by W. from Albany.

MILLPORT, a thriving post-village of Potter co., Pennsylvania, on the Oswayo creek, about 200 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

MILL PORT, a post-office of Fayette co., Alabama.

MILLPORT, a small village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Muscatituck river, 78 miles S. from Indianapolis.

MILL PORT, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

MILL RAY, a post-office of Bullock co., Ga.

MILL RIDGE, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

MILL RIVER, a small stream of Windsor co., in the S. S. E. part of Vermont, falls into the Connecticut river.

MILL RIVER, a small stream of Fairfield co., in the S. W. part of Connecticut, falls into Long Island sound.

MILL RIVER, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

MILL RIVER, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina, 270 miles W. from Raleigh.

MILLS, a new county in the W. S. W. part of Iowa, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of about 400 square miles. The Missouri river forms its W. boundary, and the county is traversed by Nishnabotona river and Keg creek. The soil is said to be good, but is mostly uncultivated. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Major Mills, of Iowa, killed in the Mexican war.

MILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, about 36 miles by land S. from Pittsburg. Population in 1853, about 500.

MILLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, 45 miles S. by E. from Dover.

MILLSBOROUGH, a village of Richland co., O.

MILLS' CORNERS, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

MILLSFIELD, a township of Coos co., New

Hampshire, about 10 miles W. from Umbagog lake. Population in 1830, 33; in 1840, 12; and in 1850, 2.

MILLSFORD, a township in the E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

MILL'S GAP, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

MILLS' MILLS, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

MILLS' MILLS, a thriving village of Fayette co., Indiana, on the Whitewater river and canal, 60 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

MILLS POINT, Kentucky. See HICKMAN.

MILLSPORT, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MILLS' PRAIRIE, a post-office of Edward's co., Illinois.

MILL SPRING, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

MILL SPRINGS, a post-office of Wayne co., Kentucky, 101 miles S. from Frankfort.

MILLSTONE, a new township of Monmouth co., New Jersey. Population, 1673.

MILLSTONE, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the left bank of Millstone river, and near the Delaware and Raritan canal, 25 miles N. N. E. from Trenton, contains 4 or 5 stores, and some 50 or 60 houses.

MILLSTONE, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

MILLSTONE RIVER, in the central part of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth co., separates Mercer from Middlesex county, then flowing northward through part of Somerset, enters the Raritan, 2 or 3 miles S. E. from Somerville.

MILLS VILLAGE, a small village in Frankfort township, Waldo co., Maine, about 20 miles N. E. by N. from Belfast. It contains 6 stores, and 1 church.

MILLTOWN, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

MILLTOWN, a post-village of Putnam co., New York, about 100 miles S. from Albany. It has 2 churches.

MILLTOWN, a little village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 11 miles W. S. W. from Flemington.

MILLTOWN, a village of Bradford co., Pa.

MILLTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles E. from Westchester.

MILLTOWN, a manufacturing village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Tacony creek, about 8 miles N. by E. from Philadelphia. Shovels and spades are made here.

MILLTOWN, a post-office of Chambers co. Ala.

MILLTOWN, a post-village in Crawford co., Ind., 110 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

MILLVIEW, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa.

MILLVIEW, a post-village in Fauquier co., Va.

MILL VILLAGE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

MILLVILLE, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y., about 40 miles W. from Rochester.

MILLVILLE, a post-township of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Maurice river, about 33 miles E. S. E. from Salem. Pop., 2332.

MILLVILLE, a post-village in the above township, at the head of navigation, on Maurice river, about 29 miles E. S. E. from Salem, has two extensive glass manufactories, and about 1600 inhabitants.

MILLVILLE, otherwise called HEADLEY'S and TATTLETOWN, a village of Ocean county, New Jersey, on the road leading from Barnegat to Mount Holly. The charcoal business is extensively carried on here.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 84 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of King George co., Virginia, about 70 miles N. N. E. from Richmond.

MILLVILLE, a post-village in Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MILLVILLE, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ga.

MILLVILLE, a post-village in Butler co., Ala., 65 miles S. S. W. from Montgomery.

MILLVILLE, a small village of Marion co. Ala.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Rush co., Texas, about 10 miles N. E. from Henderson.

MILLVILLE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tennessee, 97 miles S. by E. from Nashville.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on Indian creek, 22 miles N. N. W. from Cincinnati.

MILLVILLE, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 21 miles E. from Galena.

MILLVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Ray co., Missouri, on the road from Richmond to Chillicothe, about 150 miles N. W. from Jefferson City. Population, about 500.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on Turkey river, a few miles from its mouth.

MILLVILLE, a post-village of Grant co., Wis.

MILLWEE'S, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

MILLWOOD, a post-village of Clarke co., Virginia, 140 miles N. by W. from Richmond. It has 1 or 2 churches, and several flouring mills.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Jackson co., Fla.

MILLWOOD, a steamboat landing of Alabama, on the Black Warrior river below Tuscaloosa.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Collins co., Tex.

MILLWOOD, a township in Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1624.

MILLWOOD, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, near Vernon river, 55 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population in 1853, about 400.

MILLWOOD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Mo., 78 miles E. N. E. from Jefferson City.

MILNER, a small post-village of Pike co.,

Georgia, on the Macon and Western railroad, 46 miles N. W. from Macon.

MILNERSVILLE, a post-office of Guernsey co., Ohio.

MILLO, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Piscataquis river, about 33 miles N. by W. from Bangor. Pop., 932.

MILLO, a post-township of Yates co., New York, borders on Seneca and Crooked lakes, and contains Penn Yan, the county seat. Population, 4791.

MILLO, a post-office of Bradley co., Ark.

MILLO, a post-office of Brown co., Indiana.

MILLO, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

MILLO CENTRE, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad, 4 miles S. from Penn Yan.

MILROY, a small post-village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

MILROY, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, on Little Flat Rock creek, 8 miles S. from Rushville.

MILTON, a township of Oxford co., Maine. Population, 166.

MILTON, a post-township of Strafford co., N. H., on the Salmon Falls river, 30 miles E. N. E. from Concord. The village is the present terminus of the Great Falls and Conway railroad. Population, 1629.

MILTON, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, on the Lamoille river, and on the Vermont Central railroad, about 44 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 2451.

MILTON, a post-township of Norfolk county, Mass., 8 miles S. from Boston. Pop., 2241.

MILTON, a post-village of Litchfield co., Ct.

MILTON, a township of Saratoga co., New York, immediately N. of Ballston Spa. Population, 4220.

MILTON, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, near the Hudson river, about 80 miles below Albany. It has 3 churches.

MILTON, a post-village of Morris co., N. J.

MILTON, a village of Cumberland co., Pa.

MILTON, a post-borough of Turbot township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the West branch of Susquehanna, 70 miles N. from Harrisburg. It is the most populous town in the county. Large quantities of grain are exported from this place by the West Branch canal. A bridge crosses the river here. Milton is on the Sunbury and Erie railroad, at the W. terminus of the Catawissa railroad, not yet finished. It has 4 or 5 churches, 1 academy, 1 newspaper office, and 2 steam mills. Population in 1850, 1649; in 1853, about 2000.

MILTON, a thriving post-village of Sussex co., Delaware, 8 miles S. E. from Milford.

MILTON, a flourishing post-village of Caswell county, North Carolina, on the Dan river, 75 miles N. W. from Raleigh, and very near the N. boundary of the state. County Line creek, which joins the Dan river here, affords water-power. Milton contains a large flouring mill, a cotton factory, and 4 tobacco

factories. It has also several seminaries, 8 stores, 1 newspaper office and 1 bank. Population in 1853, about 1200.

MILTON, a post-village in Laurens district, South Carolina.

MILTON, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Ga.

MILTON, a small post-village, capital of Santa Rosa county, Florida, on the Black-water river, near its entrance into Pensacola bay, about 20 miles N. E. from Pensacola.

MILTON, a post-village of Autauga co., Alabama, about 40 miles W. N. W. from Montgomery.

MILTON, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie river, at the mouth of Tippah creek, and at the head of steam navigation, 13 miles N. E. from Oxford.

MILTON, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, 15 miles N. E. from Murfreesborough.

MILTON, a small post-village of Trimble co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, nearly opposite Madison, Indiana.

MILTON, a township in the N. W. part of Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 1432.

MILTON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop., 1472.

MILTON, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Mahoning co., Ohio. Pop., 1123.

MILTON, or West MILTON, a thriving post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on Stillwater creek, 78 miles W. from Columbus, has 2 churches and several mills. Pop., about 600.

MILTON, a village of Stark co., Ohio, about 100 miles N. E. from Columbus.

MILTON, a township in the N. part of Wayne co., Ohio; intersected by Chippewa river. Population, 1360.

MILTON, a township in the W. part of Wood co., Ohio. Population, 244.

MILTON, a township in Cass co., Michigan. Population, 611.

MILTON, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 1544.

MILTON, a post-township in Wayne co., Indiana. Population, 765.

MILTON, a flourishing post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on the Whitewater Valley canal, 54 miles E. from Indianapolis.

MILTON, a small village of Brown co., Illinois, on McKee's creek, about 60 miles W. from Springfield.

MILTON, a township in Du Page co., Illinois. Population, 2148.

MILTON, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

MILTON, a small post-village of Randolph co., Missouri, 12 miles E. from Huntsville.

MILTON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Io.

MILTON, a thriving post-village in Milton township, Rock co., Wis., 60 miles W. S. W. of Milwaukee. It has 2 churches and an academy. Pop., 400; of the township, 1032.

MILTON, a thriving town of Washington co., Oregon, on the W. side of the Columbia river, 30 miles N. N. W. from Portland. Pop., 800.

MILTON MILLS, post-office, Strafford co., N. H.

MILTONSBURG, a thriving post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 114 miles E. by S. from Columbus. Population, about 300.

MILTONVILLE, a village of Wayne co., Mississippi, 115 miles E. S. E. from Jackson.

MILTONVILLE, a village of Butler co., Ohio, 30 miles N. from Cincinnati.

MILTONVILLE, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee river, 55 miles W. from Sandusky city.

MILVILLE, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

MILWAUKEE, a river of Wisconsin, which rises in Fond du Lac county, and after a course of perhaps 100 miles, enters Lake Michigan, at the city of Milwaukee. Its general direction is S. S. E. The lower part of its course for about 30 miles is nearly parallel with the lake, from which it is only 4 or 5 miles distant. It furnishes extensive water-power.

MILWAUKEE, a county in the S. E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains 240 square miles. It is drained by the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Root rivers. The surface is gently undulating. The soil is calcareous, and highly productive. The staples are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter. In 1850 the county produced 61,147 bushels of wheat; 125,584 of oats; 11,246 tons of hay, and 158,521 pounds of butter. It contained 32 churches, 17 newspaper offices, 4857 pupils attending public schools, and 1506 attending academies and other schools. The streams furnish water-power for numerous mills and factories. Milwaukee county is traversed by 6 plank-roads, and by the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad. Settled in 1834 or '35. Though the smallest in extent, it is the most populous county in the state, and the most important, as containing the city of Milwaukee, the commercial capital of Wisconsin. Population, 31,077.

MILWAUKEE, a post-township in the E. part of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. Population, 1351.

MILWAUKEE, a city, port of entry, capital of Milwaukee county, and the most populous town of Wisconsin, is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Milwaukee river, 90 miles N. from Chicago, and 75 miles E. from Madison. Lat. 43° 8' 45" N., lon. 87° 57' W. It is pleasantly situated on the flats bordering the river, and on the bluffs which rise abruptly from the margin of the lake to the height of about 100 feet. The river approaches from the N. in a direction nearly parallel with the lake shore, and is joined, about 1 mile from its mouth, by the Menomonee river, which comes from the W. The largest boats of the lake can ascend the river 2 miles from its mouth. The general appearance of the city is peculiar and striking from the color and superior quality of the bricks manufactured here. They have a delicate and enduring cream or straw color, which is highly agreeable to the eye, and is

not affected by the action of the elements. Many of these bricks are exported to distant parts of the Union. Milwaukee contains about 30 churches, of which 26 are Protestant and 4 Roman Catholic, 5 public schools, the Milwaukee University Institute, a female college, several academies, 3 orphan asylums, and other benevolent institutions. The public press consists of 7 daily newspapers, and about the same number of weekly issues. There are 3 or 4 banks, and several insurance companies. The streets, stores, &c. are lighted with gas. In 1853 the citizens voted a loan of \$50,000, to be expended in the improvement of the harbor, Congress having previously appropriated \$15,000 to that purpose.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad is completed from this place to Janesville, 70 miles, and is to be extended next year to Madison. Other railroads are in progress to Chicago, Green Bay, Beloit, &c. Plank-roads extend from the city in six directions, with an aggregate length of about 200 miles. Milwaukee is the outlet of the productions of a rich and rapidly improving country. The following quantities of produce were shipped here in 1852, viz. 394,386 bushels of wheat; 345,620 of barley; 428,800 of oats; 88,597 barrels of flour; 1,771,314 pounds of pork in bulk; 19,603 barrels of pork; 321,121 pounds of wool; about 1,000,000 pounds of lead, and 700,000 bricks. The number of arrivals at this port in 1852 was about 1600. The tonnage of vessels owned here, 8548. The navigation is usually open about 8 months in the year, from March to November. Milwaukee enjoys a healthy climate, the great lakes having a sensible influence in modifying the extremes of heat and cold. The mean annual temperature in 3 years was 47°. The extensive water-power of the river constitutes an important element in the prosperity of Milwaukee. At the head of the navigable part of the river, a dam has been built, which raises the water 12 feet, and a canal conveys it to the city. Here are 5 large flouring mills, a woollen factory, several machine shops, and other establishments. The reported value of articles manufactured in 1852 was over \$2,000,000. Milwaukee is remarkable for the rapidity of its growth, which has not been surpassed, if equalled, by any of the Western towns. It maintains intimate relations with a region to which a vast emigration is flowing—a region which a few years ago was a solitary waste, or a field of savage warfare, but is now appropriated to the peaceful pursuits and liberal institutions of civilized society. The place was settled in 1835. The city was incorporated in January, 1846. Population in 1840, 1751; in 1850, 20,061; and in 1853, about 30,000.

MILWAUKEE, a post-office of Clackamas co., Oregon.

* MINA, a post-township on the W. border of Chautauque co., New York. Pop., 996.

MINAVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

MINDEN, a post-township on the W. border of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk river and Erie canal. Population, 4623.

MINDEN, a beautiful post-village, and former capital of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, is situated about 2 miles E. from the Dauchite river, and 400 miles N. N. W. from New Orleans. Its landing place is frequently visited by steamboats which ascend from Red river, through Lake Bistineau. It is a place of active business, and destined to rise in importance. In respect to wealth and population, it is second to no town in northern Louisiana, except Shreveport. It has 2 churches, 2 printing offices, 1 iron foundry, 12 stores, and shops in which various utensils are made. Population in 1853, about 1000.

MINDEN, a township in the N. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Population, 862.

MINDENVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

MINDORO, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis.

MINE CREEK, a post-township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Population, 1185.

MINEING, a post-office of Morgan co., Mo.

MINEKILL FALLS, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

MINE LA MOTTE, a post-office of Madison co., Missouri.

MINERAL HILL, a post-office of Sevier co. Ark.

MINERAL POINT, a post-township in the S. part of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop., 2584.

MINERAL POINT, a thriving post-village in the above township, and capital of Iowa county, Wisconsin, 47 miles W. S. W. from Madison. It stands on a point of land between two small streams, and is surrounded by a rich mineral region, from which large quantities of lead and copper are exported by way of Galena. The village is a place of active business, and is rapidly improving. It has 5 churches, 4 smelting furnaces, 11 dry-goods stores, and 1 bank. A company has been formed here to construct a railroad which shall intersect with the Illinois Central railroad, and connect this point with Chicago. Laid out in 1827. Population in 1853, estimated at 3000.

MINERAL RIDGE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

MINERAL SPRINGS, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

MINE RIDGE, in the S. E. part and extending along the E. border of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, derives its name from the copper mines which it contains, but which are no longer worked.

MINERS, a village of Washington county, Missouri, 110 miles S. E. by E. from Jefferson City.

MINERSVILLE, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 2 miles E from Pittsburg.

MINERSVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the West branch of Schuylkill river, 4 miles W. from Pottsville. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by hills which contain rich beds of coal. A branch railroad, 7 miles long, connects it with Schuylkill Haven, on the Reading railroad. It has a newspaper office, 1 iron foundry, 1 car factory, and 1 flour mill. Incorporated in 1831. Pop. in 1840, 600; in 1850, 2951; in 1853, about 4000.

MINERSVILLE, a post-village of McDowell county, North Carolina.

MINERSVILLE, a village of Salisbury township, Meigs county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 100 miles S. E. from Columbus. It joins the upper part of Pomeroy.

MINERVA, a post-township in the S. W. part of Essex co., New York. Population, 586.

MINERVA, a post-office of Houston co., Ga., 68 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

MINERVA, a post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 10 miles W. from Maysville. It has 2 or 3 churches.

MINERVA, a post-village of Stark county, Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 110 miles in a direct line N. E. from Columbus. Grain is shipped here on the canal.

MINERVA, a post-office of Jasper co., Iowa.

MINE SHIBBOLETH, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

MINETTO, a post-office of Oswego co., N. Y.

MINGO FLAT, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

MINISINK, a post-township in the W. part of Orange co., N. Y., on the Erie railroad. It has a small village of the same name.

MINNEAPOLIS, a small post-village, capital of Hennepin county, Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi, a little above the falls of St. Anthony.

MINNESOTA, a territory of the United States, is bounded on the N. by British America, E. by Lake Superior and the State of Wisconsin, S. by Iowa and Missouri Territory, and W. by Missouri Territory. The Lake of the Woods, with a chain of small lakes and their outlets, form a part of the northern boundary; the St. Croix and Mississippi a part of the eastern, and the Missouri and White Earth rivers the western boundary. It lies between 42° 30' and 49° N. lat., and between about 89° 30' and 103° 30' W. lon., being about 650 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 420 from N. to S., including an area of nearly 166,000 square miles, or 106,240,000 acres.

Population.—The commencement of the settlement of this territory is quite recent, and at the United States census of 1850 there were only 6077 inhabitants, of whom 3695 were white males, 2343 white females; 21 free colored males, and 18 free colored females. Governor Ramsay estimated the Indian population in 1852 at 25,000. The number of families in 1850 was 1016, occu-

pying 1002 dwellings. Of the population, except Indians, 1337 were born in the Territory, 2673 in the different states of the Union, 84 in England, 271 in Ireland, 41 in Scotland and Wales, 1417 in British America, 141 in Germany, 29 in France, 65 in other countries, and 22 whose places of birth were unknown, giving about 33 per cent. of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1st, 1853, there occurred 30 deaths, or about 5 in every one thousand persons. In the census returns, no deaf, dumb, or blind, and but one idiot was reported.

Counties.—Minnesota is divided into 19 counties, viz. Benton, Blue Earth, Cass, Chisago, Dakota, Fillmore, Goodhue, Hennepin, Itasca, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Pierce, Pembina, Ramsay, Rice, Scott, Sibley, Wabashaw, and Washington. Mankatah and Wahnahta have been obliterated since 1850. Capital, St. Paul. The principal towns are St. Paul, population in 1852, 3000, (estimated;) and St. Anthony's, population, 1000. Stillwater, St. Croix, and Wabasha are the other important places.

Face of the Country.—Though there are no mountains in Minnesota, it is the most elevated tract of land between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's bay, and from its central heights sends its waters to every point of the compass, but mostly to the N. and S. The position from which the Red River of the North and the St. Peter's take their opposite courses is almost exactly in the centre of the territory, and elevated about 2000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. A plateau, called the "Coteau des Prairies," or "Prairie Heights," about 200 miles in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth, runs through the middle of the southern part of Minnesota. Its greatest elevation is about 1916 feet above the level of the sea, and its average height about 1450 feet. The northern portion, which is the highest, is about 890 feet above Bigstone Lake, which lies in its vicinity. Passing the St. Peter's or Minnesota river, we come upon another range of heights, known as the Coteau du Grand Bois, or the Wooded Heights, which extend for more than 100 miles nearly parallel with the Coteau des Prairies. This ridge is mostly covered with an extensive forest of hard wood. Through the middle of the triangle which occupies the N. E. portion of the territory, runs a third range of heights, called the "Hauteurs de Terre," or "Highlands," which extend W. by S. about 300 miles, and form the dividing ridge, whence flow the waters that seek Lake Superior and the Mississippi in one direction, and Hudson's bay in the other. A range of less altitude than the "Coteau des Prairies," but continuing in the same direction, forms the watershed of the streams flowing into the Missouri on the W., and those flowing into the Red river on the E. The rest of the country generally alternates between sandhills and swamps,

and river bottoms and prairies. In the N., on the Red river, are extensive savannas, level as a floor, while the central region and the portion between that and Lake Superior is much of it occupied with marshes, separated by hills of drift. West of the Coteau des Prairies and Red river, the county has been but little explored; but that portion of it between the Rivière à Jacques and the Missouri is represented as composed of high rolling prairies.

Geology.—Minnesota, east of the Red River of the North, is mostly covered with drift, lying on crystalline and metamorphic rocks, which occasionally protrude to the surface in the valleys of the rivers and on the shores of lakes. In the S. E., the lower magnesian limestone crops out in the valleys of the Mississippi and St. Peter's rivers; and on the latter river the sandstone occasionally obtrudes in a few places, with occasional intrusions of igneous rocks. On the shores of Lake Superior are "alternations of metamorphic schists, slates, and sandstones, with volcanic grits and other bedded traps and porphyries, intersected by numerous basaltic and greenstone dikes, with occasional deposits of red clay, marls and drift." In the N. E. angle of Minnesota is a tract of hornblende and argillaceous slates, with bedded porphyries and intrusions of greenstone and granite. On the Lake of the Woods, Rainy lake, and their outlets, are metamorphic schists, with gneiss and gneissoid rocks.

Minerals.—The indications from geological surveys of Minnesota, do not favor the hopes of great metallic wealth within its borders. Copper has been found, but in most instances it is not "in place," but appears to have been carried thither by the drift and boulders. The probability is that, of richer metallic ores than iron, this territory will not afford (except near Lake Superior) sufficient quantity to repay the labors of the miner; for if they exist at all, they probably lie at great depths. The indications are equally unfavorable to there being any large deposits of coal. A lead vein, 4 inches in thickness, was discovered on the Waraju river, by the geological corps of Professor Owen. The most remarkable mineral in this territory is the red pipestone, of which the Indians make their pipes, and which is believed to be peculiar to the region of the Coteau des Prairies. A slab of this stone has been, or is to be, sent to Washington, to be inserted in the great national monument, erecting to the memory of the father of his country. Salt is reported to exist in vast quantities between 47° and 49° N. lat., and 97° and 99° W. lon.

Lakes and Rivers.—Minnesota is perhaps even more deserving than Michigan of the appellation of the "Lake State," as it abounds in lacustrine waters of every size, from lakes of 40 miles in extent, to small ponds of less than a mile in circuit. These beautiful sheets

of water give origin to rivers flowing N., S., and E.; some finding their way to the Atlantic through the mighty Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico; others through the great lakes, Niagara, and the St. Lawrence; and others, again, pass off to the N., and seek the ocean through Hudson's bay and straits. The largest of these lakes, with the exception of Lake Superior, are the Lake of the Woods, Rainy lake, Red, Minni-Wakan or Devil lake, Leech, and Mille Lac or Spirit lake. These generally have clear, pebbly bottoms, and are well stocked with fish, among which are the white fish, pike, pickerel, maskelonge, sucker, perch, and trout. Wild rice grows on the borders of many of them, especially at the North. Devil lake, which is on the 48th parallel of N. lat., in the N. W. of Minnesota, is about 40 miles in length, by 15 in breadth, and its waters, which are brackish, have no visible outlet. Red lake, on the same parallel, E. of Red river, with which it communicates, is divided into two portions, united by a strait of 2 miles in width, and covers about the same area as Devil lake. Lake of the Woods, and Rainy lake, (the former a large sheet of water, perhaps 100 miles in circuit,) are both on the N. E. boundary of the territory. Lake Pepin, a beautiful sheet of water, is a mere expansion of the Mississippi in the S. E. of this territory. The rivers and large streams of Minnesota are almost as numerous as its lakes. The far-famed Mississippi takes its humble origin from Itasca lake, from whose pellucid waters it issues a rivulet of but a few feet in width, and first meandering in a N. E. direction through a number of small lakes, to receive their tribute, it turns to the S., and pursues its lordly way to its far distant exit in the Gulf of Mexico, laving in its course the shores of nine states and one territory. About 800 miles of its length are included within Minnesota, of which 500 are navigable, 200 below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 300 above. The Rum and St. Croix, tributaries of the Mississippi, drain the S. E. portion of the territory, and the Red river the northern, passing off into Hudson's bay. It is the outlet of Traverse, Ottertail, Red, and several smaller lakes. It has a course of about 500 miles within Minnesota, though it does not flow directly north more than 200 miles in that distance. The Lake Superior slope is principally drained by the St. Louis and its branches, and by the outlets of that series of small lakes that form the N. E. boundary of Minnesota. The great valley formed by the slopes of the Coteau des Prairies and the Coteau du Bois is drained by the St. Peter's and its tributaries. This river runs first in a S. E., and then in a N. E. course, with a total length of from 400 to 500 miles, and is navigable for steamers, during high water, 56 miles above its mouth in the Mississippi, and 60 farther for keel-boats. Its principal branch is the Blue Earth

or Mankato river. The St. Peter's, with the Crow Wing and Crow rivers, are the principal tributaries of the Mississippi from the West. The Rivière a Jacques (ree've-air' ah zhak) and the Sioux are the principal affluents of the Missouri from this territory. They both have an almost directly S. course, the former being about 600, and the latter 350 miles long. Nearly the whole western boundary is washed by the Missouri, which opens the western part of the territory to the commerce of the great Mississippi valley. The rivers of Minnesota abound in small falls and rapids, which, while they interrupt navigation, furnish extensive water-power.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—If we except cataracts of the first magnitude and high mountains, Minnesota presents as great a variety of natural objects of interest as any portion of our widely extended domain. The traveller enters her territory ascending the Mississippi, amid beautiful islands, (one of which, Mountain island, is 428 feet high,) and between cliffs of sandstone and magnesian limestone rising to an elevation of from 300 to 500 feet. Soon he passes into that beautiful expansion of the river named Lake Pepin, on the E. bank of which he has Maiden's rock, 400 feet high; and near the northern extremity of the lake, La Grange mountain, a headland about 330 feet above the lake, 180 of which, at the base, is sandstone, capped with magnesian limestone. As he proceeds, continuing his ascending voyage, the traveller arrives at the famed St. Anthony's falls, less celebrated on account of their perpendicular pitch (only $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet) than for their accompaniments of wild scenery and their geological interest. The falls are divided by an island, as at Niagara, the greater portion of the water passing on the western side, which is 310 yards wide. The entire descent, including the rapids, is 58 feet in 260 rods. St. Anthony's falls will no doubt one day become a Western Lowell; indeed its capabilities as a manufacturing site far transcend those of the town named, when the wants of the country shall call them into requisition. Fountain cave, 2 or 3 miles above St. Paul, is an excavation in the white sandstone, which opens, by an arched entrance 25 feet wide and 20 high, into a chamber 150 feet long and 20 wide, along the centre of which glides a rivulet, which may be heard from its inner and hidden recesses dashing down in small cascades. The passage becomes very narrow as you proceed up the channel, occasionally opening into small chambers. Mr. Seymour advanced nearly 1000 feet within the cave without reaching its termination. Brown's falls are in a narrow stream, the outlet of several small lakes on the W. side of the Mississippi. They have a perpendicular descent of 50 feet; and including smaller falls and rapids, 100 feet. Pilot Knob, near the confluence

of the Mississippi and St. Peter's, is an elevation of 262 feet, which commands a fine view of the surrounding country and the two rivers near whose junction it stands. The St. Croix falls or rapids, about 30 miles from its mouth, have a descent of nearly 50 feet in 300 yards; but the most interesting portion of the scene consists in the perpendicular walls of trap rock through which the river has forced its way, about half a mile below the rapids, and through which it rushes with great velocity, forming eddies and whirlpools. At this place, 40 or 50 feet above the river, portholes 20 to 25 feet in diameter, and 15 to 20 deep, have been worn by the action of the water. This pass is called the Dalles of the St. Croix. The Sioux river "breaks through a remarkable formation of massive quartz, which crosses it perpendicularly," at the Great Bend, in about $43^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and forms a series of falls and rapids, one of which is 21 feet, another 18 and a third 10 feet in perpendicular pitch. The entire descent in 400 yards is 100 feet. Minnesota shares with Wisconsin in the falls and rapids of the St. Louis river, another picturesque and romantic display of nature's works—for a description of which, see WISCONSIN. The rivers of Minnesota are filled with picturesque rapids and small falls, and often bordered with perpendicular bluffs of lime and sandstone, or gently sloping hills that gracefully recede from the water. This region is the paradise of the hunter: its prairies and forests are the home of many wild animals, and in its rivers and lakes swim great varieties of fish.

Climate.—The climate of this territory is severe, especially in the northern part. At the Pembina settlement, under the 49th parallel of latitude, the cold is frequently so great as to freeze quicksilver. According to observations kept by the officers stationed there in January, 1847, the mean temperature of the month, from three observations a day, at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 P. M., was $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below zero; and the greatest cold 48° below the same point. The average of 66 days' observations was $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below zero; and the highest point reached in the month of January, 30° above zero. The hottest day in the month of July was 96° , showing a range of 144° between the greatest cold and greatest heat. From the 17th of June to the 17th of July, 1848, the mean temperature was 69° . Even as late as in the latter weeks of March, and as early as in November, the thermometer often falls below zero. Observations made at St. Paul's, in lat. $44^{\circ} 56'$ N., in December, January, and February, of the winter of 1850–51, gave the following result: Clear days, 22; variable, 45; cloudy, 23; rain, 5; snow, 24; and hail, 1. Greatest height of the mercury, 47° ; lowest point, $32^{\circ} 5'$ below zero; average of the winter, $15^{\circ} 23'$. Thirty-one days the mercury was at or above

freezing, and 37 days below zero. The coldest day, (January 30), it was 20° below; and the mildest, (February 25), 36° 6' above zero. Winds, N. N. W., 50 days; S. E. to E. N. E., 20 days; variable, 20 days. The amount of rainy days this winter is stated as unusually large, from which the dryness of the atmosphere may be inferred. The earliest closing of the navigation by ice, between 1844 and 1850, was November 8; the latest, December 8. The earliest opening, in the same period, was March 31; the latest, April 19. The climate of Minnesota, in some parts, is too severe for Indian corn, but the dryness and steadiness of the cold favor wheat and other winter grains.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of Minnesota varies greatly. In the valleys of the rivers it is mostly excellent, especially in those of the St. Peter's, and of the Mississippi and its tributaries in the south-east of the territory. Above the Falls of St. Anthony, with the exception of the river alluvions and some prairie land, the country is generally covered with drift, interspersed with marshes, too wet for cultivation; but the elevated portion is often much of it of tolerable fertility, though inferior to the calcareous lands of the river bottoms, and not unfrequently covered with dwarf timber. Professor Owen remarks that "the general agricultural character of the Red river country is excellent. The principal drawbacks are occasional protracted droughts during the midsummer months, and during the spring freshets, which from time to time overflow large tracts of low prairie, especially near the Great Bend." According to Governor Ramsay, wherever the test has been made, Minnesota produces corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes equal in quality to that produced in any state in the Union, and in quantity such as to astonish those who have been familiar even with the rich bottom lands of Indiana and Illinois. The nutritious wild rice, strawberries, currants, plums, cranberries, grapes, and crab-apples are indigenous. According to the census of 1850, there were 5035 acres of land only under cultivation, but as the population is now (1853) probably more than treble what it was at that period, this will be a very unfair representation of the present agricultural condition of the territory. In the year of the national census, there were produced 1401 bushels of wheat; 125 of rye; 16,725 of Indian corn; 30,582 of oats; 10,002 of peas and beans; 21,145 of Irish potatoes; 200 of sweet potatoes; 1216 of barley; 515 of buckwheat; 2019 tons of hay; 85 pounds of wool; 2950 of maple sugar; 80 of beeswax and honey. Value of live stock, \$92,859; of market produce, \$150; and of slaughtered animals, \$2840.

Forest Trees.—Parts of Minnesota are densely timbered with pine forests, and the ridges of the drift districts with small pine, birch, aspen, maple, ash, elm, hemlock, firs,

poplar, and basswood. In the swamps between the ridges, the tamarack, cedar, and cypress are found; while the river bottoms furnish a good growth of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden, and elm. Much of this timber on the poorer ridges, and in some of the marshes, is rather of a dwarf character. On the Rum, St. Croix, and Pine rivers there are extensive forests of pine, of good, but not of the largest growth. According to Professor Owen, "a belt of forest crosses Minnesota in lat. 44° 30', which is remarkable for its unusual body of timber, in a country otherwise but scantily timbered." Taken as a whole, therefore, Minnesota can scarcely be called a well-wooded country. But here, as in other parts of the West, when the prairies are protected from fire, a growth of young timber soon springs up.

Animals.—Minnesota has always been a favorite hunting ground of the Indians, and vast herds of buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, and other game still roam over the plains west of the Coteau des Prairies and the Red river. Deer, black bear, antelope, wolverine, otter, muskrat, mink, martin, wolf, and raccoon abound, and the moose and grizzly bear are occasionally met with. The prairies are frequented by grouse, pheasants, and partridges, and the streams by wild ducks and geese. The other birds are hawks, buzzards, harriers, owls, quails, plovers, larks, and a great variety of small birds. Among the water fowl are the pelican, tern, hooded sheldrake, bustard, broadbill, ruffle-headed duck, wood duck, teal, wild goose, and loon. Both the golden and bald eagle are occasionally met with. The rivers and lakes abound in fine fish, among which are the bass, cap, sunfish, pickerel, pike, catfish, whitefish, sucker, maskelonge, and trout.

Manufactures.—There are great capabilities in the innumerable rivers of Minnesota, with their falls and rapids, for manufacturing establishments. At present the conversion of her pine forests into boards, scantling, &c. constitutes the principal manufacture of this new and flourishing territory.

Internal Improvements.—These, of course, are as yet confined to opening common and military roads. In the settlement of a new country, the emigrants naturally first locate on the great rivers, and a considerable time elapses before they need any other highway than these rivers themselves and short roads leading to them. The best lands of Minnesota are on her two great navigable rivers, the Mississippi and St. Peter's; and the first acts of internal improvement needed by this territory will be the removal of some obstructions in these streams. It is among the probabilities that the great Pacific railway may traverse this region, as engineers are now examining the feasibilities of a northern route.

Commerce.—Minnesota has the advantage

of two outlets for her products; one by way of the Mississippi, to every portion of the Mississippi valley; and the other by way of Lake Superior, with the Lake States and with the East. The great export of this territory is her lumber, and in the winter of 1850-51, 21,000,000 feet were cut on the St. Croix and its tributaries; the same region would send, it was calculated, 60,000,000 feet to market in 1853. In 1841, according to Mr. Prescott's register at Fort Snelling, 40 steamboats arrived from below; 48 in 1845; 24 in 1846; 47 in 1847; 63 in 1848; 85 in 1849; and 102 in 1850. The Mississippi river was open for navigation, or the first boat arrived, in the years 1841, '5, '6, '8, '9, and '50, respectively, on the 20th of March, 6th of April, 31st of March, 7th of April, 9th of April, and 19th of April; and the river closed, in the same years, on the 23d and 26th of November; and on the 4th, 7th, and 1st of December. Foreign exports for 1851-2, amounted to \$1207.

Education.—Minnesota has a public system of free schools, which are under the general direction of a superintendent of common schools, and the local supervision of trustees. Every township containing not less than five families is considered a school district. These school trustees are elected every year, and a majority of the voters may levy a tax not to exceed \$600 a year. A county tax is also levied for school purposes, of one-fourth of one per cent. on the *ad valorem* amount of assessment roll made by the county assessors; also 15 per cent. of all moneys raised by licenses of spirituous liquors, and on all fines for criminal acts. "An act to incorporate the University of Minnesota," was passed February 25, 1851. This institution is to consist of five departments, namely, of science, literature, and art; of laws; of medicine; of agriculture; and of elementary instruction. Twelve regents appointed by the legislature manage its affairs. It is located at St. Anthony. The proceeds of all lands granted by the United States go to form a perpetual fund for the support of the university. Congress has granted two townships of land for this purpose already.

Public Institutions.—A penitentiary, located at Stillwater, is the only other institution, beside the university, of a strictly territorial character.

Government.—The governor is appointed by the president of the United States for four years; salary, \$2500. The legislature consists of a council, composed of nine members, and a house of representatives, of 18 members, both elected by the people, the former for two years, and the latter annually. The number of councilmen may be increased to 15, and of the representatives to 39. The judiciary consists of a supreme, district, and probate courts. The territory sends a delegate to the national house of representatives, who may speak, but not vote.

History.—Minnesota is said to have been first visited by white men in the person of two free traders in the year 1654; who, on their return to Montreal two years afterwards, gave such glowing descriptions of the country as to induce, not only traders and trappers, but Jesuit missionaries to visit the country. To the latter are we indebted for the first printed records of Minnesota. The present territory of Minnesota formed part of the original Louisiana Territory, as purchased from France in 1803. The eastern portion formed a part of the French possessions which were surrendered to the English at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the Government of the United States after the close of the Revolution. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, (in 1805,) an exploring expedition, under General Pike, traversed the country. The first fortification of the United States within the present limits of Minnesota was located at Fort Snelling, which has been occupied by an American garrison ever since 1819. With the exception of the British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were made in this territory till about 1845. In 1849 it was organized into a territorial government. It has successively formed parts of the Missouri, North-west, Wisconsin, and Iowa Territories.

MINNESOTA CITY, a post-village, capital of Fillmore county, Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Rollingsstone, 120 miles below St. Paul. It was settled in 1852, by the "Western Farm and Village Association," who number over 100 persons. The Rollingsstone furnishes water-power in the vicinity.

MINNETONKA, or **MINNITANKA**, a lake of Minnesota, included in Sibley and Hennepin counties, is 23 miles long.

MINNI WAKAN, or **DEVIL LAKE**, in Minnesota Territory, intersected by the 48th parallel of N. lat., and the 99th meridian of W. longitude. Length, about 40 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. The water of this lake is of a deeper tint than that of the neighboring fresh-water lakes; it is so brackish that it cannot be used as drink by man; the buffaloes, however, are said to be very fond of it, drinking it as freely as they would any other water. No outlet has yet been discovered.

MINO, Pennsylvania. See **MENNO**.

MIXOR, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, on the Androscoggin river, about 28 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1734.

MINOT'S LODGE, or **COHASSET ROCKS**, Boston harbor, 8 miles S. E. from Boston light, has a fixed light 66 feet high.

MINSTER, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Miami canal, 122 miles N. from Cincinnati. Population in 1853, about 600.

MINTONSVILLE, a post-village of Gates co., North Carolina.

MINTONVILLE, a post-office of Casey co., Ky.
 MINT SPRING, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MIRABLE, a post-office of Caldwell co., Mo.
 MIRANDA, a post-village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

MIRICKVILLE, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

MISHAWAKA, a flourishing post-village of St. Joseph county, Indiana, is situated on the St. Joseph's river, and on the railroad from Chicago to Toledo, 89 miles E. by S. from the former. It is surrounded by a rich farming region, which contains abundance of iron ore. The river is navigable by small steamboats several miles higher than this place, and also affords abundant water-power. The village has 1 or 2 furnaces, 1 rolling mill, 1 woollen factory, a large flouring mill, and several saw mills. Population in 1850, 1412; in 1853, about 2000.

MISHTEGAYOC river, of Michigan, rises in Genesee and Shiawassee counties, and flowing nearly northward, enters the Flint river, 5 miles from its junction with the Shiawassee.

MISISQUE, or MISSISSCO RIVER, rises in Orleans county, in the N. part of Vermont, and flows in a northerly direction into Canada, where, after running for several miles, it returns into Vermont, and traversing Franklin county, falls into Misisque or Missisco bay, an arm of Lake Champlain. The whole length of the river is about 75 miles, and it is navigable for vessels of 50 tons about six miles, to Swanton falls, where there is a very valuable water-power.

MISPILLION, a hundred in Kent co., Del.

MISPILLION CREEK, of Delaware, forms the boundary between Kent and Sussex counties, and enters Delaware bay.

MISSAUKEE, a new and unorganized county in the N. central part of Michigan, contains 625 square miles. It is drained by an affluent of Maskegon river. The county is not named in the census of 1850, and has few inhabitants, except Indians.

MISSION RIVER, a small stream of Texas, which flows through Refugio county into Aransas bay.

MISSIONARY STATION, a post-office of Floyd co., Georgia, on the Rome railroad, 185 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

MISSION POINT, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

MISSION SAN JOSE, a post-office of Concha Costa, California.

MISSISSINEWA river rises in Darke county, in the W. part of Ohio, and flowing in a general N. W. direction, falls into the Wabash about three miles above Peru, in Indiana.

MISSISSINEWA, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 23 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 771.

MISSISSINEWA, a post-township in Darke co., Ohio. Population, 378.

MISSISSIPPI, (Missi Sipi, *i. e.* the "Great Water,") the most important river in North America, and with the Missouri, its principal affluent, the longest in the world, rises on the Hauteurs de Terre, the dividing ridge of the Red River of the North, 3160 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and 1680 feet above the level of the ocean, lat. 47° N., lon. 95° 54' W. A small pool, fed by the neighboring hills, discharges a little rivulet, in breadth scarce measured by a span. Meandering over sand and pebbles, and blending with it here and there a kindred streamlet, it ripples on, forming a number of basins, until it subsides at last into Itasca lake. From this issues a second stream, giving promise of the strength of its maturity. First flowing northward through several small lakes, and then in various directions, forming Cass lake, Lake Winnepece, and a number of other bodies of water, it afterwards assumes a southerly course, receives mighty rivers as tributaries, and having rolled its vast volume through more than eighteen degrees of latitude, enters the Gulf of Mexico by several mouths, lat. 29° N., lon. 89° 25' W. Though not so large as the Missouri, which flows into it from the N. W., 1253 miles from the Gulf, yet having been first explored, it received the name Mississippi, which it has since retained throughout its entire course. If we regard the Missouri as a continuation of the Mississippi above the junction, the entire length will amount to about 4300 miles. Above the confluence, the waters of the Mississippi are remarkably clear, but after commingling with those of the Missouri, (the name of which signifies "*Mud river,*") they become exceedingly turbid, and contain about three-tenths of sedimentary matter. The other principal tributaries from the N. W. and W. are the St. Peter's or Minnesota, which flows into the Mississippi 2192 miles from its mouth; the Des Moines, forming the boundary between Iowa and Missouri; the Arkansas and the Red rivers. Those from the N. E. and E. are the Wisconsin, entering it 1932 miles from its mouth; the Illinois, flowing into it 506 miles below; and the Ohio river, which joins it 1216 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Besides these, it has a great many other affluents, some of which are navigable for hundreds of miles. The descent of the Mississippi, from its source to its embouchure, averages a fraction over 6 inches to the mile. The elevation of various points are, at its extreme source, 1680 feet; Itasca lake, 1575 feet; falls of St. Anthony, 856; Prairie du Chien, 642 feet; St. Louis, 382 feet; mouth of the Ohio, 324 feet; Natchez, 86 feet; entrance of the Red river, 76 feet, and opposite New Orleans, 10½ feet. The only falls of any considerable note are those of St. Anthony, 2200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and the rapids of Pecagama, 685 miles farther up the stream. The river at

the latter place is compressed to a width of 80 feet, and precipitated over a rugged bed of sandstone at an angle of about 40°. The entire descent is 20 feet in about 300 yards. At the former there is a perpendicular fall of 17 feet, with rapids above and below, making in all about 65 feet descent in three-quarters of a mile. The scenery here is grand and picturesque, especially at the time of the spring floods. Below this the river is navigable, a slight obstruction only being offered, when the water is very low, by the rapids, about 9 miles in extent, a short distance above the entrance of the Des Moines. The average depth of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, varies from 90 to 120 feet, and the breadth from 600 to 1200 yards. Opposite the Mint at New Orleans, it is stated by J. L. Riddell, in a communication to Professor Lyell, to be one-third of a mile wide, and 100 feet deep. The mean velocity of the current at this place is about two feet per second; between the Gulf and the entrance of the Missouri, from 60 to 70 miles per day; above, the current is less rapid. A peculiarity of this river is its extremely winding course; sometimes a bend of 30 miles will occur where the distance across the neck does not exceed a mile. This circumstance no doubt tends to check the current and facilitate navigation. But the great distinctive feature of the Mississippi is, that it flows from north to south. A river that runs east or west has no variety of climate or productions from its source to its mouth. On the contrary, the trapper and husbandman descending the "Father of Waters" constantly meet with a change of climate: they take with them their furs and cereal grains, the products of the North, to exchange for the sugar and tropical fruits that are gathered on the banks below. Again, the floods produced by winter snows and spring rains cannot be simultaneously discharged. The course of the stream being from north to south, spring advances in a reverse direction, and releases in succession the waters of the lower valley, then of the middle section, and finally, the remote sources of the Mississippi and its tributaries. It is a remarkable fact, that the waters from this last-named region do not reach the Delta until upwards of a month after the inundation there has been abating. The swell usually commences toward the end of February, and continues to rise by unequal diurnal accretions till the 1st of June, when they again begin to subside. No experience will enable a person to anticipate, with any approach to certainty, the elevation of the flood in any given year. Some seasons the waters do not rise above their channels; others, the entire lower valley of the Mississippi is submerged. Embankments, called *levees*, have been raised from 5 to 10 feet high on both sides of the stream, extend-

ing many miles above and below New Orleans. By this means the river is restrained within its proper limits, except at the greatest freshets, when the waters sometimes break over, causing great destruction of property, and even loss of life. The average height of the flood, from the Delta to the junction of the Missouri, is about 15 feet; at the mouth of the latter river it is 25 feet; below the entrance of the Ohio the rise is often 50 feet; at Natchez it seldom exceeds 30 feet, and at New Orleans is about 12 feet. This diminution is supposed to result from the drainage through the Atchafalaya, Bayou la Fourche, and other channels breaking from the lower part of the river to the Gulf of Mexico. The flood often carries away large masses of earth with trees, which frequently become embedded in the mud at one end, while the other floats near the surface, forming snags and sawyers. Vessels are usually from 8 to 10 days in ascending the Mississippi from the Gulf to New Orleans, and 9 or 10 weeks not unfrequently elapse in sailing to the mouth of the Illinois river. By the aid of steam, however, the passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back again is made in less than 20 days. Flat-boats, a species of raft not designed to return, are extensively used for transportation down the stream. Large ships seldom ascend above Natchez. The first steamboat for navigation on the Western waters was built at Pittsburg, in 1811. In 1815, there were about 14 in use; in 1829, 230; in 1843, 600, and in 1848, 1200. The number of steamboats now plying on the Western rivers and lakes is supposed to be about 1500, with an aggregate burthen of more than twice the entire steamboat tonnage of Great Britain, and probably equal to that of all other parts of the world. The total value of the steamboats annually afloat on the Western waters is estimated at \$6,000,000. The Mississippi river and its tributaries drains an area of over 1,200,000 square miles. This vast region, from its almost unexampled fertility, has obtained the title of the "*Garden of the World.*"

The Delta of the Mississippi consists of that portion of territory at the mouth of the river, composed entirely of alluvion. It is about 200 miles in length, with a mean width of 75 miles, constituting an area of about 15,000 square miles of delta formation. The depth of the alluvion is estimated at one-fifth of a mile. The debris carried along with the flood is principally deposited near the borders of the stream, the necessary result being that these portions have been raised to a much higher level than the adjoining lands. In some places the slope is as much as 18 feet in a distance of a few miles. The interior consists of vast swamps covered with trees, of which the tops only are visible during the floods. The river, for almost 50

miss from its mouth, runs nearly parallel with the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is separated at particular places by an embankment only half a mile across. The passes through which the waters of the Mississippi are discharged into the Gulf are undergoing incessant changes; old channels are filling up, and new ones forming. The depth of water in these passes has never been equal to the requisitions of commerce; and it is only by the most enormous application of steam-power and ploughing through deep beds of sand, that ships of the largest class are enabled to get safely over the bars.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the Southern States of the American confederacy, is bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by the Pearl and Mississippi rivers, which separate it from Louisiana and Arkansas. It lies between 30° 20' and 35° N. lat., and between 88° 12' and 91° 40' W. lon., being about 399 miles long from N. to S., and 150 in average breadth, including an area of about 47,156 square miles, or 30,179,840 acres, of which only 3,444,358 are improved.

Population.—The number of inhabitants in 1800, was 8850; 40,352 in 1810; 75,448 in 1820; 136,621 in 1830; 375,651 in 1840, and 605,948 in 1850, of whom 156,287 were white males, 139,431 white females; 474 free colored males, 456 free colored females, and 154,674 male, and 154,626 female slaves. Representative population, 482,595. This population was divided into 52,107 families, occupying 51,681 dwellings. Of the free population, 140,885 were born in the state, 150,229 in other states, 593 in England, 1928 in Ireland, 327 in Scotland and Wales, 79 in British America, 1064 in Germany, 440 in France, 527 in other countries, and 576 whose places of birth were unknown; making about 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, there occurred 8711 deaths, or about 14 to every one thousand persons. In the same period, 260 paupers, of whom 12 were foreigners, received aid, at an expense of \$70 for each individual. Of 108 deaf and dumb, 1 was free colored, and 26 slaves; of 217 blind, 1 was free colored, and 86 slaves; of 149 insane, 22 were slaves, and of 210 idiotic, 5 were free colored, and 64 were slaves.

Counties.—Mississippi is divided into 59 counties, viz. Adams, Amite, Attala, Bolivar, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clairborne, Clarke, Coahoma, Copiah, Covington, De Soto, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Itawamba, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Kemper, Lafayette, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkin-

son, Winston, Yallobusha, and Yazoo. Capital, Jackson.

Cities and Towns.—There are no large towns in this state: Natchez, the largest, had, in 1850, a population of about 6000: the other principal towns are Aberdeen, population, 4000; Vicksburg, 3678; Jackson, estimated at 3500; Columbus, 2614; Holly Springs, 2052; Port Gibson, 1036; and Shieldsborough, 924.

Face of the Country.—The eastern and central parts of the state are a kind of tableland, descending towards the Mississippi by steps formed by two ranges of bluffs of irregular outline, sometimes approaching close to the river's brink, and overhanging it by precipices of from 100 to 200 feet in height. In other places, a wide expanse of swamp fills up the interval. One of these marshes extends from 50 miles below the mouth of the Yazoo river to Memphis, in Tennessee, with a breadth varying from a few miles to 50, and sometimes even 100 miles, occupying an area of nearly 7000 square miles. This section is liable to inundations at the period of freshets, and sometimes is covered with water to the depth of several feet. The rivers generally run in a S. W. course, showing the general slope of the country to be in that direction; a portion of the N. E., however, is drained by the Tombigbee, and the central and S. E. portions by the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers, which seek the Gulf of Mexico on a S. and S. E. direction. The northern and central parts of the state are undulating, presenting a champaign appearance. The N. E. is prairie land, extending for some distance down the Alabama boundary, when the country again becomes rolling and timbered. The S. E. of the state is low but undulating, and abounding in pine. Near the coast, the country, which farther west is swampy, becomes firm. The mineral resources of the state, so far as developed, are not extensive. Some gold has been found in Marion county, but coal and marble are not known to exist in any considerable quantity. In 1850 about \$100,000 were invested in iron foundries, &c.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—The western part of this state is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, the eastern by the tributaries of the Tombigbee and Pascagoula, and the central by the Pearl river. The Yazoo and the Big Black are the largest branches of the Mississippi from this state, and drain the N. W. portion. The Tennessee river touches the N. E. boundary of the state for about 15 miles. The Mississippi river renders this state accessible to the largest steamboats for the whole extent of its western boundary, and smaller steamboats ascend the Yazoo for 300 miles, the Big Black for 50 miles, the Pearl sometimes to Jackson, (though its navigation is much impeded by sandbars and shallows,) and the Pascagoula for a short distance. There is a chain of lakes and bays,

so called, but more properly sounds, separating some low islands from the coasts. The principal of these bays, or lakes, are Lake Borgne and Pascagoula bay. Biloxi and St. Louis bays are arms of these. This state borders on the Gulf for about 60 or 70 miles, but has no good harbors.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Mississippi has not many striking objects in her physical conformation to arrest the mere tourist, but must rely on her rich soil and utilitarian advantages principally to interest the statesman and philosopher. Not far from Natchez, at a village called Seltzertown, there is a group of mounds, the most elevated of which is about 35 feet high, with a flat area on the summit, of some 2 or 3 acres, surrounded by a rampart 2 or 3 feet high, and enclosing 6 other mounds, one of which is 30 feet in elevation, or 65 feet above the base of the large mound. Numerous relics, such as pipes, weapons, vessels, &c., have been taken from them. Another group, of smaller but similar earth-works, lies still nearer Natchez. There are several medicinal springs in this state, of much resort; among them are Cooper's Well, in Hinds county, 12 miles W. of Jackson, (the waters of which are impregnated with sulphur and iron, and regarded as beneficial in diseases of the bowels and skin;) and Lauderdale Springs, in the county of the same name, contain white sulphur and chalybeate waters. One spring has a body of water sufficient to turn a mill. The bluffs on the western side of the state, which sometimes rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of 150 or 200 feet, and then recede many miles into the interior, become very interesting objects to the voyager on the Mississippi, from their contrast to the monotonous scenery of that region.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—Mississippi approaches within a few degrees of the torrid zone, and its long summers partake of the heat of that region; but the winters, as well as those of Louisiana, have a temperature a few degrees lower than on the Atlantic in the same latitude. In the southern part of the state the season is long enough to mature the fig and the orange, while in the north the apple flourishes. The valleys of the northern and central portions of Mississippi are exceedingly fertile, but subject, in places, to the washing of sand from the less fertile upland regions during freshets. Cotton was formerly the staple of this region, but since the soil has been somewhat exhausted, lighter crops have taken its place. The prairie region of the N. E. has a rich, black, adhesive soil, impregnated with lime, and yielding luxuriant crops of Indian corn and cotton. The soil in the S. E. part of the state is sandy, mostly covered with pine, interspersed with more fertile portions, producing Indian corn and small grain abundantly, and cotton and rice to some extent. Fruits flourish in this

district, which is also famous for its cattle, being sometimes called the "cow country." The southern country, back from the sea-coast, is sandy, and covered with pine forests, which are beginning to be turned to account in the production of turpentine, &c. But the richest and most inexhaustible soil in Mississippi is that section lying between the upland bluffs and the Mississippi, called sometimes the swamp lands. A writer in De Bow's Resources of the South and West, asserts "that the opinion that this region is unhealthy is fast giving way, and that population of the very best character is now settling there." The great drawback, however, (its liability to inundations,) still remains, though even this will probably be removed as the population becomes more dense, and further and stronger embankments are made. The great staple of the state is cotton, in the production of which it ranks third (and if we regard only population, second) of the states of the Union. The principal products are Indian corn, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, butter, beeswax, honey, and live stock; considerable wheat, rice, tobacco, wool, fruits, cheese, and some molasses, sugar, barley, buckwheat, wine, hay, grass-seeds, rye, hops, hemp, flax, and silk. In 1850 there were in Mississippi 23,960 farms, containing 3,444,358 acres of cultivated land, or about 146 acres to each farm, producing 137,990 bushels of wheat; 9606 of rye; 22,446,552 of Indian corn; 1,503,288 of oats; 1,072,757 of peas and beans; 261,482 of Irish potatoes; 4,741,795 of sweet potatoes; 2,719,856 pounds of rice; 49,960 of tobacco; 193,717,200 of cotton; 559,619 of wool; 4,346,234 of butter; 21,191 of cheese; 12,505 tons of hay; 388,000 pounds of sugar; 397,460 of beeswax and honey; live stock of the value of \$19,403,602; slaughtered do. \$3,636,582; products of orchards, \$50,405; and market goods, \$46,250.

Forest Trees.—The swamps abound in a growth of black and white cypress, (the latter an excellent kind of timber,) and the southern portions with pine, a ridge of which crosses the state from Jackson to Alabama. The north is well wooded with oak and hickory. The oaks include red, white, post, and live oaks. The other timber is black walnut, locust, a dwarf species of buckeye, beech, dogwood, persimmon, and papaw. The fruits are peaches, figs, oranges, plums, cherries, grapes, and melons.

Internal improvements have made but little progress in this state. In January, 1853, there were 100 miles of railway completed, and 491 in course of construction. Brandon, Jackson, and Raymond are connected with Vicksburg, and Citronelle with Mobile, by 33 miles of the finished portion of the Ohio and Mobile railroad. Plank-roads are beginning to claim attention here as elsewhere.—See *Table of Railroads*, APPENDIX.

Manufactures.—The manufactures in this state are few. In 1850 there were 866 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually. Homemade manufactures the same year were produced to the value of \$1,164,020. There were only 2 establishments engaged in cotton manufactures, employing \$38,000 capital, and 19 male and 17 female hands, consuming raw material of the value of \$21,500, and producing 171,000 pounds of yarn, worth \$30,500; no woollen establishments; 8 iron foundries, &c., employing \$100,000 capital, and 112 male hands, consuming raw material of the value of \$50,370, and producing 924 tons of castings, worth \$117,400. There were also 92 tanneries, employing \$145,615 capital, consuming raw material worth \$111,474, and producing leather valued at \$229,407.

Commerce.—The commerce of this state being mostly carried on through New Orleans, no tables of its exports or imports can be given; but the great article of export is cotton. The tonnage of Mississippi in 1852 was only 1452 $\frac{3}{4}$. No vessels are reported as being built within the state. The products of the N. W. of the state find their outlet principally at Memphis, Tennessee; of the N. E., through Tombigbee river, at Mobile. A large portion of the E. and S. E. also has the same market. The pine will probably soon contribute largely to the exports of Mississippi, both in lumber and naval stores.

Education.—Laws have been recently passed improving the school system of this state, but they had not in 1852 gone into efficient operation. There were in the same year three colleges, with an aggregate of 204 students, and 8450 volumes in their libraries.—See *Table of Colleges, APPENDIX*. In 1850 there were 762 public schools, and 189 academies and other schools in Mississippi.

Religious Denominations.—Of 910 churches in the state in 1850, the Baptists owned 336; Episcopalians, 13; Methodists, 406; Presbyterians, 135, and Roman Catholics, 8. The rest were owned by the Christians, Free Church, and Union Church.

Public Institutions.—There is an excellent penitentiary at Jackson, and an asylum for the blind at the same place. It is in contemplation to erect a lunatic asylum.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor is elected by the people for two years, and receives \$3000 salary. The senate is composed of 32, and the house of representatives of 92 members, both elected by the people, the former for four and the latter for two years. The sessions of the legislature are biennial. The judiciary consists—1. Of a high court of errors and appeals, composed of one chief and two associate judges; 2. Of a superior court of chancery, held at Jackson, and considered in law as always open; 3. Of district chancery courts; and 4. Of seven circuit courts. The judges of the court

of appeals receive \$3000, the chancellor \$2600, and the vice chancellors \$2000 per annum. The district judges are elected for four years. The assessed value of property in 1850 was \$208,422,167; the public debt. (in 1852,) \$7,271,707; of which \$5,000,000 was contingent debt; public property, (not at present productive,) \$2,000,000, and ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about \$130,000 per annum. Mississippi requires 12 months' residence to entitle a citizen to the right of suffrage. This state sends five members to the national congress, and gives seven electoral votes for president of the United States. In January, 1853, there was in Mississippi \$132,726.93 banking capital, with a circulation of \$46,925, and \$19,211.06 in coin.

History.—Mississippi was first visited by Europeans about the year 1540, when De Soto, with 1000 followers, crossed the state on an exploring expedition from Florida. This party having suffered severely by attacks from the aborigines, no other attempt was made to establish a permanent colony till 1682, when La Salle descended the Mississippi and visited this region. He returned in two years with a party which he intended to settle in Mississippi, but meeting with misfortunes, the colony never reached its destination. The next attempt at settlement was made by Iberville, but with no successful result. The settlement at Fort Rosalie (now Natchez) in 1716, by some Frenchmen under Bienville, was generally considered the first permanent colony. A general massacre of the white inhabitants by the savages took place in 1728, but, as in every other contest between the Indians and the whites, victory ultimately rested with the latter. Other conflicts in 1736, '39, and '52, though carried on with varying success, had the same result. At the peace of Paris, in 1763, Mississippi became a part of the English territory. Soon after, a portion of the French, so inhumanly driven by the English from Nova Scotia, settled in Mississippi; and in 1768 commenced an emigration from the Eastern colonies, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1798, Mississippi, including Alabama, was erected into a territory, and in 1817 was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

MISSISSIPPI, a county forming the E. N. E. extremity of Arkansas, and bordering on Missouri and the Mississippi river, which washes the entire E. border. The area is about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by St. Francis river. The surface is flat, and partly occupied by lakes and swamps, formed by the overflow of the "great river." The soil of the drier portions is very fertile, producing cotton and maize. In 1850 there were raised 200,250 bushels of Indian corn, 455 bales of cotton, and 21,273 pounds of butter were made. There were 55 pupils attend

ing public schools. Capital, Osceola. Population, 2368; of whom 1503 were free, and 865, slaves.

MISSISSIPPI, a county in the S. E. part of Missouri, bordering on the river of its own name, opposite the mouth of the Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. The Mississippi river separates it from Kentucky and Illinois, and forms its boundary on the N., E., and S. The county is drained by James and Cypress bayous. The surface is level; the soil is very fertile, particularly adapted to Indian corn, which is the staple production. In 1850 there were raised in the county 354,700 bushels of corn; 3727 of wheat; 95 tons of hay, and 22,955 pounds of butter. It contained 4 churches, and 190 pupils attending public schools. A portion of the county is occupied by cypress swamps. An appropriation has been made by the state for the purpose of reclaiming the lands in this county which were submerged by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812. Organized in 1845. Capital, Charleston. Population, 3123, of whom 2377 were free, and 746, slaves.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, a post-village, capital of Harrison co., Mississippi, on the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 miles W. by S. from Mobile.

MISSOURI, (*i. e.* the "Mud river,") the longest tributary stream in the world, has its source in the Rocky Mountains, lat. 45° N., lon. 110° 30' W. The springs which give rise to this river are not more than a mile from the head waters of the Columbia, which flows W. to the Pacific ocean. The first 500 miles of its course to the Great Falls is nearly N.; then inflecting E. N. E., it reaches its extreme northern bend at the junction of White Earth river, lat. 48° 20' N. After this its general course is S. E., till it joins the Mississippi in about 38° 50' N. lat., and 90° 10' W. lon. At a distance of 411 miles from the source of the Missouri, are what are denominated the Gates of the Rocky Mountains. The scenery at this place is remarkable wild and impressive. For a distance of nearly six miles, the rocks rise perpendicularly from the water's edge to a height of 1200 feet. The river is compressed to a width of 150 yards, and for the first three miles there is only one spot, and that of but a few yards in extent, on which a man could stand between the water and the perpendicular walls. At a distance of 110 miles below this, and 2575 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, are the Great Falls, where the river descends, by a succession of falls and rapids, 357 feet in 16½ miles. The perpendicular falls commencing down the stream are, first one of 87 feet, one of 19 feet, one of 47 feet, and one of 26 feet. Between and below these are continual rapids, from 3 to 18 feet descent. These falls, next to Niagara, are the grandest in North America. The bed of the Missouri commences at the confluence of three small streams, about

equal in length, and running nearly parallel to each other—Jefferson's, Madison's, and Gallatin's. The Yellowstone, 800 yards wide at its mouth, and probably the largest tributary of the Missouri, enters it from the S. W., 1216 miles from its navigable source. These two rivers, at their junction, are about equal in size. Steamboats ascend to this point, and might ascend farther both by the main stream and its affluent. Chienne river, 400 yards wide at its mouth, enters the Missouri from the S. W., 1310 miles from its mouth; White river, 300 yards wide, enters it from the S. W., 1130 miles from its mouth; Big Sioux river, 110 yards wide, enters it from the N. E., 853 miles from its mouth; Platte river, 600 yards wide, enters it from the S. W., 600 miles from its mouth; Kansas river, 233 yards wide, enters it from the S. W., 340 miles from its mouth; Grand river, 190 yards wide, joins it from the N., 240 miles from its mouth, and Osage river, 397 yards wide, flows into it from the S. W., 133 miles from its junction with the main stream. The Missouri is stated to be 3096 miles long to its confluence with the Mississippi: add to this 1253 miles, the distance its waters must flow to reach the Gulf of Mexico, and we have an entire length of 4349 miles. There is, however, reason to believe that the early statements respecting the extent of this river and its tributaries were somewhat exaggerated. Throughout the greater part of its course, the Missouri is a rapid, turbid stream. No serious obstacle, however, is presented to navigation from its mouth to the Great Falls, a distance of 2575 miles, excepting perhaps its shallowness during the season of the greatest drought, when steamboats sometimes meet with difficulty in ascending. The flood from this river does not reach the Mississippi till the rise in the Red, the Arkansas, and the Ohio rivers has nearly subsided. Vast prairies, with narrow strips of alluvion skirting the streams, compose the Missouri basin, excepting the upper portion of the river, which flows through an arid and sterile region. The entire extent of area drained is estimated at 500,000 square miles.

MISSOURI, one of the largest of the United States, and the first formed wholly W. of the Mississippi river, is bounded on the N. by Iowa, (from which it is separated for about 30 miles on the N. E. by the Des Moines river,) on the E. by the Mississippi river, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; on the S. by the Arkansas, and on the W. by Indian Territory, from which it is partly separated by the Missouri river. This state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi river, which extends to 36°) between 36° 30', and 40° 30' N. lat., and 89° 10' and 96° W. lon., being about 285 miles in its greatest length from E. to W.,

and 280 in width from N. to S., including an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres, only 2,938,425 acres of which were improved in 1850.

Population.—Though originally settled by the French, less than one-third of one per cent. of the present inhabitants of Missouri are of that extraction. The population amounted to 66,586 in 1820; 140,145 in 1830; 383,702 in 1840, and 682,244 in 1850; of whom 312,987 were white males, and 279,017 females; 1361 free colored males, and 1257 females; 43,484 male slaves, and 43,938 female. There were in 1850, 100,890 families, occupying 96,849 dwellings. In the year ending June, 1850, 12,211 deaths occurred, or nearly 19 in every one thousand persons; in the same period 2977 paupers received aid, of whom 1729 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$18 to each pauper. Of the free population, 277,604 were born in the state; 244,222 in other states; 5379 in England; 14,734 in Ireland; 2225 in Wales and Scotland; 1053 in British America; 44,352 in Germany; 2138 in France; 3593 in other countries, and 1322 whose places of birth were unknown; making more than one-eighth of the population of foreign birth. There were in the state, according to the census, 259 deaf and dumb, of whom 15 were slaves; 211 blind, of whom 3 were free colored, and 28 slaves; 282 insane, of whom 2 were free colored, and 9 slaves; and 333 idiots, of whom 29 were slaves.

Counties.—There are in Missouri 101 counties, viz. Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Audrain, Barry, Bates, Benton, Boone, Buchanan, Butler, Caldwell, Callaway, Camden, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Chariton, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Crawford, Dade, Dallas, Daviess, De Kalb, Dodge, Dunklin, Franklin, Gasconade, Gentry, Greene, Grundy, Harrison, Henry, Hickory, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Laclede, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, McDonald, Madison, Marion, Mercer, Miller, Mississippi, Moniteau, Monroe, Morgan, Montgomery, New Madrid, Newton, Nodaway, Oregon, Osage, Ozark, Perry, Pettis, Pike, Platte, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Reynolds, Ripley, Scotland, St. Charles, St. Clair, St. Francis, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, Salina, Schuyler, Scott, Seneca, Shannon, Shelby, Stoddard, Sullivan, Taney, Texas, Warren, Washington, Wayne, and Wright. Capital, Jefferson City.

Cities and Towns.—St. Louis is the largest city in Missouri, population, 77,860, (by a local census in 1853, 88,000;) the other principal towns are Hannibal, population in 1850, 2557; Lexington, 2459; Castor, 2084; Weston, 1915; Palmyra, 1284; and St. Genevieve, 958.

Face of the Country.—This great state is mostly level or undulating N. of the Missouri

river, while S. of this river (much the larger portion of the state) exhibits a much greater variety. In the S. E. part, near the Mississippi river, and S. of Cape Girardeau, is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas, and occupying an area of about 3000 square miles. The remainder of this portion, between the Mississippi and the Osage rivers, is rolling, gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark mountains. Beyond the Osage river, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land, which stretches away to the Rocky mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain, which probably in no place reach an elevation of 2000 feet, extends in a N. E. and S. W. direction, separating the waters that flow N. E. into the Missouri river from those that flow S. E. into the Mississippi river. The geological features of this state are very interesting. One of the richest coalfields perhaps in the world occupies the greater part of Missouri N. of the Osage river, and extends nearly to the N. boundary of Iowa. A carboniferous limestone, which comes to the surface on the E. and W. borders of the state, forms a rim from 5 to 40 miles in breadth. The lower magnesian limestone crops out on the Missouri river, from 25 miles above Jefferson City to within 35 miles of its mouth, with occasional obtrusions of sandstone. Schoolcraft thus speaks of the Ozark mountains: "The Ozark is a term applied to a broad, elevated district of highlands, running from N. to S. centrally through the states of Missouri and Arkansas. It has on the E. the striking and deep alluvial tract of the Mississippi river, and on its W. the woodless plains or deserts which stretch below the Rocky mountains."

Minerals.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals, and a vast region in the neighborhood of Iron mountain is, perhaps, unsurpassed in the globe for productiveness in iron of the best quality. Though existing in the greatest abundance and purity in this locality, this mineral is found scattered throughout the state. In the eastern counties S. of the Missouri river, large quantities of lead, sometimes mixed with zinc, are found. Copper exists throughout the mineral region, (a tract of 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 acres,) but is most abundant near the La Motte mines. It is found combined with nickel, manganese, iron, cobalt, and lead, and these often yield 34 per cent. of the pure metal. Of the other metals named, all except nickel are found in considerable quantities. Silver exists in the lead ore, 350 pounds of pure silver having been obtained from 1,000,000 pounds of lead. Tin has been found in small quantities. Of the non-metallic minerals, limestone abounds N. of the Missouri river, and forms a good building stone. Marbles beautifully veined and crystalline are found in parts of the

state; also gypsum, sandstones, red and white, porphyries, sienite, saltpetre, sulphate of baryta, kaolin, and inferior clays. The red sandstone is of too coarse and loose a texture for architectural purposes, but the white, found near St. Genevieve, makes superior glass. Porphyries of a red ground interspersed with crystals, admitting of a high polish, are found S. of the Missouri river.

Coal.—Bituminous coal, much of it cannel coal, exists in vast beds in the N. of the state, and has also been found 40 miles up the Osage river. The great cannel coalbed in Callaway county consists, in one place, of a solid stratum 24 feet, and in another 75 feet in thickness, and is believed to be the largest body of cannel coal known.

Rivers.—Missouri enjoys the navigation of the two greatest rivers in the United States, if not in the world. By means of the Mississippi river, which coasts her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory of the Union, with the whole of the valley of the Ohio, with some of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico. By means of the Missouri, her other great river, she may extend her internal commerce to the Rocky mountains, besides receiving the products that may be furnished in future times by its multitude of tributaries. The Missouri river coasts the N. W. of the state for about 200 miles, (following its windings,) and then darts across the state in a direction a little S. of E., dividing it into two portions, of which about a third is N., and the remainder S. of that river. The S. shore is bounded in many places by bluffs of from 100 to 300 feet in height, while the N. is often bottom lands not generally liable to inundation. Both the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are navigable for large steamers far beyond the limits of the state, though the navigation of the latter is impeded by the swiftness of its current (twice that of the Mississippi) and by the shifting sands. The Missouri river receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the state, the principal of which are the Chariton and Grand rivers from the N., and the Osage and Gasconade from the S. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi river within the state are the Salt river, N., and the Maramec river, S. of the Missouri river. The St. Francis and White rivers, with their branches, drain the S. E. part of the state, and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for boats of light draught 200 miles, and it is proposed to improve its navigation, as well as that of the Grand, Salt, and Maramec rivers. Fine plank and timber are floated down the Gasconade river.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—We shall hardly be able to do justice to Missouri in this respect, in the present state of our knowledge of the interior, as there are doubtless, in her mountain recesses, gorges, water-

falls, and caves whose fame has not yet reached us. To the geologist the state already possesses ample inducements for a visit; while the lover of fine scenery will find much to interest him in the wild bluffs both of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, which rise to an elevation varying from 50 to 300 feet. In the S. E. part of the state, the scene of the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812, may be viewed many traces of that startling event: among others are to be seen, at the bottoms of lakes, submerged forests and canebreaks. Pilot Knob, 444 feet high, and Iron mountain, 1500 feet high, the former of steel, as it is said, and the latter of nearly pure iron, are well worth a visit from the curious and scientific tourist. Big Spring, at the head of the Maramec river, rising in a very deep basin 100 feet across, and surrounded by banks as many feet in perpendicular height, gives rise to a stream 60 feet wide and 3 feet deep, and with sufficient force to turn two mills at its source. The water is extremely cold. Schoolcraft describes a cave near some of the head waters of the White river thus:—"The opening appeared to be 80 or 90 feet wide and 30 high. A vast gloomy rotunda opened before us, which very soon after entry increased to a height of 60 or 70 feet, and in width to 150 or 200 feet. This hall extended into the rock southerly, branching off into lateral avenues. We explored the main gallery for 500 or 600 yards, when we met with obstructions."

Climate.—The climate of Missouri is very variable: in the winter the thermometer sinks below zero, and the rivers are frozen so as to admit the passage of heavily laden vehicles. The summers are excessively hot, but the air dry and pure. In the autumns, bilious and remittent fevers are common on the river bottoms. Pulmonary complaints, however, to such a degree as to terminate in consumption, are infrequent.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of Missouri, speaking generally, is good, and of great agricultural capabilities; but the most fertile portions are in the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvion, (in some cases, however, mixed with sand,) and in that portion N. of the Missouri river, except in the E., where a sandy soil prevails. South of the Missouri there is a greater variety in the soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current, and Big Black rivers, the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine. The marshy district of the S. E. part will, when the population shall have become sufficiently dense to justify the expense of drainage, be probably one of the most fertile portions of the state. The great staple of Missouri is Indian corn, and more hemp is produced than in any state ex-

cept Kentucky: the other great products are wheat, oats, tobacco, wool, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, fruits, butter, cheese, pork, hay, flax, honey and beeswax; considerable rye, buckwheat, market products, grass-seeds, maple sugar; and some rice, barley, wine, hops, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were in the state 54,458 farms, occupying 2,924,991 acres of improved land, (less than 60 acres to each farm,) and producing 2,966,928 bushels of wheat; 44,112 of rye; 36,069,543 of Indian corn; 5,243,476 of oats; 45,974 of peas and beans; 934,627 of Irish potatoes; 332,120 of sweet potatoes; 23,590 of buckwheat; 13,641 of flaxseed; 17,100,884 pounds of tobacco; 1,615,860 of wool; 7,792,499 of butter; 202,122 of cheese; 116,743 tons of hay; 22,558 of hemp; 520,008 pounds of flax; 178,750 of maple sugar; 1,357,822 of beeswax and honey; orchard products valued at \$512,527; market products, \$99,454; live stock, \$19,766,851; and slaughtered animals, \$3,349,517.

Forest and Fruit Trees.—"The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, linn, and white and black walnut. In the more barren districts are found white and pin oak, and sometimes forests of yellow pine. The crab-apple, papaw, and persimmon are abundant; as also the hazel and pecan." There are three species of wild grape; and apples, pears, peaches, apricots, and nectarines yield well.

Manufactures.—Missouri has not as yet largely engaged in this branch of industrial employments; though in 1850 there were 3030 establishments each producing \$500 and upwards annually; 2 of these were cotton factories, employing \$102,000 capital, 75 male and 80 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$86,446, and producing 13,260 bales of batting, valued at \$142,000; 1 woollen factory, employing \$20,000 capital, 15 male and 10 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$16,000, and producing 12,000 yards of cloth, and 6000 pairs of blankets, worth a total value of \$56,000; 13 iron forges, foundries, &c., employing \$348,100 capital, and 722 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$254,996, and producing 25,413 tons of pig, cast, and wrought iron, valued at \$719,795; capital invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, \$298,900, consuming 124,400 bushels of barley; 309,200 of Indian corn; 24,900 of rye, and 31 tons of hops, producing 44,850 barrels of ale, &c., and 939,400 gallons of wine, whiskey, &c.; and 148 tanneries, employing \$228,095 capital, consuming raw material worth \$247,956, and producing leather valued at \$866,241. Homemade manufactures were produced to the value of \$1,674,705.

Internal Improvements.—On the 1st of January, 1853, Missouri had not a mile of completed railroad; but according to Mr.

Kennedy's Census Abstract, she had 515, or according to Hunt's Magazine, 249 miles in course of construction, intended to connect Hannibal with St. Joseph's, and St. Louis with Independence. According to more recent newspaper intelligence, 50 miles of the latter are already in operation. Plank-roads are coming much into vogue in this state as well as elsewhere. Three per cent. on the sale of public lands in this state is devoted to internal improvements. The state loans \$4,000,000, and gives 1,250,000 acres of land towards the Pacific railroad, *i. e.* that portion of it between St. Louis and Independence.

Commerce.—St. Louis is the great centre of internal commerce of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which must greatly increase as the settlements on those great rivers extend themselves. The foreign imports of Missouri (a very small part of its trade) amounted in 1851-52 to \$914,826; tonnage of the state, 37,861 $\frac{1}{2}$; number of vessels built, 11, of which 6 were steamers; tonnage, 2133 $\frac{1}{3}$. Of 1195 steamers owned in the United States in 1853, 126 belonged to St. Louis. The exports of this state consist mainly of lead, pork, flour, wheat, tobacco, and live stock. Missouri has long been the principal seat of an active caravan trade with Santa Fé: whether the new state of things on the Pacific coast will interfere with this trade, remains to be seen. For further particulars, see Sr. Louis.

Education.—Missouri has a school fund (in 1852) of \$575,668, and another fund of \$100,000, called the seminary fund. The interest of the former is distributed among the counties in proportion to the number of scholars in each. In 1850 there were 59,927 children in the state, of whom 39,983 were in the schools. Annual expenditure for school purposes, \$88,124; number of volumes in school libraries, 6200. Every sixteenth section of public lands is devoted to common schools. There are (1853) 6 colleges in the state, with an aggregate of 378 students, and 18,400 volumes in their libraries; and 2 medical schools, with 164 students. The state university, located at Columbia, in Boone county, is endowed with six townships of land by the general government. Four counties contended for the honor of having it located within their limits, and it was accorded to Boone because its citizens subscribed most liberally to its funds. Howard High School, at Fayette, in Howard county, is a flourishing and successful school. St. Charles College, at the town of St. Charles, was established by Mr. Collier, who bequeathed the institution \$10,000.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of 773 churches in Missouri in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 283; the Christian Church, 51; the Episcopalians, 10; the Free Church, 13; the Lutherans, 21; the Methodists, 200;

the Presbyterians, 108; the Roman Catholics, 64, and the Union Church, 11. The rest belonged to the Boatmen's Church, the Church of Christ, the Evangelists, the German Protestants, the German Evangelical Church, the Independents, the Jews, the Mennonites, the Mormons, the Republicans, the Rationalists, the Unitarians, and the Universalists—giving one church to every 882 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$1,558,590.

Public Institutions.—The state penitentiary at Jefferson City had in December, 1852, 232 convicts confined within its walls, of whom 145 were from the county of St. Louis. This institution is conducted by lessees, who pay an annual rent of \$5000 to the state. The legislature, in 1853, made the following appropriations:—\$57,000 for the lunatic asylum at Fulton, \$37,000 for the deaf and dumb asylum at the same place, and \$20,000 for a blind asylum. In 1850 there were 19 public libraries in the state, with an aggregate of 37,506 volumes.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected by popular vote for four years, the former receiving \$2000 per annum, and the use of a furnished house, and the latter \$4.50 per diem during the session of the senate, of which he is ex officio. The senate consists of 18, and the house of representatives of 49 members, the former elected for 4 and the latter for 2 years, by the people. The sessions of the legislature are biennial. Twelve months' residence in the state is necessary before exercising the right of suffrage. Missouri is entitled to seven members in the national house of representatives, and to 9 electoral votes for president. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of three judges; 2. Of 14 circuit courts, and the courts of St. Louis, (viz. common pleas, criminal, and probate courts,) and the common pleas courts of Hannibal City; and 3. Of county courts. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are elected for 6 years, by popular vote, and the county judges for 4 years, in the same manner. The supreme court holds two sessions annually, one at St. Louis and one at Jefferson City. A circuit court is held twice a year in each county, and has exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters, and in all contracts and matters of tort over \$90. The county courts are limited to matters of probate and local county affairs. The judges of the supreme court receive \$1500 salary each; the circuit judges \$1000 each, and the judges of the St. Louis courts \$3000. There is a recorder's court at St. Louis, confined to small offences. The assessed value of property in the state in 1850 was \$98,595,463; public debt, (in 1852,) \$922,261; school fund, \$575,668, and other productive property, \$382,034, and ordinary expenses, exclusive of debts and schools, \$110,000 per annum. Missouri had in January, 1853, one

bank with five branches, with \$1,210,622.69 capital, \$1,253,311.96 in coin, and \$2,427,720 circulation.

History.—Though the French were the first settlers, and for a long time the principal inhabitants of Missouri, yet a very small portion of her present population is of that descent. A fort was built by that people as early as 1719, near the site of the present capital, called Fort Orleans, and its lead mines worked to some extent the next year. St. Genevieve, the oldest town in the state, was settled in 1755, and St. Louis in 1764. At the treaty of 1763, it was assigned, with all the territory west of the Mississippi, to Spain. "In 1780, St. Louis was besieged and attacked by a body of British troops and Indians, 1540 strong." During the siege, 60 of the French were killed. The siege was raised by Colonel Clark, an American, who came with 500 men to the relief of the place. At the close of the American Revolution, the territory west of the Mississippi remained with Spain till it was ceded to France in 1801. In 1803, at the purchase of Louisiana, it came into the possession of the United States, and formed part of the territory of Louisiana till the formation of the state of that name in 1812, when the remainder of the territory was named Missouri, from which (after a stormy debate in Congress as to the admission of slavery) was separated the present state of Missouri in 1821. In 1811 and 1812 occurred a series of earthquakes which, in the neighborhood of New Madrid in this state, caused the earth to open, and entirely changed the face of the country, swallowing up hills and forming new lakes, while others at the same time were drained of their water. The current of the Mississippi was turned back till the accumulating waters gained sufficient force to break through the newly raised barrier. All this region is now a widely extended marsh.

MISSOURI, or NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, an unorganized territory occupying the vast region lying between the White Earth and Missouri rivers on the E., and the Rocky mountains on the W., and (with the exception of a small tract in the S. E., belonging to the Indian Territory) between the Platte river on the S., and British America on the N. It lies between about 40° 30' and 49° N. lat., and between about 97° 45' and 113° W. lon., covering an estimated area of about 587,564 square miles, or space enough for five states larger than Illinois. This vast tract would include the proposed territory of Nebraska.

Population.—We have no census returns from this wild region, which has been appropriated as the abode of different Indian tribes, among which may be mentioned the Crows, Blackfeet, (a very warlike and cruel tribe,) Minnetarees, Riccarees, Puncals, and Pawnees.

Face of the Country.—The greater part of this territory, as far as is known, seems to consist of a high prairie land. A chain of highlands, called the Black Hills, runs from near the Platte river in a N. E. direction to the Missouri river, which they approach in about 102° of W. lon., dividing the waters running into the Yellowstone from those flowing into the Missouri below its great south-eastern bend. On the W., the Rocky mountains rear their lofty summits, in some instances above the snow line, and send out spurs into Missouri. Fremont's Peak, the loftiest known in this chain in the United States, is on the S. W. border of this territory.

Rivers and Lakes.—This extensive tract is traversed by the Missouri, one of the most important rivers in the world, which rises near its south-western border, runs for about 1000 miles in a N. E. direction, to 48° 20' N. lat., receiving a large number of affluents from the N., one of which, the Yellowstone, is 980 miles in length, and a multitude of sub-tributaries from the S. From the latitude named above, it flows off to the S. E., forming the eastern boundary for perhaps 1000 miles. In about lat. 43° 30', the Missouri makes a grand detour, called the Great Bend, "where the river makes a circuit of 30 miles in advancing 2000 yards in a direct course." A number of important streams flow into the Missouri, within this territory, below the bend alluded to, so that this region is well watered, and gives promise of being more suitable for settlement than the country below the Platte river. There are some small lakes in the S. W., and perhaps others yet to be discovered and described.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The Great Falls of the Missouri, and the gorge below, enclosed with perpendicular rocks 1200 feet high, may claim the first place among the striking natural objects of this territory. See MISSOURI RIVER. For a description of that extraordinary region, called Mauvais Terres, see NEBRASKA.

Animals.—This country is the paradise of the hunter and trapper. Vast herds of buffalo roam over its prairies, though now rapidly diminishing in numbers. Lewis and Clark have stated that at times the Missouri was backed up as by a dam, by the multitude of these animals crossing. The grizzly bear, Rocky mountain goat, sheep, and antelope infest the slopes of the Rocky mountains; and the beaver in former times existed in great numbers, though the trappers are now fast thinning them out. Panthers were met with by Lewis and Clarke; also black bears, elks, and wolves.

Commerce.—The fur and peltry trade constitutes the commerce of this vast region. Steamboats ascend the Missouri above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and up the latter river 300 miles.

MISSOURI, a township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Population, 513.

MISSOURITON, a post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri.

MITCHELL, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Cedar river, which flows in a S. S. E. direction. This county is not included in the census of 1850, and has few, if any, civilized inhabitants. Named in honor of Mitchell, the Irish patriot.

MITCHELL, a township in Poinsett co., Arkansas. Population, 954.

MITCHELL, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

MITCHELLS, a small village of Jasper co., Iowa, 65 miles W. from Iowa City.

MITCHELL'S, a post-office of Walker co., Texas.

MITCHELL'S LANDING, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

MITCHELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Indiana co., Pennsylvania.

MITCHELL'S MILLS, a small village of Boyle co., Kentucky, 45 miles S. W. from Lexington.

MITCHELL'S SALT-WORKS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

MITCHELLSVILLE, a small post-village of Robertson county, Tennessee, on the turnpike from Nashville to Louisville, 35 miles N. from the former, and on the N. line of the state.

MITCHELLSVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Kentucky.

MITTINEAGUE, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

MIXERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

MIXTOWN, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

MIXVILLE, a village of Alleghany co., New York, near the Genesee river, 14 miles N. from Angelica.

MOBILE river, of Alabama, is formed by the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee, at the southern extremity of Clarke county. After a course of about 6 miles, it divides into two channels, of which the western and largest retains the name of Mobile, and the eastern is called the Tensaw. The Mobile flows southward, forming the boundary between Mobile and Baldwin counties, and enters Mobile bay at the city of its own name, after a course of 50 miles. It is navigable by large steamboats.

MOBILE, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1400 square miles. The Mobile river and bay of the same name form its boundary on the E., and it is also drained by Escatappa river. The surface is nearly level, and extensively covered with forests of pine; the soil is sandy and generally poor. Indian corn and rice are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 34,500 bushels of corn; 44,720 of potatoes, and 90,402 pounds of rice. There were 12 saw mills, 2 flour and grist mills,

and 2 iron foundries. It contained 19 churches, and 6 newspaper offices; 1774 pupils attending public schools, and 718 attending academies or other schools. Steamboats navigate the Mobile river. The county is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Capital, Mobile. Population, 27,600; of whom 18,244 were free, and 9356, slaves.

MOBILE, a city and port of entry of Alabama, and capital of Mobile county, is situated on the W. bank of Mobile river, immediately above its entrance into the bay of the same name, 30 miles N. from the Gulf of Mexico, 330 miles by water S. W. from Montgomery, 165 miles E. by N. from New Orleans, and 1033 miles from Washington. Lat. $30^{\circ} 41' 48''$ N., lon. $87^{\circ} 59'$ W. It is by far the most considerable town of the state both in population and commerce, and, next to New Orleans, is the greatest cotton market in the United States. Population in 1840, 12,672; and in 1850, 20,515. The site is a level sandy plain, sufficiently elevated for the purpose of convenient drainage, being about 15 feet higher than the bay. The streets are wide, and mostly run N. and S. and E. and W. Much attention has recently been paid to planting shade-trees, and the city is supplied with spring water brought from the distance of several miles. It is not compactly built, excepting the portion occupied by the commercial houses. On the S. and W. side of the town there are dry sandy pine-hills, which afford agreeable and healthy retreats during the hot season. Mobile is the seat of Spring Hill College, founded by the Catholics, having a library of 7000 volumes. It also contains an institution for the blind, a city hospital, a United States marine hospital, 2 orphan asylums, a theatre, 2 or 3 banks, and 6 newspaper offices. There are churches of six denominations, and several academies. The health of the place has recently been improved by draining and filling in the low grounds on the N. side of the town. The entrance of the bay is defended by Fort Morgan, formerly Fort Brower, and a light-house has been erected in the same vicinity. Mobile has an advantageous position for trade, being the natural outlet of the greatest cotton region in the South. Steamboats ply regularly, at all seasons, between this port and Montgomery and Tuscaloosa. Another line keeps up a daily communication with New Orleans *via* Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. A regular line of sailing vessels is established from Mobile to New York. A railroad about 450 miles long is in course of construction from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio river, connecting with the Central railroad of Illinois. This road, when finished, will form part of the direct route from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes, and must materially promote the prosperity of Mobile. More than 30 miles of it are now in operation. Another railroad is in progress, which will connect

this city with Columbus, in Georgia. The exports of cotton for the year ending September 1st, 1852, amounted to 549,499 bales. In 1851, 6,816,054 feet of lumber were shipped from Mobile. The tonnage of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 7412 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons registered, and 21,120 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 20,245 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 16,225 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 150—tons, 87,289, of which 61—tons, 21,630 were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 252,—tons, 163,135, of which 91,067 were in American bottoms.

MOBILE BAY, situated in the S. W. part of Alabama, extends southward from the mouth of Mobile river, and communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two channels, separated by Dauphin Island. The eastern, or main channel, has about 18 feet of water. Length from N. to S., 35 miles. The width increases gradually in passing southward, until it amounts to about 15 miles.

MOBILE POINT, the E. side of the entrance to Mobile bay, Alabama. A revolving light, 55 feet high, is on its western extremity. Lat. $30^{\circ} 15' 40''$ N., lon. $87^{\circ} 58'$ W.

MOBLEY'S POND, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia, 40 miles in a direct line S. E. from Augusta.

MOCCASIN CREEK, of North Carolina, rises near the E. border of Wake co., and flowing S. E., unites with Contenty creek.

MOCKSVILLE, a small and neat post-village, capital of Davie co., North Carolina, 140 miles W. from Raleigh, and 10 miles from the Yadkin river.

MODENA, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, about 80 miles S. from Albany.

MODEST TOWN, a small post-village of Accomack co., Virginia, 3 miles from the Atlantic, and 10 miles E. from Accomack Court House, contains 2 churches, and a few shops.

MOFFATTSVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 117 miles W. N. W. from Columbia.

MOFFET'S STORE, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

MOFFITT'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

MOGADORE, a post-village of Ohio, on the line between Summit and Portage counties, 15 miles S. W. from Ravenna. It has manufactories of stone-ware.

MOHAWK, a river of New York which rises near the border, between Lewis and Oneida counties, about 20 miles N. of Rome. It passes through Herkimer, Montgomery, and Schenectady counties, and enters the Hudson river, 3 miles above Troy. Its general direction is E. by S., and its whole length about 150 miles. The Erie canal follows the course of this river from Rome to its mouth. The river has a direct fall of 70 feet at Cahoes, about 2 miles from its mouth, and

affords abundant water-power at several places. The chief towns on its banks are Rome, Utica, Little Falls, and Schenectady.

MOHAWK, a post-village of Herkimer county, New York, on the Mohawk river, and on the Erie canal, about 80 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It contains a bank, a newspaper office, and over 100 dwellings.

MOHAWK, a township of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk river. It contains Fonda, the county seat. Population, 3095.

MOHAWK VALLEY, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

MOHICAN, a post-township in the S. E. part of Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 1774.

MOHICAN RIVER, Ohio. See WALHONDING.

MOHICANVILLE, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 80 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. The post-office is Mohiccan.

MOHRSVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

MOINGONAN RIVER, a name sometimes given to the upper portion of the Des Moines river.

MOIRA, a post-township and village of Franklin co., New York, on the Northern railroad, 47 miles E. from Ogdensburg. Population of the township, 1340.

MOLINE, a thriving post-village of Rock Island county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, about 3 miles above Rock Island City. The rapids of the river at this place afford abundant water-power, which is used in mills and factories.

MOLINO, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

MOLINO, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tenn.

MOLINO DEL REY, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

MOLLHORN, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

MOLLTOWN, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 64 miles E. of Harrisburg.

MOMENCE, a post-township in Will co., Illinois. Population, 573.

MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN, commonly called Grand Monadnock, is situated in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 22 miles E. from Connecticut river. It is about 5 miles in length, N. E. and S. W., and 3 miles wide, with an elevation of 3250 feet above the level of the sea.

MONAGHAN, a post-office of St. Clair co., Mo.

MONCHES, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Dodge county, about 28 miles N. W. from the former.

MONCLOVA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

MONDAY CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Hockhocking river a few miles above Athens.

MONDAY CREEK, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Perry co., Ohio. Pop., 1124.

MONEEK, a post-office of Winnishiek co., Io.

MONEY CREEK, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

MONGAUF VALLEY, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

MONGOQUINONG, a post-village in La Grange co., Ind., 155 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

MONGUAGON, a township in the S. E. part

of Wayne co., Michigan, situated partly on Grosse Island, in Detroit river, and partly on the adjacent land. Population, 984.

MONESTEE, or MONISTIQUE RIVER, of Michigan. See MANISTEE.

MONITEAU, a county near the centre of Missouri, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Missouri river, and intersected by Saline, Moreau, and Moniteau creeks. The surface is uneven. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 342,914 bushels of corn; 24,540 of wheat; 68,615 of oats, and 63,258 pounds of butter. It contained 9 churches, and 780 pupils attending public schools. Limestone underlies part of the county. Stone coal of fine quality is abundant. Capital, California. Population, 6004; of whom 5488 were free, and 566, slaves.

MONITEAU, a small village of Moniteau co., Missouri.

MONITEAU CREEK, of Missouri, flows through Moniteau county, and enters the Missouri river at the N. extremity of Cole county.

MONITEAU CREEK, of Howard county, Missouri, flows into the Missouri from the left at Rocheport, and furnishes valuable water-power.

MONITOWOC. See MANITOWOC.

MONK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Charles-ton district, South Carolina.

MONK'S STORE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

MONKTON, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, about 30 miles W. by S. from Montpelier. Population, 1246.

MONKTON MILLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

MONMOUTH, a county in the E. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 810 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the N. by Sandy Hook bay and Raritan bay, and is drained by Nevisink and Manasquan rivers, flowing into the Atlantic, and by Crosswick's and Doctor's creeks, which fall into the Delaware. These streams afford valuable water-power. The surface is generally level, except the Nevisink hills, in the N. E. part. The whole county is of alluvial formation, and consists of clay mingled with sand, gravel, and, in low places, vegetable mould. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, hay, butter, and various kinds of fruit are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 841,072 bushels of corn; 152,904 of wheat; 773,272 of potatoes; 29,120½ tons of hay, and 628,602 pounds of butter. The quantity of potatoes was the greatest produced by any county in the United States except Grafton county, New Hampshire. There were 14 distilleries, 4 woollen mills, 2 foundries, 23 flour mills, 9 grist mills, and 23 saw mills. It contained 60 churches, and 6 newspaper offices, 6029 pu-

pils attending public schools, and 174 attending academies or other schools. Marl is found, and much used as a manure. Raritan bay, on the N. border, affords an excellent harbor. Capital, Freehold. Pop., 30,313.

MONMOUTH, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad, about 15 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1925.

MONMOUTH, a post-village of Adams co., Indiana, on the St. Mary's river, 114 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

MONMOUTH, a post-village, capital of Warren county, Illinois, on the Peoria and Burlington railroad, 120 miles N. W. of Springfield. It is situated in a rich and beautiful prairie, under good cultivation. It became the county seat in 1831. A newspaper is published here.

MONOCACY river, is formed by Rock, Marsh, and Middle creeks, which rise in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and unite in the N. part of Frederick county, Maryland. Passing by Fredericktown, it falls into the Potomac, near the boundary between Frederick and Montgomery counties, after a course of about 50 miles. The general direction is S. by W. It furnishes fine water-power.

MONOCACY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Lehigh in Northampton county.

MONOGHAN, a township of York co., Pa., 11 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. Pop., 880.

MONON, a post-office of White co., Indiana, 10 miles N. W. from Monticello.

MONONA, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 118 miles N. by E. from Iowa City.

MONONGAHELA river, a branch of the Ohio, is formed by the West Fork and Tygart's Valley rivers, which rise in Randolph and Lewis counties of Virginia, and unite 1 mile from Fairmont in Marion county. It pursues a north-easterly course to the mouth of Cheat river, its principal tributary, which enters it near the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania, after which its general direction is northward until it unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg. Large steamboats ascend this river to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and those of medium size to Fairmont, Virginia. The whole length, exclusive of branches, is 150 miles. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad crosses the river just below the junction of its branches by a wire suspension bridge. It is about 400 yards wide at Pittsburg, and 300 yards, on an average, below the mouth of Cheat river. The obstructions caused by rapids in the lower part of its course have been obviated by dams. *Branches.*—The West fork, also called West Fork river, rises in Lewis county, Virginia, flows northward and north-eastward through Harrison county, and meets the other branch in Marion county, after a course of more than 100 miles. Water-power is abundant on this stream. Tygart's Valley river will be described under its own head.

MONONGAHELA, a township on the E. border of Greene county, Pennsylvania. Population, 1153.

MONONGAHELA CITY, formerly WILLIAMSPORT, a thriving post-borough of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Monongahela river, about 20 miles S. from Pittsburg. It is remarkable for its active trade and flourishing manufactures of glass and other articles. The railroad which is in progress from Wheeling to Greensburg passes through or very near the town. Population in 1853, 1500.

MONONGALIA, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 630 square miles. It is intersected by the Monongahela and Cheat rivers. The surface is hilly. Laurel Hill, the most western ridge of the Alleghanies, passes through the E. part of the county. Much of the soil is fertile. Cattle, lumber, flour, and iron are the chief exports. In 1850 this county produced 184,379 bushels of corn; 52,370 of wheat; 111,252 of oats; 6013 tons of hay, and 145,178 pounds of butter. There were 25 flour and grist mills, 13 saw mills, 1 nail factory, 1 iron forge, 2 iron foundries, and 3 furnaces. It contained 31 churches, 548 pupils attending public schools, and 468 attending other schools. It is traversed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Stone coal is abundant. Formed in 1776. Capital, Morgantown. Population, 12,387; of whom 12,211 were free, and 176, slaves.

MONONOMY POINT LIGHT, on the extreme southern point of the peninsula of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. A narrow channel, of sufficient depth to be navigated by small craft, has been worn across the neck by the action of the sea, separating it from the mainland. The lantern has an elevation of 25 feet above the level of the sea, and shows a fixed light. Lat. 41° 33' 42" N., lon. 70° W.

MONOQUET, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on the railroad from Peru to Elkhart, 115 miles N. from Indianapolis.

MONROE, a county in the N. W. part of New York, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and drained by the Genesee river, which intersects it, Allen's and Sandy creeks, and other small streams. The surface is uneven, but not hilly. The soil is very fertile, and uncommonly well adapted to the raising of wheat, which is the staple production. In 1850 there were raised 1,441,653 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States; 767,021 of corn; 561,425 of potatoes, and 62,602½ tons of hay. There were 46 flour and grist mills, 41 saw mills, 3 paper mills, 1 cotton, and 7 woollen factories, 11 iron foundries, and 11 machine shops. It contained 97 churches, 17 newspaper offices, 22,260 pupils attending public schools, and 1303 attending academies or other schools.

Iron ore, sandstone, and gypsum are found here, and there are also sulphur and salt springs. The Genesee river is navigable 7 miles from its mouth, and again above its falls at Rochester, through the county. The Erie canal traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by the Genesee canal, and by several railroads centering in Rochester.—See ROCHESTER. Organized in 1821, having been formed out of portions of Ontario and Genesee counties, and named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth president of the United States. Capital, Rochester. Population, 87,650.

MONROE, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, contains about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware river, which separates it from New Jersey; on the N. W. by the Lehigh, and also drained by the Tobyhanna and Broadhead's creek. The surface in some parts is mountainous; the soil of the valleys is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 101,829 bushels of corn; 14,620 of wheat; 67,435 of oats; 10,253 tons of hay, and 174,204 pounds of butter. There were 30 flour and grist mills, 20 saw mills, 11 tanneries, 1 iron forge, 3 foundries, and 1 cabinet-ware manufactory. It contained 18 churches and 2 newspaper offices, 3199 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending other schools. Limestone and slate are found in the county. Capital, Stroudsburg. Population, 13,270.

MONROE, a county in the S. W. central part of Virginia, contains 450 square miles. It is drained by the Greenbrier and New rivers, which unite on its N. W. border. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by the main branch of the Alleghanies. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 250,456 bushels of corn; 51,436 of wheat; 97,460 of oats; 6073 tons of hay, and 175,254 pounds of butter. There were 4 flour mills, 5 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, and 5 tanneries. It contained 27 churches, 498 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending an academy. This is considered one of the finest grazing counties in the state. It abounds in mineral springs, some of which are frequented as watering places. Stone coal is found. The Covington and Ohio railroad is located through this county. Capital, Union. Population, 10,204, of whom 9143 were free, and 1061, slaves.

MONROE, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 440 square miles. The Ocmulgee river forms its eastern boundary. The Towaliga river flows through the county into the Ocmulgee; it is also drained by the Tobesofka, Shoal, Rum, and Crooked creeks. The surface is moderately diversified; the soil varies from fertile to barren. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county pro-

duced 15,012 bales of cotton; 724,670 bushels of corn; 108,766 of oats, and 166,584 of sweet potatoes. The quantity of corn was the greatest raised in any county of the state. It contained 36 churches, 1 newspaper office; 750 pupils attending public schools, and 215 attending academies or other schools. Gold has been found in several localities; the county also contains iron, granite, and plumbago. The Towaliga furnishes abundant water-power. Monroe county is intersected by the Central railroad. Organized in 1821. Capital, Forsyth. Pop., 16,985, of whom 6815 were free, and 10,170, slaves.

MONROE county, Florida, forms the S. extremity of the peninsula, terminating at Cape Sable. The Gulf of Mexico washes it on the S. W., and Lake Okechobee on the N. E. Its limits comprise numerous islands of coral formation, named the Florida Keys, the most important of which is Key West, a naval station of the United States. The surface of the main land is flat, and mostly occupied by marshes and everglades, or shallow lakes. The orange and cocoa-palm are indigenous in this county, and a few sweet potatoes are cultivated. Salt of good quality is made at Key West by solar evaporation. The county contained, in 1850, 4 churches, 85 pupils attending public schools, and 73 attending other schools. Nearly the whole population of the county is contained in the city of Key West, which is the seat of justice, and the largest town of Florida. Pop., 2645, of whom 2214 were free, and 431, slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S. W. part of Alabama, has an area of 1070 square miles. The Alabama river flows along its N. W. border. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil in some parts is moderately fertile, producing Indian corn, cotton, and rice. Pine lumber is procured from the forests. In 1850 there were raised 6977 bales of cotton; 409,506 bushels of corn; 140,935 of sweet potatoes, and 100,031 pounds of rice. There were 7 grist and saw mills, 1 turpentine manufactory, and 3 tanneries. It contained 26 churches, 232 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending another school. Steamboats navigate the Alabama through its whole course, and at all seasons. Capital, Claiborne. Population, 12,013, of whom 5688 were free, and 6325, slaves.

MONROE, a county in the E. N. E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is intersected by Tombigbee river, and its affluents, the Buttahatchee and Oktibbeha. The surface is a level plain, or savanna, almost entirely destitute of trees, and covered with rank grass. The soil is a black, calcareous, and highly productive loam. Cotton and maize are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 17,814 bales of cotton; 901,136 bushels of corn, and 168,860 of sweet pota

toes. It contained 20 churches and 2 newspaper offices. There were 600 pupils attending public schools, and 809 attending academies or other schools. The Tombigbee is navigated by steamboats through this county, which is intersected by the route of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Capital, Aberdeen. Population, 21,172, of whom 9455 were free, and 11,717, slaves.

MONROE, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, contains 1040 square miles. It is intersected by the White and Cache rivers. The surface is mostly level, and is partly occupied by cypress swamps and plantations of cotton and maize. In 1850 this county produced 70,321 bushels of Indian corn; 587½ bales of cotton, and 15,561 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches. The navigation of White river is always good through Monroe county. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop., 2049, of whom 1654 were free, and 395, slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina; area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by Tellico river, an affluent of the Little Tennessee; and the latter forms part of its N. E. boundary. The Unaka, or Smoky mountain, lies on the S. E. border of the county. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 671,167 bushels of corn; 177,519 of oats; 42,499 of wheat, and 72,207 pounds of butter. It contained 16 churches, 1969 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending other schools. The great railroad of East Tennessee passes through the county. Capital, Madisonville. Population, 11,874, of whom 10,686 were free, and 1188, slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Big Barren river, and the S. E. part is traversed by Cumberland river. The surface is diversified—level, undulating, and hilly—and is adorned with extensive forests. The soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 384,705 bushels of corn; 12,443 of wheat; 77,151 of oats, and 392,762 pounds of tobacco. It contained 15 churches, and 899 pupils attending public schools. Limestone suitable for building is abundant. Formed in 1820. Capital, Tompkinsville. Pop., 7756, of whom 6925 were free, and 831, slaves.

MONROE, a county in the E. S. E. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Virginia, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is drained by Little Muskingum river, and by Seneca and Sunfish creeks, all of which rise within its limits. The surface is hilly, and well timbered; the soil in some parts is fertile, adapted to grazing. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hay, and live stock are the sta-

ples. In 1850 this county produced 617,667 bushels of corn; 148,351 of wheat; 224,800 of oats; 3,681,705 pounds of tobacco, and 6793 tons of hay. The quantity of tobacco was the greatest produced by any county in the state. It contains 72 churches, 1 newspaper office, 5409 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. The county contains large beds of stone coal, and some iron. Organized in 1813. Capital, Woodsfield. Population, 28,351.

MONROE, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Michigan, bordering on Lake Erie, contains 540 square miles. It is traversed from W. to E. by the Raisin river, bounded on the N. E. by Huron river, and also drained by Macon river, and Stony, Saline, and Swan creeks. The surface in the N. is level and heavily timbered; the S. part consists of rolling prairies, interspersed with groves of oak and hickory. The soil is fertile, producing good crops of wheat and other grain. The valley of Raisin river is noted for beauty and fertility. In 1850 this county produced 114,600 bushels of wheat; 198,818 of corn; 78,248 of potatoes, and 18,191 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 3317 pupils attending public schools, and 264 attending academies or other schools. Limestone and other good building stone are found. The rivers furnish extensive water-power. The Southern railroad passes through the county. Organized in 1817. Capital, Monroe City. Population, 14,698.

MONROE, a county in the S. W. central part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by Salt creek and Beanblossom creek. The surface in general is hilly, and the soil productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 710,463 bushels of corn; 61,146 of wheat; 92,385 of oats, and 3073 tons of hay. It contained 24 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 2439 pupils attending public schools, and 135 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the New Albany and Salem Extension railroad. Organized in 1818. Capital, Bloomington. Population, 11,286.

MONROE, a county in the S. W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 300 square miles. The Mississippi river forms the boundary on the W. and S. W.; the county is also drained by Prairie and Eagle creeks. The surface is hilly in the west part, and nearly level in the east. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 399,250 bushels of corn; 89,856 of wheat, and 58,546 of oats. It contained 16 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 759 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Waterloo. Population, 7679.

MONROE, a county in the N. E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 620 square

miles. It is intersected by Salt river, and also drained by the Middle fork, South fork, Elk fork, and Long branch, affluents of the first-named river, and by Crooked, Otter, and Indian creeks. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies; the soil is very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, hemp, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 793,145 bushels of corn; 43,669 of wheat; 130,412 of oats, and 629,412 pounds of tobacco. It contained 25 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1954 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal abounds in several places; the rocks which underlie the county are limestone and freestone. Many of the streams furnish motive-power for mills. Organized in 1830. Capital, Paris. Population, 10,541, of whom 8493 were free, and 2048, slaves.

MONROE, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by Cedar creek, an affluent of the Des Moines, which touches the N. E. extremity of the county, and also drained by Miller's and Avery's creeks. The surface is diversified by groves of timber, and fertile rolling prairies. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 200,463 bushels of Indian corn; 17,792 of wheat; 20,640 of oats, and 53,634 pounds of butter. Limestone is one of the principal rocks. The land was relinquished by the Indians in 1842. Capital, Albia. Pop., 2884.

MONROE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, about 44 miles E. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1606.

MONROE, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont, about 52 miles N. N. W. from Springfield. Pop., 254.

MONROE, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic river and railroad, about 17 miles W. by N. from New Haven. Population, 1442.

MONROE, a flourishing post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 59 miles from New York city. Settled in 1742. Pop., estimated at 900.

MONROE, a township in the S. part of Oswego co., N. Y., on Oneida lake. Pop., 1197.

MONROE, a township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the Camden and Amboy railroad, about 36 miles N. E. from Trenton. Population, 3001.

MONROE, a little village of Morris co., New Jersey, 3 miles N. E. from Morristown.

MONROE, a post-office of Sussex co., N. J.

MONROE, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Population, 775.

MONROE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

MONROE, a township of Bradford co., Pa., 6 or 7 miles S. from Towanda. Pop., 1436.

MONROE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on Delaware river.

MONROE, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1295.

MONROE, a township of Cumberland co.,

Pennsylvania, 5 miles S. E. from Carlisle. Population, 1772.

MONROE, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MONROE, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the national road, about 180 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg. Laid out in 1820. Population, about 400.

MONROE, a township on the S. border of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 602.

MONROE, a post-village, capital of Union county, North Carolina, 150 miles S. W. from Raleigh. It was selected for the county seat in 1844, when the county was organized. It contains, besides the county buildings, 6 stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

MONROE, a post-village, capital of Walton county, Georgia, 66 miles N. W. from Milledgeville, and 10 miles from the Georgia railroad. It presents a neat appearance, and contains a brick court house, a jail, 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 high schools.

MONROE, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala.

MONROE, a post-office of Perry co., Miss.

MONROE, a post-village, capital of Washita parish, Louisiana, on the E. side of the Washita river, 250 miles by water N. N. W. from Baton Rouge. Steamboats navigate the river both above and below this point. The route of the projected railroad from Vicksburg to Shreveport passes through Monroe.

MONROE, a township in Lafayette co., Arkansas. Pop., 714.

MONROE, a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Population, 335.

MONROE, a post-village of Overton co., Tennessee, 106 miles E. by N. from Nashville, was formerly the capital of the county.

MONROE, a post-village in Hart co., Kentucky, 90 miles S. W. by S. from Frankfort.

MONROE, a township in the S. part of Adams co., Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio river. Population, 1191.

MONROE, a township in the N. part of Allen co., Ohio. Population, 924.

MONROE, a township in the N. E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 1587.

MONROE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, about 12 miles E. N. E. from Hamilton, has about 300 inhabitants.

MONROE, a township in the W. part of Carroll co., Ohio. Population, 1117.

MONROE, a township in the S. part of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio river. Pop., 1897.

MONROE, a township in the N. W. part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Population, 760.

MONROE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Darke co., Ohio. Pop., 918.

MONROE, a township in the N. part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1076.

MONROE, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Harrison co., Ohio. Pop., 1154.

MONROE, a small village of Highland co., Ohio, 14 miles E. by N. from Hillsborough.

MONROE, a township in the S. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Population, 966.

MONROE, a township in the N. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1324.

MONROE, a township in the W. part of Licking co., Ohio. Population, 1029.

MONROE, a township in the S. part of Logan co., Ohio. Population, 1435.

MONROE, a township in the N. W. part of Madison co., Ohio. Population, 403.

MONROE, a township in the S. part of Miami co., Ohio. Population, 2035.

MONROE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Muskingum co., Ohio. Population, 977.

MONROE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Perry co., Ohio. Pop., 1429.

MONROE, a township in the W. part of Pickaway co., Ohio. Population, 1637.

MONROE, a township in the N. part of Preble co., Ohio. Population, 1343.

MONROE, a township in the S. E. part of Richland co., Ohio. Population, 1719.

MONROE, a flourishing town, capital of Monroe county, Michigan, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Raisin river, 2 miles from its entrance into Lake Erie, and at the E. terminus of the Michigan Southern railroad, 40 miles S. W. from Detroit. It is connected with the lake by a ship-canal, and is the terminus of two plank-roads. The court-house, which is built of hewn stone, cost \$35,000. The town contains 6 churches, several of which are handsome buildings, a female seminary, and 3 newspaper offices. The valley of Raisin river is said to be equal in fertility to any part of the state. Monroe is the principal market for the wheat produced in several adjoining counties. It contains manufactories of wool, flour, lumber, and leather. The reported value of imports and exports in 1851 was \$4,863,023. This place was settled by the French, about 1776, but the present town has been mostly built since 1835. Population in 1850, 2813; in 1853, about 3500.

MONROE, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Population, 347.

MONROE, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 414.

MONROE, a township in Carroll co., Indiana. Population, 588.

MONROE, a township in Clarke co., Indiana. Population, 1561.

MONROE, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Population, 720.

MONROE, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Population, 777.

MONROE, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 1090.

MONROE, a township in Madison co., Indiana. Population, 1246.

MONROE, a township in Morgan co., Indiana. Population, 1300.

MONROE, a township in Pike co., Indiana. Population, 1285.

MONROE, a township in Pulaski co., Indiana. Population, 545.

MONROE, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Population, 1255.

MONROE, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Population, 735.

MONROE, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

MONROE, a township in Cook co., Illinois.

MONROE, a township in Ogle co., Illinois. Population, 413.

MONROE, a township in Saline co., Illinois. Population, 756.

MONROE, a flourishing post-village in Monroe township, capital of Green county, Wisconsin, on the road from Milwaukee to Galena, 40 miles S. S. W. from Madison. It is finely situated on a fertile rolling prairie, and is a place of active trade. It has 1 newspaper office, 2 churches, 7 stores, 2 steam mills, and about 900 inhabitants.

MONROE CENTRE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine.

MONROE CENTRE, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

MONROE MILLS, a post-office of Knox co., O.

MONROETON, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on Towanda creek, about 130 miles N. from Harrisburg.

MONROETON, a post-village in Rockingham co., North Carolina.

MONROEVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

MONROEVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Alabama, about 10 miles E. from Claiborne, was formerly the county seat.

MONROEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Ridgefield township, Huron co., Ohio, on the Huron river, and on the Mansfield and Sandusky railroad, 16 miles S. from Sandusky. It is a place of active business, and of rapid growth. Population estimated at 700.

MONROEVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 24 miles N. W. from Steubenville.

MONROEVILLE, a small village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 130 miles N. E. from Columbus.

MONROEVILLE, a township in Monroe co., Michigan. Population, 837.

MONROEVILLE, a small town, capital of Colusi co., California.

MONROE WORKS, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 52 miles from New York city. Named from the iron-works in the vicinity.

MONROVIA, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland.

MONROVIA, a post-village of Morgan co., Indiana, 24 miles S. W. from Indianapolis. Population, about 200.

MONSEY, a post-office and station of Rockland co., New York, on the Erie railroad, 37 miles from New York.

MONSON, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, on the Piscataquis river, about 73 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Pop., 654.

MONSON, a post-township of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Chickopee river, about

20 miles E. from Springfield, contains a manufacturing village on the New London Wilimantic and Palmer railroad. Pop., 2831.

MONSUM RIVER, a small stream of York co., Maine, falls into Kennebunk harbor.

MONTAGUE, a post-township of Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut river, and on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, about 36 miles N. from Springfield. Pop., 1518.

MONTAGUE, a township on the W. border of Lewis co., New York.

MONTAGUE, a post-township of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, about 85 miles N. from Trenton. Population, 1009.

MONTAGUE, a post-village of Essex co., Virginia, 54 miles E. N. E. from Richmond.

MONTAGUE CANAL, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts.

MONT ALBAN, a small village of Warren co., Mississippi, on the railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson, 8 miles E. from the former.

MONT ALTO, a post-office of Franklin co., Pa.

MONTAUK, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, 110 miles S. W. from St. Louis.

MONTAUK POINT, a high promontory at the eastern extremity of Long Island. It contains a fixed light 100 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $41^{\circ} 4' 12''$ N., lon. $71^{\circ} 51' 54''$ W.

MONTCALM, a new county in the S. W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 580 square miles. It is principally drained by Flat and Pine rivers, and Fish creek. The soil is said to be fertile, especially along the valleys of the streams. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4570 bushels of corn; 3681 of wheat; 3590 of potatoes, and 199 tons of hay. Capital, Montcalm. Named in honor of General Montcalm, who fell in the defence of Quebec, in 1755. Population, 891.

MONTCALM, a post-township in Montcalm co., Michigan. Population, 135.

MONTBELLLO, a post-office of Hancock co. Ill.

MONTETHVILLE, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

MONTELLO, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., in a township of the same name. It has a mill, 7 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

MONTEREY, a county in the western portion of California, has an area of above 5000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, on the E. by the coast range of mountains, and partly on the N. by the Pajaro river, and is drained by the Salinas (or San Buenaventura) and Carmel rivers, and by the Arroyos of San Bruto and Nacimiento, with their tributaries. The county is naturally divided into three valleys, known as San Juan, Salinas, and Carmel. The first of these has an extent of about 70 by 9 miles, the second about 18 by 12, and the third about 15 by 3. Much of the soil is rich and productive; stock-raising is extensively carried on. Barley, potatoes, Indian corn, beans, cattle, horses, and sheep are the staples. In 1852 this county produced 15,181 bushels

of barley; 23,945 of potatoes; 6208 of corn, and 11,578 of beans. There were 50,450 beef cattle; 4370 cows; 2503 horses, and 3355 sheep. The number of acres under cultivation was 3117. Gold has been found at San Antonio and in Carmel valley, and silver has been discovered in small quantities. In the upper portion of Salinas valley are some sulphur springs. Capital, Monterey. Population, 2728.

MONTEREY, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 125 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 761.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Dutchess co., N.Y.

MONTEREY, a small village of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 4 miles above Pittsburg.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

MONTEREY, a post-village, capital of Highland co., Virginia, on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, 180 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. Population, over 100.

MONTEREY, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Butler co., Ala.

MONTEREY, a small village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Rankin co., Miss.

MONTEREY, a small post-village of Cass co., Texas, at the N. end of Soda lake, about 30 miles N. W. from Shreveport, in Louisiana. It is a shipping point for cotton.

MONTEREY, a small post-village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MONTEREY, a thriving village of Owen co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, at Lock and Dam No. 3.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

MONTEREY, a township in Putnam co., Ohio. Population, 85.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ind.

MONTEREY, a small post-village of Calhoun co., Illinois, on the Illinois river.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

MONTEREY, a village in Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi river, 90 miles S. by E. from Iowa City.

MONTEREY, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

MONTEREY, a post-town, capital of Monterey co., Cal., is situated near Monterey bay, and on the road from San Jose to Los Angeles, 94 miles S. S. E. from San Francisco.

MONTEREY LANDING, a post-office of Concordia co., Louisiana.

MONTEVALLO, a post-village in Shelby co., Alabama, 65 miles N. W. from Montgomery.

MONTEVIDEO, a post-village in Elbert co., Georgia, 90 miles N. E. from Milledgeville.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Mentz township, Cayuga county, New York, on the Erie canal and Seneca river, 35 miles W. from Syracuse. Fine salt is prepared from springs at this place. It has an active business in forwarding produce

MONTEZUMA, a small village of Macon co., Georgia, on the South-Western railroad, about 80 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

MONTEZUMA, a small post-village, capital of Covington co., Alabama, on the Conecuh river, about 80 miles S. from Montgomery.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village in McNairy co., Tennessee.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Union co., Ky.

MONTEZUMA, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio, 4 or 5 miles S. from Celina.

MONTEZUMA, a flourishing post-village of Parker co., Indiana, on the Wabash river and canal, where they are crossed by the plank-road from Indianapolis to Springfield, in Illinois, 68 miles from the former: It contained, in 1851, 10 stores, and over 400 inhabitants.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, on the Illinois river, 58 miles W. by S. from Springfield. It is a landing-place for steamboats.

MONTEZUMA, a small post-village, capital of Poweshiek co., Iowa, about 60 miles W. by S. from Iowa City.

MONTEZUMA, a post-village of Green co., Wis.

MONTFORT.—See WINGVILLE.

MONTEGOMERY, a county in the eastern part of New York, has an area of about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk river, which is here joined by the Schoharie river and other smaller streams, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is uneven and mountainous. The alluvial lands along the Mohawk are abundantly fertile, and on the adjacent uplands the soil, though rather heavy, is very productive. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 219,648 bushels of corn; 938,097 of oats; 50,063 tons of hay; 1,005,655 pounds of butter, and 1,668,700 of cheese. There were 20 flour and grist mills, 25 saw mills, 7 iron foundries, 1 cotton and 5 woolen factories, 3 carding and fulling mills, 16 tanneries, and 2 machine shops. It contained 52 churches and 6 newspaper offices; 7313 pupils attending public schools, and 292 attending other schools. This county is intersected by the Erie canal, and by the Utica and Schenectady railroad. Organized in 1772, and named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, who fell before the walls of Quebec, in the year 1775. Capital, Fonda. Population, 31,992.

MONTEGOMERY, a county in the S. E. part of Pennsylvania, contains 450 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Schuylkill river, and drained also by Perkiomen, Manatawney, and Wissahickon creeks. The surface is diversified with beautiful undulations. The soil is productive and highly improved. The exports consist of breadstuffs, beef, pork, hay, lime, the products of the dairy, fruits, and various provisions for the market of Philadelphia. In 1850 this county produced 878,244 bushels of Indian corn;

809,255 of wheat; 699,824 of oats; 238,924 of potatoes; 98,701 tons of hay, and 3,048,089 pounds of butter. The quantities of hay and butter were each the greatest raised in any one county of the state. There were 117 flour and grist mills, 37 limekilns, 21 iron mines, 16 manufactories of cabinet ware, 9 of farming implements, 4 of edge tools, 16 brick yards, 11 cotton factories, 4 cotton and woollen factories, 7 woollen factories, 4 iron furnaces, 4 forges, 3 brass foundries, 3 paper mills, 8 powder mills, 2 rolling mills, 16 linseed-oil mills, and 19 tanneries. It contained 95 churches, 6 newspaper offices, 9998 pupils attending public schools, and 977 attending academies and other schools. Sandstone and shale underlie the greater part of the county; limestone is found in the S. E. part, and extensive quarries of fine marble are worked in the same vicinity, about 12 miles from Philadelphia. Iron, lead, and copper are found in the W. part, near the river. The Schuylkill has been made navigable on the border of the county, by means of dams. The other public works are the Philadelphia and Norristown railroad, the Chester Valley railroad, the Norristown and Doylstown railroad, and the Philadelphia, Easton, and Water Gap railroad, of which the last is unfinished. Formed in 1784. Capital, Norristown. Pop., 58,291.

MONTEGOMERY, a county of Maryland, bordering on the District of Columbia, and on the Potomac river, which separates it from Virginia, has an area of about 660 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Patuxent river, and drained by the east branch of the Potomac, and by Seneca, Rock, and Watts creeks. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil in general is not naturally very rich, excepting the margins of the streams. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 396,947 bushels of corn; 164,108 of wheat; 168,240 of oats; 8538 tons of hay, and 426,995 pounds of tobacco. There were 4 woolen factories, 1 cotton factory, 5 manufactories of farming implements, 25 grist mills, 6 flouring mills, and 1 paper mill. It contained 37 churches, 1 newspaper office; 750 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending other schools. The rocks which underlie the county are gneiss, serpentine, red sandstone, and limestone. A gold mine was discovered, in 1848, near Brookeville. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal passes along the S. W. border. Capital, Rockville. Pop., 15,860, of whom 10,746 were free, and 5114, slaves.

MONTEGOMERY, a county in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by New river, and drained by the head streams of the Staunton, or Roanoke, and by Craig's creek. The county is situated at the north-western base of the Blue Ridge, and has a mountain-

ous surface. The soil is mostly rocky and unproductive, excepting in the vicinity of the river. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 it produced 266,616 bushels of corn; 51,827 of wheat; 106,120 of oats, and 4453 tons of hay. There were 4 saw mills, and 5 tanneries. It contained 12 churches, 350 pupils attending public schools, and 20 attending another school. The county is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. Formed in 1776. Capital, Christiansburg. Population, 8359, of whom 6888 were free, and 1471, slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S. W. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 550 square miles. The Yadkin river forms the W. boundary; the Uharie and Little rivers, affluents of the Yadkin, flow through the county. The surface in the W. part is mountainous; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn and cotton are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 192,191 bushels of corn, and 1456 bales of cotton. There were 2 cotton factories, 3 saw mills, and two tanneries. It contained 6 churches, 1022 pupils attending public schools, and 68 attending academies or other schools. Gold is found in several places near the Yadkin, generally in the beds of small streams. One steam-engine, for pounding the ore, was in operation in 1851. The Uharie and Little river furnish fine motive-power. Formed in 1779. Capital, Troy. Population, 6827, of whom 5099 were free, and 1773, slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S. E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 750 square miles. The Ocmulgee river forms its boundary on the S., the Little Ocmulgee on the S. W., and Pendleton's creek on the N. E. The county is traversed by the Oconee, which unites, on its southern border, with the Ocmulgee, forming the Altamaha. The surface is level; the soil is sandy, and generally inferior. Cotton, sugar, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 292 bales of cotton; 55,365 bushels of corn, and 28,710 of sweet potatoes. It contained 13 churches, and 200 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Mount Vernon. Population, 2154, of whom 1541 were free, and 613, slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S. E. central part of Alabama, has an area of 1010 square miles. The Tallapoosa and Alabama rivers form the N. boundary of the county. It is also drained by the Catama and Pintelala creeks. The surface is uneven, or hilly; the soil is generally fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 25,326 bales of cotton; 1,265,645 bushels of Indian corn; 293,488 of sweet potatoes, and 191,853 of oats. The quantities of sweet potatoes and oats were the greatest produced in any county of the state. There were 2 saw and grist mills, 1 flour mill, and 2 iron foundries. It contained 20 churches,

and 10 newspaper offices; 366 pupils attending public schools, and 264 attending academies or other schools. The Alabama river is navigable by large steamboats through its whole course. The county is partly traversed by the Montgomery and West Point railroad, and another railroad is projected from Montgomery to Mobile bay. Several plank-roads have lately been made in the county. Montgomery is the county seat, and the capital of Alabama. Population, 29,795, of whom 10,284 were free, and 19,511, slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains 1200 square miles. It is drained by the San Jacinto river and its affluent creeks. The surface is an alluvial plain; the soil is fertile, and adapted to cotton, Indian corn, and grass, which are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1109 bales of cotton; 80,441 bushels of corn, and 39,720 pounds of butter. It contained 3 churches, and 75 pupils attending academies or other schools. The streams are usually fringed with forests, in which the oak and walnut are found. Capital, Montgomery. Population, 2384, of whom 1439 were free, and 945, slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S. W. central part of Arkansas. Area, 1100 square miles. It is drained by the Washita river. The surface is mostly mountainous, and adapted to pasturage and the rearing of sheep. In 1850 it produced 85,280 bushels of Indian corn; 5287 of wheat, and 41,550 pounds of butter. There were 4 flour, grist, and saw mills, and 1 machine shop. It contained 5 churches, and 100 pupils attending public schools. This county is liberally supplied with water-power, and contains forests of good timber. An extensive quarry of the finest slate has been opened. Capital, Mount Ida. Population, 1953, of whom 1892 were free, and 66, slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the N. N. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland river, navigable by steamboats, and also drained by its affluent, the Red river. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1,077,304 bushels of corn; 153,179 of oats; 43,807 of wheat; 3,454,745 pounds of tobacco, (more than any other county of the state,) and 155,129 pounds of butter. It contained 27 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 90 pupils attending public schools, and 253 attending other schools. The county has a turnpike road leading to Nashville. Capital, Clarksville. Pop., 21,945, of whom 11,974 were free, and 9071, slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the N. E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is intersected in the S. part by Red river, an affluent of the Ken-

tucky, and also drained by Hinkston creek. The S. E. part is mountainous, the other parts generally rolling or hilly. The soil, excepting the mountains, is very productive. Cattle, horses, and swine are the chief articles of export. In 1850 the county produced 914,863 bushels of corn; 97,974 of oats, and 106 tons of hemp. It contained 19 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 558 pupils attending public schools. First settled about 1790. Capital, Mount Sterling. Population, 9903, of whom 6830 were free, and 3073, slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the W. S. W. part of Ohio, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by Miami and Mad rivers, and by Twin creek. The surface is pleasantly diversified by small elevations. The soil is calcareous, productive, and well cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the chief productions. In 1850 there were raised 315,769 bushels of wheat; 1,273,932 of corn; 198,893 of oats, and 12,301 tons of hay. It contained 60 churches, 10 newspaper offices, and 13,828 pupils attending public schools. The rock which underlies the county is the Trenton limestone, an excellent material for building. The Miami and Mad river furnish extensive motive-power, which is employed in numerous factories. The Miami canal passes through the county, and six important railways terminate at Dayton, a more particular account of which will be found under the head of DAYTON. Montgomery is among the most wealthy and populous counties of the state. Capital, Dayton. Population, 38,219.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Sugar and Racoon creeks, affluents of the Wabash river. The surface varies from level to undulating, and the soil is fertile. About two-thirds of the county was covered by dense forests a few years ago. Wheat, corn, grass, and fruits are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,392,404 bushels of corn; 121,988 of wheat; 99,083 of oats, and 10,714 tons of hay. It contained 48 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1770 pupils attending public schools, and 110 attending academies or other schools. This county is intersected by the New Albany and Salem railroad, and the Lafayette and Crawfordsville railroad. Organized in 1823. Capital, Crawfordsville. Pop., 18,084.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the S. W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 690 square miles. It is drained by the E. and W. forks of Shoal creek, an affluent of the Kaskaskia river. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests; the soil is fertile. A large portion of the county is prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 452,885 bushels of corn; 21,455 of wheat, and 98,412 of oats. It contained twelve churches, and 1663 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected

by the Alton and Terre Haute railroad. Capital Hillsborough. Population, 6276.

MONTGOMERY, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 504 square miles. The county is partly bounded on the S. by Missouri river, intersected in the S. W. by the Loutre or Otter river, and in the N. E. part by the Rivière au Cuivre, or Copper river. A considerable range of bluffs extends through the S. part, parallel with the Missouri. A portion of the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, cattle and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 344,721 bushels of corn; 21,170 of wheat; 74,953 of oats; 1009 tons of hay, and 353,865 pounds of tobacco. It contained 9 churches; 692 pupils attending public schools, and 51 attending other schools. Limestone underlies the county, and stone-coal and iron ore are found in it. Capital, Danville. Population, 5489, of whom 4452 were free, and 1037 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a new county in the S. W. part of Iowa, has an area of 430 square miles. It is traversed by the two branches of Nishnabotona river, an affluent of the Missouri. The county is not yet organized, and has but few inhabitants. County seat not located.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township of Franklin co., Vermont, about 45 miles N. from Montpelier. Population, 1001.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township of Hampden co., Mass., on the Western railroad, about 14 miles N. W. from Springfield. Pop., 395.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township in the N. part of Orange co., N. Y. Population, 3933.

MONTGOMERY, a post-village in the above township, on the Walkill creek, about 88 miles W. by S. from Albany. It has an academy and several mills or factories. Population, estimated at 900.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township of Somerset co., New Jersey, on Millstone river, and on the Delaware and Raritan canal, about 16 miles N. N. E. from Trenton. Pop., 1763.

MONTGOMERY, a township in the S. W. part of Franklin co., Pa. Population, 3235.

MONTGOMERY, a township in the N. E. part of Indiana co., Pa. Population, 751.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. from Philadelphia. Population, 971.

MONTGOMERY, a flourishing city, capital of the State of Alabama, and seat of justice of Montgomery co., is situated on the left bank of the Alabama river, 331 miles by water from Mobile. It is 197 miles by the road N. E. from Mobile, and 839 miles from Washington. Lat. 32° 21' N. lon., 86° 25' W. Montgomery is the second city of the state in respect to trade and population, and is one of the most flourishing inland towns of the Southern States. It possesses great facilities for communication with the surrounding country. The Alabama river is one of the best in the

Union for steamboat navigation. As it is never closed by ice, and very rarely affected by drought, large steamers ascend from Mobile to this place at all seasons of the year. The Coosa river is navigable for large steamboats to Wetumpka. The Montgomery and West Point railroad, of which this city is the W. terminus, leads to Atlanta, in Georgia. Another railroad has been commenced which will connect the city with some point on Mobile bay. Plank-roads are in course of construction to the Tennessee river and to Tuscaloosa. The cotton shipped at this place annually amounts to 75,000 bales. The city has 1 bank and 6 newspaper offices. The public records and offices were removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in November, 1847. The new state-house was destroyed by fire in December, 1849; another was erected on the same site and completed in 1851. Population in 1850, 4935; in 1853, estimated at 7000.

MONTGOMERY, a flourishing post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Texas, 50 miles N. from Houston. It is situated in a level and fertile tract of land, which is mostly occupied by thrifty cotton planters.

MONTGOMERY, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

MONTGOMERY, a township in the N. part of Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 1848.

MONTGOMERY, a township in the central part of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop., 1831.

MONTGOMERY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 13 miles N. E. from Cincinnati.

MONTGOMERY, a township in the E. central part of Marion co., Ohio. Population, 648.

MONTGOMERY, a township in the S. E. part of Wood co., Ohio. Population, 922.

MONTGOMERY, a post-township in Jennings co., Indiana. Population, 1556.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Population, 987.

MONTGOMERY, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, on the Aurora Extension railroad, 45 miles S. W. from Chicago.

MONTGOMERY CENTRE, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont.

MONTGOMERY CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Wood county, Ohio.

MONTGOMERY'S FERRY, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

MONTGOMERY'S POINT, a small village of De-sha co., Arkansas.

MONTGOMERYVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. E. from Norristown.

MONTHALIA, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

MONTICELLO, a post-township in the E. part of Aroostock co., Maine, bordering on New Brunswick. Population, 227.

MONTICELLO, a post-village in Thompson township, and capital of Sullivan co., N. Y., 110 miles S. S. W. from Albany. It contains 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and several churches. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1200.

MONTICELLO, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina, about 30 miles N. N. W. from Columbia.

MONTICELLO, a village of Butts co., Ga.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Georgia, 35 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It contains a handsome court-house, 3 churches, and an academy.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Florida, 29 miles E. N. E. from Tallahassee. It contains a court-house, a few stores, and 400 inhabitants.

MONTICELLO, a small post-village of Pike co., Ala., about 50 miles S. E. from Montgomery. It was formerly the capital of the county.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Mississippi, on Pearl river, 85 miles S. from Jackson. It has a court house, a newspaper office, an academy, and several stores.

MONTICELLO, a post-office of Carroll co., La.

MONTICELLO, a small post-village, capital of Drew co., Arkansas.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Tennessee, about 85 miles E. from Nashville.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Kentucky, 100 miles S. from Frankfort. It contains a brick court house, 2 churches, and 2 tanneries.

MONTICELLO, a small village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal, 30 miles E. by S. from Columbus.

MONTICELLO, a post-village, capital of White co., Indiana, on the Tippecanoe river, 82 miles N. W. from Indianapolis. It is situated on the border of Grand Prairie. One newspaper is published here.

MONTICELLO, a small village of Madison co., Illinois, 4 or 5 miles N. from Alton.

MONTICELLO, a small post-village, capital of Piatt county, Illinois, near the N. fork of Sangamon river, about 70 miles E. N. E. from Springfield. Laid out in 1838. Population, about 300.

MONTICELLO, a small village of Chariton co., Missouri.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Lewis co., Missouri, on the North Fabius river, 130 miles N. by E. from Jefferson City.

MONTICELLO, a post-office of Jones co., Io.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Green co., Wis., about 35 miles S. S. W. from Madison.

MONTICELLO, a township in the S. part of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Population, 198.

MONTICELLO, a post-village of Lewis co., Washington Territory, on the Columbia, at the mouth of Cowelitz river.

MONTMOENY, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the N. E. part of the lower peninsula, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is drained by Thunder Bay river, which flows into Lake Huron. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

MONTONGA, a post-office of Drew co., Ark.

MONTOUR, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is intersected by the North branch of the Susquehanna, and drained also by Chillisquaque and Roaring creeks. The surface is traversed by high barren ridges, extending nearly E. and W., namely, Montour's Ridge, from which the name is derived, Limestone Ridge, and Muncy Hills. The intervening valleys are fertile. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 138,279 bushels of corn; 126,217 of wheat; 10,429 tons of hay, and 276,941 pounds of butter. There were 11 flour and grist mills, 4 saw mills, 4 iron furnaces, 3 foundries, 3 forges, and 8 tanneries. It contained 35 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 3715 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending other schools. Montour's Ridge abounds in excellent iron ore, and limestone, which is used in fluxing the metal. Large quantities of iron are procured from these mines. The county is traversed by the North Branch canal. Montour was formed quite recently out of the W. part of Columbia. Capital, Danville. Population, 13,239.

MONTOUR, a township in the S. W. part of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 409.

MONTOUR'S RIDGE, a mountain ridge forming a part of the S. boundary of Montour county. Its direction is nearly east and west. Length, near 20 miles.

MONTOURSVILLE, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles E. from Williamsport. It has an active trade in lumber. Population in 1851, near 300.

MONTPELIER, the seat of justice of Washington county, Vermont, and capital of the state, is situated on the Onion river, and on the great railway thoroughfare connecting the Atlantic with the St. Lawrence river, 200 miles N. W. from Boston, and 85 miles S. E. from Montreal. Lat. 44° 17' N., lon. 76° 36' W. It occupies a central position in the state, and is chiefly remarkable for its active trade and general improved appearance. The state house, fronting on State street, is a magnificent granite structure, which cost upwards of \$130,000. It is in the form of a cross, 150 feet in length, and 100 feet deep, including the portico, which consists of six columns, each 6 feet in diameter at the base, and 36 feet high. The building is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which is 100 feet from the ground. The court house and railroad depôts are also worthy of notice. Montpelier contains 2 banks, 5 churches, 5 newspaper offices, and about 30 stores. It became the capital of the state in 1805, and of the county in 1811. Population in 1830, 1792; in 1840, 3725, and in 1850, 2310. November 9th, 1848, East Montpelier, containing in 1850, 1447 inhabitants, was organized from the township of Montpelier.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia, 24 miles N. from Richmond.

MONTPELIER, a post-village in Richmond co., North Carolina.

MONTPELIER, a post-village in Monroe co., Ga., 50 miles W. S. W. from Milledgeville.

MONTPELIER, a post-village in Marengo co., Alabama.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Adair co., Ky.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Williams co., O.

MONTPELIER, a post-village of Blackford co., Indiana, on the Salamonie river, 40 miles S. by W. from Fort Wayne, was first settled in 1839.

MONTPELIER, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

MONTREAL RIVER, forming part of the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan, flows N. W. into Lake Superior.

MONTROSE, a post-borough of Bridgewater township, capital of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, 165 miles N. by W. from Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated in a hilly region, near the sources of Wyalusing creek. The houses are mostly wood, and painted white. Montrose contains a bank, an academy, 6 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1853, about 1500.

MONTROSE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

MONTROSE, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss.

MONTROSE, a post-office of Smith co., Tenn.

MONTROSE, a post-office of Summit co., O.

MONTROSE, a township in Genesee co., Michigan. Population, 52.

MONTROSE, a post-village of Lee county, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, at the head of the lower rapids, 12 miles above Keokuk. The inhabitants are mostly employed in "lightening" steamboats over the rapids, which obstruct the navigation of the river. It has a line of omnibuses to Keokuk. Population, about 800.

MONTROSE, a township in the S. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Population, 372.

MONTROSE DEPÔT, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

MONTURESVILLE. See MONTOURSVILLE.

MONTVALE SPRINGS, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

MONTVILLE, a post-township of Waldo co., Maine, about 33 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1881.

MONTVILLE, a township of New London co., Connecticut, on the right bank of Thames river, about 38 miles S. E. from Hartford. It is intersected by the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad. Population, 1848.

MONTVILLE, a village of Cayuga co., New York, about 20 miles S. S. E. from Auburn.

MONTVILLE, a small post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Morris canal, 24 miles N. W. from Jersey City.

MONTVILLE, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop., 702.

MONTVILLE, a township in Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1077.

MONUMENT, a post-village of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Buzzard's bay, 60 miles S. E. by S. from Boston.

MONUMENT, a post-office of Pike co., Ill.

MONUMENT ISLAND, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

MOODUS, a post-office of Middlesex co. Conn.

MOODY'S MILL, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

MOEERS, a township on the N. border of Clinton co., New York. Population, 3365.

MOEERS, a post-village in the above township, on the Northern or Ogdensburg railroad, where it is crossed by the Plattsburg and Montreal railroad, about 160 miles N. by E. from Albany.

MOON, a post-township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, 12 miles below Pittsburg. Population, 1583.

MOON, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, opposite Beaver. Population, 916.

MOONEY, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Population, 325.

MOONEY, a post-office of Jackson co., Ind.

MOON'S, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

MOON'S POINT, a small village of Livingston co., Illinois.

MOON'S RANCH, a post-office of Colusi co., California.

MOORE, a county in the central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 650 square miles. It is drained by Deep, Little, and Lumber rivers. The surface is diversified; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and tobacco are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 223,476 bushels of corn; 555 bales of cotton; and 3500 pounds of butter. There were 3 corn and flour mills, and 1 saw mill. It contained 21 churches; 1400 pupils attending public schools, and 84 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by a plank-road leading to Fayetteville. Capital, Carthage. Formed in 1784, and named in honor of Hon. Alfred Moore, late associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Population, 9342, of whom 7366 were free, and 1976, slaves.

MOORE, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. W. from Easton. Population, 2615.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village, capital of Hardy co., Virginia, on the South branch of Potomac river, 178 miles N. W. from Richmond. It contains several stores and mills, and about 50 dwellings.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village of Nicholas co., Kentucky, 56 miles S. E. from Frankfort.

MOOREFIELD, a township of Clarke co., Ohio. Population, 1214.

MOOREFIELD, a post-township in the S. part of Harrison co., Ohio. Population, 1021.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village in the above township, 105 miles E. by N. from Columbus. Population in 1853, about 400.

MOOREFIELD, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 95 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

MOORE'S, a post-office of Bowie co., Texas.

MOORESBOROUGH, a post-village of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

MOORESBERG, a small village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 86 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

MOORESBERG, a small post-village of Montour co., Pa., 5 miles W. N. W. from Danville.

MOORESBERG, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

MOORESBERG, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

MOORE'S CREEK, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

MOORE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee, 194 miles S. W. from Nashville.

MOORE'S FORKS, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

MOORESHILL, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, 13 miles N. W. from Lawrenceburg. Population in 1850, 206.

MOORE'S MILLS, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

MOORE'S ORDINARY, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia.

MOORE'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Illinois.

MOORE'S REST, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

MOORE'S SALT-WORKS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio, 130 miles E. by N. from Columbus.

MOORE'S STORE, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

MOORESTOWN, a post-village of Chester township, Burlington co., New Jersey, on the road from Camden to Mount Holly, 9 miles from each. It contains 5 churches, 3 or 4 stores, and about 1000 inhabitants.

MOORESVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., N. Y., 48 miles S. W. by W. from Albany.

MOORESVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina, 75 miles N. W. from Raleigh.

MOORESVILLE, a post-village of Limestone co., Alabama, about 20 miles W. S. W. from Huntsville.

MOORESVILLE, a small post-village of Marshall co., Tennessee, 63 miles S. by W. from Nashville.

MOORESVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Morgan co., Indiana, on White Lick creek, 16 miles S. W. from Indianapolis. It has a plank-road leading to Franklin. Pop., 550.

MOORE'S VINEYARD, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

MOOSEHEADVILLE, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

MOORELAND, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

MOORETOWN, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Philadelphia and Easton, 11 miles N. from the former. It contains 1 church and about 30 dwellings.

MOOREVILLE, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan, on Saline river.

MOORVILLE, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

MOOSEAPECK LIGHT, on Sibley island, at the entrance of Machias bay, Maine. It is a fixed light, 65 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° 32' N., lon. 67° 22' W.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, Maine, lying between Somerset and Piscataquis counties, is very irregular in its form. Length, about 35 miles; greatest breadth, including its principal island, about 10 miles. The waters are deep, and abound in trout and other fish. There is a steamboat on the lake, chiefly used for towing timber down the entrance to the Kennebec river.

MOOSE HILLOCK MOUNTAIN, in Grafton co., N. H., rises 4636 feet above the sea.

MOOSE MEADOW, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

MOOSE RIVER, in the N. W. part of Maine, rises in the N. part of Franklin co., and flowing through Somerset co., falls into Moosehead lake.

MOOSE RIVER, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

MOOSE RIVER, in the N. E. part of Vermont, rises in Essex co., and falls into the Passumpsick river in Caledonia county.

MOOSE RIVER rises in Hamilton co., in the N. E. central part of New York, and enters Black river, in Lewis county.

MOOSIC MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, extends from near Wilkesbarre, N. E., along the left bank of the Susquehanna and Lackawanna rivers above 30 miles. Its average height is stated to be about 1000 feet. The Moosic mountain may properly be regarded as a continuation of the Wyoming mountain.

MOOSOP, a post-office of Windham co., Conn.

MOQUELUMNE, (commonly pronounced mokal'-um-ne,) river of California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flows in a general westerly direction till it receives the waters of Dry creek, when it turns, and after running in a S. S. W. course between San Joaquin and Sacramento counties for some distance, falls into the San Joaquin river, about 50 miles below Stockton.

MOQUELUMNE HILL, the most important town of Calaveras county, California, is situated in the western (or W. central) part of the county, about 1½ miles S. of Moquelumne river. The inhabitants are largely engaged in trade.

MORAL, a township of Shelby co., Indiana. Population, 1048.

MORALES DE LAVACCA, a post-office of Jackson co., Texas.

MORAN, a small village of Mackinac co., Michigan, on the strait of Mackinac. The inhabitants procure a subsistence by fishing.

MORAVIA, a post-township in the S. part of Cayuga co., New York. Population, 1876.

MORAVIA, a post-village in the above township, on the Owasco inlet, 18 miles S. S. E.

from Auburn. It contains 2 or 3 churches, the Moravian Institute, a cotton factory, and many handsome dwellings. Population estimated at 800.

MORAVIA, a post-office of Appanoose co., Io. **MORDANSVILLE**, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

MOREAU, a post-township in the N. E. part of Saratoga co., New York, on Hudson river. It contains a station on the Saratoga and Washington railroad. Population, 1834.

MOREAU CREEK, of Missouri, flows eastward through Moniteau and Cole counties, and enters the Missouri river, 5 miles below Jefferson City.

MOREAU STATION, a post-office of Saratoga New York.

MOREAUVILLE, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

MOREFIELD, a post-office of Green co., Wis.

MOREHOUSE, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas. It contains 770 square miles. The Washita river bounds it on the W., and it is drained by Bartholomew bayou, navigable by steamers. The surface is undulating, and is naturally covered by a heavy growth of timber. The soil is generally fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 3303 bales of cotton; 119,235 bushels of corn, and 25,952 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 saw and planing mills, and 1 manufactory of farming implements. It contained 1 church, 103 pupils attending public schools, and 97 attending other schools. Morehouse was formed from part of Washita parish. Capital, Bastrop. Population, 3918; of whom 1907 were free, and 2006, slaves.

MOREHOUSE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Hamilton co., N. Y. Pop., 242.

MOREHOUSEVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., New York, about 115 miles N. W. from Albany.

MORELAND, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

MORELAND, a post-township in the S. E. part of Lycoming co., Pa. Population, 714.

MORELAND, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop., 2348.

MORELAND, a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles N. E. from Philadelphia. Population, 492.

MORELAND, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va.

MORELAND, a small post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, about 11 miles N. E. from Lexington.

MOREMAN'S RIVER, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia, 104 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

MORENCI, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, has about 150 inhabitants.

MORESVILLE, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

MORETOWN, a post-township of Washington co., Vermont, about 11 miles W. by S. from Montpelier. Population, 1335.

MOREET MILL, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

MORGAN, a county forming the N. N. E. extremity of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac river, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is intersected by Cacapon river, and by Sleepy creek. The surface is mountainous and broken, the soil is generally thin and poor. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 46,247 bushels of corn; 40,584 of wheat, and 16,383 of oats. There were 5 flour and grist mills, 2 saw mills, and 2 tanneries: 11 churches, and 645 pupils attending public schools. The county contains large deposits of iron and stone coal. It is plentifully supplied with water-power. The Berkeley spring in this county is one of the oldest watering places of the United States. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, follow the course of the Potomac river along the border of the county. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Bath. Population, 3557; of whom 3434 were free, and 123, slaves.

MORGAN, a county situated a little N. of the centre of Georgia, contains 330 square miles. It is drained by Little river, and the affluents of the Appalachee river which forms the N. E. boundary. The surface is undulating. Efforts are being made to restore the exhausted land to its original fertility. Cotton, maize, oats and barley are the staples. Excellent granite is abundant, and a little gold has been found. The county is intersected by the Georgia railroad. In 1850 it produced 11,541 bales of cotton; 411,857 bushels of corn; 86,990 of oats, and 66,299 of sweet potatoes. There were 6 flour mills, 6 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 1 cotton factory, and 3 tanneries: 19 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 517 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Madison. Population, 10,744; of whom 3650 were free, and 7094, slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 750 square miles. The Tennessee river forms its entire boundary on the N., and the Flint river flows through the county into the former. The surface is hilly and mountainous; the soil generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4767 bales of cotton; 464,440 bushels of corn, and 56,346 of oats. There were 2 tanneries, and 1 machine shop, besides other establishments. It contained 17 churches, 1 newspaper office, 172 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. Steamboats navigate the Tennessee river along the border. A railroad extends from Decatur in this county to Tusculumbia, connecting the two points on the river, between which navigation is obstructed by the Muscle shoals. Capital,

Somerville. Population, 10,125; of whom 6688 were free, and 3437, slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the N. N. E. part of Tennessee; area estimated at 1000 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Emory's river, an affluent of the Clinch. The surface is mostly occupied by the Cumberland mountains and intervening valleys, and covered with extensive forests. Stone coal is said to be abundant in this county. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 103,522 bushels of corn, and 18,874 of oats; 31,184 pounds of butter were made. It contained 1 church, 650 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Morgan Court House. Population, 3430; of whom 3329 were free, and 101, slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the N. E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. Licking river flows through the middle of the county, and Red river, an affluent of the Kentucky, rises within its limits. The surface is diversified by hills and fertile valleys, and extensively covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, beef, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 267,275 bushels of corn; 28,705 of oats, and 16,988 pounds of wool. It contained 14 churches, and 558 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore, stone coal, alum, copperas, and oil springs are abundant in the county. Sandstone is the principal rock. Organized in 1822. Capital, West Liberty. Population, 7620; of whom 7433 were free, and 187, slaves.

MORGAN, a county in the S. E. part of Ohio, contains about 360 square miles. It is intersected by Muskingum river, (navigable by steamboats,) and by Meigs creek. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is generally fertile. The staples are wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and tobacco. In 1850 this county produced 266,236 bushels of wheat; 570,846 of corn; 162,818 of oats, and 421,144 pounds of tobacco. It contained 72 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 5905 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. Large quantities of salt are procured in this county by boring into strata of sandstone, which, in some cases, lie more than 800 feet below the surface. Capital, McConnellsville. Population, 28,585.

MORGAN, a county situated near the centre of Indiana, contains 450 square miles. It is drained by the White river and its affluents. The surface in the S. is hilly, and in other parts nearly level. The soil is excellent. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and fruits are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,213,153 bushels of corn; 93,850 of wheat; 92,831 of oats, and 2688½ tons of hay. It contained 54 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2090 pupils attending public schools. The Martinsville railroad termi-

nates in the county. Organized in 1822. Capital, Martinsville. Population, 14,576.

MORGAN, a county in the S. W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 530 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Illinois river, and also drained by Apple, Sandy, Mauvaiseterre, (usually called Movistar,) and Indian creeks. The slope of the county is towards the W.; the general surface is level. It consists of open plains or prairies, slightly undulating, and interspersed with small groves of trees. This county is among the most thickly settled and highly cultivated in the state. The soil is a black loam, nearly 2 feet deep, free from stones, and remarkable for fertility and durability. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, cattle, swine, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2,693,021 bushels of corn; 91,453 of wheat; 154,805 of oats; 393,130 pounds of butter, and 9723 tons of hay. The above quantity of corn was the largest produced by any county in the state excepting Sangamon, and was exceeded by very few in the United States. It contained 38 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 1500 pupils attending public schools, and 404 attending academies and other schools. Peaches, apples, and other fruits flourish in this region. The deficiency of wood is compensated by the abundance of stone coal, and by the introduction of the Osage orange for hedges, which stretch for hundreds of miles across the boundless prairies. The county is intersected by the Sangamon and Morgan railroad. Capital, Jacksonville. Population, 16,064.

MORGAN, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 690 square miles. The Osage river washes its southern border. It is drained by La Mine river, and by Haw and Big Gravois creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and ridges of moderate height, and partly covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile, excepting the highlands in the S. part, which contain mines of lead. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 234,015 bushels of corn; 11,933 of wheat; 54,272 of oats, and 69,103 pounds of butter. It contained 10 churches, and 280 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal and good limestone are abundant. The creeks furnish motive-power for mills, and the Osage river is navigable by steamboats along the border. Capital, Versailles. Population, 4650; of whom 4197 were free, and 453, slaves.

MORGAN, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, about 56 miles N. N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 486.

MORGAN, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. E. from Waynesburg. Population, 1157.

MORGAN, a post-township in the S. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 888.

MORGAN, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Butler co., Ohio. Pop., 1706.

MORGAN, a township in the N. E. part of Gallia co., Ohio. Population, 1128.

MORGAN, a township in the S. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 823.

MARGAN, a township in the central part of Morgan co., Ohio, and E. of the Muskingum river. Population, 2308.

MORGAN, a township in the N. W. part of Scioto co., Ohio. Population, 280.

MORGAN, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Population, 951.

MORGAN, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Population, 373.

MORGAN, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Population, 469.

MORGAN COURT HOUSE, capital of Morgan co., Tennessee, on Emory's river, 156 miles E. from Nashville.

MORGANFIELD, a post-village, capital of Union co., Kentucky, 205 miles W. by S. from Frankfort. It contains 2 or 3 churches and 2 academies. Incorporated in 1812. Population, about 400.

MORGAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Tennessee.

MORGAN'S FORK, a post-office of Pike co., O.

MORGAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

MORGAN'S RIDGE, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

MORGANSVILLE. See MORGANVILLE.

MORGANTOWN, a post-village of Caernarvon township, Berks co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. from Reading.

MORGANTOWN, a thriving post-village, capital of Monongalia county, Virginia, is finely situated on the Monongahela river, 295 miles N. W. from Richmond. It has facilities for trade by the steamboat navigation of the river. Morgantown contains a court house, a bank, 3 newspaper offices, and several mills. Population, about 1000.

MORGANTOWN, a beautiful post-village, capital of Burke co., North Carolina, on the Catawba river, 200 miles W. from Raleigh. It contains a court house, jail, bank, and several churches. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

MORGANTOWN, a post-village in Blount co., Tennessee.

MORGANTOWN, a post-village, capital of Butler co., Kentucky, on Green river, 141 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It has a court house and a newspaper office.

MORGANTOWN, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., on Indian creek, about 35 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis. The railroad from Franklin to Martinsville passes through it.

MORGANVILLE, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

MORGANVILLE, or MORGANSVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 70 miles E. S. E. from Columbus.

MORJAH, a post-township of Essex co., New York, on Lake Champlain. Pop., 3065.

MORIAH, a post-village in the above township, about 115 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has 2 or 3 churches and an academy.

MORICHES, a post-village of Suffolk co., N. Y., about 15 miles S. W. from Riverhead.

MORINGVILLE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

MORINGVILLE, a post-village in Chatham co., North Carolina.

MORLAN'S GROVE, a post-office of Wayne co., Illinois.

MORLEY, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

MORMON ISLAND, a post-office of Sacramento, California.

MORMON'S HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Iowa.

MORNING SUN, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

MORNING SUN, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 111 miles W. S. W. from Columbus.

MORNING SUN, a post-office of Louisa co., Io.

MORO, a small river of Arkansas, rises in Dallas co., and flowing southward, enters the Washita at the S. W. extremity of Bradley co.

MORO, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

MOROCCO, a small village of Jasper co., Indiana, 118 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

MORRIS, a county towards the N. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 760 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Pequanoek river, on the E. and S. E. by the Passaic, and partly on the N. W. by the Musconetcong river, and is drained by the N. and S. branches of the Raritan, and by Rockaway river. The surface is generally uneven, and sometimes mountainous. Schooley's mountain, in the W., Trowbridge mountain, near the centre, and Long hill, in the S. part, are the principal elevations. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 524,366 bushels of corn; 281,381 of oats; 135,271 of potatoes; 39,091 tons of hay, and 774,591 pounds of butter. There were 2 cotton factories, 7 woollen factories, 36 forges, 3 foundries, 2 machine shops, 16 flour mills, 7 grist mills, 5 paper mills, 33 saw mills, 6 iron mines, and 13 tanneries. It contained 42 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 5589 pupils attending public schools, and 283 attending academies or other schools. Copper, iron, zinc, sandstone, and limestone are abundant; and marble, plumbago, manganese, and other valuable minerals are found. The iron mines are very valuable, and great numbers of the inhabitants are engaged in manufacturing this metal. The Morris canal traverses the county, which is also partly intersected by the Morris and Essex railroad. Organized in 1738, and named from Lewis Morris, then governor of the province. Capital, Morristown. Population, 30,158.

MORRIS, a township of Otsego co., New York. Population, 2227.

MORRIS, a township of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Passaic river, about 47 miles N. N. E. from Trenton. Population, 4992.

MORRIS, a township on the E. border of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 639.

MORRIS, a township on the N. border of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1250.

MORRIS, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, 10 miles N. W. from Huntingdon. Population, 787.

MORRIS, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 133 miles N. from Harrisburg. Population, 278.

MORRIS, a township on the S. border of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1688.

MORRIS, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

MORRIS, a township in the N. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1028.

MORRIS, a thriving post-village, capital of Grundy co., Illinois, is on the Illinois and Michigan canal, 62 miles S. W. from Chicago. It is the principal shipping point for the grain of Grundy county. The Chicago and Rock Island railroad passes through the village. About 400,000 dollars' worth of produce was received here in 1852. Laid out in 1841. Population in 1853, estimated at 800.

MORRISIANA, a flourishing post-village of Westchester co., New York, on Harlem river, 10 miles N. from New York. It is a station on the Harlem railroad, and contains many fine residences.

MORRIS CHURCH, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

MORRIS CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

MORRISDALE, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the Clearfield turnpike, 110 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

MORRIS HILL, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

MORRISON, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

MORRISON'S, a small post-village of Monroe co., Illinois.

MORRISON'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Warren co., Tennessee.

MORRISON'S TAN YARD, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

MORRISONVILLE, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

MORRIS PLAINS, a little village of Morris co., New Jersey, 2 miles N. from Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, a post-township of Lamoille county, Vermont, on the left bank of the Lamoille river, about 20 miles N. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 1441.

MORRISTOWN, a post-township in the W. part of St. Lawrence co., N. Y. Pop., 2274.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village in the above township, on the St. Lawrence river, 11 miles above Ogdensburg. It has several churches, and a steamboat landing.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village in Morris township, and capital of Morris county, New Jersey, on Whippany river, and on the Morris and Essex railroad, 50 miles N. N. E. from

Trenton, and 32 miles by railroad W. by N. from New York. It is situated on a plain, is regularly laid out, and presents an appearance of neatness and comfort, having a fine public square in the centre. It contains a handsome court house, 5 or 6 churches, 2 banks, 2 academies, and a large hotel, the Morris County House; 3 newspapers are published here. It has manufactories of paper, coaches, iron, &c. Pop. estimated at 3300.

MORRISTOWN, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

MORRISTOWN, a village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley on the route of the E. Tennessee and Virginia railroad.

MORRISTOWN, a thriving post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the national road, and 21 miles W. from Wheeling, has 2 churches, and 456 inhabitants.

MORRISTOWN, a village of Clarke co., Indiana, on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus, 20 miles N. from the former.

MORRISTOWN, a village of Randolph co., Indiana, on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis railroad, about 65 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis. Laid out in 1851.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, on the Blue river, and on the railroad from Shelbyville to Knightstown, about 26 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

MORRISTOWN, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, about 15 miles E. from the town of Rock Island.

MORRISTOWN, a post-office of Cass co., Mo.

MORRISVILLE, a post-village in Morrisset township, Lamoille county, Vermont. It contains 1 church, 1 academy, 1 printing office, and 1 grist and saw mill. Pop., about 300.

MORRISVILLE, a post-village in Eaton township, and capital of Madison county, New York, on the Cherry Valley turnpike, about 100 miles W. by N. from Albany. It contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, several churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices.

MORRISVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, opposite Trenton, 30 miles above Philadelphia. The railroad from Philadelphia to New York passes through it; and a bridge, 1100 feet long, connects it with the city of Trenton. It was formerly the residence of Robert Morris, the eminent financier. Population in 1853, about 700.

MORRISVILLE, a small post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 95 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

MORRISVILLE, a post-office of Wake co., N.C.

MORRISVILLE, a small village of Clinton co., Ohio.

MORRISVILLE, a village and station of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the railroad between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, 25 miles W. by S. from the latter.

MORROW, a county in the N. central part

of Ohio, has an area of 370 square miles. It is drained by the Vernon river, the East branch of the Olentangy or Whetstone, and by Walnut creek, all of which rise within its limits. The surface is level or undulating; the soil is highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 366,679 bushels of corn; 81,925 of wheat; 173,795 of oats, and 19,428 tons of hay. It contained 56 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1268 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. A large quarry of freestone has been opened at the county seat. The East branch of the Olentangy affords water-power. The county is intersected by the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, and by the route of the Springfield and Mount Vernon railroad. Formed about 1848, by a division of 5 adjoining counties, and named in honor of Governor Morrow, of Ohio. Capital, Mount Gilead. Population, 20,280.

MORROW, a thriving post-village of Warren county, Ohio, on the Little Miami railroad, at the terminus of the Zanesville and Wilmington railroad, 37 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati. It has been built since the construction of the railroad, (about 1844.) Pop., 800.

MORSE CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MORSEVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

MORRISTON, a post-office of Sullivan co., N.Y.

MORTIMER, a village in Lake co., Illinois, 45 miles N. by W. from Chicago.

MORTON, a post-office of Tazewell co., Ill.

MORTON'S STORE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

MORTONSVILLE, a post-village of Woodford co., Kentucky, 18 miles W. by S. from Lexington. It contains a church and a bagging factory. Population, 400.

MORTONVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

MORTONVILLE, a small post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

MORVEN, a post-village in Anson co., North Carolina, 115 miles S. W. by W. from Raleigh.

MORVEN, a small village of Shelby co., Indiana, on Flatrock creek, 40 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

MORVIN, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

MOSALEN, a post-village in Dubuque co., Iowa, near the Mississippi river, 75 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

MOSCOW, a township of Somerset county, Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, about 55 miles N. of Augusta. Pop., 577.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, near the Genesee Valley canal, about 35 miles S. S. W. from Rochester. Population estimated at 500.

MOSCOW, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

MOSCOW, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

MOSCOW, a post-village of Hickman co., Ky., 6 miles S. from Clinton, has 2 stores.

Moscow, a post-village of Fayette co., Tennessee, on the Wolf river, and on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, 40 miles E. from Memphis.

Moscow, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 29 miles above Cincinnati, has several hundred inhabitants.

Moscow, a post-township in the N. part of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Population, 942.

Moscow, a post-village in the above township, on a branch of Kalamazoo river, about 60 miles S. from Lansing. It contains 3 stores and a furnace. Pop., about 300.

Moscow, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., 40 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

Moscow, a small village of Lincoln co., Missouri.

Moscow, a small village of Washington co., Missouri.

Moscow, a post-village in Muscatine co., Iowa, 25 miles E. S. E. from Iowa City.

Moscow MILLS, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

MOSELEM, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

MOSELLE, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, near the Missouri river, 10 miles S. from Galena.

MOSELY HALL, a post-office of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

MOSELY GROVE, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

MOSELY'S, a post-office of Madison co., Fla.

MOSELY'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

MOSIERTOWN, a small village of Crawford co., Pa., 9 miles N. W. from Meadville.

MOSQUITO CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee river in Pulaski county.

MOSQUITO CREEK, of Ohio, falls into the Mahoning river, about 6 miles from Warren, in Trumbull county.

MOSQUITO CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Ohio in Harrison county.

MOSS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mo.

MOSSER'S VALLEY, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MOSS SIDE, a post-office of Alleghany co. Pa.

MOSSY CREEK, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOSSY CREEK, a thriving post-village of Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the line of the E. Tennessee and Virginia railroad, about 212 miles E. from Nashville. It is liberally supplied with water-power by a creek of its own name, on which there are 2 cotton factories.

MOTHERKILL CREEK, of Kent county, Delaware, enters Delaware bay.

MOTIER, a post-office of Pendleton co., Ky.

MOTLEY, a post-office of Allen co., Ky.

MOTT HAVEN, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

MOTT'S CORNERS, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 165 miles W. by S. from Albany. It has several mills.

MOTTVILLE, or MOTTVILLE, a post-village

of Onondaga co., New York, on the outlet of Skaneateles lake, about 150 miles W. by N. from Albany. It has an iron foundry with a machine shop.

MOTTVILLE, a post-village of Mottville township, St. Joseph co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's river, about 95 miles S. by W. from Lansing, and 2 miles N. from the Southern railroad. Population of the township, 611; of the village, about 400.

MOULTON, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Alabama, about 110 miles N. by E. from Tuscaloosa. It has a court house, several stores, and a newspaper office.

MOULTON, a township in the N. part of Auglaize co., Ohio. Population, 450.

MOULTONBOROUGH, a post-township of Carroll co., New Hampshire, bordering on the N. W. shore of Winnipiseogee lake, 40 miles N. from Concord. Population, 1748.

MOULTONVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

MOULTRIE, a county in the S. E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 320 square miles. It is intersected by Kaskaskia river. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil is fertile, adapted to Indian corn, grass, &c. In 1850 the county produced 378,620 bushels of Indian corn; 6148 of wheat; 60,040 of oats, and 15,368 pounds of wool. It contained 7 churches, and 380 pupils attending public schools. The Alton and Terre Haute railroad passes along the southern border. Capital, Auburn. Population, 3234.

MOULTRIE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MOULTRIE, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.

MOUND BAYOU, a post-office of Tensas co. La.

MOUND CITY, a post-office of Crittenden co., Arkansas.

MOUNDVILLE, Virginia. See GRAVE CREEK.

MOUNDVILLE, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

MOUNT ABRAHAM, Franklin co., Maine, about 60 miles N. N. W. from Augusta.

MOUNT ADAMS, a peak of the White mountain in Coos county, New Hampshire. It is the second N. of Mount Washington, and next to it in height, having an elevation of 5963 feet.

MOUNT ADAMS, or WACHUSET MOUNTAIN, Worcester co., Mass. Height, 2018 feet.

MOUNTAIN, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Population, 909.

MOUNTAIN COVE, a post-village of Fayette co., Va., on the Kanawha river, 200 miles W. from Richmond. One paper is issued here.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, of Culpepper co., Virginia, flows in an E. S. E. direction, and falls into the Rappahannock or North river.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, a post-office of Catawba co., North Carolina.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

MOUNTAIN FALLS, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, a small village of Scott co., Arkansas.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

MOUNTAIN HOME, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

MOUNTAIN HOME, a post-office of Laurens co., Alabama.

MOUNTAIN RIDGE, New York, the name given to a low ridge extending nearly parallel to the S. shore of Lake Ontario, of which lake it is supposed to have once formed the beach.

MOUNTAIN SHOALS, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MOUNTAIN SPRING, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.

MOUNTAINSTAND, a post-office of Marshall co., Alabama.

MOUNTAINTOP, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

MOUNTAINTOWN CREEK, of Gilmer co., Georgia, flows S. into the Coosawattee.

MOUNTAINVIEW, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MOUNT AIRY, a little village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 16 miles N. N. W. from Trenton, has 1 church.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village of Berks co., Pa.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, 145 miles S. W. from Richmond. It has several churches and mills.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-village in Surry co., North Carolina.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 113 miles S. S. E. from Nashville.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-office of Hamilton co., O.

MOUNT AIRY, a small village of Saline co., Illinois.

MOUNT AIRY, a post-office of Randolph co., Missouri.

MOUNT ANDREW, a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

MOUNT AUBRY, a village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh river, 1 mile above Allentown. The new Allentown iron-works are established here. Population, 200.

MOUNT AUBURN, a beautiful cemetery, situated about a mile W. from Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was laid out in 1831, and comprises an area of about 100 acres. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, portions of it rising to an elevation of about 125 feet above the level of Charles river. A natural growth of forest trees cover a large portion of the grounds, adding a simple, majestic, and most appropriate ornament to this hallowed spot, over which are scattered tombs and monuments of the most various and exquisite workmanship, surrounded and adorned with every variety of shrub and flower. A granite tower, 62½ feet high, is now (1853) being constructed,

at a cost of \$20,000. Within it is to be a winding staircase of 93 steps leading to the summit, which will be furnished with seats for the accommodation of visitors. Near the entrance of the cemetery, which is by a massive gateway in the Egyptian style, stands the chapel, a handsome granite edifice, in which are performed the funeral services. The first interment at Mount Auburn was that of Mrs. Hannah Adams, one of the earliest female writers of New England.

MOUNT AUBURN, a post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, about 12 miles S. W. from Shelbyville.

MOUNT AUBURN, a post-office of Christian co., Illinois.

MOUNT BAKER, a peak of the Cascade range, on the northern border of Oregon, about 90 miles E. from the mouth of Frazer's river.

MOUNT BETHEL, a little village of Somerset co., N. J., 7 miles N. E. from Somerville.

MOUNT BETHEL, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 120 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

MOUNT BETHEL, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

MOUNT BIGELOW, on the boundary line between Somerset and Franklin counties, Me., about 70 miles N. N. W. from Augusta.

MOUNT BLANCHARD, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on Blanchard river, 85 miles N. N. W. from Columbus. Pop., about 250.

MOUNT BRIGGS, a village in Potawatomie co., Iowa, 12 miles E. by N. from Council Bluffs.

MOUNT CALVARY, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

MOUNT CAMBERIA, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

MOUNT CARBON, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

MOUNT CARMEL, a small village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village in Covington co., Miss., 55 miles S. S. E. from Jackson.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, 81 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort. It has 1 church and 2 stores.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio, 12 miles E. from Cincinnati.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind., 75 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-village, capital of Wabash county, Illinois, on the Wabash river, opposite the mouth of White river, 160 miles S. E. of Springfield. It has a beautiful situation and advantages for manufacturing, with a dam across the river,

a mile above the village, producing inexhaustible water-power. The place is remarkably healthy, having entirely escaped the cholera when it prevailed in the vicinity. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, 1500.

MOUNT CARMEL, a post-office of Cooper co., Missouri.

MOUNT CARROLL, a thriving post-village, capital of Carroll co., Illinois, on Carroll creek, 210 miles N. from Springfield. It has a large flouring mill, for which the creek furnishes motive power. A newspaper is published here. Laid out in 1843. Pop., 600.

MOUNT CLEMENS, a flourishing post-village, capital of Macomb co., Michigan, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of Clinton river, 6 miles from its entrance into Lake St. Clair, and at the head of steam navigation, 20 miles N. N. E. from Detroit. A plank-road connects it with Detroit, and another extends 20 miles N. W. to Romeo. A number of the inhabitants are employed in ship building. Steamboats ply daily between this and Detroit. It contains 1 bank, a manufactory of window glass, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and several mills. Population in 1853, about 2500.

MOUNT CLIFTON, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va.

MOUNT CLINTON, a little village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hudson river, about 15 miles N. by E. from Jersey City.

MOUNT CLIO, a small village of Sumpter district, South Carolina.

MOUNT COMFORT, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

MOUNT COMFORT, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

MOUNT CRAWFORD, a post-village in Rockingham co., Virginia.

MOUNT CROGHAN, a post-office of Chesterfield district, South Carolina.

MOUNT DEFIANCE, a high eminence in Essex co., New York, overlooking the site of Fort Ticonderoga.

MOUNT DESERT, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, on an island of its own name, about 46 miles S. S. E. from Augusta. Population, 777.

MOUNT DESERT ROCK, 20 miles S. from Mount Desert Island, Maine. On it is a fixed light 60 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 58' 30" N., lon. 68° 8' W.

MOUNT DESERT ROCK, a new township of Hancock co., Maine. Population, 5.

MOUNT EATON, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 18 miles S. E. from Wooster. Population in 1853, 500.

MOUNT EDEN, a post-office of Spencer co., Kentucky.

MOUNT EDEN FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT ELBA, a post-office of Bradley co., Arkansas.

MOUNT ELON, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

MOUNT EMINENCE, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia.

MOUNT EMMONS, a peak in Hamilton co., N. Y. Height about 4500 feet above the sea.

MOUNT ENON, a village of Richmond co., Georgia, 15 miles S. from Augusta.

MOUNT ENTERPRISE, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

MOUNT EOLIA, a post-office of Union co., Ga.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, a small village of Guernsey co., Ohio.

MOUNT EPHRAIM, a small post-village of Noble co., Ohio.

MOUNT ERNA, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Indiana, on the Salamonie river, 90 miles N. E. from Indianapolis. Pop., about 200.

MOUNT ERNA, a small village of Rush co., Indiana, 6 miles N. from Rushville.

MOUNT FREEDOM, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

MOUNT FREEDOM, a post-village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

MOUNT GALLAGHER, a post-village of Laurens district, South Carolina.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 155 miles N. from Richmond. It stands on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of the Blue Ridge.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-office of Montgomery co., N. C., 123 miles from Raleigh.

MOUNT GILEAD, a post-office of Franklin co., Arkansas.

MOUNT GILEAD, a small post-village of Mason co., Ky., 12 miles S. E. from Maysville.

MOUNT GILEAD, a small village of Pulaski co., Kentucky.

MOUNT GILEAD, a flourishing post-village of Gilead township, capital of Morrow co., Ohio, on the E. branch of Olentangy river, 42 miles N. by E. from Columbus. The railroad which connects Cleveland and Columbus passes 1½ miles west from this place. It is the principal town in the county, and has four good mills, which are moved by water-power. Two newspapers are published here. Population in 1853, about 1000.

MOUNT GROVE, a small village of Davis co., North Carolina.

MOUNT HAWKINS, a small post-village of Perry co., Illinois, about 10 miles E. from Pinckneyville.

MOUNT HAWLEY, a post-office of Peoria co., Illinois.

MOUNT HEALTHY, a post-village of Hamilton co., O., 110 miles S. W. by W. from Columbus.

MOUNT HEALTHY, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

MOUNT HEBRON, a post-office of Green co., Alabama.

MOUNT HERON, a post-office of Darke co., O.

MOUNT HICKORY, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

MOUNT HICKORY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

MOUNT HILL, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

MOUNT HILL, a post-office of Margan co., Ala.

MOUNT HILLIARD, post-office of Pike co., Ala.

MOUNT HILL IRON-WORKS, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-township of Rutland co., Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, about 66 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 1534.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-village in Northampton township, and capital of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the north branch of Rancoeus creek, 19 miles S. from Trenton. It is pleasantly situated amidst a fertile and populous country, and contains, besides the county buildings, 7 churches, a bank, a boarding-school, 2 newspaper offices, a woollen factory, and several mills. A branch railroad connects it with Burlington, from which it is 7 miles distant. The name is derived from an eminence which rises about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Population in 1853, estimated at 2000.

MOUNT HOLLY, post-village of Knox county, Ohio, on the Walhonding river, about 60 miles N. E. from Columbus. It contains 1 woollen factory, a flouring mill, an iron foundry, and 200 inhabitants.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-office of Warren co., O.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, in Hadley township, Hampden co., Massachusetts, 3 miles E. from Northampton. The summit is elevated 830 feet above the level of Connecticut river, affording a magnificent view of the Connecticut valley.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MOUNT HOOD, Oregon, one of the summits of the Cascade range, about 70 miles E. from Oregon City. Height, about 14,000 feet.

MOUNT HOPE, a beautiful eminence of Bristol co., Rhode Island, on the W. shore of Mount Hope bay, celebrated as having been the residence of the famous King Philip.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-township and village of Orange co., New York, on the Erie railroad, 12 miles W. from Goshen. Population of the township, 1512.

MOUNT HOPE, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles S. E. from Chambersburg. It contains a mill and 200 inhabitants.

MOUNT HOPE, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Alabama.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Tyler co., Tex.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Holmes co., O.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Missouri.

MOUNT HOPE, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

MOUNT HOPE BAY, the north-eastern arm of Narraganset bay, extending through Bristol county, Rhode Island, into Bristol county, Massachusetts.

MOUNT HOREB, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 111 miles W. from Richmond.

MOUNT IDA, a small post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Arkansas, on Brushy fork of Washita river, about 90 miles W. by S. from Little Rock. It is situated in a hilly region, which abounds in valuable minerals.

MOUNT IDA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

MOUNT INDEPENDENCE, in Rutland co., Vermont, about 2 miles S. E. from Fort Ticonderoga. It is chiefly distinguished as having contained important military fortifications in the early history of the country.

MOUNT ISABEL, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

MOUNT ISRAEL, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia, 100 miles W. by E. from Richmond.

MOUNT JACKSON, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on Hickory creek, 50 miles N. N. W. from Pittsburg.

MOUNT JACKSON, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Virginia, on the Valley turnpike from Staunton to Winchester, 13 miles S. W. from Woodstock. Mill creek affords water-power, which has been somewhat improved.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, a peak of the White mountains, in Coos county, New Hampshire, situated immediately N. of Mount Washington, between it and Mount Adams. Height 5859 feet above the level of the ocean.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, a village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the state road from Piqua to Fort Wayne, contains about 150 inhabitants.

MOUNT JEFFERSON, a post-office of Carroll co., Indiana.

MOUNT JORDAN, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

MOUNT JOY, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles S. E. from Gettysburg. Population, 1098.

MOUNT JOY, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 2626.

MOUNT JOY, a post-village in the above township, on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg railroad, 12 miles N. W. from Lancaster. It is situated in a rich and populous district, and contains 2 churches and 1 seminary.

MOUNT KINGSTON, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 72 miles S. from Springfield.

MOUNT KISKO, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

MOUNT LAFAYETTE. See NEW HAMPSHIRE, page 778.

MOUNT LANGUM, post-office, Iroquois co., Ill.

MOUNT LAUREL, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

MOUNT LAUREL, post-office, Halifax co., Va.

MOUNT LEBANON, a small village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

MOUNT LEBANON, a post-village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana, about 200 miles N. N. W. from Baton Rouge.

MOUNT LEVEL, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Virginia.

MOUNT LIBERTY, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 40 miles N. E. from Columbus.

MOUNT LIBERTY, a post-office of Marion co., Illinois.

MOUNT LINN, a peak of the Coast range, in California, in about 40° N. lat., and 123° W. lon.

MOUNT MCINTIRE, New York, a summit of the Adirondack group, situated N. E. from Mount Marcy. Height, about 5180 feet.

MOUNT MADISON, a peak of the White mountains, in Coos co., New Hampshire. It is immediately S. of Mount Washington, and elevated 5617 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT MARCY, or TAHAWUS, New York, the highest summit of the Adirondack group, situated in the W. central part of Essex county, has an elevation of 5467 feet above the sea.

MOUNT MEIGS, a post-village in Montgomery co., Alabama, 15 miles E. from Montgomery.

MOUNT MERIDIAN, a small post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 118 miles N. W. from Richmond.

MOUNT MERIDIAN, a small post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, on the national road, 8 miles S. E. from Greencastle, and 40 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis.

MOUNT MISERY, a little village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 17 miles E. S. E. from Mount Holly.

MOUNT MITCHEL, formerly BLACK MOUNTAIN, on the borders of Yancey and McDowell counties, North Carolina, is the highest mountain summit in the United States east of the Rocky mountains. Height, 6470 feet. The mountain has two peaks, the lower of which is called Potato Top; the other has been named Mount Mitchel, in honor of Professor Mitchel, of the University of North Carolina, who was the first to ascertain its real elevation. The former name, "Black Mountain," is said to have been derived from its being covered from the base to the summit, with a dense growth of pine, which gave it a dark appearance in the distance.

MOUNT MORIAH, in Coos co., New Hampshire, one of the peaks of the White mountains, is situated in Shelburne township.

MOUNT MORIAH, a small village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

MOUNT MORIAH, a post-village of Wilcox co., Alabama.

MOUNT MORIAH, a post-office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

MOUNT MORIAH, a post-office of Brown co., Indiana.

MOUNT MORNE, a post-office of Pike co., Ga.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-township of Livings-

ton co., New York, on the Genesee river. Population, 4531.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-village in the above township, on the Genesee Valley canal, 36 miles S. by W. from Rochester. It contains 4 or 5 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and several mills and factories, moved by water-power. Population in 1853, estimated at 1600.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania, on Dunkard's creek, 18 miles S. E. from Waynesburg.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-township in Ogle co., Illinois. Population, 1092.

MOUNT MORRIS, a post-village in the above township, 177 miles N. from Springfield, and about 6 miles W. from Rock river. It contains a flourishing seminary and a newspaper office.

MOUNT MOURNE, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

MOUNT NEBO, an eminence in Middlebury township, Addison county, Vermont, commanding a fine view of Lake Champlain.

MOUNT NEBO, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT NEBO, a small village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the state road from Harrisburg to Pottsville. It contains about a dozen houses.

MOUNT NEBO, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

MOUNT NILES, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Coosa co., Ala.

MOUNT OLIVE, a small post-village, capital of Izard co., Arkansas, on White river, about 100 miles N. from Little Rock.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Elkhart co., Indiana.

MOUNT OLIVE, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

MOUNT OLIVER, a village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, is on a high hill, about 2 miles S. from Pittsburg. Population, about 150.

MOUNT OLIVET, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

MOUNT PALATINE, a post-village of Putnam co., Illinois, 12 miles S. E. from Hennepin. Judson College, at this place, was founded by the Baptists.

MOUNT PARTHENON, a post-office of Newton co., Arkansas.

MOUNT PELIA, or MIDDLEBURG, a small post-village of Weakly co., Tennessee, 135 miles W. from Nashville.

MOUNT PERRY, a post-office of Perry co., O.

MOUNT PETREA, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

MOUNT PINSON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

MOUNT PINSON, a post-office of Jackson co., Arkansas.

MOUNT PINSON, a post-office of Madison co., Tennessee, 12 miles S. E. from Jackson.

MOUNT PISGAH, a post-office of Alexander co., North Carolina.

MOUNT PISGAH, a small post-village of Clermont co., O., about 20 miles E. of Cincinnati.

MOUNT PISGAH, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

MOUNT PISGAH, a small village of Dallas co., Missouri.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson river, 20 miles above New York. Pop., 3223.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Alexandria township, in the western part of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 11 miles W. N. W. from Flemington.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village of Monmouth co., N. J., 10 miles N. from Freehold.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village of Morris co., N. J., 13 miles N. N. W. from Morristown.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles E. from Gettysburg. Population, 1614.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. from Bloomsburg. Population, 708.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-township in the N. W. part of Washington co., Pa. Pop., 1254.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in the above township, about 20 miles S. W. from Pittsburg.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1551.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-township on the S. border of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a flourishing post-borough in the above township, about 40 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. It is one of the largest towns of the county, and has considerable trade. It contains several churches. Incorporated in 1828. Population, 534.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, 5 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Cabarras co., North Carolina, on or near the North Carolina railroad, 136 miles W. from Raleigh.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small post-village of Monroe co., Alabama.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Caldwell parish, Louisiana.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small post-village, capital of Titus co., Texas, on the road from Clarksville to Jefferson, 320 miles N. E. from Austin city. Laid out in 1846.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Carroll co., Arkansas.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of Maury co., Tennessee, on the turnpike leading from Nashville, 52 miles S. S. W. from that city. Population, about 400.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small post-village, capital of Harlan co., Kentucky, is situated on the Cumberland river, near its source, 170 miles S. E. from Frankfort.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the turnpike 10 miles N. from Cincinnati. It has several hundred inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Jefferson co., Ohio. Population, 1847.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a flourishing post-village in the above township, about 130 miles E. from Columbus. It has an active trade, and contains several mills and manufactories. The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends is held at this place. The village has 1 bank, 4 churches, and a boarding school. Pop., about 1000.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in Oakland co., Michigan, 41 miles from Detroit.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Population, 924.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of Martin co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White river, 35 miles E. from Vincennes, was the capital of the county for several years previous to 1846. It is a shipping point for produce.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Union co., Illinois, 160 miles S. from Springfield.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-township in Lawrence co., Missouri. Population, 473.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in Scotland co., Missouri. Population, 801.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village, capital of Henry co., Iowa, 55 miles S. of Iowa City. It contains an academy, and numerous stores. Two or three newspapers are published here.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-township in the S. E. part of Racine co., Wis. Pop., 1086.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small post-village of Racine co., Wisconsin, on a plank-road 4 miles W. from Racine.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILLS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT POLK, a post-office of Benton co., Ala.

MOUNT PROSPECT, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

MOUNT PROSPECT, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

MOUNT PROSPECT, a post-office of Whitesides co., Illinois.

MOUNT PULASKI, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Illinois, is situated 25 miles E. N. E. from Springfield.

MOUNT RAINIER, a peak of the Cascade range, in the N. W. part of Oregon, in lat. about 46° 50' N., lon. 121° 30' W. Height, about 12,000 feet.

MOUNT REPUBLIC, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 170 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

MOUNT ROCK, a small post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT ROSE, a post-office of Mercer co., N.J.

MOUNT ROSE, a post-office of Summit co., O.

MOUNT ST. HELEN'S. See **ST. HELEN'S**.

MOUNT SALEM, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

MOUNT SALEM, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

MOUNT SAVAGE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

MOUNT SAVAGE, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

MOUNT SCOTT, a village in Cass co., Iowa, 200 miles W. N. W. from Iowa City.

MOUNT SERENE, a post-office of Barbour co., Alabama.

MOUNT SEWARD, Franklin county, New York, about 130 miles N. by W. from Albany. It is a branch of the Adirondack range, having an elevation of 4800 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT SIDNEY, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on the stage-road from Winchester to Staunton, 10 miles N. E. from the latter. It contains 1 church and 1 academy. Population estimated at 300.

MOUNT SIDNEY, a small village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Muscakituck river, 80 miles S. from Indianapolis.

MOUNT SINAI, a post-office of Suffolk co., N.Y.

MOUNT SOLON, a post-village of Augusta county, Virginia, about 110 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. It has a fine water-power, and contains a paper mill, a flour mill, an iron furnace, and rolling mill.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village in Choctaw co., Ala., 125 miles W. by S. from Montgomery.

MOUNT STERLING, a small village of Monroe co., Alabama.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Kentucky, on Hinkston creek, near its source, 60 miles E. by S. from Frankfort. It contains a large brick court house, 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, an academy, 1 bank, and the Highland Institute; also about 25 stores, and numerous mechanics' shops. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

MOUNT STERLING, a thriving post-village of Madison county, Ohio, on the turnpike from Columbus to Washington, about 22 miles S. W. from the former.

MOUNT STERLING, a small village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the National road, 46 miles E. from Columbus.

MOUNT STERLING, a small post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 4 miles from Vevay.

MOUNT STERLING, a small post-village, capital of Brown co., Illinois, 77 miles W. by N. from Springfield. It is pleasantly situated on the border of a prairie.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-office of Gasconade co., Missouri.

MOUNT STERLING, a post-village of Crawford

co., Wisconsin, about 25 miles N. by E. from Prairie du Chien.

MOUNT SUMNER, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Ill., 155 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

MOUNT SURPRISE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Loudon co., Va., 150 miles N. from Richmond.

MOUNT SYLVAN, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

MOUNT SYLVANIA, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

MOUNT TABOR, a township of Rutland co., Vermont, about 73 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 308.

MOUNT TABOR, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

MOUNT TABOR, a post-village of Monroe co., Indiana, on Beanblossom creek, 11 miles N. W. from Bloomington.

MOUNT TIRZAH, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina, 44 miles N.N.W. from Raleigh.

MOUNT TOM, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, Hampden co., Massachusetts, has an elevation of 1214 feet above the level of the sea.

MOUNT ULLAH, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

MOUNT UNION, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, and on the Central railroad, 80 miles W. from Harrisburg.

MOUNT UNION, a small post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 134 miles N. E. from Columbus.

MOUNT UPTON, a post-village of Guilford township, Chenango county, New York, on Unadilla river, about 100 miles W. by S. from Albany.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, about 15 miles N. N. W. from Augusta. Population, 1479.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, about 22 miles S. by W. from Concord, contains a village of its own name, which has an academy and a number of stores. Population, 722.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 72 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

MOUNT VERNON, Virginia, the former residence of General Washington, on the W. side of the Potomac, 6 miles below Alexandria. It contains the mansion and tomb of the Father of his country.

MOUNT VERNON, a small post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Georgia, 1 mile from the Oconee river, and 100 miles W. from Savannah, is surrounded by sandy pine barrens.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village in Mobile co., Ala., 150 miles S. W. from Montgomery.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village of Titus co., Texas, about 300 miles N. E. from Austin, is situated on the border of a prairie, and has a boarding school for girls. Pop., 200.

MOUNT VERNON, a small post-village, capital of St. Francis county, Arkansas, 115 miles E. N. E. from Little Rock, and 4 miles W. from St. Francis river.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of Rockcastle co., Kentucky, about 70 miles S. S. E. from Frankfort. It has 4 churches, several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

MOUNT VERNON, a flourishing post-village of Clinton township, Knox county, Ohio, is beautifully situated on the N. bank of Vernon river, 45 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is compactly built on ground gently ascending from the river, and contains a number of elegant dwellings. It is surrounded by a fertile and well-improved country, and has an extensive trade. Main street, the principal business street, is about one mile long. The river affords ample and permanent water-power. The railroad from Sandusky to Newark here intersects the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg railroad. It contains 1 Catholic and 8 Protestant churches, 1 bank, 40 stores, 2 iron foundries, 1 large woollen factory, and 3 flouring mills; 3 newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1805. Population in 1850, 3711; in 1853, about 4500.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village in Macomb co., Michigan.

MOUNT VERNON, a thriving post-village, capital of Posey county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, 200 miles S. W. from Indianapolis. It carries on an active trade, which has lately been increased by the construction of a plank-road to New Harmony. Mount Vernon has 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Illinois, 135 miles S. S. E. from Springfield. It contains a court house, three or more churches, and several stores.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-township in Lawrence co., Missouri. Population, 1579.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Missouri, 190 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Linn co., Io.

MOUNT VERNON, a thriving village of Mahaska co., Iowa.

MOUNT VERNON, a thriving post-village of Dane co., Wis., 17 miles S. W. of Madison. It has a fine water-power, and good materials for brick.

MOUNT VERNON, a post-office of Wabashaw co., Minnesota.

MOUNT VIEW, a small post-village of Benton co., Missouri, 80 miles S. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-village in Loudon co. Va.
MOUNTVILLE, a post-village in Laurens district, South Carolina.

MOUNTVILLE, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia, 9 miles E. from La Grange.

MOUNT VINCO, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

MOUNT VISION, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 78 miles W. from Albany.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, the highest peak of the White mountains, and the most elevated land in New England, is situated in Coos co., New Hampshire, about 85 miles N. by E. from Concord. It is 5850 feet above the Connecticut river at Lancaster, and 6428 feet above the level of the ocean. Its summit much of the time is concealed from view among the clouds. The sides are remarkably steep, and for about three-fourths of the distance to the top covered with a thick growth of trees. The pinnacle is in the form of a cone, and consists of a mass of broken rocks. Within a few years Mount Washington has become a popular place of fashionable resort. It is ascended from the W. by a winding pathway for horses, and during the warm season, parties of 50 or 60 gentlemen and ladies visit the summit daily.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, forms the S. W. extremity of Massachusetts. Pop., 351.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a village of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on a high hill in the rear of South Pittsburg. Here are a number of country seats, overlooking the city of Pittsburg.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, formerly Vernon, a beautiful post-village of Bullitt county, Kentucky, near Salt river, 21 miles S. S. E. from Louisville. It is the largest place in the county, and contains 3 churches and 6 stores. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a small post-village of Hamilton co., O., is a suburb of Cincinnati.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a post-office of Morgan co., Indiana.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-village in Edgefield district, South Carolina.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-village in Lowndes co., Ala., 40 miles S. W. from Montgomery.

MOUNT WILLING, a post-office of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana.

MOUNT WOLF, a post-office of York co., Pa.

MOUNT YONAH, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 15 miles W. from Clarksville, has 1 church, 3 stores, and near 100 inhabitants.

MOUNT ZION, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

MOUNT ZION, a post-office of Campbell co Virginia.

MOUNT ZION, a thriving post-village of

Hancock co., Georgia, 30 miles N. N. E. from Milledgeville, has a flourishing seminary, and 3 churches. Population, about 400.

MOUNT ZION, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

MOURYTOWN, or MOURYSTOWN, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 14 miles S. W. from Hillsborough.

MOUTH OF HIWASSEE, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

MOUTH OF INDIAN, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF LITTLE RIVER, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

MOUTH OF POCAH, a post-office of Putnam co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF SANDY, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

MOUTH OF SENECA, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF WILSON, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

MOUTH OF YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

MOYAMENSING, a district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, immediately south of the city, of which it is a suburb. Population, 26,979.—See PHILADELPHIA.

MUCHINIPPE, a post-office of Logan co., O.

MUCKALEE CREEK, Georgia, flows through Sumter and Lee counties, and enters Kinchafoona creek from the N., about 1 mile from Flint river, at Albany.

MUD BRIDGE, a post-office of Cabell co., Va.

MUD CREEK, TEXAS. See ANGELINA RIVER.

MUD CREEK, of Fulton co., Indiana, flows into the Tippecanoe.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of Henderson co., North Carolina.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of Eaton co., Mich.

MUD CREEK, a post-office of St. Clair co., Ill.

MUDDY, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Population, 772.

MUDDY CREEK, of York co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

MUDDY CREEK, of Kentucky, rises in Logan co., and flowing northward, forms the boundary between Butler and Muhlenburg counties, until it joins Green river.

MUDDY CREEK, of Ohio, flows into Sandusky bay of Lake Erie.

MUDDY or BIG MUDDY CREEK, in the southern part of Illinois, falls into the Mississippi river in Union county.

MUDDY CREEK, of Missouri, flows into Crooked Fork of Grand river, in Grundy co., a few miles S. from Trenton.

MUDDY CREEK, of Missouri, flows through Pettis county, and enters Lamine river near the W. border of Cooper county.

MUDDY CREEK, a township on the W. border of Butler co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1142.

MUDDY CREEK, a small village of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

MUDDY CREEK, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

MUDDY CREEK, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

MUDDY CREEK FORKS, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

MUDDY FORK, a creek of Ohio, which rises in the N. part of the state, and enters the Walhonding river in Holmes county.

MUDDY FORK, a post-office of Cleveland county, North Carolina.

MUDDY LANE, a post-village of McDonough co., Illinois, 80 miles W. by S. from Peoria.

MUD LICK, a post-office of Chatham co., N. C.

MUD SPRING, a post-office of Denton co. Tex.

MUD SPRING, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

MUHENBURG, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky; area estimated at 500 square miles. The Green river flows along its northern and eastern borders. The surface in the south is broken, in the north undulating, and the soil is mostly fertile. Corn, tobacco, and pork are the staples. In 1850

this county produced 495,328 bushels of corn; 74,020 of oats, and 685,050 pounds of tobacco; It contained 37 churches, and 117 pupils attending academies or other schools. Coal is abundant in nearly all parts of the county, and there are rich iron mines near the Green river. The latter has been rendered navigable by dams and locks. Capital, Greenville. Population, 9809, of whom 8287 were free, and 1522, slaves.

MUHENBURG, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

MUHENBURG, a township in the N. W. part of Pickaway county, Ohio. Population, 585.

MUKER, a post-office of Washington county, Wisconsin.

MUKWA, a small post-village, capital of Waupaca co., Wisconsin, on Wolf river, an affluent of the Neenah, or Fox river.

MUKWANAGO, a post-township in the S. part of Waukesha co., Wis. Population, 1094.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Wilkes county, N. C., 193 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Jackson county, Georgia, 12 miles S. W. from Jefferson.

MULBERRY RIVER, of Alabama, one of the head forks of the Tuscaloosa.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Autauga co., Ala.

MULBERRY, a township in Franklin county, Arkansas. Population, 522.

MULBERRY, a township in Johnson county, Arkansas. Population, 339.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Lincoln county, Tennessee.

MULBERRY, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

MULBERRY CORNERS, a post-office of Geauga county, Ohio.

MULBERRY CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Catawba from the N., in Burke co., near Morgantown.

MULBERRY CREEK, of Georgia, flows into Chattahoochee river, near the S. W. corner

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of Harris co. It furnishes fine water-power at Troy. The Indian name is *Cataula*.

MULBERRY CREEK, of Alabama, forms the line between Autauga and Dallas counties, and enters Alabama river 14 miles above Selma. Little Mulberry Creek, of Autauga county, enters the river just above.

MULBERRY GAP, a small post-village of Hancock co., Tennessee, near a pass through Powell's mountain, about 280 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Lincoln county, North Carolina.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia, 16 miles N. from Columbus.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Hopkins county, Kentucky.

MULBERRY GROVE, a post-office of Bond co., Illinois, 11 or 12 miles W. from Vandalia.

MULBERRY RIVER, of Alabama, one of the head forks of the Tuscaloosa.

MULLETT RIVER, a small stream of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, flows into Sheboygan river, 7 miles from its mouth.

MULLETT'S CREEK, of Michigan, enters Huron river 3 miles from Ann Arbor.

MULLICA, a township of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor river, about 36 miles S. E. from Camden. Population, 918.

MULLICA HILL, a village in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, New Jersey, 17 miles S. by W. from Camden, contains 2 or 3 churches, and some 60 or 70 houses.

MULLICUS RIVER.—See LITTLE EGG HARBOR.

MULLINGAR, a post-office of Warren county, Pennsylvania.

MULLOY'S, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

MULTONA SPRINGS, a village and watering place of Attala county, Mississippi.

MUMFORD, a post-office of Monroe co., N. Y.

MUMMASBURG, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on Little Marsh creek, 5 miles N. W. from Gettysburg.

MUNCIE, or MUNCIE TOWN, a thriving post-village, capital of Delaware county, Indiana, on the White river, and on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad, 54 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, and contains, besides the county buildings, a few churches and 2 newspaper offices. Population, in 1853, estimated at 1200. Here was formerly a town of the Muncie Indians. The projected Fort Wayne and Southern railroad crosses the above-named railroad at this point.

MUNCIE CENTRE, a township in Delaware county, Indiana. Population, 666.

MUNCIE CREEK, of Indiana, enters the White river in Delaware county.

MUNCY, a post-township of Lycoming co., Pa., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 12 miles below Williamsport. Pop., 978.

MUNCY, formerly PENNSBOROUGH, a post-borough of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is situated in a pleasant valley, called Muncy

manor, 1 mile E. from the W. branch of the Susquehanna river and canal, and 14 miles E. from Williamsport. Muncy creek affords a fine water-power, which is employed in mills of various kinds; and the lumber business is carried on extensively here. Muncy has communication by canal with the principal markets, and is a place of active business. Incorporated in 1826. It contains 5 places of worship, 11 stores, 1 seminary for girls, 1 newspaper office and 1 iron foundry. Population in 1850, 901.

MUNCY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna, in Lycoming county.

MUNCY CREEK, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, contains the borough of Muncy. Total population, 2151.

MUNDY, a post-township in the S. part of Genesee co., Michigan. Population, 786.

MUNFORDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hart county, Kentucky, on the right bank of Green river, 100 miles S. W. from Frankfort. The river is navigable for small steamboats during part of the year. Near this village a circular orifice extends, in the form of a funnel, towards the centre of the earth, to an unknown depth.—See KENTUCKY, page 561. Population, about 500.

MUNGER'S MILLS, a post-office of Shannon co., Missouri.

MUNNSVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

MUNNTOWN, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

MUNNVILLE, a post-office of Coshocton co., O. MUNSON, a township in the N. part of Geauga co., Ohio. Population, 1193.

MUNSONVILLE, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

MUNSTER, a small village of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles E. from Ebensburg.

MURAT, a post-office of Paulding co., Ohio.

MURDER CREEK, Alabama, flows southward through Conecuh county into Conecuh river.

MURDERKILL, a hundred in Kent co., Delaware. Population, 5717.

MURDOCKSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 230 miles W. from Harrisburg.

MURFEE'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a post-village in Hertford co., North Carolina, on Meherrin river, 110 miles N. E. by E. from Raleigh, at the head of sloop navigation. It has an active trade in cotton, lumber, tar, &c.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Pike county, Arkansas, about 125 miles W. S. W. from Little Rock. It is situated in a mountainous region, which contains iron, lead, zinc, silver, stone coal, &c.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a handsome post-village, capital of Rutherford county, Tennessee, on the railroad from Nashville to Charleston, in South Carolina, 30 miles S. E. from the former. It is situated in a beauti-

ful plain, surrounded by a healthy and fertile country. The Union University at this place is a flourishing institution, founded by the Baptists in 1841. There is also a female institute under the direction of the Baptists, 1 bank, and 5 churches. Two newspapers are published here. Murfreesborough was the capital of Tennessee from 1817 to 1827, when the state house was consumed by fire.

MURPHREE'S VALLEY, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

MURPHY, a post-village, capital of Cherokee county, North Carolina, at the junction of the Hiwassee and Valley rivers, and on the Western turnpike, 373 miles W. by S. from Raleigh. It contains a court house, 1 newspaper office, and several stores.

MURPHYSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., Illinois, on Big Muddy river, about 15 miles E. from the Mississippi river, and 178 miles S. from Springfield.

MURPHY'S CAMP, a post-township of Calaveras county, California, in the western part of the county, about 13 miles N. of the Stanislaus river. It was built up, and is now principally sustained, by miners, who are numerous in the vicinity.

MURPHYSVILLE, a small post-village of Mason co., Ky., 9 miles S. from Maysville.

MURRAY, a county in the N. N. W. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 600 square miles. The Coosawattee river forms part of the southern boundary, the Connasauga traverses the county from N. to S., and unites with the other on the border, to form the Oostenaula; it is also drained by Holly, Sumach, Rocky, and Mill creeks. The surface is elevated, and in some parts mountainous: the Cohutta and Chattoogata mountains are remarkable for their grand and picturesque scenery. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 518,745 bushels of corn; 56,588 of oats; 67,391 of sweet potatoes, and 159 bales of cotton. There were 10 saw mills, and 9 tanneries. It contained 27 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 400 pupils attending public schools. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, and hydraulic limestone are found in the county. Since the Western and Atlantic railroad was opened the population has increased rapidly. Organized in 1832, and named in honor of Thomas W. Murray, a former member of the Georgia legislature, and speaker of the house. Capital, Spring Place. Population, 14,423, of whom 12,503 were free, and 1930, slaves.

MURRAY, a post-township of Orleans co., N. Y., 7 miles E. from Albion. Pop., 2520.

MURRAY, a post-village, capital of Callaway co., Kentucky, is situated near Clark's river, 250 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. Population, about 300.

MURRAY, a post-village in Wills co., Ind.

MURRAY'S FERRY, a post-office of Williamsburgh district, South Carolina

MURRAYSVILLE, a small post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 21 miles E. from Pittsburg.

MURRAYSVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

MURRAYSVILLE, a village in Hall co., Ga., 100 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

MURRELL'S SHOP, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 110 miles W. from Richmond.

MURRINSVILLE, a small post-village of Butler co., Pa., about 21 miles N. from Butler.

MUSCATATA, or MUSKAKITUCK river, of Indiana, rises in Ripley county, and flowing south-westerly, enters the Driftwood fork of White river, near the S. boundary of Jackson county. The Indian name is Mesh-ca-quetuck, i. e. "Pond river."

MUSCATINE, a county in the E. S. E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 450 square miles. The Mississippi river, which makes a great bend opposite the county, forms its south-eastern boundary for a distance of about 40 miles, and it is intersected by Red Cedar river. The surface is generally rolling, and diversified with groves of trees and extensive prairies; the soil is exceedingly fertile, and much improved. Wheat, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 341,465 bushels of Indian corn; 68,246 of wheat, and 5433 tons of hay. It contained 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1590 pupils attending public schools. Extensive beds of stone coal and quarries of freestone and limestone are found. A railroad is projected through this county from Rock island to the Missouri river. Capital, Muscatine. Population, 5731.

MUSCATINE, formerly BLOOMINGTON, a flourishing city and river-port of Iowa, and capital of Muscatine county, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, 100 miles above Keokuk, and 32 miles S. E. from Iowa City. Commencing at the head of the upper rapids of the river, that stream may be traced in a direction almost due west for more than 40 miles, until it strikes a series of bold rocky bluffs, by which its course is suddenly turned towards the S. At the apex of this bend, on the summit of these bluffs, is situated the city of Muscatine. The place was first settled by the whites in 1836, previous to which time it had been an Indian trading post, known by the name of Manatheka. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of the state, and is the shipping point for an extensive and fertile territory. In consequence of the bend in the river, Muscatine is nearer the centre of the state than the other ports on the Mississippi, and it naturally commands the trade of two great fluvial divisions of Iowa, namely, the valleys of the Red Cedar and Iowa rivers. The projected railroad from Rock island, Illinois, to Fort Des Moines, is expected to pass through this place. Muscatine has a good landing for steamboats, which ply frequently between

this and other towns on the river. It contained, in 1850, 2 printing offices and several churches. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 5000.

MUSCLE SHOALS, a term applied to an extensive series of rapids in the Tennessee river, between Lauderdale and Lawrence counties, Alabama. The river has a descent of about 100 feet in the course of 20 miles, and no boats can pass over the shoals except in the highest stages of water. The channel, at this place, varies from 1 to 2 miles in width, but at the lower termination of the shoals it is contracted to half a mile. The bluffs on each side are composed of an upper stratum of flint, and a lower stratum of fine limestone. About the year 1840, a canal, 12 miles long, was constructed around the shoals on the north side of the river; but, unfortunately, the locks were made too short to admit even the smallest steamboats that navigate the river. It was soon abandoned, and the channel has been filling up for the last 10 years. Thousands of wild geese and ducks resort to this locality to feed on the species of shell-fish, from which the name of Muscle Shoals is derived.

MUSCODA, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Grant co., Wisconsin.

MUSCODA, a post-village in the above township, on the left bank of Wisconsin river, 30 miles N. N. E. from Lancaster. It has 3 stores and about 250 inhabitants.

MUSCO'GEE, a county in the W. part of Georgia, contains about 400 square miles. The Chattahoochee river forms its W. boundary, and separates it from Alabama, and it is also drained by Upatoi, Randall's, and Nocheefaloochee creeks. The soil varies from the richest mould to the poorest sand. Cotton, maize, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 8508 bales of cotton; 399,113 bushels of corn; 34,731 of oats, and 83,425 of sweet potatoes. There were 4 cotton factories, 1 woollen factory, 1 manufactory of farming implements, 2 foundries, 7 flour and grist mills, 1 paper mill, and 10 saw mills. It contained 6 churches, 4 newspaper offices, and 255 pupils attending public schools. The county contains granite, hornblende, iron, agate, jasper, chalcedony, and other rare minerals. The Chattahoochee affords abundant water-power, and is navigable for steamboats from this county to the Gulf of Mexico. The vertical rise and fall of this river is not less than 60 feet. This county is the most populous in the state except Chatham. It is intersected by the Muscogee railroad, which terminates at Columbus, the county seat. Organized in 1826, and named from a tribe of the Creek Indians. Population, 18,578; of whom 10,422 were free, and 8156, slaves.

MUSCONETCONG, a river in the N. W. part of New Jersey, issues from Hopatcong pond, between Morris and Sussex counties, flows south-westward, forming the boundary be-

tween Warren county on the right, and Morris and Hunterdon on the left, and empties itself into the Delaware about 10 miles below Easton. The length is near 50 miles. It drains a narrow valley, bounded by parallel ridges, and affords extensive water-power.

MUSHANNON CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in the central part of the state, and enters the West branch of the Susquehanna river.

MUSH CREEK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

MUSHKEE RIVER, of Wisconsin. See MAUVAISE RIVER.

MUSHULAVILLE, a post-village of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

MUSKEGO, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Maukesha co., Wis. Pop., 1111.

MUSKEGO CENTRE, a post-village of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on Muskego lake, 15 miles S. W. from Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. The lake is nearly 4 miles long.

MUSKEGOO, a post-office of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

MUSKEGON, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan, 133 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

MUSKET, a post-office of Navarro co., Tex.

MUSKINGUM RIVER, of Ohio, is one of the largest affluents which the Ohio river receives from that state. Its main branches, the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, rise in the N. part of the state and unite at Coshocton. From that point the course of the river is nearly S. E., and it flows through a beautiful, fertile, and populous region, (in many parts of which stone coal is abundant,) until it enters the Ohio, at Marietta. The main stream is about 110 miles long, and 225 yards wide, near its mouth. Steamboats ascend as high as Dresden, a distance of about 95 miles. The navigation has been improved by the construction of dams, and a sidecut has been opened from Dresden to the Ohio canal.

MUSKINGUM, a county in the E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 610 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Muskingum river, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also drained by Licking river, and by Wills, Tomoka, and Jonathan creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified by hills and gentle undulations. The soil contains a large portion of clay, and is well watered and very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,144,855 bushels of corn; 415,847 of wheat; 281,748 of oats; 20,997 tons of hay, and 772,502 pounds of butter. It contained 101 churches, 9 newspaper offices, 15,800 pupils attending public schools, and 589 attending academies or other schools. Bituminous coal and iron ore abound in this division of the state. Salt is procured by boring into strata of sandstone to the depth of several hundred feet. The county is liberally supplied with

water-power. Steamboats navigate the Muskingum river through the county, which is intersected by the Ohio canal and by the Central railroad, and in part by 2 other railroads extending to Cleveland and Cincinnati. In respect to population, this is the third county in the state. Capital, Zanesville. Population, 45,049.

MUSKINGUM, a post-township in the N. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Population, 1498.

MUSTANG, a post-office of Lavacca co., Tex.

MUSTANG BAYOU of Brazoria co., Texas, flows through Chocolate bay into the Gulf of Mexico.

MUSTANG CREEK, Texas, flows into the Navidad from the N. E., a few miles above Texana.

MUTUAL, a post-office of Champain co., O.

MYATTE, a post-office of Fulton co., Ark.

MYERSBURG, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

MYERSVILLE, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

MYER'S MILL, a village in Potawatomie co., Iowa, 40 miles N. E. by E. from Council Bluffs.

MYER'S MILLS, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois.

MYERSTOWN, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Lebanon to Reading, 31 miles E. from Harrisburg. It is surrounded by rich, well-cultivated farms. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, about 1000.

MYRTLE BAYOU, of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

MYRTLE SPRINGS, a post-office of Bowie co., Texas.

MYSTIC RIVER, of New London co., Connecticut, unites with the sea 5 miles W. from Stonington. It is navigable for vessels of 400 tons to Mystic Bridge.

MYSTIC, a new post-township of New London co., Connecticut. Population, 89.

MYSTIC, a post-village in Stonington township, New London county, Connecticut, on the E. side of Mystic river, about 10 miles E. of New London. The inhabitants are principally engaged in commerce.

MYSTIC BRIDGE, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut, on the west side of Mystic river, opposite Mystic.

MYSTIC RIVER, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut.

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NAAMAN'S CREEK, a post-village and railroad station of New Castle co., Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad.

NAUSAY, a post-township in Kendall co., Illinois. Population, 569.

NACOGDOCHES, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 930 square miles.

The Angelina river forms its boundary on the S. W., and the Attoyac on the east. These rivers unite at the S. E. extremity of the county. The surface is undulating; the soil is productive, and well timbered. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, grass, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 139,110 bushels of corn; 8849 of oats; 38,260 of sweet potatoes; 835 bales of cotton; 1109 pounds of tobacco; 43,845 of butter, and 2544 of wool. It contained 16 churches, 240 pupils attending public schools, and 29 attending academies and other schools. Capital, Nacogdoches. Population, 5193; of whom 3789 were free, and 1404, slaves.

NACOGDOCHES, a post-village, capital of Nacogdoches co., Texas, 250 miles N. E. from Austin. It is the seat of a college founded in 1845, and contains several churches and stores.

NACOCHEE, a post-village of Habersham co., Georgia, 145 miles N. from Milledgeville. It is situated in a narrow, fertile, and beautiful valley of its own name. More than \$1,200,000 worth of gold has been found in this valley. The village has 1 church and 3 stores.

NAGLESVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

NAGOWICKA LAKE, Wisconsin, in Waukesha co. Length, 2 miles and a quarter; breadth, three-quarters of a mile.

NAHANT, a post-village and noted watering place of Essex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N. E. from Boston. It consists of a narrow peninsula, about 3½ miles in length, projecting from the mainland of Lynn into Massachusetts bay. Near its eastern extremity is an extensive hotel, and in other portions are numerous cottages, chiefly occupied by the citizens of Boston as summer residences. Nahant is one of the oldest watering places in New England, and thousands resort to it during the sultry months to enjoy the sea-breeze and ocean scenery. At this season steamboats ply constantly between Boston and the peninsula, and between this place and Salem, Lynn, &c.,

NAHUNTA, a post-office of Wayne co., North Carolina, 61 miles from Raleigh.

NAIL FACTORY, a post-office of Gaston co., North Carolina.

NAILS CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

NAIRN, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

NAMAHKIN, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

NAMEKAGON, a small river of La Pointe co., Wisconsin, flows into St. Croix river.

NAMOZINE, a post-office of Amelia co., Va.

NAMOZINE CREEK, in the S. E. part of Virginia, flows N. E. along the boundary between Amelia and Dinwiddie counties until it enters the Appomattox river.

NANAFALIA a post-village of Marengo co.,

Alabama, on the Tombigbee river, 100 miles S. from Tuscaloosa. Here is a steamboat landing.

NANAUPY, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

NANJEMOY, a post-village in Charles co., Maryland, 55 miles S. W. from Annapolis.

NANKIN, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 88 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

NANKIN, a post-township in the central part of Wayne co., Michigan. Population, 1109.

NANSEMOND river, Virginia, in Nansemond county, enters Hampton Roads. It is navigable for small vessels 20 miles to Suffolk.

NANSEMOND, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina and the Dismal Swamp; the area is 400 square miles. Hampton Roads are situated on the N. border of the county, and it is partly traversed by Nansemond river, from which it derives its name. The surface is level; the soil is sandy, and partly covered with forests of cypress, juniper, and pine. Lumber, tar, and turpentine are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 252,842 bushels of Indian corn; 186,324 of sweet potatoes, (the greatest quantity of that article raised in any one county of the state, except Southampton,) and 3338 tons of hay. There were 7 saw mills, 4 grist mills, 8 shingle manufactories, 1 cotton mill; 19 churches, 1 newspaper office; 298 pupils attending public schools, and 174 attending academies or other schools. The Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad passes through the county. The county existed as early as 1640, under the name of Upper Norfolk; the present name was given in 1645. Capital, Suffolk. Population, 12,283, of whom 7568 were free, and 4715, slaves,

NANTASKET, a narrow peninsula of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, extending about 5 miles in a N. N. W. direction into Massachusetts bay. At its N. E. extremity is Point Alderton, and N. W. the ancient town of Hull, 12 miles S. E. from Boston. Nantasket beach is much resorted to by the citizens of Boston for sea air and bathing.

NANTASKET ROAD, Massachusetts, one of the main entrances to Boston harbor.

NANTICOKE river, of Delaware and Maryland, rises in Sussex county, of the former state, flows south-westward into Maryland, and after forming the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties, enters Fishing bay, an arm of the Chesapeake. The valley of this river is about 50 miles long.

NANTICOKE, a township in the N. W. part of Broome co., New York. Population, 576.

NANTICOKE, a thriving post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 1 mile S. from the Susquehanna river, 104 miles N. E. from Harrisburg, and 6 miles S. W. from Wilkesbarre. It is situated in the fertile valley of Wyoming, and in the vicinity of rich coal mines.

NANTICOKE, a hundred in Sussex co., Delaware. Population, 1586.

NANTICOKE MOUNTAIN, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, the name of the S. W. portion of a ridge extending for 25 or 30 miles along the N. W. bank of the Susquehanna. The N. E. part of this ridge is called Shawnee mountain. The average height is about 800 feet.

NANTICOKE SPRINGS, a post-village of Broome co., New York, about 140 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

NANTUCKET, the most S. E. county of Massachusetts, has an area of about 60 square miles. It consists of Nantucket island, Tuganuck island, Muskejet island, and the Gravel islands, lying in the Atlantic ocean, about 30 miles S. of Barnstable county. The surface of Nantucket, the principal island, is level in the S. part, and hilly in the N. The soil is generally sandy, but affords some pasture. The inhabitants are principally engaged in navigation and the fisheries, especially the whale fishery. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 3206 bushels of corn; 5997 of potatoes; 1439 tons of hay, and 21,271 pounds of butter. There were 7 whale-oil establishments, 2 boat-yards, 2 chandleries, 6 cooper shops, 1 cordage manufactory, 2 nail-works, and 2 sail manufactories. It contained 9 churches and 2 newspaper offices; 1230 pupils attending public schools, and 356 attending academies and other schools. Organized in 1659. Capital, Nantucket. Population, 8452. South-east of this island are situated the Nantucket shoals, on which many vessels and lives have been lost. They cover an area of about 45 by 50 miles.

NANTUCKET, a post-town, port of entry, and seat of justice of Nantucket county, Massachusetts, is situated at the entrance of a deep bay on the N. side of Nantucket island, about 105 miles S. E. by S. from Boston, and 50 miles S. E. from New Bedford; lat. $41^{\circ} 16' 56''$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 6' 12''$ W. The harbor is excellent, being capacious, deep, and nearly landlocked by two projecting points of beach, the extremities of which are only about three-fourths of a mile apart. The village is compactly built, mostly of wood, with narrow streets. It contains 8 or 9 churches, a bank with a capital of \$200,000, an Athenæum, a handsome building, and 2 newspaper offices. Besides a library of about 2500 volumes, the Athenæum has a valuable collection of curiosities. The inhabitants of Nantucket have been long and successfully engaged in the whale fishery. The shipping of the port. June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 23,779 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons registered, and 3451 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the registered tonnage, 18,015 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were employed in the whale fishery; and of the enrolled and licensed, 3048 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, 403 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 479 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons in steam

navigation. The receipts for the year 1849 were 17,887 barrels of sperm oil; 6461 barrels of whale oil, and 68,200 pounds of whalebone. The whale fishery usually employs about 2000 hands, and from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 capital in vessels and outfits. July 13th, 1846, Nantucket was visited by a fearful conflagration, which destroyed not less than 350 buildings, including two banks, a church, the Athenæum, and 7 oil and candle manufactories. The loss was estimated \$1,000,000. A steamboat plies between Nantucket and New Bedford. Population of the township, 8452.

NANTUCKET HARBOR LIGHTHOUSE is on the S. side of the harbor, and contains a fixed light.

NANTUXET village, New Jersey. See NEWPORT.

NANNET, a post-office of Rockland co., N. Y.

NAPA river, of Napa co., California, rises in the N. part of Napa valley, and running in a general southerly course, falls into San Pablo bay. It is navigable for vessels of 5 feet draft 12 miles from its mouth.

NAPA, a county towards the N. W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 800 square miles. It is drained by Napa river, which flows near the western boundary, and Las Putas river, which, after flowing in an E. direction through the beautiful Berryessa valley, loses itself in the Tule marshes. The surface is uneven, and in the N. part mountainous. Mount St. Helen, situated at the head of the valley of Napa, serves as a landmark to travellers. The soil is generally fertile, and, except in the N. part, well adapted to cultivation. Barley, wheat, potatoes, cattle and other live stock are the staples. In 1852 this county produced 210,312 bushels of barley; 37,735 of wheat, and 31,247 of potatoes. There were 2643 cows; 2572 beef cattle; 1739 horses, and 3120 sheep. The capital employed in mining was \$176,400. Number of acres under cultivation, 10,584. Gold has been found in this county, but not in sufficient quantity to justify mining. A mine of quicksilver, situated about 14 miles above the town of Napa, is supposed to be very rich. This county contains several mineral springs. The warm springs, 25 miles above Napa, are found to possess high medicinal qualities, having been tested by invalids. The hot sulphur springs (or geysers) about 70 miles above Napa City, are one of the greatest curiosities of the country. For a description of them, see CALIFORNIA, page 175. Capital, Napa City. Population, 2116.

NAPA (OR NAPPA) CITY, of Napa co., California, about 20 miles N. W. from Benicia, is situated on the W. bank of Napa river, about 12 miles from its mouth. Population, 300.

NAPANOCK.—See NAPONOCK.

NAPASHA, a post-office of Dodge co., Wis.

NAPIER, a township on the W. border of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 2051.

NAPIERVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Du Page co., Illinois, on Du Page river, about 30 miles W. S. W. from Chicago, 16 miles from the Illinois canal. It contains a court house and a number of churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills moved by water-power. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

NAPLES, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, 55 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1025.

NAPLES, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Ontario co., New York. Population, 2376.

NAPLES, a post-village in the above township, on the inlet of Canandaigua lake, about 40 miles S. by E. from Rochester. It contains several churches, and manufactories of wool, iron, flour, &c.

NAPLES, a thriving post-village of Scott co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois river, 55 miles W. from Springfield. It is the western terminus of the Sangamon and Morgan railroad, which connects it with Springfield. Large quantities of grain, pork, &c. are received here, and shipped by steamboats. The trade of Naples in 1852 was estimated at \$4,000,000 in the late message of Governor Matteson. A newspaper is published here.

NAPOLEON, capital of Desha co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Arkansas, about 125 miles by land S. E. from Little Rock. The buildings are chiefly of wood. It is a place of active business. Steamboats run three times a week from this place to Little Rock. The United States government has built here a fine marine hospital. Population, about 1000.

NAPOLEON, a small post-village of Gallatin co., Kentucky, 56 miles N. from Frankfort, contains one church and a store.

NAPOLEON, a post-township in the W. part of Henry co., Ohio. Population, 615.

NAPOLEON, a post-village in the above township, and capital of Henry co., Ohio, on the Wabash and Erie canal, and on the left bank of the Maumee river, 40 miles above Toledo, and 154 miles N. W. from Columbus.

NAPOLEON, a post-township of Jackson co., Michigan. Population, 1098.

NAPOLEON, a small post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, about 50 miles S. S. E. from Lansing.

NAPOLEON, a thriving post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Madison to Greensburg, 60 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. Population in 1853, estimated at 500.

NAPOLEONVILLE, a post-village of Assumption par., La., on Bayou la Fourche, 72 miles S. from Baton Rouge, has one newspaper office.

NAPOLI, a post-township in the W. part of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. Pop., 1233.

NAPONOCK, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on Rondout creek, near the Delaware and Hudson canal, about 80 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

NARKEETA, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

NARRAGANSET BAY, of Rhode Island, extends N. from the Atlantic, between Point Judith on the W., and Seconnet rocks on the E. Length, 28 miles; breadth, from 3 to 12 miles.

NARRAGANSETT, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

NARRAGUAGUS river, a small stream in the S. E. part of Maine, rises in Hancock co., and falls into Narraguagus bay, in Washington co.

NARRAGUAGUS, a post-village of Washington co., Maine.

NARROWS, of New York, a strait separating Long island from Staten island, and connecting New York bay with New York harbor. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide in the narrowest part.

NARROWS, a post-office of Jefferson co., N. Y.

NARROWS, a post-office of Pike co., Pa.

NARROWS, a post-office of Noddaway co., Missouri.

NARROWSBURG, formerly Big Eddy, a pleasant post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 132 miles from New York city. It takes its name from a contraction in the Delaware river, between two points of rock at this place.

NARROW VALLEY, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

NASH, a county in the N. E. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by Tar river and Sandy creek, and bounded on the S. W. by Contentnd creek. The surface is uneven, and the soil is generally poor. In 1850 this county produced 324,146 bushels of corn; 113,449 of sweet potatoes, and 345 bales of cotton. There were 4 corn and flour mills, 3 saw mills, and 8 turpentine distilleries. It contained 17 churches, 726 pupils attending public schools, and 260 attending academies and other schools. Capital, Nashville. Formed in 1777, and named in honor of General Francis Nash, who fell at the battle of Germantown. Population, 10,657, of whom 6601 were free, and 4056 slaves.

NASAHWN, or NASHAWAN ISLAND, one of the Elizabeth islands, Massachusetts, is 8 miles long, and near 2 miles wide.

NASH ISLAND, in Pleasant river Bay, about 20 miles W. by S. from Machias bay, Maine. It contains a fixed light of deep red color, 47 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. $44^{\circ} 25' N.$ lon. $67^{\circ} 37' W.$

NASHOBA, a county in the E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Pearl river. A large part of the land is uncultivated. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 153,235 bushels of corn; 9197 of oats; 55,696 of sweet potatoes, and 1422 bales of cotton. It contained 6 churches, 1 newspaper office; 109 pupils attending public schools, and 73 attending other schools. Capital, Philadelphia. Pop., 4728, of whom 3393 were free, and 1335, slaves.

NASHPORT, a post-village of Muskingum co., on the Ohio canal and Licking river, 54 miles E. from Columbus.

NASH'S FORD, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

NASH'S STREAM, of Coos co., New Hampshire, flows into the Upper Amonoosuck.

NASHUA, formerly Dunstable, an important manufacturing post-town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, 40 miles N. N. E. from Boston, is situated at the confluence of the Nashua river with the Merrimack, and at the terminus of the Lowell, the Worcester, the Wilton, and the Concord railroads, by which it has communication with the principal cities and towns of New England. The Nashua river has a fall at this place of 65 feet in about 2 miles, affording a vast hydraulic power, which has been greatly improved for manufacturing purposes. Its volume is 180 cubic feet per second in the driest season. A canal, with locks of solid stone, 82 feet long, and 24 feet high, connects the waters of this stream above the falls with those of the Merrimack. Nashua has long been distinguished for its manufactures, which are very extensive, and embrace articles of almost every description. Among the numerous corporations may be mentioned the Nashua Manufacturing Company, chartered in 1823, with a capital of \$300,000, which has since been increased to \$1,000,000. This company has at present four extensive mills, which give employment to about 1000 operatives, having charge of 37,450 spindles, 1089 looms, consuming annually 10,000 bales of cotton, and producing 13,000,000 yards of prints, shirtings, &c. The company also have a large machine shop, in which several hundred hands are employed. The sales of the Nashua Iron Company amount to \$175,000 per annum. The entire quantity of cotton fabrics annually produced is about \$18,000,000 yards, and the total capital employed \$1,480,000. The total capital invested in the various manufactures is upwards of \$2,000,000, and the number of operatives engaged about 1000 males and 1300 females. The receipts of the post-office amount to about \$3000 a year. There are in Nashua, 7 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and a bank. In 1842 the township was divided, and the part lying chiefly on the N. side of Nashua river, received the name of Nashville. A bridge connects the two places. Nashville also has 1 bank. Population of the township, 5820.

NASHUA, a post-township in Ogle co., Ill.

NASHUA RIVER rises near the centre of Massachusetts, in Worcester co., and flowing in a north-easterly direction, falls into the Merrimack in New Hampshire.

NASHVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Me.

NASHVILLE, N. II. See Nashua.

NASHVILLE, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

NASHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Nash

co., North Carolina, on an affluent of the Tar river, 45 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh.

NASHVILLE, a village in Lowndes co., Mississippi, on Tombigbee river, 140 miles N. E. by E. from Jackson.

NASHVILLE, a post-village of Milam co., Texas, on the Brazos river, 75 miles N. E. from Austin. It was formerly the county seat.

NASHVILLE, a handsome and flourishing city, capital of the State of Tennessee, and of Davidson county, is situated on the left bank of Cumberland river, 200 miles from its mouth, 230 miles E. N. E. from Memphis, 206 miles S. W. from Lexington, in Kentucky, and 684 miles from Washington. Lat. $36^{\circ}9'N.$, lon. $86^{\circ}49'W.$; elevation above the sea, 460 feet. It is the most wealthy and populous city of Tennessee, and is distinguished for its enterprising spirit, literary taste, and polished society. Many of the private residences are built on a scale of palatial magnitude and splendor, and the public buildings exhibit a corresponding character. The new capitol, which stands on a commanding eminence, 175 feet above the river, is one of the most noble, magnificent, and costly structures in America. The material is of a fine limestone, which was quarried on the spot, and nearly resembles marble. The dimensions are 240 feet by 135, and the estimated cost \$1,000,000. It is built, as it is stated, entirely of stone and iron, without any wood about it, except the plank on which the copper roofing is fastened: the floor and inner walls are of dressed stone. The foundation of the capital was laid in 1845. A lunatic asylum, on a large scale, has recently been erected in the vicinity. The state penitentiary at this place is 310 feet by 50, containing 200 cells. The university of Nashville was founded in 1806. The medical college connected with the university was opened in 1851: it occupies a capacious building, and has about 100 students. There are also a number of female seminaries, the largest of which is attended by above 300 pupils. About 12 newspapers are published here, 5 or 6 of which are dailies. Nashville contains 3 banks, with a total capital of \$5,181,500, and about 14 churches. The mineral cabinet of the late Dr. Troost contains the largest private collection in the United States. The Cumberland river is crossed by a magnificent wire suspension bridge, recently built at a cost of \$100,000. The city is lighted with gas, and supplied with water raised from the Cumberland river. Nashville has expended large sums in the construction of macadamized turnpikes, 8 of which radiate in different directions. The river is navigated during high water by large steamboats from its mouth to this point, and a number of splendid packets are owned here. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of \$4,082,375 tons, enrolled and licensed, all of which were employed in steam navigation. During the

year, 5 steamboats, with an aggregate burthen of 479 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, were admeasured. This city is the centre of an active trade, and the seat of manufactories of various kinds. Nashville is the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, 150 miles long, which was finished in 1852, at an expense of about \$3,000,000. The road is built in a very substantial manner, and completes the connection with Charleston and Savannah. The construction of this railroad has greatly enhanced the value of property, and has given a vigorous impulse to the prosperity and improvement of the place. Other railroads have been commenced, which will connect this city with Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, &c. Pop., in 1845, 12,000; in 1853, about 20,000.

NASHVILLE, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, 82 miles N. E. from Columbus, has 3 churches, and about 400 inhabitants.

NASHVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Brown co., Indiana, 40 miles S. from Indianapolis. Settled in 1837.

NASHVILLE, a small village of Hancock co., Indiana, on Sugar creek, 33 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

NASHVILLE, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Illinois, 118 miles S. by E. from Springfield. It is situated on a rich prairie.

NASHVILLE, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, 26 miles above Jefferson City. It has a landing for steamboats, and a few warehouses.

NASHVILLE, a village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi river, 10 miles above Keokuk.

NASHVILLE, a post-office of El Dorado co. Cal.

NASONVILLE, a post-village in Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N. W. from Providence. It contains 1 hoe and axe factory.

NASSAU, a post-township in the S. part of Rensselaer co., New York. Population, 3261.

NASSAU, a post-village in the above township, about 14 miles S. E. from Albany. It contains several churches, and an academy.

NASSAU, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 970 square miles. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the St. Mary's river, which separates it from Georgia, and on the S. by the Nassau river. The surface is level, the soil sandy. Sugar, rice, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 44 hogsheads of sugar; 404,305 pounds of rice, and 29,812 bushels of corn. The quantity of rice was the greatest produced by any county in the state. It contained 1 saw mill, 1 ship building establishment, 1 turpentine manufactory, and 1 tannery. Capital, Nassau Court House. Population, 2164; of whom 1087 were free, and 1077, slaves.

NASSAU, a village in Lee co., Iowa, on the Des Moines river, 100 miles S. by E. from Iowa City.

NASSAU RIVER, Florida, forms the S. border

of Nassau co., and falls into the Atlantic, near the S. end of Amelia Island.

NATCHAUG river, the largest branch of the Shetucket river, falls into it in Windham co., in the N. E. part of Connecticut.

NATCHEZ, the most populous and commercial city of Mississippi, and capital of Adams county, on the E. bank of the Mississippi river, 279 miles above New Orleans, and 100 miles S. W. from Jackson. Lat. $31^{\circ} 34' N.$, lon. $91^{\circ} 25' W.$ It is pleasantly situated on a bluff which rises about 200 feet above the river, affording an extensive view of the immense cypress swamps of Louisiana. The surface of the ground in the city and in the adjacent country is undulating, and presents a striking contrast with the flat surface of the opposite side of the river. The streets of Natchez are wide and rectangular, and some of the public buildings are handsome. The private residences are mostly built of wood, and many of them have flower gardens and orange groves adjoining. Among the public buildings are the court house, 5 or 6 churches, a hospital, orphan asylum, and Masonic hall. Three or four newspapers are published here. Within a few years Natchez has increased considerably, in consequence of its numerous flourishing seminaries, and its public school, which is supported by a general taxation of the citizens. The latter averages about 500 pupils annually. Natchez is the centre of an extensive trade, of which cotton is the principal article. Steamboats are constantly arriving at and departing from its wharves. The heavy shipping business is transacted in the lower part of the town, called Natchez-under-the-Hill. Population, about 6000.

NATCHEZ, a village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, opposite New Martinville, 23 miles below Wheeling. It has a good landing for steamboats. Laid out in 1850.

NATCHEZ, a village of Martin co., Indiana, on the turnpike from New Albany to Vincennes, 56 miles W. N. W. from the former.

NATCHITOCHES, natch-e-totch-éz, (often pronounced nak-e-tush,) a parish in the N. W. part of Louisiana, has an area of 2260 square miles. It is intersected by Red river, and contains numerous small lakes connected with that stream. The land in the vicinity of the river is fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 15,574 bales of cotton and 394,011 bushels of corn. There were 4 saw and planing mills, and 1 tannery. It contained 11 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 634 pupils attending public schools. Steamboats navigate Red river through this parish, from New Orleans to Shreveport. Capital, Natchitoches. Population, 14,228; of whom 6347 were free, and 7881, slaves.

NATCHITOCHEs, a post-village, capital of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, on Red river, about 500 miles by water W. N. W. from New Orleans. Several steam-packets make

regular passages between this place and New Orleans in all stages of water. The village is pleasantly situated between the shore and the pine-clad bluffs, which approach very near the river. It is a place of active trade, containing a United States land-office, a newspaper office, and several churches.

NATHAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

NATHANSVILLE, a post-village in Conecuh co., Alabama.

NATICK, a post-township in Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Worcester railroad, 17 miles W. S. W. from Boston. Pop., 2744.

NATICK, a post-village in Kent co., Rhode Island, on Pawtuxet river, 10 miles S. W. from Providence.

NATION FORD, a post-office of York dis., S. C.

NATURAL BRIDGE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 25 miles E. by N. from Watertown. Here is a natural bridge over Indian river.

NATURAL BRIDGE, a post-office of Rock-bridge co., Virginia.

NATURAL CANAL, of St. Lawrence co., New York, connects the Oswegatchie with the Grass river. Length about 6 miles.

NATURAL DAM, a post-office of Crawford co., Arkansas.

NATURAL GROVE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

NAUGATUCK river, a fine mill stream of Connecticut, rises in Litchfield county, and flowing southerly, falls into the Housatonic river in New Haven county. Its whole length is about 50 miles.

NAUGATUCK, a manufacturing post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the above river, and on the Naugatuck railroad, 27 miles N. N. E. from Bridgeport.

NAUSETT BEACH, E. side of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. On it are three light-houses, 150 feet apart, Lat. $41^{\circ} 51' 35'' N.$, lon. $69^{\circ} 57' 18'' W.$

NAUTRILLE, a post-office of Bremer co., Io.

NAUVOO, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

NAUVOO CITY, of Hancock co., Illinois, on the Mississippi river, near the head of the lower rapids, 52 miles above Quincy, and 220 miles above St. Louis. It was founded by the Mormons in 1840, and once contained from 15,000 to 18,000 inhabitants. The situation is one of the most beautiful on the river. The ground rises gradually from the water's edge to an unusual height, presenting a smooth and regular surface, with a broad plain at the summit. Nauvoo was laid out on an extensive plan, with broad rectangular streets. The dwellings were mostly log cabins, or small frame houses. The Mormon Temple, built of compact polished limestone, was 130 feet long by 88 feet wide, and was one of the most costly edifices in the West. In the basement there was a baptistry, a large stone basin, supported by 12

colossal oxen. In October, 1848, this temple was fired by an incendiary, and reduced to ruins. About that time the Mormon population were expelled from the state by force of arms, and emigrated to Utah, leaving the greater part of their houses unoccupied. A company of French socialists, under M. Cabot, have recently established themselves here, having purchased the site of the temple and other property. Their number is stated to be about 400. Nauvoo has a good steamboat landing. Population in 1853, estimated at 2000.

NAVARINO, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

NAVARRÉ, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

NAVARRÉ, a village in Des Moines co., Iowa, 55 miles S. E. by S. from Iowa City.

NAVARRO COUNTY, Texas, situated in the N. E. central part of the state; area about 1400 square miles. The Trinity river washes its N. E. border, and it is drained by the Pecan creek. The county is partly occupied by fertile prairies, and is liberally supplied with fine timber, including the oak and hickory. The staples are cotton, corn, grass, and cattle. In 1850 it produced 63,040 bushels of corn; 2 bales of cotton, and 49,101 pounds of butter. There were 211 pupils attending public schools. Trinity river is navigable for keel-boats to the upper part of the county. Organized in 1846, or since that time. Named in honor of José Antonio Navarro, a distinguished Mexican patriot. Capital, Corsicana. Pop., 3843; of whom 3455 were free, and 388, slaves.

NAVARRO, a post-office of Leon co., Texas.

NAVASO TO, a small river of Texas, which rises in Limestone county, and flowing southward, enters the Brazos at Washington, after forming the boundary between Robertson and Brazos county on the W., and Leon and Grimes on the E.

NAVIDAD, a small river of Texas, rises in Fayette co., and flows southward, until it falls into the Lavacca, a few miles S. from Texana.

NAYLOR'S STORE, a small post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, 38 miles W. N. W. from St. Louis.

NAZARETH, a pleasant post-village of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 59 miles N. from Philadelphia, and about 9 miles N. W. from Easton. It contains a large church, and a flourishing academy for boys, conducted by the Moravians. This village was first begun by the celebrated George Whitefield, in 1739. He commenced a building, yet standing, which he intended as a school for African children; but before it was finished, he disposed of it to Count Zinzendorf, a Moravian, who completed the edifice. Population, in 1850, 408.

NEABSCO MILLS, a post-office of Prince William co., Virginia.

NEAL DOW, a post-office of Cobb co., Ga.

NEATSVILLE, a post-village of Adair co.,

Kentucky, on Green river. It has 4 stores, 1 grist mill, and a carding machine.

NEAVES, a township in the S. part of Darke co., Ohio. Population, 645.

NEBO, a post-office of Hopkins co., Ky.

NEBO, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

NEBRASKA, a post-office of Crawford co., Io.

NEBRASKA, a small village of Potawatomie co., Iowa.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY. This territory, the name of which is the Indian appellation for the Platte river, though spoken of daily in conversation, and mentioned constantly in the public prints, has in reality no legal existence; it has never been organized by Congress, and is therefore without any definite position or bounds. In a popular acceptance, it may be considered to include the region lying between the States of Iowa and Missouri on the east, and the Rocky mountains on the west. Since the year 1818, many treaties advantageous to the United States have been, from time to time, concluded with the various tribes indigenous to the soil of the region in question, as well as with those formerly resident E. of the Mississippi, by which suitable portions of the proposed territory have been assigned to them for ever, and the whole is now in their occupancy. Two attempts were made in Congress to organize a territory, by the foregoing title, viz. in June, 1845, and again in March, 1853, but in neither case with success. The territory proposed by the first bill was to extend from the Missouri river westward to the Rocky mountains, and from the 41st to the 43d parallel of N. latitude. That contemplated by the bill of 1853 was to extend from the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the Rocky mountains, and from the parallel of 41° to that of 36° 30' N. It provided that the rights of such Indian tribes as reside within the proposed bounds, having treaty stipulations with the United States, shall not be infringed without the consent of such tribes, and only after ample compensation shall be accepted therefor. It will be seen by the above that the proposed territories were to occupy positions altogether independent of each other.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Near 42° N. lat. and 103° W. lon., on the head waters of White Earth river, and between Fort Laramie and the Missouri, is a remarkable tract or valley, about 30 miles wide, and perhaps 80 or 90 long, called *Mauvaisés Terres*, or "bad lands," from its thin, sterile soil, which is covered with only a very scanty growth of grass. The appearance of this region presents a most striking contrast to that of the adjacent country. "From the uniform, monotonous, and open prairies, the traveller suddenly descends 100 or 200 feet into a valley that looks as if it had sunk away from the surrounding world, leaving standing all over it thousands of abrupt ir-

regular prismatic and columnar masses, frequently capped with irregular pyramids, and stretching up to a height of from 100 to 200 feet or more. So thickly are these natural towers studded over the surface of this extraordinary region, that the traveller threads his way through deep, confined, labyrinthine passages, not unlike the narrow irregular streets and lanes of some quaint old town of the European continent. One might almost imagine oneself approaching some magnificent city of the dead, where the labor and genius of forgotten nations had left behind them the monuments of their art and skill." In one sense, this region is truly a great "city of the dead," as it contains, in the most extraordinary profusion, the fossil skeletons of various tribes of animals now extinct, particularly of the *Pachydermata*. Among others, there was found a nearly entire skeleton of the *Palaeotherium*, eighteen feet in length. Unhappily its substance was too fragile to admit of removal.—See *Owen's Geological Survey*, p. 196.

NECADA RIVER, a small river of Adams co., Wisconsin, enters the Yellow river.

NECHES, netch'es, a small river of Texas, which rises in Van Zandt county, and empties itself into Sabine lake, near the S. E. extremity of the state. Its general direction is S. S. E. During high water boats can ascend it more than 100 miles.

NECOSTA, a new county in the W. central part of Michigan, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected in the N. W. by the Maskego river, by whose tributaries, together with the head waters of Chippewa river, it is principally drained. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not yet located.

NECOT, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

NED'S POINT, the E. side of Mattapoiset harbor, Buzzard's bay, Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light, 40 feet above the level of the sea.

NEEDHAM, a post-township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 14 miles W. S. W. from Boston, intersected by the Boston and Worcester railroad. Population, 1944.

NEELEY'S LANDING, a small village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

NEEL'S CREEK, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

NEELYSVILLE, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

NEENAH, a flourishing post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah river, at the foot of Lake Winnebago, 36 miles S. W. from Green bay. The river affords good water-power. The village contains 3 flouring mills, and 1 sash and blind factory.

NEENAH RIVER, Wisconsin. See **FOX RIVER**.

NEERSVILLE, a post-office of Loudon co., Va.

NEFFSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 4½ miles N. from Lancaster.

NEGRO FOOT, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia.

NEILL'S CREEK, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

NEKIMI, or **NEKAMA**, a post-township in Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Population, 910.

NEKIMI, a thriving post-village in the above township, 15 miles S. S. W. from Oshkosh. It contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

NELSON, a county a little S. E. from the centre of Virginia, has an area of 340 square miles. The James river washes the S. E. border, and it is drained by Rockfish river. The Blue Ridge forms the entire boundary on the N. W., and the surface is generally occupied by hills and valleys. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 353,432 bushels of corn; 122,230 of wheat, and 1,433,730 pounds of tobacco. There were 37 flour and grist mills, 12 saw mills, 6 tanneries, 4 wool-carding mills, and 4 distilleries, 21 churches, 347 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. The canal, which extends along James river, connects the county with Richmond. Formed in 1807, and named in honor of Thomas Nelson, governor of Virginia in 1781. County town, Lovingston. Population, 12,758; of whom 6616 were free, and 6142, slaves.

NELSON, a county near the middle of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the Rolling fork and Beech fork of Salt river, and by Pottinger's creek. The surface is undulating; the soil in general is excellent. Grain, grass, and fruits are cultivated. The exports consist chiefly of horses, mules, cattle, swine, Indian corn, hemp, and apples. In 1850 this county produced 1,070,066 bushels of corn; 227,138 of oats, and 37,328 pounds of wool. It contained 13 churches, and 2 newspaper offices; 118 pupils attending public schools, and 357 attending academies or other schools. Blue limestone underlies a portion of the surface, affording a good material for building. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville turnpike, and by the Louisville and Chattanooga railroad, now in progress of construction. Formed in 1781. Capital, Bardstown. Population, 14,789, of whom 9659 were free, and 5130, slaves.

NELSON, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 40 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 750.

NELSON, a post-township in the S. W. central part of Madison co., New York. Population, 1965.

NELSON, a post-village in the above township, about 25 miles S. E. from Syracuse.

NELSON, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

NELSON, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Portage co., Ohio. Pop., 1398.

NELSONFORT, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

NELSON'S LANDING, a small post-village of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

NELSONVILLE, a thriving post-village of

Athens co., Ohio, on the Hockhocking river, about 60 miles S. E. from Columbus.

NEOSHO river, of Indian Territory, joins the Arkansas on the right, just above Fort Gibson.

NEOSHO, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Missouri, 200 miles S. W. from Jefferson City. It has considerable trade with the Indians. Extensive lead mines have been opened about 6 miles from this place.

NEOSHO, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 40 miles N. W. from Milwaukee.

NEPAWAN, a post-office of Waupaca co., Wisconsin.

NEPERAN, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

NEPENSKI, a post-township in Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Population, 403.

NEPENSKI, a small post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin, 90 miles N. by E. from Madison, has 100 inhabitants.

NEPHI CITY, a village of Fremont co., Utah, about 65 miles N. from Fillmore City.

NEPONSET river, a fine mill stream of Norfolk co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, falls into Boston harbor.

NEPONSET VILLAGE, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

NEPTUNE, a small village of Auglaize co., O.

NEPTUNE, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 115 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

NERO, a post-office of Henderson co., Tenn.

NESAQUAKE, a village of Suffolk co., New York, on Nesaquake creek.

NESCOPECK, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Nescopeck creek, about 90 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. A bridge across the river connects it with Berwick.

NESCOPECK, a post-township in the S. W. part of Luzerne co., Pa. Population, 920.

NESCOPECK CREEK, of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, flows into the N. branch of the Susquehanna river.

NESCOPECK or BUCK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the N. side of the Nescopeck creek, extends parallel to the Wyoming mountain in a regular and almost unbroken ridge from the Susquehanna nearly to the Lehigh, a distance of above 20 miles. Height, about 1000 feet.

NESHAMINY CREEK, of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, enters the Delaware below Bristol.

NESHANNOCK CREEK, in the W. part of Pennsylvania, enters the Shenango river at Newcastle.

NESHANNOCK, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Population, 3045.

NESHKORO, a post-township in the N. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

NESHKORO, a post-village in the above township, about 70 miles N. from Madison. It contains 4 stores, 2 mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

NESHOBA.—See NASHOBA.

NESHONOC, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis.

NESHOTO, a post-village of Manitoowoc co., Wisconsin, on the West Twin river, 100 miles N. from Milwaukee. It has several saw mills moved by water-power.

NESOCHAQUE RIVER, of New Jersey, a branch of Little Egg Harbor river, rises in Camden county, flows in an E. S. E. course, and unites with the other branches near Pleasant Mills.

NESQUALLY, or NISQUALLY, a river of Washington Territory, flows between Pierce and Thurston counties into the S. E. extremity of Puget sound. The valley of this stream is very rich, but so heavily timbered as to be an obstacle to settlement.

NESQUALLY, or NISQUALLY, a settlement in Pierce co., Washington Territory, on Puget Sound.

NESQUEHONING, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

NESTORVILLE, a post-office of Barbour co., Virginia.

NETHERLAND, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

NETHER PROVIDENCE, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles W. by S. from Philadelphia. Population, 1494.

NETTECARRIER, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

NETTLE CREEK, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Population, 596.

NETTLE LAKE, a post-office of Williams co., O.

NEUSE, a river of North Carolina, which rises in Person county, in the N. part of the state. Next to Cape Fear river, it is the largest stream which rises and terminates in North Carolina. The whole length is about 300 miles, and the general direction is south-eastward. After passing by Waynesborough, Goldsborough, and Newbern, it empties itself into the W. extremity of Pamlico sound, through an estuary which is several miles wide and more than 25 miles long. It is navigable by steamboats for eight months of the year from its mouth to Waynesborough, over 100 miles; smaller boats have ascended about 200 miles. After it passes the middle part of its course, the river flows through sandy plains, which are occupied by extensive forests of pitch pine.

NEVADA, ná-vá'-dà, a county towards the N. part of California, contains about 900 square miles. Drained by the Middle and South Yuba which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the E. part is mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada or Snowy range of California. The inhabitants are principally engaged in mining, and comparatively but little attention has yet been paid to agriculture. Barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, and hogs are the principal productions. In 1852 there were raised 14,310 bushels of barley, and 9950 of potatoes. There were 3838 working oxen; 2268 beef cattle; 1738 cows; 1304 horses, and 4279 hogs. Number of acres under cultivation, 1537. Gold is abundant in

this county, both in quartz veins and in placers. There were 33 quartz mills, with a capital of \$3,385,425; and nearly \$900,000 are employed in placer mining. Capital, Nevada City. Population, 21,365.

NEVADA, a post-village of Green co., Wisconsin, 9 miles E. by N. from Monroe.

NEVADA CITY, a post-town, capital of Nevada co., Cal., 180 miles, N. E. of San Francisco. Pop. in 1853, about 5000.

NEVANS, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. Population, 826.

NEVERSINK, a post-township in the N. E. part of Sullivan co., N. Y. Pop., 2281.

NEVERSINK HILLS, or HIGHLANDS, New Jersey, in Monmouth county, near the sea, important only as a landmark for sailors.

NEVERSINK RIVER rises in Ulster county, in the S. E. part of New York, and, running through Sullivan county, falls into the Delaware near Port Jervis.

NEVILLE, a post-village of Clermont county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 33 miles above Cincinnati, contains a few stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

NEVIN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

NEVISINK RIVER, of Monmouth co., New Jersey, flows north-eastward, and empties itself into the southern part of Sandy Hook bay, at the base of Neversink Hills. Above tide water it is called Swimming river.

NEWAGO, a post-office of Newago co., Mich.

NEW ALBANY, a post-village of Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

NEW ALBANY, a thriving post-village of Pontotoc county, Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie river, near its source, about 21 miles N. by E. from Pontotoc. Cotton is shipped here by means of small boats.

NEW ALBANY, a village of Franklin county, Ohio, has about 200 inhabitants.

NEW ALBANY, a small post-village of Mahoning county, Ohio, 158 miles N. E. from Columbus.

NEW ALBANY, a post-township in Floyd county, Indiana. Population, 1714.

NEW ALBANY, a flourishing city, capital of Floyd county, Indiana, on the right bank of the Ohio river, 2 miles below the Falls, 3 miles below Louisville, and 136 miles below Cincinnati. Lat. 38° 18' N., lon. 85° 51' W. It is the southern terminus of the New Albany and Salem railroad, which extends to Michigan City, 287 miles, and is nearly completed. It is remarkable for its rapid growth and active trade; in fact, it may be considered the most commercial town in the state excepting Madison, which contains a nearly equal population. Steamboats arrive and depart daily to all points on the Ohio and Mississippi. The streets are wide and straight, and furnished with pleasant sidewalks. The town contains about 12 churches, a collegiate institute, a Presbyterian theological seminary, 2 banks, and 2 printing offices. Two newspapers are published. Steamboat build-

ing is carried on more extensively here than at any other place on the Ohio, scarcely excepting Cincinnati; there are also manufactories of iron, brass, bagging, &c. A plank-road, 20 miles long, extends from New Albany to Corydon. Laid out in 1813. About 1640 buildings have been erected in the city within last the year. Pop. in 1840, 4226; in 1850, 8181; in 1853, about 14,000.

NEW ALBION, a post-township of Cattaraugus co., N. Y., on the Erie railroad. Pop., 1633.

NEW ALEXANDER, a post-village of Columbiana county, Ohio.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, a thriving post-borough of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the Loyalhanna creek, and on the turnpike from Blairsville to Pittsburg, 36 miles E. from the latter. It is one of the principal places in the county, and has an active trade.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, a post-office of Jefferson county, Ohio.

NEW ALSACE, a thriving post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, 80 miles S. E. from Indianapolis, is surrounded by a rich farming district. Population in 1853, about 800.

NEW ALSTEAD, a post-village in Cheshire county, New Hampshire.

NEW AMSTERDAM, a post-village in Harrison county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, 125 miles S. from Indianapolis.

NEW ANTIOCH, a post-office of Clinton co., O.

NEWARK, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 44 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 434.

NEWARK, a township in the E. part of Tioga county, New York. Population, 1983.

NEWARK, a flourishing post-village in Arcadia township, Wayne county, New York, on the Erie canal, about 36 miles E. by S. from Rochester. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, a large Union school house, which cost \$9000, and several large warehouses. The new Presbyterian church cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000. Population in 1853, estimated at 1400.

NEWARK, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Essex county, New Jersey, is situated on the right bank of the Passaic, about 4 miles from its entrance into Newark bay, and on the railroad connecting New York with Philadelphia, 9 miles W. from the former, and 78 miles N. E. from the latter; lat. 40° 45' N., lon. 74° 10' W. This city, the largest in the state, and one of the most flourishing E. of the Alleghany mountains, is built chiefly on a plain, terminated on the W. by an elevation, or ridge of land, extending from the northern to the southern extremity of the town. It is regularly laid out, for the most part, with wide, straight streets, intersecting each other at right angles. Broad street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is one of the finest avenues anywhere to be met with. It is upwards of 80 feet in breadth, and extends throughout the entire length of the city, dividing it into two nearly

equal parts. Near its centre it is intersected by Market street, which is also an important thoroughfare, communicating with the principal railroad depôt. North of this, and bordering on Broad street, are two beautiful public squares, called the Upper and Lower parks, each adorned with majestic elms. In the vicinity of these parks are some of the finest residences in Newark. Among the public buildings deserving of notice, may be mentioned the Court House, a large brown stone edifice, in the Egyptian style, at the intersection of Market with High street, and the Market-street railroad depôt. The latter is a very imposing structure, adorned with a colonnade on each side. The Library Building, in Market street, is one of the finest edifices in the city, and contains, besides the apartment for the library, a large hall for public lectures, concerts, &c., and in the third story an Art-Union gallery. The literary institutions of Newark comprise the Library Association, occupying the library building above referred to: it maintains an annual course of lectures on scientific subjects; the New Jersey Historical Society, founded in 1845: its meetings are held alternately at Newark and Trenton; it has a library of 1200 volumes: the New Jersey Literary Association, founded in 1842, with provision for monthly lectures; the Association of Teachers and Friends of Education, founded in March, 1853. The Wesleyan Institute has a fine brick building, situated on the most elevated part of High street. From the grounds is obtained a beautiful view of the city and Passaic valley for many miles. The institute, although organized but a few years since, now numbers upwards of 300 pupils, and is in a most prosperous condition. Many of the churches are splendid edifices. The Catholic church in Washington street, the Methodist church in Market street below Broad, and the new Presbyterian churches, one near the Lower park, and the other in High street, all of which have recently been erected, are scarcely surpassed by any similar buildings in the country. The three first are especially remarkable for their lofty and graceful spires. Several large church edifices are now in course of construction, among which may be mentioned the Methodist Episcopal church in Broad street below Market street; estimated cost, when completed, \$80,000. There are, in all, about 40 churches of the various denominations. About \$17,000 are annually expended on the public schools of Newark. There are 7 fine brick school houses, one in each ward of the city; each of these contains 2 schools, one for either sex. Number of pupils attending public schools, about 2,500. A substantial edifice is now in course of construction for the purpose of organizing a high-school. Four or five newspapers are published in the city, three of which are dailies. There are also 4 banks, with a capital of about \$1,800,000, and sev-

eral insurance companies. Gas is used to light the streets.

The rapid growth of Newark is chiefly owing to its manufactures, for which it has long been distinguished. This department of industry is not generally controlled by mammoth corporations, as in some of the towns of New England, but includes a great number of enterprising persons, who, with a moderate capital, employ a few hands and do a profitable business. There are, however, several very extensive establishments, among which may be mentioned those for the production of India-rubber goods, 3 or 4 of carriages, 1 of omnibuses, and several of machinery and castings. Leather, boots, shoes, saddles, harness, and clothing, have always constituted an important part of the Newark manufactures, the various branches of which comprise nearly every article in use. The commerce of the port is limited chiefly to the coast trade. June 30, 1852, its shipping amounted to an aggregate of 257 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons registered, and 4848 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, all was employed in the coast trade, and 1188 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 21, (tons, 2304,) and the clearances 13, (tons, 1393.) During the period above specified, 3 schooners and 1 steamer, with an aggregate burthen of 296 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were admeasured. Railroad cars leave for New York nearly every hour during the day. Newark also has communication with the metropolis by steamboats plying on the river, and by a plank-road completed in 1852. It is likewise the eastern terminus of the Morris and Essex railroad, and of the Morris canal. At the entrance of the latter into the western suburb is a very steep inclined plane, over which loaded boats are passed and repassed by the application of water-power furnished by the canal. Newark was settled in 1666, by a company from New Haven and other towns in Connecticut. Population in 1830, 10,950; in 1840, 17,290; in 1850, 38,983, and in 1853, about 45,500.

NEWARK, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, 12 miles W. S. W. from Wilmington. It has 3 churches, an academy, and several hotels, and is the seat of Delaware College, which was founded in 1833.

NEWARK, a thriving post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, about 100 miles S. E. from Annapolis. It has 4 stores and 2 hotels.

NEWARK, a post-office of Wirt co., Va.

NEWARK, a small post-village of White co., Tennessee.

NEWARK, a handsome and flourishing town in Newark township, and capital of Licking co., Ohio, is situated at the confluence of the three forks of Licking river, and on the Ohio canal, 37 miles E. from Columbus, and 24 miles W. by N. from Zanesville. A railroad, 117 miles long, connects the town with San-

dusky city. The site of Newark is level, the streets are wide, and the houses are well built. It is surrounded by a fertile and populous country, and has an active trade. Newark contains 10 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 2 academies, 2 banks, and several factories, and flour mills. This place at present is the southern terminus of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark railroad, which is to be extended to Portsmouth, on the Ohio river. The Central Ohio railroad, when finished, will connect it with Columbus on one hand, and Wheeling on the other. Quarries of sandstone are found in the vicinity, and there is a large mine of cannel coal 8 miles S. E. from the town. Laid out in 1801. Pop., in 1850, 3654; in 1853, about 5000.

NEWARK, a township in Allegan county, Michigan. Population, 121.

NEWARK, a small post-village of Warrick co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, about 14 miles N. E. from Evansville.

NEWARK, a thriving post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, about 60 miles W. S. W. from Chicago, and 2 miles E. from Fox river. It is situated on a fertile prairie. It is incorporated. Population in 1853, about 400.

NEWARK, a small village of Andrew co., Mo.

NEWARK, a small post-village of Knox co., Missouri, near the South Fabius river, about 100 miles N. of Jefferson City. It has 1 church and 2 stores.

NEWARK, a village in Linn co., Iowa, on Cedar river, 25 miles N. by W. from Iowa City.

NEWARK, a post-township in Rock county, Wisconsin. Population, 855.

NEWARK, a small post-village in the above township, 78 miles W. S. W. from Milwaukee.

NEWARK, a thriving post-village of West Bend township, Washington county, Wisconsin, on Milwaukee river, about 38 miles N. N. W. from Milwaukee city. The river furnishes water-power near the village. It has 4 stores, and 40 dwellings. The post-office is called Barton.

NEWARK VALLEY, a post-village of Newark township, Tioga co., New York, on Owego creek, about 10 miles N. E. from Owego. Population, about 500.

NEW ASHFORD, a post-township in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 125 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 186.

NEW ATHENS, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

NEW ATHENS, a thriving post-village of Harrison county, Ohio, 115 miles E. from Columbus. It is the seat of Franklin College, which was established in 1825. Population in 1850, 331.

NEWAYGO, a new county in the W. part of Michigan, contains about 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Maskego river, and also drained by the head-waters of Notipeskago and White rivers, and several smaller streams. The soil is said to be of excellent quality. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county pro-

duced 7200 bushels of corn; 2230 of potatoes, and 122 tons of hay. County seat not yet located. Population, 510.

NEW BABYLON, a post-office of Paulding county, Georgia.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-township, forming the N. E. extremity of Greene county, New York. Population, 2381.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-village in the above township, on the W. bank of Hudson river, 16 miles below Albany.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-village of Fauquier county, Virginia, 105 miles N. by W. from Richmond, has 1 church and 1 academy.

NEW BALTIMORE, a small village of Hamilton county, Ohio.

NEW BALTIMORE, a post-village of Stark county, Ohio.

NEW BARBADOES, a township of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the right bank of the Hackensack river, about 17 miles N. from Jersey City. Population, 2258.

NEW BARGAN, or NEW BARGANTOWN, a little village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 10 miles S. E. from Freehold.

NEW BAVARIA, a post-office of Henry co., O.

NEW BEACON, otherwise called GRAND SACHEM, the highest summit of the Highlands, is situated in Dutchess county, New York, and has an elevation of 1635 feet. It commands a very extensive view of the adjacent mountains and of the Hudson river. The name is due to the circumstance that, during the Revolutionary war, beacons were erected on its top, as well as on those of the neighboring hills.

NEW BEDFORD, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts, is situated on a small estuary formed by Buzzard's Bay, 55 miles S. from Boston. lat. 41° 38' 7" N., lon. 70° 55' 49" W. The city is regularly laid out, on an acclivity commanding a beautiful prospect. It is built largely of wood, though of late a more durable material has been much used. The streets are generally adorned with shade-trees, which, with the ornamental grounds that enclose many of the dwellings, constitute a very attractive feature. The upper portion of the city is remarkable for its neatness and elegance. Among the public edifices the town hall may be mentioned as one of the handsomest buildings devoted to civil purposes in Massachusetts. It is a magnificent granite structure, 100 feet in length, 60 feet wide, and 3 stories high, costing \$60,000, including the ground. The custom house is a fine granite edifice, containing the post-office. There are in the city about 20 churches, of the various denominations. Liberal means have been provided for the support of education. The Friends' Academy is a flourishing institution for young ladies, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with beautiful groves. The public schools comprise a high-school and about 35 others. Five or six newspapers are pub-

lished in New Bedford, 2 of which are dailies. The Social Library, owned by a corporation, contains about 5000 volumes. Next to Boston, New Bedford, in proportion to its population, is perhaps the wealthiest city in New England. It has a greater amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery than any other port of the United States. This business was commenced here as early as 1764, and successfully prosecuted till interrupted by the war of the Revolution. Since that event, with but few exceptions, it has been constantly increasing. By the discovery of the California gold mines, however, several vessels were diverted from the whale fishery, and fitted out for the port of San Francisco. The shipping of the district, (New Bedford,) June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 139,062 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons registered, and 10,145 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 125,530 $\frac{4}{9}$ tons were employed in the whale fishery, and of the latter, 9039 $\frac{2}{5}$ tons in the coast trade. The foreign arrivals for the year were 113, (tons, 27,940), the clearances for foreign ports 192, (tons, 58,340,) of which 174, (tons, 55,347,) were by American vessels. The whole number of American vessels arrived at New Bedford during the year ending December 31, 1852, was 99, of which 59 were employed in the whale fisheries. The value of sperm oil entered at the custom house during the same period was \$1,927,511, of whale oil \$1,040,829, and of whalebone \$444,318; total, \$3,412,658. The amount of duties collected on imported merchandise was \$24,979.95. The manufactures of New Bedford are extensive and peculiar, being mainly dependent upon the whale fishery. There are in the town upwards of 20 establishments, employing a vast amount of capital, in the production of oil of the various kinds, and candles, besides several planing mills and manufactories of cordage, Prussian blue, copper bolts, iron, &c. Coopering and ship building are also extensively carried on. During the year ending June 30, 1852, 14 ships, 1 schooner, and 3 brigs, with an aggregate burthen of 5626 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons were admeasured. The financial institutions are 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of about \$2,000,000. New Bedford is connected by railroad with Fall River, Providence, and Boston. It also has steamboat communications with Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Population in 1830, 7592; in 1840, 12,087; in 1850, 16,443; and in 1853, about 17,500.

NEW BEDFORD, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, about 240 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

NEW BEDFORD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 99 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

NEWBERG, a post-township in E. part of Cass co., Michigan. Pop., 175.

NEW BERLIN, a post-township on the E. border of Chenango co., N. Y. Pop., 2562.

NEW BERLIN, a post-village in the above

township, on the Unadilla river, about 95 miles W. by S. from Albany. It contains 4 or 5 churches, and has manufactories of cotton, iron, &c.

NEW BERLIN, a post-borough, capital of Union county, Pennsylvania, on Penn's creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna river, 60 miles N. from Harrisburg. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley. It contains a brick courthouse, 4 churches, and several stores. Six newspapers are published here. Laid out about the year 1800, and formerly called Longstown. Population in 1850, 741; in 1853, about 1000.

NEW BERLIN, a small post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 124 miles N. E. from Columbus.

NEW BERLIN, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

NEW BERLIN, a township in Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Population, 1293.

NEW BERLIN CENTRE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

NEW BERLIN IRON-WORKS, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

NEWBERN, a post-village, capital of Pulaski county, Virginia, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and the stage-route from Baltimore to Nashville, 222 miles W. S. W. from Richmond. The situation is elevated and pleasant. The town has an active trade, and contains 2 churches. Population, from 300 to 400. The New river, near Newbern, passes along a vertical wall of rock, about 500 feet high and several miles in length, called the "Glass Windows."

NEWBERN, a port of entry of North Carolina, and capital of Craven county, is situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, about 120 miles S. E. from Raleigh, and 50 miles above Pamlico sound. Lat. 35° 20' N., lon. 77° 5' W. It was for many years the capital of the state. The Neuse river, which is more than a mile wide at this place, is navigated by steamboats about 8 months of the year. The entrance from the sea is through Ocracoke inlet. Newbern has a considerable trade. The chief articles of export are grain, lumber, turpentine, tar, and naval stores. The shipping of the port June 30th, 1852: 1,179 $\frac{2}{5}$ tons, registered, and 4,055 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons, enrolled and licensed; of the latter, 3,814 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 230 $\frac{3}{4}$ in steamboat navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 22, tons 2822. The clearances for foreign ports were 24, tons 3151; all of which were in American bottoms. During the year 3 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 252 $\frac{6}{8}$ tons, were admeasured. Newbern contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, 2 banks, and a theatre. Two or three newspapers are published here. Population in 1853, estimated at 4500.

NEWBERN, a post-village in Greene co., Ala., 80 miles W. by N. from Montgomery.

NEWBERN, a post-office of Dyer co., Tenn.

NEWBERN, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on Clifty creek, 9 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

NEWBERN, a post-office of Jersey co., Ill.

NEWBERRY, a district in the N. W. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 616 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Broad river, on the S. by the Saluda, and drained by Ennoree and Little rivers. The surface is diversified by hill and dale; the soil is fertile, and well watered. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass, are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 19,894 bales of cotton; 664,058 bushels of corn; 79,575 of wheat; 99,798 of oats, and 79,122 of sweet potatoes. There were 10 grist mills, 5 saw and planing mills, and 1 tannery. It contains 39 churches, 1 newspaper establishment, and 1181 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the Greenville and Columbia railroad. Capital, Newberry. Population, 20,143, of whom 7452 were free, and 12,688, slaves.

NEWBERRY, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., 3 miles W. from Williamsport. It has several stores, and near 300 inhabitants.

NEWBERRY, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 10 miles below Harrisburg. Population, 1936.

NEWBERRY, a post-village, capital of Newberry district, South Carolina, on the Greenville and Columbia railroad, 45 miles W. N. W. from Columbia. Granite, of a beautiful gray color, is abundant in the vicinity. It contains a court house, a bank, a newspaper office, and a number of stores.

NEWBERRY, a post-village of Wayne co., Kentucky, 120 miles S. from Frankfort.

NEWBERRY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Miami co., Ohio. Pop., 1690.

NEWBERRY, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 10 miles S. from Bloomfield.

NEWBERRYTOWN, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. S. E. from Harrisburg, has about 150 inhabitants.

NEW BETHEL, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

NEW BETHEL, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, on the Michigan road, 9 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

NEW BETHLEHEM, a small post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Red Bank creek, about 60 miles N. E. from Pittsburg.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 15 miles N. E. by N. from Jefferson city.

NEWBORN, a post-village in Newton co., Georgia, 50 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

NEW BOSTON, a post-township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 20 miles S. by W. from Concord. Population, 1477.

NEW BOSTON, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

NEW BOSTON, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, on the Quinebaug river.

NEW BOSTON, a post-office of Lewis co., N. Y.

NEW BOSTON, a post-office of Henry co., Tennessee.

NEW BOSTON, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 64 miles E. by N. from Cincinnati.

NEW BOSTON, a post-office of Spencer co., Indiana.

NEW BOSTON, a thriving post-village of Mercer county, Illinois, is situated on the Mississippi river, 156 miles N. W. from Springfield. It is a place of much activity in business, at which a large quantity of produce is bought and shipped. The adjacent country is fertile, and rapidly improving. Population, in 1853, about 600.

NEW BOSTON, a post-village in Lee co., Iowa, 90 miles S. from Iowa City.

NEW BRAINTREE, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 60 miles W. from Boston. Population, 852.

NEW BRAUNFELS, a post-village, capital of Comal co., Texas, on Guadalupe river, about 32 miles N. E. from San Antonio.

NEW BREMEN, a post-township of Lewis co., New York, 10 miles N. E. from Martinsburg. Population, 1510.

NEW BREMEN, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Miami canal, about 100 miles W. N. W. from Columbus. Pop., 500.

NEW BREMEN, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

NEW BRIDGE, a little village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 14 miles N. by W. from Jersey City.

NEW BRIDGE, a post-village in Lumpkin co., Georgia.

NEW BRIDGEVILLE, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

NEW BRIGHTON, a post-village of Richmond county, New York, on New York bay, and on the N. E. shore of Staten island, 6 miles S. W. from New York. It is beautifully situated, and contains many fine country seats.

NEW BRIGHTON, a thriving post-borough of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Beaver river, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Ohio, 28 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. It is connected with Pittsburg by the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, and with Lake Erie by canal, and is a place of active business. The river furnishes abundant water-power. A bridge connects the town with Fallston on the opposite bank. New Brighton contains several churches, and mills and factories of various kinds. Population in 1850, 1443; in 1853, about 2000.

NEW BRIGHTON, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

NEW BRITAIN, a flourishing post-borough of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill railroad, 11 miles S. W. from Hartford, and 2 miles W. from the station on the Hartford and New Haven railroad. This beautiful borough, built up within the last few years, owes its

prosperity almost entirely to its manufactures, which comprise various articles of brass, tin, and plated ware, hooks and eyes, &c. It is handsomely laid out with an ornamental square in the centre, on which front many fine residences, a hotel, and several of the churches. The hotel, called the Humphrey House, opened January, 1851, cost, with its furniture, upwards of \$35,000. New Britain is the seat of the state normal school, organized in 1849. The building, erected at a cost of about \$17,000, also contains the town hall. Pop. of the township in 1850, 3029; and of the borough in 1853, about 3000.

NEW BRITAIN, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

NEW BRITAIN, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles W. from Doylestown. Population, 1313.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a city, capital of Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the right, or S. W. bank of the Raritan river, and on the New Jersey railroad, 26 miles N. N. E. from Trenton, and 30 miles S. W. from New York. Lat. 40° 30' N., lon. 74° 30' W. The ground is low in the immediate vicinity of the river but rises rapidly as it recedes. The upper part of the town is laid out with wide streets, and contains many handsome buildings. Rutgers' College, of this place, was founded in 1770. The building is of dark red free-stone, situated on an eminence. The city contains a theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, about 10 churches, of which one is Roman Catholic, 2 banks, and several seminaries for girls. Three newspapers are published here. The New Jersey railroad crosses the Raritan by a bridge at this place, connecting it with New York and Philadelphia. New Brunswick is at the head of navigation on the river, and the eastern terminus of the Delaware and Raritan canal, extending to Bordentown, 42 miles. This canal is 75 feet wide and 7 deep, and is navigated by steamboats and sloops of 100 or 150 tons. The trade of this city is said to be flourishing. New Brunswick is comprised in the townships of North Brunswick and Franklin, which together contained, in 1850, 13,070 inhabitants.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a small village of Boone co., Indiana, on the State road from Lebanon to Danville, 8 miles S. from the former.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a village of Clay co., Ind., on Eel river, 75 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

NEW BUDA, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, was settled by a company of Hungarians under General Ujhazy. Population, about 500.

NEW BUFFALO, a post-village of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna river, 19 miles above Harrisburg. Population, about 250.

NEW BUFFALO, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Berrien co., Michigan. Population, 123.

NEW BUFFALO, a post-village in the above township, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Galien river, and at the point where the Central railroad first touches the lake, 63 miles E. from Chicago. It is a depôt of lumber and fruit for the Chicago market.

NEW BUFFALO, a township in Sauk co., Wisconsin. Population, 224.

NEWBURG, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 48 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1399.

NEWBURG, a post-town, semi-capital of Orange co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson river, 84 miles S. from Albany, and 61 miles N. from New York. Lat. 41° 31' N., lon. 74° 1' W. The ground on which it is built rises, as it recedes from the river, to the height of about 300 feet, commanding a fine view of the Highlands, and of the river, which is here one mile wide. The appearance of the town, as seen from the water, is highly interesting. A steam ferry connects it with Fishkill, on the opposite bank, and a branch railroad extends from this town to the New York and Erie railroad, at Chester. Newburg is well built, and contains about 10 churches, 5 banks with an aggregate capital of \$790,000, an academy, a theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, and many fine residences. Three or four newspapers are published here. It has large manufactories of cotton, wool, machinery, and flour, with plaster mills, foundries, tanneries, &c. Large quantities of grain, flour, and dairy products are bought here and shipped in steamboats and sloops. The adjacent country is noted for its extensive dairies, and the superior quality of the butter produced in them. Pop. of the township, 11,415.

NEWBURG, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S. W. from Carlisle.

NEWBURG, a village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 90 miles W. from Harrisburg, and near the base of Broadtop mountain.

NEWBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., Alabama.

NEWBURG, a small post-village, capital of Lewis co., Tennessee, 72 miles S. S. W. from Nashville. It was laid out in 1850 or 1851, at the organization of the county.

NEWBURG, a post-township in the N. E. central part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Population, 1342.

NEWBURG, a post-village in the above township, on the railroad, 6 miles S. E. from Cleveland, has 2 churches.

NEWBURG, a village in Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 9 or 10 miles above Steubenville.

NEWBURG, a township in Miami co., Ohio. Population, 1302.

NEWBURG, a township in the E. part of Cass co., Michigan. Population, 388.

NEWBURG, a small village of Shawawsee

co., Michigan, on the Shiawassee river, 7 miles S. E. from Corunna.

NEWBURG, a village of Fountain co., Indiana, on Coal creek, 8 miles E. S. E. from Covington.

NEWBURG, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Population, 503.

NEWBURG, a thriving post-village of Warwick co., Indiana, on the Ohio river, 13 miles above Evansville. It is the largest place in the county. One paper is issued here.

NEWBURG, a village in Boone co., Illinois, near Kishwaukee river, 85 miles N. W. by W. from Chicago.

NEWBURG, a post-village in Pike co., Illinois, 70 miles W. S. W. from Springfield.

NEWBURG, a small post-village of Macon co., Missouri.

NEWBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee river, 30 miles N. from Milwaukee. It has 2 mills, and about 100 inhabitants.

NEW BURLINGTON, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio.

NEW BURLINGTON, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana. See BURLINGTON.

NEWBURY, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 25 miles W. by N. from Concord. Population, 738.

NEWBURY, a post-township in Orange co., Vt., on the W. side of the Connecticut river, 25 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Pop., 2984.

NEWBURY, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of the Merrimack river, 34 miles N. by E. from Boston. It is intersected by the Eastern railroad. Population, 4426.

NEWBURY, a post-office of York co., Pa.

NEWBURY, a post-township in the S. W. central part of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop., 1209.

NEWBURY, a township in the W. part of La Grange co., Indiana. Population, 145.

NEWBURYPORT, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex county, Massachusetts, 34 miles N. by E. from Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Merrimack river, and at the union of the Newburyport with the Eastern railroad. Lat. $42^{\circ} 48' 32''$ N., lon. $70^{\circ} 52' 47''$ W. It stands on a gentle acclivity, commanding a beautiful prospect, and is laid out with great regularity, in the form of a parallelogram. Near its centre, at an elevation of 60 feet above the surface of the river, is a small pond, comprising an area of about 6 acres. This has been surrounded with a wall and terraced promenade, rendering it one of the most attractive features of the place. The harbor of Newburyport is spacious and safe, but obstructed at its entrance by a shifting sandbar. The town is considered one of the pleasantest in New England. The principal public buildings are the custom house, a large granite structure with an elegant Grecian portico; the court house; the new city hall, a beautiful edifice, cost \$35,000; and the churches, of which

there are 16 of the various denominations. Besides 18 primary and 10 grammar schools, there are 2 liberally endowed free schools. The Putnam free school, dedicated April 12th, 1848, has a permanent fund of \$50,000, the income of which is appropriated to the benefit of pupils, without regard to residence. The newspaper press consists of 2 daily, a semi-weekly, and a weekly issue. The city contains a Lyceum provided with lectures, and an excellent library, just established. Gas light has recently been introduced.

Newburyport formerly suffered severe commercial reverses, but for many years past its trade, both foreign and coastwise, has been steadily increasing. The shipping of the port June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 20,308 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons registered, and 9121 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 1547 $\frac{2}{5}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 7574 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 110 (tons, 9231), of which 95 (tons, 5889) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 116—tons, 10,140, of which 6995 tons were in foreign bottoms. During the year, 15 vessels, (8 of them ships,) with an aggregate burthen of 6137 $\frac{6}{9}$ tons were ad-measured.

There are in the city 5 manufacturing corporations, employing an aggregate capital of \$1,180,000, and from 1500 to 1600 hands. The principal articles are cotton goods, of which about 12,000,000 yards are annually produced. There are also manufactures of iron, machinery, leather, boots, shoes, &c. Incorporated as a town in 1764; and in 1851 chartered as a city, including in its limits two adjoining villages. There are 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$650,000, and a savings institution, with deposits amounting to about \$600,000. The celebrated George Whitefield died in Newburyport, September 30th, 1770. Pop., in 1850, 11,318; in 1853, about 13,000.

NEWBURYPORT LIGHTS, on the N. end of Plumb island, Newburyport harbor, Massachusetts. They are fixed, two in number, and so constructed as to be easily moved, a circumstance rendered necessary by frequent shiftings of the bar at the mouth of the harbor. Lat. $42^{\circ} 48' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 49' 30'' W.$

NEWBY'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Perquimans co., North Carolina.

NEW CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

NEW CALIFORNIA, a post-office of Union co. O.

NEW CALIFORNIA, a small post-village of Grant co., Wis., 12 miles E. from Lancaster.

NEW CANAAN, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles S. W. by W. from New Haven. Population, 2600.

NEW CANANDAIGUA, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

NEW CANTON, a post-village of Buckingham co., Virginia, on James river, at the mouth of Slate river, 63 miles W. from Richmond.

NEW CANTON, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tennessee, 275 miles E. from Nashville.

NEW CARLISLE, a flourishing post-village of Bethel township, Clarke co., Ohio, is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, 55 miles W. from Columbus. The village has 4 or 5 churches. Population in 1850, 634; in 1853, about 1000.

NEW CARLISLE, a post-village in St. Joseph co., Ind., 145 miles N. by W. from Indianapolis.

NEW CARTHAGE, a small post-village of Madison parish, Louisiana, on Mississippi river, 240 miles above Baton Rouge.

NEW CASTINE, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 12 miles S. from Greenville.

NEW CASTLE, the northernmost county of Delaware, bordering on Pennsylvania and Maryland, contains about 520 square miles. The Delaware river and bay form its eastern boundary, separating it from New Jersey. It is drained by Brandywine, Christiana, Redclay, Whiteclay, Appoquinimink, Blackbird, and Duck creeks. The surface is diversified with hill and dale; the soil is productive, and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, butter, and fruits are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,066,377 bushels of corn; 319,012 of wheat; 483,987 of oats; 121,846 of potatoes; 24,417 tons of hay, and 766,803 pounds of butter. The quantities of wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter were the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 12 cotton factories, 4 woollen factories, 4 iron foundries, 2 iron forges, 7 machine shops, 24 flour and grist mills, 3 paper, 3 powder, and 9 saw mills, 5 ship-yards, 5 tanneries, and 6 coach factories. It contained 73 churches, 8 newspaper offices, 4253 pupils attending public schools, and 760 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, the Frenchtown and New Castle railroad, and by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. New Castle is the most populous county in the state. Capital, New Castle. Population, 42,780; of whom 42,386 were free, and 394, slaves.

NEW CASTLE, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, on the W. side of the Damariscotta river, 25 miles S. E. from Augusta. Pop. 2012.

NEW CASTLE, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 44 miles S. E. from Concord. It occupies an island comprising 458 acres, situated in Portsmouth harbor, and connected with Portsmouth by a bridge. Population, 891.

NEW CASTLE, a post-township and village of West Chester co., New York, on the Harlem railroad, 40 miles N. N. E. from New York. Population of the township, 1800.

NEW CASTLE, a post-borough, capital of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, on the Shenango river, at the mouth of Neshannock creek, and on the Beaver and Erie canal, 44 miles N. N. W. from Pittsburg. The She-

nango river unites, about 2 miles below, with the Mahoning, and forms the Beaver river. The Pittsburg and Erie railroad, now in course of construction, passes through this place, and the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad, when finished, will connect it with Cleveland. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains several iron foundries, nail factories, glass works, flouring mills, and 2 extensive rolling mills. Two newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1825. Population, in 1850, 1614; in 1853, about 1800.

NEW CASTLE, a post-township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. N. W. from Pottsville. Population, 1930.

NEW CASTLE, a post-borough in the above township, 5 miles N. W. from Pottsville, with which it is connected by a railroad. Population, about 300.

NEW CASTLE, a post-borough, capital of New Castle county, Delaware, on Delaware river, 5 miles S. from Wilmington, and 42 miles N. from Dover. It is the eastern terminus of the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad. It contains a court house, town hall, a bank, a public library, and churches for the Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics. The railroad company have a large manufactory of locomotives and other machinery. Population in 1850, 1202; in 1853, about 1500.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village, capital of Craig co., Virginia, at the fork of Craig's creek, 193 miles W. from Richmond, contains 1 or 2 churches, and an academy.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

NEW CASTLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Henry county, Kentucky, is situated near Drennon's creek, 26 miles N. W. from Frankfort, and 4 miles from the Louisville and Frankfort railroad. It is surrounded by a rich farming community. Here is a seminary for young ladies, having about 100 pupils; also a flourishing male academy, and 4 or 5 churches. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

NEW CASTLE, a post-township in the W. part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop., 1712.

NEW CASTLE, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 71 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

NEW CASTLE, a small village of Morgan co., O.

NEW CASTLE, a village of Richland co., O.

NEW CASTLE, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Population, 657.

NEWCASTLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Henry co., Indiana, on the Blue river, 42 miles E. by N. from Indianapolis. It is the terminus of the Newcastle and Richmond railroad, which is to be extended towards Chicago. The Blue river affords an excellent water-power. One or two newspapers are published here. Population in 1850, 666; in 1853, about 1200.

NEW CASTLE, a post-office of Logan co., Ill.

NEW CASTLE, a post-office of Gentry co., Mo.
 NEW CENTRE, a post-office of York dis., S.C.
 NEW CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

NEW CENTREVILLE, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

NEW CHAMBERSBURG, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

NEW CHESTER, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 30 miles S. S. W. from Harrisburg, has about 200 inhabitants.

NEW CHURCH, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

NEW CITY, a village in Clarkstown township, and capital of Rockland co., New York, 35 miles N. from New York city.

NEW COLUMBIA, a post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania, on the West branch of Susquehanna river, 16 miles above Sunbury.

NEW COLUMBUS, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

NEW COLUMBUS, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

NEWCOMB, a township in the W. part of Essex co., New York. Population, 277.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Oxford township, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas river, and on the Ohio canal, 85 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, 476.

NEW CONCORD, a post-village of Callaway co., Ky., about 10 miles S. E. from Murray.

NEW CONCORD, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 15 miles E. N. E. from Zanesville. Population, 334.

NEW CORNER, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

NEW CORWIN, a post-office of Highland co., O.

NEW CORYDON, a post-village of Jay co., Indiana, on the Wabash river, 105 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

NEW CREEK, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

NEW CREEK DEPÔT, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a thriving post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna river, about 4 miles below Harrisburg. It has a nail factory and several flouring mills.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a post-village of Hancock co., Virginia, near the Ohio river. The manufacture of firebricks is carried on extensively in the vicinity.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 110 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. Population, about 250.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a village of Grant co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa river, 16 miles S. E. from Marion, has about 100 inhabitants.

NEW DANVILLE, a post-office of Rusk co., Tex.

NEW DERRY, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 45 miles E. from Pittsburg.

NEW DIGGINGS, a post-township in Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Population, 1742.

NEW DIGGINGS, a thriving post-village in the above township, near Fevre river, 8 miles

N. N. E. from Galena, in Illinois. It is situated in the lead region, and many miners are employed in the vicinity. It contains 3 churches, 7 dry-goods stores, and 1 smelting furnace. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

NEW DUNGENESS, a settlement of Jefferson county, Washington territory, on the S. side of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. It is principally inhabited by coopers and persons engaged in salmon fishing.

NEW DURHAM, a post-township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, on the Cocheco railroad, 30 miles N. E. from Concord. Pop., 1049.

NEW DURHAM, a thriving post-village of Hudson co., New Jersey, 9 miles N. E. from Newark, has 2 or 3 churches and about 600 inhabitants.

NEW DURHAM, a small village of Middlesex co., N. J., 34 miles N. E. from Trenton.

NEW DURHAM, a post-township of Laporte co., Indiana. Population, 794.

NEW DURHAM, a post-village of Laporte co., Indiana, 12 miles S. from Michigan City.

NEW ECROTA, a small village of Gordon co., Georgia, at the confluence of Coosawattee and Connasauga rivers, about 80 miles N. W. from Atlanta. It was formerly the capital of the Cherokee nation.

NEW EGYPT, a post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, 19 miles S. E. from Trenton, has 2 or 3 stores and about 600 inhabitants.

NEWELL, a post-office of Anderson dis., S. C.

NEW ENGLAND. See UNITED STATES.

NEW ENGLAND, a small village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on Cohansey creek, 20 miles S. E. from Salem.

NEW ENGLAND, a small village of Blount co., Tennessee, S. from Knoxville. It has water-power and a woollen factory.

NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. by S. from Boston.

NEW ERIN, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 135 W. N. W. from Chicago.

NEW FAIRFIELD, a post-township in Fairfield co., Connecticut, 64 miles S. W. from Hartford. Population, 927.

NEWFANE, a township in Windham co., Vermont, 100 miles S. from Montpelier. Population, 1304.

NEWFANE, a post-township of Niagara co., N. Y., bordering on Lake Ontario. Pop., 3271.

NEWFANE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

NEW FARMINGTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

NEWFIELD, a post-township in York co., Maine, 77 miles S. W. by W. from Augusta. Population, 1418.

NEWFIELD, a post-township in the S. W. part of Tompkins co., N. Y. Population, 3316. It contains a village of the same name.

NEW FLORENCE, a small village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Central railroad and Pennsylvania canal, about 64 miles E. from Pittsburg.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

NEW FRANKEN, a post-office of Brown co., Wisconsin.

NEW FRANKFORT, a post-village in Scott co., Ind., 85 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis.

NEW FRANKLIN, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S. E. from Chambersburg. Population in 1853, about 200.

NEW FRANKLIN, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 60 miles S. S. E. from Cleveland.

NEW FRANKLIN, a post-office of Wayne co., Illinois.

NEW FREEDOM, a post-office of York co., Pa.

NEW GARDEN, a post-township in the S. part of Chester co., Pa. Pop., 1391.

NEW GARDEN, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

NEW GARDEN, a post-village of Guilford co., N. C., 98 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

NEW GARDEN, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 145 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population, about 200.

NEW GARDEN, a post-township in Wayne co., Indiana. Population, 1609.

NEW GARDEN, a post-village in Wayne co., Indiana.

NEW GARDEN, a post-office in Ray co., Mo.

NEW GASCONY, a post-office of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

NEW GENEVA, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 195 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg. It has a manufactory of glass, and several stores.

NEW GERMANTOWN, a post-village in Tewksbury township, Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 35 miles N. from Trenton, contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 70 houses.

NEW GERMANTOWN, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., about 45 miles W. from Harrisburg.

NEW GERMANTOWN, a village of Boone co., Indiana, on the railroad from Indianapolis to Lafayette, 19 miles N. W. from the former.

NEW GILEAD, a post-village in Moore co., North Carolina.

NEW GLARUS, a post-township in the N. part of Green co., Wisconsin. Pop., 321.

NEW GLARUS, a post-village in the above township, 15 miles N. from Monroe. It has 1 church, and about 25 dwellings.

NEW GLASGOW, a small post-village of Amherst co., Va., 119 miles W. from Richmond.

NEW GLOUCESTER, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, 38 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1848.

NEW GOSHEN, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind.

NEW GOSHENHOPPEN, a small village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen creek, about 21 miles N. N. W. from Norristown.

NEW GOTTINGEN, post-office, Guernsey co., O.

NEW GREFENBERG, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

NEW GRANADA, a post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania, on Sideling Hill creek, about 72 miles W. from Harrisburg. It has a fine water-power.

NEW GRETNA, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

NEW GUILFORD, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 143 miles W. from Philadelphia. It has about 100 inhabitants.

NEW GUILFORD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio.

NEW HACKENSACK, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

NEW HAGERSTOWN, Ohio. See HAGERSTOWN.

NEW HAMBURG, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River railroad, near the mouth of Wappinger's creek, 66 miles N. from New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the New-England States, and one of the original members of the American confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Canada East; E. by Maine and the Atlantic; S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont, from which it is separated by the Connecticut river. It lies between 42° 40' and 45° 25' N. lat., and 70° 40' and 72° 35' W. lon., being nearly triangular in shape, having its base on the S., where it is about 90 miles in breadth, from whence it gradually tapers to the N., with an average breadth of about 45 miles; its extreme length from N. to S. is near 185 miles, and its area 9280 square miles, or 5,939,200 acres, of which 2,251,488 only were improved in 1850.

Population.—The original population of New Hampshire was almost exclusively of English descent, and the rural districts still remain without much intermixture; but in the large towns foreigners are creeping in to some extent. This state had 141,899 inhabitants in 1790; 183,762 in 1800; 214,360 in 1810; 244,161 in 1820; 269,328 in 1830; 284,574 in 1840, and 317,964 in 1850, of whom 155,902 were white males; 161,487 females; 243 colored males, and 232 females. There were, in 1850, 62,287 families, occupying 57,339 dwellings. Of the entire population, 261,591 were born in the state; 42,636 in other states; 1469 in England; 8811 in Ireland; 478 in Scotland and Wales; 2501 in British America; 147 in Germany; 69 in France; 96 in other countries, and 178 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about 4½ per cent. of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 4268 deaths, or about 13 in every 1000 persons. In the same period, 3600 paupers received aid, of whom 747 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$44 to the individual. Of deaf and dumb there were 163, all white; of blind, 136, two of whom were colored persons; 385 insane, all white, and 352 idiotic, 4 of whom were colored.

Counties.—This state is divided into 10 counties, viz. Belknap, Carroll, Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Hillsborough, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan. Capital, Concord.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns are Manchester, population in 1850, 13,932;

Portsmouth, 9738; Concord, 8576; Dover, 8196; Nashua, 5820; and Exeter, Nashville, Keene, Winchester, and Rochester, each containing more than 3000 inhabitants. (The population mostly includes the township in which each town or village is situated.)

Face of the Country.—New Hampshire, with one exception, contains the most elevated land E. of the Mississippi; Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White mountains, rises 6226 feet above the level of the sea. The White mountains proper extend only from 14 to 20 miles, but isolated and detached groups of the chain extend from the N. of New Hampshire even into Connecticut. The White mountains, which, on account of their sublimity and grandeur, have given to this region the cognomen of the "Switzerland of America," lie in Coos county, N. E. from the centre of the state. There are several peaks in this group, viz. Mount Jefferson, 5657 feet; Mount Adams, 5759, and Mount Madison, 5415 feet—N. E. from Mount Washington; and Mount Monroe, 5349 feet; Mount Franklin, 4850 feet; and Mount Pleasant, 4712; besides several neighboring peaks little inferior in altitude. In another group 20 miles S. W. of Mount Washington, is Mount Lafayette, about 5500 feet high, the second in point of interest in the White mountain range. The whole state may be said to be mountainous, hilly and broken, with the exception of a small portion in the S. E., which extends from 20 to 30 miles from the sea, and is either level or gently undulating. Of the mountains outlying from the great central nucleus, there are the Blue Hills, in the S. E., 1151 feet above the sea; Chocorua, in Carroll county, 3358 feet; Carrs, in Grafton county, 1381 feet; Kearsarge, in Hillsborough county, 3067 feet; Monadnock, in Cheshire county, 3718 feet; Andover, in Merrimack county, 2000 feet; Peququet, 3367 feet, and Mooshillock, 4636 feet.

Geology.—The mountainous portions of New Hampshire are mostly composed of granite and mica slate rocks. Granite predominates in the White mountains proper, and mica slate in the southern mountains, particularly in the Great Monadnock and the neighboring summits. According to Goodrich, "Porphyritic granite occurs also in boulder, and in rolled masses E. of the southern ridge. A beautiful fine-grained granite is found in many places, as at Concord, Boscawen, and Hopkinton, and affords admirable building stone. East of this great ridge, mica slate, gneiss, and greenstone occur. In passing from Concord easterly to Portsmouth, the following succession of rocks may be observed: granite, 4 miles; gneiss, 11 miles; mica slate, 14 miles; granite, 15 miles; then gneiss, and lastly greenstone. The direction of the strata is nearly N. E. and S. W. There is a remarkable alluvion formation through which the Merrimack passes,

and which embraces all the sandy plains, which are covered with pine and black timber, in the neighborhood of the river. This formation extends through Chelmsford to Cambridge and Boston on the one hand, and on the other it follows the course of the river quite to the ocean, embracing large tracts of land on either side. Rocks in some places break through this alluvial deposit, but they form no very high hills."

Minerals.—Of the metallic ores, iron abounds, especially at Lisbon; the other ores are copper, lead, zinc, and graphite or plumbago. The non-metallic minerals are a fine building granite, gneiss, crystallized quartz, talc, steatite, tourmalins, ochres, limestone, different kinds of spar, terra sienna, sulphur, magnesia, beryls, garnets, jasper, manganese, asbestos, and amethysts. There are mineral springs of some note in several parts of the state.

Rivers and Lakes.—The great river of New Hampshire, as of all New England, is the Connecticut, which rises in the extreme N., and forms nearly the whole western boundary of the state. The Merrimack rises in the White mountains, and runs S. through the middle of New Hampshire into Massachusetts, furnishing an abundant supply of water-power to Manchester and other manufacturing towns on its banks. The Salmon Falls and the Piscataqua (which is a mere widening of the former river near its mouth) form part of the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, and empty into the Atlantic ocean. The Androscoggin has a small part of its course in the N. E. of this state, and the Saco also has its source among the White mountains, and runs S. E. into Maine. The passage of the Saco near its head waters, through the mountains, forms the celebrated Notch. The Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc in the N., and the Ashuelot in the S., are the principal tributaries of the Connecticut from this state. The Margalloway, a feeder of Lake Umbagog, has part of its course in the N. E. of New Hampshire. The Contoocook, Souhegan, and Nashua are tributaries of the Merrimack from the W. The last two have their origin in Massachusetts. The Winnepiseogee (the outlet of the lake of that name) and the Pemigewasset are the chief sources of the Merrimack. The Cocheo is a branch of the Salmon Falls. The Lamprey and Exeter discharge their waters into the Piscataqua proper. The Merrimack and its branches and the Salmon Falls abound in cataracts that furnish great water-power, which has been extensively applied to manufacturing purposes at Manchester, Dover, Nashua, and other towns on their banks.

Prominent among the lakes of New Hampshire is Lake Winnepiseogee, the largest and most picturesque in the state. It is very irregular in its shape, being indented with numerous bays. It is about 25 miles long by

from 1 to 10 in width. It lies E. of the middle of the state, is very deep, has very pure and clear water, and is thought by some to rival Loch Lomond in picturesque beauty. Umbagog lake, about 18 miles long by 10 wide, the source of the Androscoggin, on the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine; Connecticut, the source of the river of that name, in the N.; Squam lake, a tributary of the Merrimack, in the middle; Sunapee, an affluent of the Connecticut, in the S. W. of the state, and Ossipee, discharging itself into the Saco, are the other principal lakes in New Hampshire.

The widening of the Piscataqua, and a sheet of water connected with it, are the only bays of importance.

Islands.—A group of small islands in the Atlantic, about 18 miles from the shore, called the Isles of Shoals, belong to New Hampshire.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—New Hampshire stands pre-eminent in this respect among the states E. of the Mississippi river. The White mountains, already referred to, attract more tourists than any other natural object in the United States, excepting only Niagara Falls. The traveller may journey for weeks through its wild scenery, with a constant succession of grand objects to interest his mind. The fashionable route is to enter New Hampshire by the Boston and Montreal railways, (which coasts the picturesque shores of the Merrimack, with rugged hills in the foreground, and mountains in the distance,) and proceed to Weir's, on Lake Winnipiseogee; then take the steamboat, and, having made the circuit of the lake, enter the stage for Conway, on the E. side of the White mountains, and from thence, by another stage, through the celebrated Notch, to the Notch House, which stands in the very jaws of the pass. The return is by the Franconia Notch, (about 26 miles S. W. of the White Mountain Notch,) and S. down the valley of the Pemigewasset, to Plymouth, or back to Lake Winnipiseogee, according as the tourist wishes to direct his steps thereafter. This journey may be reversed, with about an equal amount of pleasure, though the route indicated above is the one more commonly taken. The White Mountain Notch is a pass of great celebrity. Coming from the N. or W., you enter it by an opening only 23 feet in width, between two perpendicular rocks, one 20 and the other 12 feet high. The infant Saco trickles its way through this narrow opening, gradually expanding as it proceeds down the pass, and receiving other tributaries from the mountain-sides, which form the walls of the gorge, and which tower to the height of about 2000 feet above the bed of the Saco. In this pass occurred, in 1826, the landslide which destroyed the Willey family. The more wild and abrupt parts of the Notch extend for 2 or 3 miles from its entrance at the

Notch House. Mount Washington is ascended on horseback from the Notch House, by a bridge path, first climbing Mount Clinton—in immediate proximity to the hotel—for 2½ miles, and then coasting the E. side of the peaks of Mount Pleasant, Mount Franklin, and Mount Monroe, for 4 miles farther, occasionally ascending a rough, steep ridge, and again descending, now riding on the verge of a vast ravine of several hundred feet in depth, and now on the crest of a ridge commanding a view of both sides of the chain—we arrive at the foot of Mount Washington, 1500 feet in *perpendicular*, and about one mile in *inclined* ascent, above the base of the cone or peak, and 6226 feet above the sea. This is the most difficult, though scarcely dangerous part of the ascent, as it is little else than riding on horseback over a pile of rocks of every variety of size, cast together as if hurried there by the Titans, in war or at play. From the summit, if the day be clear, is afforded a view unequalled, perhaps, on the eastern side of the North American continent. Around you, in every direction, are confused masses of mountains, bearing the appearance of a sea of molten lava suddenly cooled whilst its ponderous waves were yet in commotion. On the S. E. horizon gleams a rim of silver light—it is the Atlantic ocean, 65 miles distant—laving the shores of Maine. "Lakes—of all sizes, from Lake Winnipiseogee to mere mountain ponds—and mountains beneath you gleam misty and wide." Far off to the N. E. is Mount Katahdin. In the western horizon are the Green Mountains of Vermont, and to the S. and S. W. are Mount Monadnock and Kearsarge or Kiarsage, while the space between is filled up with every variety of landscape, mountain and hill, plain and valley, lake and river.

Those to whom it is an object to reach Mount Washington with as little stage-riding as possible, may be landed at Gorham by the Portland and Montreal railway cars, within 5 miles of the base of the mountain. The Franconia Notch is deemed by many quite as interesting as the White Mountain Notch. Near it are many agreeable accessories not to be found in the latter; among which are Echo lake, just at the northern entrance of the gorge, and the "Old Man of the Mountain," a well-defined profile of a human face, 1000 feet above the level of the pass. The Basin, (with a rock worn into an exact resemblance of the lower joint of the thigh-bone,) 4 miles S. of the Notch, is a pool of beautifully transparent water. One mile below this, again, in the vicinity of the Flume House, is the celebrated Flume, a narrow gorge or opening in the rocks, only a few feet in width, and from 70 to 120 in height, through which flows a small tributary of the Pemigewasset; below this is a cascade of 616 feet in length, which in the spring and fall freshets is an object of great interest. In

the same neighborhood is the Pool, (a basin formed by a small fall in the Pemigewasset,) which is about 60 feet in diameter, and 40 feet deep, surrounded by mural precipices 150 feet in height. The clear water, rendering the gravelly bottom perfectly visible, and the surrounding accompaniments of scenery, make this a delightful place of resort to those staying at the Flume House, the largest and one of the best-appointed houses among the mountains. The Flume, the Basin, and the Pool, are all within an agreeable walking distance from this hotel. Mount Lafayette—only 700 feet inferior in altitude to Mount Washington—is also ascended from the same house, which has the further advantage of being within a five-mile ride of the Franconia Notch, and of a view of more than 30 miles in extent down the valley of the Pemigewasset, which is hemmed in on each side by lofty hills and mountains. The other detached mountains scattered over New Hampshire, would in any other state, not overshadowed by Mount Washington and his court, merit conspicuous notice. Dixville Notch, about 46 miles N. of Lancaster, is said to be but little inferior to the two great passes already described. New Hampshire shares with Vermont the beautiful river Connecticut, whose shores are often grand, and seldom tame. Bellows Falls, in this river, on the S. W. border of the state, are formed by the contraction of the river bed to about 20 feet on the W. side at low water, through which the stream rushes with great violence. At high water it flows in the eastern as well as western channel. These beds are separated by a huge rock. The entire descent in half a mile is 42 feet. At Amoskeag, the Merimack descends 50 feet in three successive pitches. In the White Mountain Notch is a cascade which winds down the face of the mountain, through a fall of 800 feet, giving, after copious rains, an additional interest to the scene as it glides or leaps over the different stages of its descent. There are two interesting falls in the Amonoosuc, within a pleasant drive from the Notch House.

Climate.—The climate of New Hampshire is severe, and the winters long, but less subject to frequent changes than in other Northern States of a lower latitude. The snow lies late among the mountains, and exercises some effect on the temperature of other parts of the state. In the higher gorges it may be found in patches of half an acre's extent in July. The snow begins to fall and the rivers to freeze in November. The snow lies into April in the S., and often till May in the N. The springs are damp and foggy, but the state enjoys a bracing and healthy air, and is remarkably free from epidemics.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of this state generally is not of a highly fertile character, though New-England industry and economy have wrung from its stony bosom valuable

products. The best lands are in the valleys of the rivers, which are occasionally overflowed, especially in the valley of the Connecticut. The northern portion is but little cultivated. The hills afford valuable pasturage for cattle and sheep. Wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, peas, beans, fruits, butter, cheese, hay, hops, wool, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey are produced in considerable quantities, and some tobacco, wine, grass-seeds, flax, silk, and molasses. In 1850 there were in New Hampshire 29,229 farms, containing 251,488 acres of improved land, (or about 75 acres to each farm,) yielding 185,658 bushels of wheat; 183,117 of rye; 1,573,670 of Indian corn; 70,856 of peas and beans; 4,304,919 of Irish potatoes, (the greatest yield, in proportion to population, in the Union, except Vermont;) 70,256 of barley; 65,265 of buckwheat; 1,108,476 pounds of wool; 6,977,056 of butter; 3,196,563 of cheese; 257,174 of hops; 1,294,863 of maple sugar; 117,140 of beeswax and honey; value of market products, \$56,810; orchard products, \$248,563; live stock, \$8,871,901; and slaughtered animals, \$1,522,873.

Forest Trees.—There is a dense growth of forest-trees on the lower slopes of the mountains, consisting of oak, white pine, fir, hemlock, beech, maple, walnut, &c.; while on the lowlands grow elm, birch, poplar, ash, cherry, locust, hornbeam, &c. The rock maple yields abundance of sugar, and the pine, of which there are several varieties, furnishes an ample supply of lumber. The latter tree often attains the height of 200 feet.

Manufactures.—New Hampshire is largely engaged in manufactures, great water-power being furnished by the Merrimack, Cocheo, and other rivers, on whose banks are the flourishing manufacturing towns of Manchester, Dover, Nashua, Nashville, and others. By the census of 1850, there were 3301 manufactories, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 44 were engaged in cotton manufactures, employing 2911 male, and 9211 female hands, and \$10,950,000 capital, consuming raw material worth \$4,839,429, and producing 113,106,247 yards of stuffs, and 140,700 pounds of yarn, valued at \$8,830,619; 61 woollen factories, employing 926 male, and 1201 female hands, \$2,437,700 capital, consuming raw material worth \$1,267,329, and producing \$9,712,840 yards of stuffs, and 165,200 pounds of yarn, valued at \$2,127,745; 29 iron foundries, furnaces, &c., employing 390 male hands, \$238,700 capital, consuming raw material worth \$187,560, and producing 6074 tons of pig, cast, and wrought iron, valued at \$388,100, and 163 tanneries, employing \$441,975 capital, consuming raw material worth \$543,779, and producing leather valued at \$900,421.

Internal Improvements.—New Hampshire is crossed by railroads in all directions, by lines

uniting Boston with Montreal and Portland, and Portland again with Montreal. Some connect with railroads to New York city and Albany, giving the citizens of New Hampshire access to all the intermediate towns of importance in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, while others interlock with iron roads leading to most of the important places in New England. In January, 1853, there were in this state 624 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of railroad completed, and 41 in course of construction.—See *Table of Railroads and Canals*, APPENDIX.

Commerce.—Though New Hampshire has one of the best harbors in the United States, she has but little foreign commerce—less indeed than in former years. Nor has she any river favoring internal navigation in vessels larger than keel-boats for any considerable distance. The Connecticut and Merrimack, by aid of locks, may be ascended, the former for 270 miles from Long Island sound, and the latter for 40 miles within the state. The foreign exports from New Hampshire in 1852, amounted only to \$69,458, and imports to \$83,319. Of course this only includes the imports and exports of her own ports, but a much larger amount doubtless passes through the ports of neighboring states. This state, however, possesses a considerable amount of shipping, and builds and sends forth a large number of vessels that are owned elsewhere. The tonnage owned in the state in the year above named was 24,891 $\frac{2}{3}$, of which 2283 $\frac{1}{2}$ were engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The number of vessels built was 14, having an aggregate capacity of 9515 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons. The principal articles of export are lumber, live stock, wool, fish, beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, and granite.

Education.—Popular education is under the direction of county school commissioners, who form a state board of education. In 1852, 71,232 pupils attended the winter schools, and 58,805 the summer schools. In the same year there was raised by taxation for the support of common schools, \$150,527.76, and from other sources, \$39,398.03. A building is now being erected at Concord by the state for a manual labor school, capable of accommodating 300 boys. There were in 1852, 1 college in New Hampshire, with 237 students and 25,000 volumes in its library; 3 theological schools, with an aggregate of 99 students and 8300 volumes, and 1 medical school with 45 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of 602 churches in New Hampshire in 1850, the Baptists of different sects owned 180; Christians, 23; Congregationalists, 172; Episcopalians, 11; Friends, 15; Methodists, 99; Presbyterians, 13; Union Church, 32; Unitarians, 13; Universalists, 36; Free Church, 2; Roman Catholic, 2; Second Advent, 4; giving 1 church to every 528 persons. Value of church property, \$1,401,586.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane at Concord has been (1853) in existence about ten years, during which it has received 923 patients, of whom 118 now remain in the asylum, 107 were admitted during the year, and 106 dismissed, 66 of whom were cured. The state penitentiary at Concord had 111 inmates in May, 1852, three only of whom were females. There is a library for the use of the prisoners of 600 volumes. The receipts of 1852 exceeded the expenditures by \$1484.51. For manual labor school, see EDUCATION. This state contributed \$550 for educating the blind, and \$2162 for the deaf and dumb, in institutions of other states.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor is elected by the people annually, and receives a salary of \$1000 per annum. The senate consists of 12, and the house of representatives of 286 members, also chosen annually by the people.

The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of one chief and four associate judges, which holds its sessions twice a year at Concord. 2. Of courts of common pleas, and courts of probate. The chief justice of the supreme court receives \$1400; and each of the others, and the circuit justices of the common pleas, \$1200 per annum. The judges of the common pleas receive \$3 per day during the session of the courts, and ten cents per mile for travel. The superior court has chancery powers, and determines questions of law, and receives petitions for divorce. Two judges of this court, or one superior and one circuit judge, must be present at the trial of capital cases. The assessed value of property in 1850 was \$92,177,959; public debt in 1852, \$75,732; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$80,000. In January, 1853, New Hampshire had 31 banking institutions, with an aggregate capital of \$3,076,000; a circulation of \$2,625,707, and \$175,156 in coin. The aggregate capital of the savings' institutions was \$2,132,218.

History.—New Hampshire was first settled near Portsmouth in 1623, and was several times connected with Massachusetts up to 1679, when it became a royal province, but renewed its connection with Massachusetts in 1689, and was for a short time attached to New York; but finally, in 1741, became an entirely separate province, and so remained till the Revolution. New Hampshire was much harassed by the Indians, and in 1639 a party of them attacked Dover, (in revenge for some executions of part of their number 13 years before,) killed many of the whites, and burnt the town. No important action took place on the soil of this state, either in the war of the Revolution or that of 1812.

NEW HAMPTON, a post-township of Belknap co., New Hampshire, on the left side of the Merrimack river, 33 miles S. by W. from Concord. Population, 1612.

NEW HAMPTON, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the W. bank of the Walkill river, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 74 miles from N. Y. city.

NEW HAMPTON, a small post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central railroad, about 16 miles N. N. W. from Flemington.

NEW HANOVER, a county in the S. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic at the mouth of Cape Fear river; area estimated at 1000 square miles. The Cape Fear and South rivers form the S. W. boundary, and the North branch of the former flows through the county. The surface is level; the soil is sandy and rather poor, excepting the margins of the rivers. The staples are Indian corn, rice, turpentine, resin, and tar. In 1850 this county produced 215,488 bushels of corn; 163,002 of sweet potatoes, and 1,413,525 pounds of rice. There were 6 saw mills, 4 saw and planing mills, 14 turpentine distilleries, 25 tar and turpentine manufactories, and 2 ship-yards. It contained 19 churches, 6 newspaper offices; 1170 pupils attending public schools, and 323 attending academies or other schools. The county contains large forests of pitch pine. It is intersected by the Weldon and Wilmington railroad. Capital, Wilmington. Formed in 1728. Population, 17,668, of whom 9087 were free, and 8581, slaves.

NEW HANOVER, a new township of Burlington co., New Jersey. Population, 2245.

NEW HANOVER, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa., 64 miles E. from Harrisburg. Population, 1635.

NEWARD'S, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

NEW HARMONY, a post-office of Brown co., O.

NEW HARMONY, a thriving post-village of Posey co., Indiana, on the Wabash river, 15 miles N. from Mount Vernon. It was first settled in 1814 by Frederick Rapp and a colony of Germans from Pennsylvania. They purchased a large tract of rich land, planted orchards and vineyards, erected mills and manufactories, and built about 200 dwellings. In 1825, Robert Owen, purchased the town for the purpose of making an experiment in socialism. As might have been expected, it was entirely unsuccessful. A plank-road extends to Mount Vernon. Population in 1853, about 400.

NEW HARRISBURG, a small post-village of Carroll co., O., 6 miles N. W. from Carrollton.

NEW HARRISON, a post-office of Darke co., O.

NEW HARTFORD, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 20 miles N. W. by W. from New Haven. Population, 2643.

NEW HARTFORD, a thriving post-village in above township, on an affluent of the Farmington river, about 20 miles N. W. by W. from Hartford. It contains 2 churches and 8 stores.

NEW HARTFORD, a post-township in the S. E. part of Dneida co., New York. Pop., 4847.

NEW HARTFORD, a post-village in the above township, near the Chenango canal, 4 miles W. by S. from Utica. It contains several churches and cotton factories. Population, estimated at 1000.

NEW HARTFORD, a post-village in Pike co., Illinois, about 80 miles W. S. W. from Springfield.

NEW HARTFORD CENTRE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, contains 1 or 2 churches.

NEW HAVEN, a county in the S. W. central part of Connecticut, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island sound, and on the S. W. by the Housatonic river, and is drained by the Naugatuck and Quinepiack rivers, and other smaller streams, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. This county has some excellent harbors, affording great advantages for navigation and the fisheries. Some attention is also paid to manufactures. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly. The soil is various, but generally good. Indian corn, potatoes, rye, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 225,881 bushels of corn; 445,125 of potatoes; 112,727 of rye; 67,176 tons of hay, and 943,915 pounds of butter. There were 12 foundries, 32 hardware establishments, 6 India-rubber and 37 boot and shoe manufactories, 4 cutlery, 3 edge-tool, and 3 pin manufactories, 3 cotton and 7 woollen factories, 6 brass foundries, 3 copper and 12 iron foundries, 11 grist, 6 paper, 15 saw and planing mills, and 12 tanneries. It contained in that year 103 churches, 15 newspaper offices, and 9613 pupils attending public schools, and 1832 attending academies and other schools. The Housatonic river is navigable for steamboats 12 miles to Derby. The county is traversed by the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, the New Haven and Northampton, and the Naugatuck railroads, and partly intersected by connecting lines of the New York and New Haven, and New Haven and New London railroads. Capital, New Haven. Population, 62,126.

NEW HAVEN, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, on the N. side of Otter creek, about 32 miles S. W. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 1663.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village in the above township, on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, about 30 miles S. W. by W. from Montpelier.

NEW HAVEN, a city, port of entry, seat of justice of a county of its own name, and semi-capital of Connecticut, is situated in a beautiful plain, at the head of New Haven bay, 4 miles from its entrance into Long Island sound. It is 160 miles S. W. from Boston, and 76 miles N. E. from New York, being in a direct line between the two cities. Lat. 41° 18' 23" N., lon. 72° 56' 30" W. The plain on which New Haven stands inclines gently towards the water, and is environed on all

sides, except in the direction of the harbor, by an amphitheatre of hills, two of which, presenting rugged and perpendicular precipices from 300 to 400 feet in height, are called East and West rocks. These eminences consist principally of greenstone trap, and are conspicuous objects in the landscape. Three small streams, the Quinepiack on the E., with Mill river flowing into it about half a mile from its mouth, and the West river on the right, intersect this plain, discharging their waters into the bay. Of the two former, the first forms the eastern limit of the town, and the other of the city. Several bridges have been thrown across these streams, one of which, at the mouth of the Quinepiac, is a covered drawbridge, leading from the steamboat landing to East Haven. The chartered limits of the city extend 3 miles from E. to W., and 2 miles back from the harbor. This area is regularly laid out with streets, usually 4 rods broad, intersecting each other at right angles. Chapel street, the fashionable promenade, extends from Mill river in a W. N. W. direction, throughout the entire length of the city, and, with State street, is the seat of the principal business. New Haven is one of the handsomest cities in the United States. Nearly every portion exhibits a uniform neatness and elegance. The private residences are mostly detached, standing in court-yards, beautifully adorned with fruit-trees, gardens, and shrubbery. In Hill-house avenue, a delightful suburb on the N., the dwellings are nearly concealed from view, amid the profusion of foliage and flowers. Probably in no other city are to be found so many and such lofty elms. Temple street and several others are so thickly shaded as almost entirely to shut out the sun. From the great abundance of these trees, New Haven has been familiarly denominated the "city of elms." Another scarcely less prominent or attractive feature are the public squares, the principal of which, commonly called the "Green," and lying about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from the steamboat landing, is, with its ornaments, one of the finest in New England. It includes an area of about 16 acres, bordered on all sides with majestic elms. Wooster square is a beautiful enclosure in the eastern part of the city, comprising 5 acres of ground, handsomely laid out and ornamented. Besides these, there are York square, and others of less prominence. The city burial-ground lies opposite the northern angle of the old town plot, and contains about 18 acres, divided by avenues and alleys into family lots, 32 feet long and 18 broad. It is beautifully adorned with various kinds of trees and shrubs, and in the summer season flowers are cultivated along the borders of the walks, and on many of the graves. The entire grounds are securely enclosed on three sides by a high wall of stone masonry, and in front by a massive iron fence. There are also three or four

other cemeteries in different sections of the city.

Among the principal public edifices may be mentioned the state house, standing in the western section of the green. It is a large stuccoed building, modelled after the Parthenon, and contains, besides the legislative halls, apartments for the supreme, superior, and county courts. The new railroad depôt, recently erected in Chapel street, near State street, is a magnificent brick structure, with towers. It is the terminus of all the railroads conducting to the city. The state hospital, erected in 1832, is a handsome stone edifice, well situated on high ground, about half a mile S. W. from the central square. Many of the churches, of which the city contains about 22, are justly admired for their neatness and elegance. Trinity church and St. Paul's chapel, beautiful stone edifices, have their walls and roofs thickly covered with creepers. The Central church, North church, Court and College street churches, (Congregational,) and the Methodist church, are all fine brick buildings, with lofty spires. The three last have been erected within a few years.

New Haven has long been celebrated for its literary advantages, and for the intellectual and moral character of its citizens. At the college and the various female schools, there are probably not less than a thousand pupils from abroad, in regular attendance. Yale College, which at the present time, and for many years past, has imparted instruction to a greater number of academical students than any other institution of the kind in the United States, was originally founded at Killingworth in the year 1700, and named in honor of its principal foreign donor, Elihu Yale, governor of the East India Company. It was chartered in 1701; removed to Saybrook in 1707, and to New Haven in 1716. It has always sustained a high reputation, and at present embraces five departments, viz. an academical, a theological, a medical college, a law school, and a school for the cultivation of philosophy and the arts, each having its own faculty. The latter department has 4 professors and 46 students, who also receive instruction from members of the other faculties. The buildings of the institution occupy almost an entire square, which lies immediately W. of the public green, and is separated from it by College street. Fronting E. S. E. stands a row of eight brick edifices, five of them four stories high, containing study and sleeping rooms for the students. Of the remaining three, each of which is adorned with a tower or spire, one is the chapel, another the observatory, and the third, called the Lyceum, is used for recitations. In the rear of these is a second range, consisting of the chemical laboratory, Trumbull gallery, one apartment of which is occupied by the historical and other paintings of Colonel John

Trumbull, the other chiefly by the portraits of the officers and benefactors of the college; and a large building, containing on the first floor the philosophical apparatus, and on the second the cabinet of minerals, one of the largest and choicest collections in America. Still farther in the rear, near the W. side of the square, stands the library building, a costly Gothic structure, (fire-proof,) 150 feet in length, devoted to college and societies' libraries. A little N. of this is another spacious stone edifice, nearly completed, called Alumni hall, in which are apartments for the Linonian and Brothers' societies, and a large hall for the general purposes of the institution. The analytical laboratory of the philosophical department is at present in a wooden building near the north college. The medical college, a handsome granite structure, containing the anatomical museum, library, lecture rooms, &c., is situated at the head of College street, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile N. N. E. from the college proper. There are also several literary associations formed for the benefit of the citizens, one of which, called the Young Men's Institute, has a valuable library, and maintains an able course of lectures. Liberal means are likewise provided for the support of popular education. The Lancasterian school, under the management of John E. Lovel, has long been considered one of the best institutions of the kind in New England. There are 4 newspaper offices in the city, 3 of which issue daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions. The other publications are the American Journal of Science and Art, continued here since 1819, and edited by Professors Silliman and Dana; the New-Englander, a literary and religious quarterly of elevated character, and the Yale Literary Magazine, conducted by the students of the college. The American Journal of Science and Arts, issued six times per annum, is a work of high reputation, both at home and abroad. New Haven has extensive railroad communication with the interior and cities along the seaboard. A daily line of steamboats also connects it with New York. The facilities of the port for marine commerce, however, are somewhat limited, its harbor, though sufficiently capacious and well protected, being too shallow to admit vessels of a large class. To obviate as far as practicable this difficulty, a wharf, the longest in the United States, has been extended into it 3943 feet; yet from the filling up that is continually going on, there is said to be less depth of water now at its termination than when its length was only 20 rods. Further to facilitate the navigation of the harbor, the United States government are at the present time making considerable expenditures in removing the obstructions at its entrance. A lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light 35 feet above the level of the sea, has also been erected on Fivemile Point, about 4 miles S. from the wharf. The foreign commerce of New Ha-

ven is chiefly carried on with the West India Islands, to which were formerly shipped great numbers of cattle, horses, and mules. Of late, however, this branch of trade has very much declined, no cattle, and but few horses, having been sent out for the last 15 years, though mules still constitute an important part of the foreign exports. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6692 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons registered, and 13,425 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 13,070 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 1161 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 110, (tons, 21,356,) of which 77, (tons, 14,395,) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 108, (tons 20,580,) of which 13,874 were in American bottoms. During the year 3 ships, 4 schooners, and 2 sloops, with an aggregate burthen of 1195 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons, were admeasured. The manufactures of New Haven are extensive, and furnish employment to about one-fourth of the entire population. The principal articles produced are carriages and clocks, India-rubber goods, iron ware, boots, shoes, &c. There are 5 banks in the city, with an aggregate capital of upwards of \$2,000,000, and a savings' institution having \$835,112 on deposit. Gas is employed to light the streets. It is also contemplated to supply the city with water, to be brought by means of, an aqueduct, either from Mill river at Whitneyville, or some other available source. New Haven was settled as an independent colony in April, 1638, by a company from London, of whom Theophilus Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport were the leaders. In 1784 it was incorporated as a city. Population of the town in 1830, 10,678; in 1840, 14,390; in 1850, 22,529; of whom 20,341 resided in the city. Population of the city, September, 1853, about 23,000.

NEW HAVEN, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario; has a small village of the same name. Population, 2015.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Youghiogeny river, about 44 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. Glass and paper are manufactured here.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village of Nelson co., Kentucky, on the Rolling fork of Salt river, 54 miles S. W. from Frankfort, has 2 churches, several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

NEW HAVEN, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, about 17 miles N. W. from Cincinnati.

NEW HAVEN, a post-township in the S. W. part of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky railroad. Population, 1398.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village in the above township, on the Mansfield and Sandusky railroad, 83 miles N. by E. from Columbus. Population, about 600.

NEW HAVEN, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

NEW HAVEN, a township in the N. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Population, 150.

NEW HAVEN, a post-office of Allen co., Ind.

NEW HAVEN, a post-township of Gallatin co., Illinois. Population, 126.

NEW HAVEN, a post-village of Gallatin co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash river, about 5 miles from its mouth.

NEW HAVEN, a post-office of Portage co., Wis.

NEW HAVEN MILLS, a post-village of Addison co., Vermont, about 40 miles S. W. by W. from Montpelier.

NEW HEBRON, a small post-village of Crawford co., Illinois.

NEW HILL, a post-office of Wake co., N. C.

NEW HOLLAND, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 49 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg. It contains two or 3 churches, and several stores.

NEW HOLLAND, a post-office of Pickaway co., Ohio.

NEW HOLLAND, a post-office of Wabash co., Indiana.

NEW HOLSTEIN, a post-office of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

NEW HOPE, a pleasant post-borough of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 44 miles above Philadelphia, and 15 miles above Trenton. It is the E. terminus of a projected railroad to Norristown, and is situated in a rich and populous farming district. A fine bridge connects the town with Lambertville on the opposite bank of the river, and with the Belvidere and Delaware railroad. New Hope has 1 academy, a Lyceum, and several factories. Pop. in 1850, 1144.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Caroline co., Md.

NEW HOPE, a small post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 114 miles N. W. from Richmond, has 1 church.

NEW HOPE, a post-village in Iredell co., N. C.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Madison co. Ala.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Nelson co., Ky.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on White Oak Creek, about 7 miles N. from Georgetown; has about 200 inhabitants.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Spencer co., Ind.

NEW HOPE, a post-office of Wabash co., Ill.

NEW HOPE, a post-village of Lincoln co., Missouri, 55 miles N. W. from St. Louis.

NEW HOPE RIVER, of North Carolina, rises in Orange co., and falls into Cape Fear river, about 10 miles S. E. from Pittsborough.

NEW HOUSE, a post-village of York dis., S. C.

NEW HUDSON, a post-township on the W. border of Alleghany co., New York. Pop., 1433.

NEW HUDSON, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

NEW HURLEY, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., about 10 miles N. W. from Newburg.

NEW IBERIA, a post-village in St. Martin's parish, Louisiana.

NEWINGTON, a post-township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Piscataquis river, 40 miles E. by S. from Concord. Pop., 472.

NEWINGTON, a post-village station of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and Hartford railroad, 10 miles S. from Hartford.

NEW IPSWICH, a post-township of Hillsborough co., N. H., about 40 miles S. W. by S. from Concord. The village contains a bank, 4 or 5 mills, and 1 academy. Pop., 1877.

NEW INSTITUTE, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

NEW JASPER, a post-office of Greene co., O.

NEW JEFFERSON, a village of Harrison co., Ohio, 11 miles N. N. E. from Cadiz.

NEW JERSEY, one of the Middle States, and one of the original thirteen, is bounded on the N. by New York; E. by New York, (from which it is separated by the Hudson river;) and the Atlantic ocean; S. by Delaware bay; and W. by the Delaware river, which separates it from the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania. It lies between about 38° 58' and 41° 21' N. latitude, and between 74° and 75° 33' W. longitude; being about 168 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and from 37 to 70 miles in breadth, including an area of 8320 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres, of which 1,767,991 only were improved in 1850.

Population.—New Jersey was originally settled by Dutch in the N. E., English in the central, and Swedes in the south-western part; but of these the English portion predominated, and gave tone to the rest. At present, with the same predominance, it partakes of the usual mixed character of the population of the Union. In 1790, it numbered 184,139 inhabitants; 211,949 in 1800; 245,555 in 1810; 277,575 in 1820; 320,823 in 1830; 373,306 in 1840, and 489,555 in 1850: of whom 233,442 were white males; 232,071 white females; 11,800 free colored males; 12,017 free colored females; 103 male, and 122 female slaves. This population was distributed into 89,080 families, occupying 81,064 dwellings. Of the entire population, 385,429 were born in the state; 45,012 in other states of the Union; 11,377 in England; 31,092 in Ireland; 2429 in Scotland and Wales; 581 in British America; 10,686 in Germany; 942 in France; 1257 in other countries, and 528 whose places of birth were unknown. In the twelve months preceding June 1st, 1850, 2392 paupers received aid, of whom 576 were foreigners, at an expense of near \$40 for each person. There occurred in the same period, 6467 deaths, or about 13 in every 1000 persons. Of 203 deaf and dumb, 11 were colored persons; of 213 blind, 27 were colored; of 386 insane, 11 were colored, and of 426 idiotic, 16 were colored.

Counties.—New Jersey is divided into 20 counties, viz. Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex,

Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, and Warren. Capital, Trenton.

Cities and Towns.—Notwithstanding New Jersey has on her borders, in the neighboring states of New York and Pennsylvania, the two greatest cities in America, she is studded over with populous and thriving towns and villages. The largest of these is Newark, population, in 1850, 38,893; besides which there are Paterson, 11,338; New Brunswick, 10,008; Camden, 9,479; Jersey City, 6,856;* Trenton, 6,460, and Burlington, 4,536. The other most important places are Hackensack, Hoboken,* Morristown, Gloucester, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Princeton, Freehold, Mount Holly, Bordentown, and Salem, with populations varying from 2000 to 4000.

Face of the Country.—The southern and middle portions of New Jersey are mostly flat and sandy, but in the north it becomes hilly, and even rises into low mountains. Some ridges of the Alleghany range cross from Pennsylvania, in a N. E. direction, into New York, bearing in New Jersey the local names of Schooley's mountain, Trowbridge, Ramapo, and Second mountains. The Blue mountains cross the extreme N. W. portion of the state. Below Raritan bay is a group of hills of from 300 to 400 feet high, called Nevisink hills, washed by an inlet from Raritan bay, commanding a wide sweep of ocean, and furnishing a beacon to mariners, to whom they are generally the first and last seen of the shore of New Jersey, on their voyages in and out of the port of New York. A range of trap rock, varying from 200 to 500 feet high, and known as the Palisades, coast the Hudson for 20 miles on the N. E. of the state. The shores of the Atlantic S. of Sandy Hook are lined with a series of inlets and islands, which are constantly changing. The country for some distance back of these is generally marshy or sandy.

Geology.—We abstract from Goodrich's *Geography* a portion of the following brief sketch of the geology of New Jersey:—The central and southern portions of the state are composed of the new secondary or cretaceous group, covered with sand and gravel, and containing valuable beds of green sand or marl, so important to the agriculture of this state, and which has worked such wonders in the improvement of the soil in latter years, and so enhanced the value of the land. In the central and western parts especially, the marl is abundant, and lies near the surface. In the secondary region are found occasional tertiary beds, composed of clays containing fossil shells. In one of these tertiary beds, near Long Branch, was found a nearly perfect skeleton of the mastodon. About

* Jersey City had (by a local census) more than 18,000, in 1853; and Hoboken, more than 5000.

the great bend in the Delaware, near Bordentown, commences a hilly and broken region, the prevailing rock of which is the red sandstone, containing shales, sandstones, and conglomerates in alternation, and covered by a calcareous conglomerate which forms a good building material, similar to the Potomac breccia. The palisade range is composed of gneiss, traversed by dikes of greenstone, while the valleys of West Jersey consist of alternating strata of slate, argillaceous sandstones, and limestone. The Blue mountains are composed of red and gray sandstones, and the valleys west of them of fossiliferous limestones and calcareous sandstones.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of this state consist in the extensive beds of marl referred to above, in valuable iron deposits, (bog in the S., and hematite and magnetic in the N.) zinc and copper in the same region, besides a red sandstone, (much exported for building,) marble, limestone, slate, a very fine sand, (exported for making glass,) found in the S. W., near Maurice river, extensive beds of peat, copperas, and alum earth. The zinc mines of Sussex county are among the richest in the United States, and are now extensively worked; 950 tons were mined in the 6 months preceding June, 1853, and 4000 were expected to be taken out by the close of the year.

Rivers, Bays, Islands, &c.—Washed by the Delaware river and bay on the W. and S., and by the Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean on the E., New Jersey forms a sort of peninsula, so to speak. Were it not that its trade is monopolized by New York and Philadelphia, New Jersey has great advantages in position for a commercial state. The Delaware is navigable 120 miles from the sea for ocean craft of the smaller kind, and for ships for 96 miles; while on the Atlantic side, for more than half its extent, there are numerous inlets and lagoons admitting smaller vessels; and on the N. E., Raritan and Newark bays, and Hudson river, accessible to vessels of heavy tonnage; so that there is nothing but the circumstance mentioned above to prevent New Jersey becoming a great entrepot of foreign and coasting trade. Besides the rivers mentioned as laving the shores of the state, are a number of smaller streams traversing the interior; the most important of which are the Passaic and Hackensack, emptying into Newark bay, in the N. E.; Raritan river, draining the northern and central portions, and pouring its waters into the bay of the same name; Maurice river, in the S. W., discharging itself into the Delaware bay, and Great Egg Harbor river, emptying directly into the Atlantic ocean. These are severally navigable for coasters, in the order named, 10, 15, 17, and the last two 20 miles each. Raritan bay and Arthurkill sound cut off Staten Island from New Jersey. This island, politically, belongs to

New York, but by position, to New Jersey. There are a number of low sandy islands along the Atlantic, cut off from the mainland by lagoons. These are generally unfertile, and of little value.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—The Atlantic shores of New Jersey are renowned for their sea-bathing resorts. The most important of these is Cape May, at its southern extremity, which is probably more frequented than any bathing place in America. Its beach slopes gradually, and being covered with a fine, hard, white sand, forms a delightful promenade and drive when the tide is out. Here are about ten or twelve hotels, capable of receiving from 200 to 2000 guests; besides smaller hotels and boarding houses without number. Long Branch, a few miles below Sandy Hook, ranks next in the number of its visitors; but Deal, Squam Beach, and Tuckerton are also much frequented. A railroad is now in course of construction to Absecon, Beach, 40 miles N. E. of Cape May, which will probably become a great bathing resort. Schooley's Mountain, in Morris county, 1100 feet high, with a mineral spring on its summit, and commanding some very fine prospects, has long been much visited in the summer season. Brown's Mills, 20 miles E. of Burlington, situated among the pines, is considered particularly beneficial to consumptive patients. Among its natural objects, the Passaic falls, in the river of the same name, deserves particular mention. They are situated near the village of Paterson, which owes its importance as a manufacturing town entirely to these falls, which are 70 feet in perpendicular height, and form (when the river is full) an imposing scene. In the ordinary season of visiting, the water does not run over the falls to any great extent, being drained off by the mills. It has, however, at all times, a wild and romantic aspect. New Jersey shares with Pennsylvania another still more interesting object, in the passage of the Delaware through the Blue mountains—generally called the Delaware Water Gap.—See PENNSYLVANIA. In Warren county, 15 miles N. from Belvidere, there is a small mountain lake, perhaps 2 miles in circumference, at an elevation, it is said, of near 1400 feet above the level of the Delaware river. It is known to be very deep, and abounds with sunfish, perch, and other fish. The lake seems to lie almost on the summit of the mountain, and from its immediate vicinity is obtained a magnificent view of the river below, and of the surrounding country for a distance of many miles. The Neversink, or Nevesink hills, already noticed, near Sandy Hook, command extensive views both seaward and landward, and are crowned with a light-house. Weehawken Heights, near Hoboken, (the commencement of the celebrated Palisades,) are the termination of such a promenade as is seldom offered in the

vicinity of any great capital. They command a near view of New York city and Harlem, and a more remote one of Staten Island and the Narrows, through which may be caught a faint glimpse of the ocean.

Climate.—The severity of the climate is somewhat mitigated in the southern portion by its proximity to the sea; while in the N. it partakes of the characteristics of the S. of New York and the N. of Pennsylvania. According to meteorological tables kept at Lambertville, by L. H. Parsons, in the year ending June 30, 1852, the mean height of the mercury at 2 P. M. for July, was 82°.43; August, 78°.40; September, 75°.11; October, 64°.83; November, 46°.15; December, 33°.29; January, 30°.74; February, 34°.23; March, 44°.88; April, 51°.76; May, 72°.04; and June, 79°.97. Average for the year, 57°.82; maximum, (June 16,) 97°; minimum, 16½° below zero, (December 27.) There were 37 clear days; cloudy, 40; and rain or snow on 114 days. Water fell 36.179 inches. The peach blossomed on the 6th of May; apple on the 9th, and cherry on the 6th. The present year, (1853,) between New York and Philadelphia, the peach was in bloom by the middle of April.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of New Jersey in the central and southern portions has much of it been underrated: though naturally light and sandy, and in many places poor, it is very easily improved, easily worked, and by the aid of the marl which it embowels in large quantities, may be made to produce good crops of wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes. Where the white sand prevails, as it does in some parts of the centre and S., and near the sea-coast, the soil is worth but little. The shore on Long Branch and Deal beaches is said to be the only fertile territory *immediately* on the coast from Maine to Georgia. The northern portion is well adapted both to tillage and pasturage, and is of moderate fertility. Some of the productions of this state are of particular importance to the great cities on her borders, as they furnish them with the greater portions of their musk and water melons, and a great quantity of sweet potatoes and market vegetables. The staple productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, and butter, besides large quantities of sweet potatoes, peas, beans, wool, buckwheat, orchard and market products, cheese, butter, hay, beeswax, honey, grass-seeds, and flax; and some tobacco, barley, wine, hops, silk, and maple sugar. In 1850 there were in New Jersey 23,905 farms, occupying 1,767,991 acres of improved land, (about 75 acres to each farm,) and producing 1,601,190 bushels of wheat; 1,255,578 of rye; 8,759,704 of Indian corn; 3,378,063 of oats; 14,174 of pea and beans; 3,207,236 of Irish potatoes; 508,015 of sweet potatoes; 878,934 of buckwheat; 91,331 of grass-seeds; 375,396 pounds

of wool; 9,487,210 of butter; 365,756 of cheese; 182,965 of flax; 156,694 of beeswax and honey; 435,950 tons of hay; value of live stock, \$10,679,291; orchard products, \$607,268; market products, \$475,242, (the last two the largest relatively in the Union;) slaughtered animals, \$2,638,552.

Forest Trees.—There are extensive forests of pine in the southern and central parts of the state, much of which is converted into charcoal, and sold in the Philadelphia market. In the S. are some valuable cedar swamps. The other forest trees are those peculiar to the latitude, as various species of oak, hickory, sycamore, sassafras, dogwood, &c. New Jersey has long been celebrated for its peach, and the vicinity of Newark and Elizabethtown for its apple orchards. Plums, apricots, cherries, &c. are the other fruits.

Manufactures.—New Jersey is extensively engaged in manufactures, for which it enjoys great facilities in its abundance of water-power and fuel, and in its nearness to great markets. In 1850 there were in the state 4374 manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually; of these, 21 were cotton factories, employing \$1,483,500 capital, 616 male and 1096 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$666,645, and producing 8,122,580 yards of stuffs, and 2,000,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$1,109,524; 41 woollen factories, employing \$494,274 capital, 411 male and 487 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$548,637, and producing 771,100 yards of stuffs, and 350,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$1,164,446; 108 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$2,577,093, and 1996 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$954,705, and producing 42,452 tons of castings, wrought iron, &c., valued at \$1,876,247; 133 tanneries, employing \$572,857 capital, consuming raw material worth \$423,537, and producing leather valued at \$724,466; and \$409,655 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 103,700 bushels of barley; 254,000 of Indian corn; 58,400 of rye; 409,700 of apples, and 42 tons of hops, producing 34,750 barrels of ale, &c., and 1,250,530 gallons of whiskey and wine. Homemade manufactures were produced, valued at \$112,781.

Internal Improvements.—Lying in the direct line of communication between the two greatest cities of America, as well as in the regular route of travel between the North and South, New Jersey was among the first of the states to be traversed by a railway. Three lines of railroad cross the entire state; one of which unites Jersey City, (a suburb of New York,) through Trenton, with Philadelphia; a second, Elizabethtown with Easton; and a third, South Amboy with Camden, opposite Philadelphia. Another from Jersey City also intersects the New York and Erie railroad just beyond the N. boundary of the state;

and yet another diverges from the same place to Dover in Morris county. Railroads have been projected connecting Absecon Beach and Cape May with Philadelphia, the former of which is already (September, 1853,) completed to Haddonfield; another, connecting Trenton with Belvidere, is in course of construction. There are some short side-roads branching from the main lines to different villages. In January, 1853, there were in New Jersey 348 miles of railroad completed, and 89 in course of construction. This state is also traversed by important canals, one of which, connecting New Brunswick with Bordentown, opens an internal navigation between New York and Philadelphia, and is the track of an immense transit trade between the two great cities and other towns further east and south. Easton and Newark are also united by a canal which is the channel of a great coal trade. These two give to New Jersey 145 miles of canal.—See *Table of Railroads and Canals*, APPENDIX.

Commerce.—The direct trade of New Jersey, though surrounded by navigable waters on all sides but one, is very small, being almost wholly carried on through the ports of New York and Philadelphia, though this state has several ports of entry. Her internal and transit trade, however, is very great, being, as before remarked, the highway between the two greatest cities in the Union. A large amount of coal, too, crosses the state from the mines of Pennsylvania to the city of New York and other places. The British line of steamers has its entrepot at Jersey City, in this state. The tonnage of New Jersey in 1852 was 95,716 $\frac{5}{8}$, and the number of vessels built, 38, with an aggregate tonnage of 3953 $\frac{5}{8}$. Value of imports, \$2491; exports, \$1439; tonnage entered, 2304; and cleared, 1393.

Education.—There were in New Jersey in 1851, between the ages of 5 and 16, 145,629 children, of whom only 88,810 attended the schools. In the same year the school fund amounted to \$385,153, and \$40,000 were appropriated by the legislature to school purposes, and \$119,869 expended. New Jersey College, at Princeton, is one of the oldest colleges, and one of the best in reputation in the United States, having furnished some of the leading men in the nation. There are 3 colleges in the state, with an aggregate of 434 students, and 28,700 volumes in their libraries.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of 807 churches in New Jersey in 1850, the different sects of Baptists owned 107; the Dutch Reformed, 66; the Episcopalians, 51; the Friends, 52; the Methodists, 312; the Presbyterians, 146, and the Roman Catholics, 21. The remaining churches belonged to the Africans, the Bethel Church, the Christians, the Congregationalists, the Free Church, the Independents, Lutherans, Mormons, the Second Advent Church,

the Tunkers, the Union Church, the Unitarians, and Universalists—giving one church to every 606 persons. Value of church property, \$3,540,436.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—New Jersey has a fine state prison near Trenton, conducted on the solitary system, in which there were in December, 1850, 332 prisoners, of whom 58 were colored, and 54 foreigners. The prison yielded this year a revenue of nearly \$7000 to the state. A house of refuge was commenced at Kingston, in Middlesex county, but after an expenditure of \$20,331, the work was discontinued. The noblest institution in New Jersey is her insane asylum, which was opened in May, 1848, and is under excellent management. January, 1851, there were 126 patients in this institution, but during the year there had been under treatment 264 persons, of whom 73 were paupers, 113 indigent, and 78 private patients: 37 were dismissed cured, and 8 died. For the year above named, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts of more than \$5000, provided for by legislative appropriation.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor of New Jersey is elected for three years, by popular vote, and receives \$1800 salary and fees. The senate is composed of 1 member from each county, elected for three years, and the house of representatives of 60 members, one from each district, elected annually. The judiciary consists—1. Of a court of errors and appeals, composed of a chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, and six other judges appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for 6 years, one judge retiring each year. The pardoning power lies in this court in conjunction with the governor. 2. The court of chancery and prerogative court, the chancellor or judge of which is appointed by the governor for seven years; and, 3. Of the supreme court, composed of one chief and four associate justices, who are nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate. 4. Of circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer, held by the justices of the supreme court in each county three times a year. 5. Of courts of common pleas, composed of 5 judges appointed by the legislature, one each year, who receive fees, but no salaries. The other judges receive from \$1400 to \$1800 per annum. Any white male citizen, 21 years of age, who has resided in the state one year, and in the county five months next preceding an election, is entitled to vote.

The assessed value of property in New Jersey in 1850, was \$190,000,000, (the personal estate estimated.) The public debt in 1852, was only \$76,346; school fund, \$373,983; productive property, \$279,540; unproductive property, \$764,670; and annual ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$90,000.

On the 1st of June, 1853, New Jersey had 24 incorporated banks, with an aggregate capital of \$3,917,410, a circulation of \$3,126,607, and \$629,202.62 in coin.

History.—Settlements were made in New Jersey, soon after their arrival in New York, by the Dutch, at Bergen, between the years 1614 and 1624. A Swedish colony was founded in the S. W. in 1627, near the shores of the Delaware river. In 1664 this state fell with New York into the hands of the Duke of York, who assigned it to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. In compliment to the latter, who was an inhabitant of the Isle of Jersey, in the English channel, it received its name. Penn and Carteret divided the state into East and West Jersey, (more properly, North and South,) in 1676, Penn taking West, and Carteret East Jersey. The latter sold his share to twelve Friends in 1683. The first general assembly was held in New Jersey in 1681; East and West Jersey were united eleven years after, and formed part of New York till 1702, when they were restored to the crown. This colony escaped the bloody inroads of the savages, which so afflicted most of the older settlements. It was, however, the scene of several engagements in the Revolution, the most important of which were the capture of 900 Hessians by Washington, at Trenton, December 26th, 1776; the Battle of Princeton, a few days after; and the Battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778, all of which resulted favorably to the American cause, and in all of which Washington was present. The American army wintered at Morristown in 1776-77.

NEW JERUSALEM, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

NEW KENT, a county in the E. S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 190 square miles. The Pamunkey river forms its boundary on the N. E., and the Chickahominy on the S. W. The surface is moderately hilly, and the soil of middling quality. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, cattle and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 178,813 bushels of corn; 37,346 of oats; 13,650 of sweet potatoes, and 38,031 pounds of butter. There were 12 flour and grist mills, 10 churches, and 300 pupils attending public schools. The Pamunkey or York river is navigable on the border of the county. Formed in 1654. Capital, New Kent Court House. Population, 6064; of whom 2654 were free, and 3410, slaves.

NEW KENT COURT HOUSE, capital of New Kent co., Virginia, 30 miles E. from Richmond. It contains, besides the county buildings, a few stores.

NEW KINGSTON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

NEWKIRK'S MILLS, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

NEW LANCASTER, a post-office of Tipton co., Indiana.

NEW LANCASTER, a post-village of Warren co., Illinois, on the road from Peoria to Burlington, in Iowa.

NEW LEBANON, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Columbia co., New York. Population, 2300.

NEW LEBANON, a post-office of Mercer co., Pa.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of Camden co., North Carolina, near Pasquotank river, at the S. terminus of Dismal Swamp canal, 155 miles N. E. by E. from Raleigh.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., 110 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

NEW LEBANON, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 60 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

NEW LEBANON CENTRE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York.

NEW LEBANON, Shaker village of Columbia co., New York, 2 miles S. from New Lebanon Springs. It contains 10 or 12 large dwellings, occupied by the society in common; also various smaller dwellings and shops. The Shakers possess over 2000 acres of land in the vicinity of the village. They manufacture a number of small articles, which often exhibit much ingenuity and skill.

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, a beautiful post-village of Columbia county, New York, 25 miles S. E. from Albany. Here are mineral springs and several hotels, much frequented as a summer resort. The village contains a bank, and a large manufactory of thermometers.

NEW LENOX, a post-township in Will co., Illinois. Population, 617.

NEW LEXINGTON, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

NEW LEXINGTON, a post-village in Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, 130 miles N. W. from Montgomery.

NEW LEXINGTON, a village of Highland co., Ohio, 60 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati.

NEW LEXINGTON, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, 50 miles E. S. E. from Columbus.

NEW LEXINGTON, a village in Van Buren co., Iowa, on Des Moines river, 80 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

NEW LIBERTY, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., 33 miles N. from Frankfort. Pop., 400.

NEW LIBERTY, a small post-village of Pope co., Illinois, on the Ohio river.

NEW LIGHT, a post-village of Wake co., North Carolina.

NEW LIMERICK, a township of Aroostook co., Maine, 125 miles N. N. E. from Bangor. Population, 160.

NEWLIN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. S. W. from Westchester. Population, 738.

NEW LISBON, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 15 miles S. W. from Coopers-town. Population, 1773.

NEW LISBON, a post-office of Burlington cc., New Jersey.

NEW LISBON, a thriving town, capital of Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Little Beaver river, and on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 155 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 56 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. The town is neatly and compactly built. The surrounding country is fertile, populous, and highly improved. The extensive water-power of the river is partially employed in mills, &c. The Sandy and Beaver canal extends from the Ohio canal at Bolivar to the Ohio river. This town is in the midst of the great wool-growing region of Ohio. It contains about 7 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 1 bank, and several woollen factories, iron foundries, and flouring mills. Laid out in 1802. Population in 1853, about 2500.

NEW LISBON, a post-village in Henry co. Indiana, 50 miles E. by N. from Indianapolis.

NEW LISBON, a small post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 89 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis, was laid out in 1850.

NEW LONDON, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Pawcatuck, and on the W. by the Connecticut river, and is principally watered by the Thames river (which traverses it nearly N. and S.) and its branches. It borders on Long Island sound for about 25 miles, affording great facilities for navigation and the fisheries, the latter of which are carried on to a considerable extent. The surface is hilly, and in the S. W. part mountainous. The soil is fertile, but more adapted to grazing than tillage. Wool, Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 234,412 bushels of corn; 354,360 of potatoes; 53,181 tons of hay, and 668,052 pounds of butter. There were 17 cotton and 22 woollen factories, 5 foundries, 1 forge, 8 cordage manufactories, 6 machine shops, 22 grist, 6 paper, 1 rolling, 22 saw and planing mills, 26 shipwright establishments, and 14 tanneries. It contained 97 churches, 7 newspaper offices, 9393 pupils attending public schools, and 1215 attending academies and other schools. The Connecticut river is navigable for steamboats along part of the western border of this county, and the Thames river is navigable for sloops to Norwich city. The county is traversed by the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad, and partly intersected by the Norwich and Worcester, and New Haven and New London railroads. Seats of justice, Norwich and New London. Pop., 61,821.

NEW LONDON, a post-township of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 30 miles W. N. W. from Concord. Population, 945.

NEW LONDON, a city, port of entry, and semicapital of New London county, Connecticut, is situated on the right bank of the Thames river, 3 miles from the ocean, and 50 miles E. from New Haven; lat. 41° 22' N., lon. 72° 9' W. It is built on a declivity facing

the S. and E. The site being considerably encumbered with granite rocks, it was not laid out with any great regard to regularity, though within a few years much has been done in the way of grading and other improvements to overcome the original inequalities of the surface. The elevation back of the city affords an extensive and varied prospect. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the custom house, a fine granite edifice, the court house, and the churches, of which the Baptists have 3; the Congregationalists, 2; the Methodists, 2; the Episcopalians, 1; the Catholics, 1, and the Universalists, 1; in all, 10. The educational institutions are the New London Normal Institute of Music, the New London Female Academy, the Bartlett High School, and 16 public schools. Increased attention has of late been paid to the subject of education, and the schools generally are in a flourishing condition. Five newspapers are published, of which 2 are dailies. The harbor of New London is one of the best in the United States. It is 3 miles long, 5 fathoms deep, and seldom obstructed with ice. It is environed by hills, and defended by Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, the former of which is garrisoned. The inhabitants have long been extensively engaged in the whale fishery, which employs 1505 men and a large amount of capital. The coast trade and the other fisheries are also very important. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 23,281 $\frac{3}{5}$ tons registered, and 18,229 $\frac{4}{5}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 15,960 $\frac{3}{5}$ tons were employed in the whale fishery; of the latter, 11,517 $\frac{3}{5}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 6276 $\frac{4}{5}$ tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries; 12 steamers are also owned, with an aggregate burthen of 4253 tons. The receipts from the whale fishery for the past year were \$1,349,872. The value of the foreign imports was \$28,904, and of the exports, \$78,383. The vessels built the present year were 2 ships, 6 schooners, 4 sloops, and 1 steamer. Several extensive manufacturing establishments have recently commenced operations, among which may be mentioned the Alberton and Douglass machine company, with a capital of \$60,000; the New London foundry and machine works, organized in 1852, with a capital of \$45,000, and the Nameaug manufacturing company, organized in 1853, having a capital of \$70,000. The New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad company was organized in 1848, with a capital of \$1,500,000, all owned in New London. There are 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of about \$600,000, and a savings' institution with \$706,144.67 on deposit. Gas has been introduced during the past year. The city has railroad communication with New Haven and the principal towns of the interior. New London was settled in 1644, by John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop, of Mas-

sachusetts. Population in 1830, 4335; in 1840, 5519; in 1850, 8991, in 1853 about 10,000.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Erie canal, 7 or 8 miles W. from Rome. It has several warehouses.

NEW LONDON, a post-township on the S. border of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2042.

NEW LONDON, or NEW LONDON CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 74 miles S. E. from Harrisburg.

NEW LONDON, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW LONDON, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Campbell co., Virginia, 110 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

NEW LONDON, a post-township in the S. E. part of Huron co., Ohio. Pop., 1218.

NEW LONDON, or KING'S CORNERS, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the railroad from Cleveland to Columbus, 47 miles S. W. from the former. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, and is a place of rapid growth.

NEW LONDON, a small post-village of Howard co., Indiana, 8 or 9 miles S. W. from Kokomo.

NEW LONDON, a post-village, capital of Ralls co., Missouri, about 2 miles S. from Salt river, and 98 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City. It contains a brick court house, 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

NEW LONDON, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, 20 miles W. N. W. from Burlington.

NEW LONDON LIGHTHOUSE, on the W. side of the entrance to the Thames river, Connecticut. It exhibits a fixed light 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 18' 54" N., lon. 72° 5' 48" W.

NEW LYME, a post-township in the S. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 628.

NEW LYME, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 195 miles N. E. from Columbus.

NEW MADISON, a thriving post-village of Darke co., Ohio, about 100 miles W. from Columbus.

NEW MADISON, an improving village of Madison co., Indiana, on Pipe creek, 13 miles N. from Anderson.

NEW MADRID, a county near the S. E. extremity of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Tennessee and Kentucky, has an area of 880 square miles. The Whitewater, an affluent of the St. Francis, flows along the W. border. The surface is an alluvial plain, which does not contain a rock of any description. The soil is highly productive, excepting the parts which are overflowed. Indian corn is the great staple. The county is well timbered with the oak, hickory, and cypress. In 1850 the county produced 586,260 bushels of corn. It contained 8 churches and 1 newspaper office; 332 pupils attending public schools,

and 160 attending other schools. This county was severely injured by the earthquakes of 1811 and 1812, by which about half of its area was sunk several feet and covered with water. The shocks were attended with loud explosions; and chasms were opened in the ground, from which volumes of water and steam were discharged. Islands in the Mississippi were sunk; the current of the river was driven back for several hours by the elevation of its bed, and overflowed the adjacent land. One of the lakes formed at this time is said to be nearly 60 miles long, and several miles wide. The legislature of Missouri, during the session of 1830 and '51, made an appropriation for the purpose of reclaiming the sunken lands of this and the adjoining counties. Capital, New Madrid. Population, 5541, of whom 4060 were free, and 1481, slaves.

NEW MADRID, capital of New Madrid co., Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 280 miles S. E. from Jefferson City. It does a large business in shipping corn, lumber, and cattle for Southern markets. The houses are mostly built of wood, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, by which this town and county were greatly injured in 1811. A newspaper is published here. Settled in 1780.

NEW MAHONING, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

NEWMAN'S MILLS. See CANOE PLACE.

NEWMANSTOWN, a village of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 37 miles E. from Harrisburg. Population, 233.

NEWMANSVILLE, post-office, Greene co. Tenn.

NEW MARION, a post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, on Graham's creek, and on the Michigan road, 75 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis. Population in 1851, near 300.

NEW MARKET, a post-township of Rockingham co., N. H., on the Boston and Maine, and Portsmouth and Concord railroads, 25 miles S. E. of Concord. Population, 1937.

NEW MARKET, or SNYDERTOWN, a little village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 9 miles S. by E. from Flemington.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey.

NEW MARKET, a village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 30 miles N. from Baltimore.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 10 miles E. by S. from Frederick.

NEW MARKET, a small post-village of Nelson county, Virginia, on James river, at the mouth of Tye river, 108 miles W. from Richmond, contains a tobacco warehouse and 2 mills. The post-office is named Tye River Warehouse.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Shenandoah county, Virginia, 150 miles N. W. from Richmond. It is delightfully situated in the Great Valley, between the Massanutten and North mountains. There are several forges and factories in the vicinity, which abounds in iron ore. It contains 3 or 4 churches.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Randolph co., North Carolina.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina.

NEW MARKET, formerly GULETTSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Georgia, 35 miles N. W. from Macon.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Madison co., Alabama, about 200 miles N. from Montgomery.

NEW MARKET, a flourishing post-village of Jefferson county, Tennessee, is pleasantly situated on the E. Tennessee and Virginia railroad, 26 miles E. N. E. from Knoxville. It stands in a long and very productive valley, and contains Holstein College, chartered in 1832; also a female institute. A railroad depôt will be established here.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the Rolling fork of Salt river, 66 miles S. by W. from Frankfort.

NEW MARKET, a post-township forming the south central part of Highland co., Ohio. Population, 1302.

NEW MARKET, a thriving post-village in the above township, 68 miles S. S. W. from Columbus. Population, near 300.

NEW MARKET, a village of Harrison co., Indiana, on the Ohio river, 35 miles below Louisville. Population, about 300.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Vigo co., Indiana, 80 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis.

NEW MARKET, a post-village of Platte co., Missouri, 210 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

NEW MARKET, a post-village in Van Buren co., Iowa, near Des Moines river, 70 miles S. W. by S. from Iowa City.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 120 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1847.

NEW MARTINSBURG, a small village of Fayette co., Ohio, on Walnut creek, about 50 miles S. W. from Columbus. Laid out in 1839.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wetzel co., Virginia, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Fishing creek, 40 miles below Wheeling. It contains a court house, a few stores, and several hundred inhabitants.

NEW MASSILON, a small village of Wayne co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash river, is situated near the border of a fine prairie.

NEW MATAMORA, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

NEW MAYSVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 14 miles N. E. from Greencastle.

NEW MAYSVILLE, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

NEW MEXICO, a Territory of the United States, and a portion of the tract acquired from Mexico by the treaty of peace concluded in 1848, is bounded on the N. by Utah and the Indian Territory, E. by the Indian Territory and Texas, S. by Texas and Mexico, and W. by California. It lies between 32° and 38° N. lat., and 103° and 117° W.

lon., being about 700 miles in extreme length from E. to W., and 430 in breadth from N. to S.; but with an average length of near 600 miles, and a mean breadth of 350 miles, including an area of some 219,744 square miles, or 140,636,160 acres, of which only 161,201 were improved in 1850.

Population.—The population of New Mexico is of a very mixed character, but composed for the most part of domesticated and nomad Indians, with an intermixture of Mexicans and Americans. According to the census of 1850, there were 61,547 inhabitants, exclusive of Indians, of whom 31,728 were white males, and 29,802 females; 14 free colored males, and 3 females; 28 were deaf and dumb; 98 blind; 11 insane, and 38 idiots. In the twelve months preceding June 1st, 1850, there occurred 1157 deaths, or nearly 19 in every one thousand persons.

Counties.—There are eight counties in New Mexico, viz. Bernallillo, Rio Arriba, Santa Anna, Santa Fé, San Miguel, Taos, and Valencia, Socorro. Capital, Santa Fe.

Towns.—The principal settlements (we use this term, because the limits of the towns are not defined with much accuracy) are Santa Fe, population, 4846; La Cuesta, 2278; St. Miguel, 1926; Las Vegas, 1559; Zuñi, or Tuñi, (an Indian pueblo or village,) 1312, and Tuckelata, 1311.

Face of the Country, Mountains, Minerals, &c.—This extensive territory is for the most part a high table-land, crossed by several ranges of mountains, and generally destined to hopeless sterility. The valleys of the Rio Grande and its tributaries occupy the eastern part of New Mexico, and lie between and among the different ranges of the Rocky mountains, which cross the territory in a direction nearly N. and S. The western limit of the Rio Grande valley is the Sierra Nevada, and the eastern the Jumanes and Sierra Blanco mountains. The larger portion of this territory lies W. of the Sierra Madre mountains, and partakes of the general character of the Fremont Basin, (see Utah.) The mountain ranges, commencing at the E., are first, the Gaudalupe mountains, which diverge from the main chain of the Rocky mountains, and pass S. E. into Texas, forming the eastern boundary of the valley of the Pecos; then the Sierra Hueca or Blanco, and some other detached ranges E. of the Rio Grande, with several ridges of the Sierra Madre W. of it. A broken ridge of mountains coasts the Gila river for a considerable distance, rising, according to computations of Major Emory, to 4347 feet and 5724 feet, in two places, estimated by him. Mount Taylor (in the Sierra Madre, a little S. W. of Santa Fe) is estimated at 10,000 feet. The valley of the Rio Grande itself is a high table land of 6000 feet elevation in the N. part, 4800 at Albuquerque, and 300 at El Paso, just beyond the limits of New Mexico.

Minerals.—It is highly probable that New Mexico abounds in the precious metals, but owing to the jealousy of the aborigines, and the unskilfulness with which, even when worked at all, they have been managed they have not, so far as is known, hitherto produced abundantly; yet gold and silver are both known to exist, and mines of both metals have been worked. Iron occurs in abundance, and gypsum in large quantities has been found near Algodones; copper is plentiful, some coal is found, and salt lakes, about 100 miles S. S. E. from Santa Fe, have been resorted to for that necessary culinary article. Recent reports state that rich silver mines have been discovered about 60 miles N. E. of Doña Ana. Lead is also found at the same place in abundance.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo del Norte, as it was formerly called, which crosses the entire territory from N. to S., is the largest river of New Mexico, and drains the great valley which lies between the Sierra Madre mountains on the W., and the Jumanes and the Sierra Hueca mountains on the E. The Pecos river drains the eastern slope of the same mountains, and passes off into Texas. The Puerco, a river of more than 100 miles in length, is the principal tributary of the Rio Grande from the W.; but in the hot season it is often completely evaporated in the lower part of its course, rendering no tribute whatever to the parent stream. The Canadian river has its sources in the N. E. of New Mexico, from which it runs in a S. E. direction, to join the Arkansas. A large portion of the S. boundary is formed by the Gila river, which rises on the western slope of the Sierra Madre, and runs almost directly W. to its mouth in the Colorado. The Salt, its principal tributary, drains the central regions of the territory. The Colorado enters New Mexico from Utah, and running S. W. for about 150 miles, receives the Virgen, turns to the S., and forms the W. boundary from 35° N. lat. to the mouth of the Gila. These rivers are of very little importance to navigation, seldom being deep enough for any craft beyond a canoe or flat-boat. Indeed, for a great part of the year the tributary rivers have either dry channels or are a succession of pools. Major Emory found the Rio Grande itself but 25 yards wide, and hub-deep at Albuquerque, 300 miles from its source. He also states that it seldom rises more than two feet. Lieutenant Simpson found it 200 yards wide and four feet deep 150 miles farther S., in September, 1849. He afterwards mentions crossing in a ferry at Albuquerque.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Crossed as New Mexico is by lofty chains of mountains, it cannot fail to possess many objects of striking interest in its scenery; but they have been hitherto imperfectly explored. West of the Rio Grande, and among and be-

yond the Sierra Madre mountains, are vast cañons, (kan-yōns.) *i. e.* deep channels in the earth, mostly forming the beds of streams, often two or three hundred feet in depth, and almost shut out from the light of day. In the same region are found steep bluffs of red and white sandstone rock, worn by the action of the elements into very striking resemblances of fortresses, castles, &c. Lieutenant Simpson has given some sketches of the most remarkable, in his recent work on New Mexico. One curiosity of the country is the deserted pueblos, or Indian villages, which, from the quantity of broken pottery around them, give evidence of having been the abode of a much more dense population than subsists there at present, probably supported by a system of irrigation. These pueblos are particularly numerous near the banks of the Gila. They generally consist of one building, forming three sides of a square, often several hundred feet in circuit, (sometimes as many as 800 feet,) two, three, and even four stories on the outer side, with a blank wall, while the inside receded (ascending) by steps or terraces, so that the fourth story has but one breadth of chambers, the second two, the third three, and the basement four. The wall of the latter was also blank on the inside, the entrance being by ladders, which were probably drawn up at night to prevent an attack. The present Indian pueblos are constructed on the same plan, but are not so extensive or well built.

Climate.—The habitable part of the valley of the Rio Grande lies in the latitude of the northern and central portions of the Southern States; but its climate is very much modified by its great elevation, giving it a temperate but constant climate. The mercury sometimes rises to 100°, but the evenings are always cool. Some of the higher peaks of the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. Considerable rain falls between July and October, but New Mexico has essentially a dry atmosphere, being most of the year parched where there is no irrigation.

Soil and Productions.—We have already characterized the soil as generally hopelessly sterile, but this generalization is not without considerable exceptions, as many parts of the valley of the Rio Grande, and of other streams, are highly productive, and yield fine crops of Indian corn, wheat, and other grains, besides apples, peaches, melons, apricots, and grapes. But everywhere irrigation is necessary to successful agricultural operations. During the dry season, however, in some districts, even this resource fails, from the total evaporation of the streams. On the table-lands, which are utterly useless for agriculture, there grows a peculiar grass, which in the dry season cures and preserves its nutritious qualities. On this, cattle, sheep, horses, and mules feed all the winter, and preserve themselves in good condi-

tion. The mutton of New Mexico is excellent. The Indians on the Gila cultivate cotton, wheat, Indian corn, beans, melons, and other vegetables, by means of irrigation, and a small quantity of buckwheat, wine, butter, potatoes, and molasses. According to the census of 1850, there were in New Mexico 166,201 acres of improved land, producing 196,515 bushels of wheat; 365,411 of Indian corn; 15,688 of peas and beans; 8467 pounds of tobacco; 32,901 of wool, and 5848 of cheese; live stock valued at \$1,494,029; market garden products, \$6679; orchard, \$8231; and slaughtered animals, \$82,125.

Forest Trees.—Only a small portion of the surface is covered with forests, and the country is almost entirely destitute of the hard woods! Some of the streams are fringed with cottonwood, and pine of an inferior quality occurs on the mountains. Sycamore, ash, cedar, walnut, evergreen, oak, and willow, are found in small quantities.

Animals.—Deer, mountain-sheep, wild hogs, turkeys, geese, brant, swans, ducks, scorpions, and lizards are met with in this territory, though animal does not appear to be more prolific than vegetable life in this region.

Manufactures.—Twenty manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, were reported by the census of 1850; domestic manufactures were produced to the value of \$6033.

Internal Improvements.—None; all that relates to facilitating travelling being in the most primitive state.

Education.—On this head there is little to be said at present, but to speak of its absence, and to urge its introduction.

Religious Denominations.—In 1850 there were 146 churches, all belonging to the Roman Catholics.

Government.—New Mexico, in common with all other territories of the United States, has a governor appointed by the president and senate of the general government, who is also superintendent of Indian affairs, and receives a salary of \$2500 per annum. It has a senate, a council of 13 members elected for two years, and a house of representatives of 26 members, elected annually. The judiciary, appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice of the senate, is composed of a chief and two associate judges, receiving \$2000 each per annum. Assessed value of property in 1850, \$5,063,474. Banks, none.

History.—Lying in the interior, and possessing no very great inducements to tempt emigration thither, New Mexico has not been the theatre of many striking events in history. As elsewhere stated, traces exist in the deserted and ruined pueblos of a much more dense Indian or Aztec population in former times than at present. It formed a Mexican province or department, until the conquest of Mexico by the Americans, when,

by the treaty of 1848, it became a part of the United States, and in September, 1850, was formed, with a portion of Upper California and Texas, into the present Territory of New Mexico.

NEW MICHIGAN, a post-office of Livingston co., Illinois.

NEW MIDDLETON, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.

NEW MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 12 miles E. S. E. from Canfield.

NEW MILFORD, a flourishing post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic river and railroad, near the intersection of the latter with the former, and 35 miles N. by W. from Bridgeport. It is a beautiful village, with broad streets, containing several churches and a bank. Pop. of the township, 4508.

NEW MILFORD, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

NEW MILFORD, a small village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hackensack river, 18 miles N. from Jersey City.

NEW MILFORD, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles E. from Montrose. Population, 1433.

NEW MILFORD, a post-village in the above township, about 11 miles N. E. from Montrose.

NEW MILFORD, a post-township in Winnebago co., Illinois. Population, 569.

NEW MILFORD, a small post-village in the above township, on the Kishwaukee river, about seven miles S. from Rockford. It has a flouring mill, and about 200 inhabitants.

NEW MILTON, a post-office of Doddridge co., Virginia.

NEW MILTOWN, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

NEW MOSCOW, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

NEW MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

NEW MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-village in Jay co., Indiana, 80 miles N. E. by E. from Indianapolis.

NEWMAN, a thriving post-village, capital of Coweta county, Georgia, on the railroad from Atlanta to La Grange, 40 miles S. W. from the former. It contains a brick court house, 2 churches, 2 academies, and a newspaper office. The railroad, which was opened in 1852, connects at the city of Atlanta with the principal railways of the state.

NEWMANSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Alachua co., Florida, 120 miles E. S. E. from Tallahassee.

NEW OHIO, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

NEW ORLEANS, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Orleans parish, Louisiana, is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, about 100 miles from its mouth; 1663 miles S. W. from New York; 1438 S. W. from Washington; 879 S. W. by W. from Charles-

ton; 2025 S. S. W. from Pittsburg; 1628 S. by W. from Chicago; 1200 S. from St. Louis; and about 2000 S. by E. from the Falls of St. Anthony. Lat. 29° 58' N., lon. 90° 7' W. New Orleans is built around a bend in the river, from which circumstance it has been denominated the "Crescent City." The site inclines gently from the margin of the Mississippi towards the marshy ground in the rear, and is from 2 to 5 feet below the level of the river at the usual spring freshets. To prevent inundations, an embankment or levee, about 15 feet wide and 6 feet high, has been raised, extending 120 miles above the city, and to Port Plaquemine, 43 miles below it. This forms a delightful promenade. In consequence of the change in the course of the river opposite New Orleans, large quantities of alluvion, swept from the north and held in suspension by the current, are here deposited. New formations from this cause in front of that portion of the quay most used for the purposes of commerce have been so rapid that it has been necessary within a few years to build piled wharves jutting out from 50 to 100 feet into the Mississippi. The levee here has also been gradually widened, so that an additional block of warehouses has been erected between the city and the river during the past year. The old city proper, originally laid out by the French, is in the form of a parallelogram, 1320 yards long and 700 yards wide. Above this are what were formerly the faubourgs of St. Mary, Anunciation, and La Course; below, Marigny, Dounois, and Delouet; and in the rear, Tremé and St. John's. Lafayette, till recently under a separate government, is immediately above the city. In 1836, New Orleans was divided into three municipalities by act of the assembly, each with distinct municipal powers. Again in April, 1852, these and Lafayette, with the faubourgs and other dependencies, extending from 6 to 7 miles along the river, and about 5 miles back to Lake Pontchartrain, were consolidated under one charter, the city assuming the debts. The streets of New Orleans are of convenient breadth, well paved, and usually intersect each other at right angles. Canal street is the broadest, being over 100 feet in width, with a grassplot in the centre about 25 feet wide, extending throughout its entire length. Most of the buildings are constructed of brick, and are generally low, except in the business portion, where they are usually 5 or 6 stories high. The dwellings in the suburbs, many of them, particularly in Lafayette, are surrounded with spacious yards, beautifully decorated with the orange, lemon, magnolia, and other ornamental trees. A basement about 6 feet high constitutes the only cellar, as none are sunl below the surface on account of the marshy character of the ground. In different sections of the city are several public squares, among which may be mentioned Jackson

Square, formerly Place d'Armes, occupying the centre of the river front of the old town plot, now the First District. It is ornamented with shell walks, shrubbery, statuettes, &c. and is much frequented for recreation. Lafayette Square, in the Second District, is finely laid out, and adorned with a profusion of shade-trees. Congo Square, in the rear of the city, is also a handsome enclosure.

Public Buildings.—The United States custom house now in process of erection at New Orleans, when completed will be the largest building in the United States, with the exception of the Capitol at Washington, covering an area of 87,333 superficial feet. Its dimensions are—Canal street front, 334 feet; Custom house street, 252 feet; New Levee street, 310 feet; Old Levee street, 297 feet; height, 82 feet. The general business room is 116 feet by 90, and has 50 windows. The material is from the Quincy quarries of Massachusetts. The United States branch mint in New Orleans is at the corner of Esplanade and New Levee streets, near the river. It is a massive structure, 282 feet long, 108 feet deep, and 3 stories high, with 2 wings, each 81 feet by 29. The Municipal Hall, at the corner of St. Charles and Hevia streets, opposite Lafayette square, is a beautiful marble edifice in the Grecian style of architecture. It is principally occupied with public offices, among which are several of the city government. The Odd Fellows' Hall, erected in 1852, on Camp street, opposite Lafayette square, and the Merchants' Exchange on Royal street, near Canal, are both extensive buildings, chiefly devoted to public uses. The latter contains the City Post Office and Merchants' Reading Room.

Many of the churches are large and costly structures. The Church of St. Louis, opposite Jackson square, is a splendid edifice, adorned with a lofty tower on either side of the main entrance. The building was erected in 1850, on the site of the old church, which was pulled down. On the right and left of this edifice are two handsome buildings in the Tuscan and Doric orders, devoted to various purposes of the city government. The Jewish synagogue, formerly the Canal-street Episcopal church, is ornamented in front with a handsome colonade. The Presbyterian church, opposite Lafayette square, the new Episcopal church, on Canal street, and St. Patrick's church, on Camp street, are elegant edifices, each adorned with a graceful spire. The latter is a conspicuous object to one approaching the city from the river. The erection of another Methodist church is also about to be commenced, at a proposed cost of \$150,000. Of the 38 churches in the city in 1853, 12 are Roman Catholic, 7 Episcopal, 6 Presbyterian, 5 Methodist, 3 Lutheran, 2 Baptist, and 3 Jewish synagogues.

The hotels of New Orleans are conducted

upon a scale of magnitude scarcely equalled in any city of the Union. The St. Charles Hotel, situated on St. Charles street, was completed in the autumn of 1852, at an entire cost of upwards of \$590,000. It occupies the site of the former building, destroyed by fire. The house has been leased for a term of seven years, at the rate of \$30,000 per annum, till 1855, and \$40,000 for each succeeding year. The annual rent of the basement is estimated at \$16,000. The St. Louis Hotel, on St. Louis street, and the Verandah Hotel, on Common street, are also costly establishments. The city contains 4 or 5 theatres, the principal of which are the St. Charles, the Orleans, or French theatre, and the American. The first of them, situated on St. Charles street, is 132 feet long, by 170 deep, and cost, at the time of its erection, about \$350,000. At the Orleans theatre the dramatic representations are in French. Among the most remarkable bank edifices may be mentioned the City Bank, on Toulouse street, Canal Bank, on Magazine street, and the Bank of Louisiana. Several of the market-houses are deserving of notice. St. Mary's market, in the Second District, is 480 feet long, and 42 feet wide. The meat market, on the Levee, and Washington market, in the Third District, are also extensive buildings. The cotton presses of New Orleans, about 20 in number, are objects of much interest, each of which usually occupies an entire block. The centre building of the New Orleans cotton press is three stories high, and surmounted by a dome, the summit of which commands a fine view of the city. Not less than 150,000 bales of cotton, on an average, are annually pressed at this establishment.

Institutions.—The benevolent institutions of New Orleans are among the most extensive and best conducted in the United States. The Charity Hospital, situate on Common street, between St. Mary and Girond streets, is a magnificent structure, 290 feet long, and 3 stories high. It is adorned with a cupola, and enclosed by beautiful grounds. The admissions to the hospital for the year, as reported by the board of administrators, were 18,476, of which 15,989 were discharged, and 1884 died. Sixteen thousand medical cases were treated; there were also nearly 2500 surgical patients. The United States Naval Hospital is a handsome edifice, devoted to the purposes indicated by its title. It has a delightful situation on the opposite side of the river, a short distance above Algiers. Of the other medical establishments may be mentioned Stone's Hospital, in the rear of the city, on Canal street, and the Franklin Infirmary, fronting on the Pontchartrain railroad, each a fine building, affording excellent accommodations for the sick. The literary and educational institutions, many of which have been recently established, are for the most part in a highly prosperous con-

dition. The University of Louisiana, organized in 1849, has connected with it a law school and a flourishing medical college. The buildings are situated on Common street, between Baronne and St. Philip's streets, and occupy the entire front of the block. The medical college standing in the centre is 100 feet front and 104 feet deep. More than 1200 matriculants for the coming season, September, 1853, are already enrolled on its lists. This department was founded in 1835, and has been fostered by the liberal acts of successive legislatures, among which may be mentioned an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of apparatus, paintings, drawings, plates, &c., illustrative of the various branches of medical science. Its museum of anatomy is very extensive. The pathological department is enriched by large collections from England and France, representing diseases of the eye and skin. The students of the college enjoy every facility for practice in the Charity Hospital, which is the largest institution in America for the reception and treatment of patients.

The number of school houses in the city, (as appears from the mayor's message,) is 40, attended by 16,885 pupils. The increase in the number of pupils for the last 12 months has been 2094, equal to 23.9 per cent. Number of teachers, 211. Of the 40 school houses, 17 belong to the city, and 23 are rented. The amount appropriated for school purposes the past year was \$188,020.

New Orleans is distinguished for the ability displayed in the management of its public journals. About 20 newspapers are published in the city, 9 or 10 of which are dailies. Several are printed in the French language. De Bow's Review, a work of the highest character, devoted chiefly to the interests of commerce, is issued monthly.

The following statement represents the condition of the 9 banks of New Orleans on the 26th of June, 1853: *Liabilities*.—Aggregate circulation, of \$7,933,533; deposits, \$11,153,818; due to other banks, \$1,276,270; other cash liabilities, \$51,236; total liabilities, \$21,214,859. Cash assets, specie, \$7,478,438; loans on deposit, \$11,977,386; foreign and domestic exchange, \$5,630,633; other cash assets, \$1,924,000; total assets, \$27,010,373. The assessed value of real and personal property in New Orleans for 1852, amounted to \$70,194,930. Of this, \$56,103,475 was real estate, \$10,494,755 capital, and \$3,596,700 slave property. The revenue from the sale of licenses amounted to \$105,181.

The deposits at the mint for the year ending December 31st, 1852, as given in Hunt's Magazine, were \$7,656,909 of United States gold, and \$140,352 of other gold; total, \$7,797,261, against \$3,585,032 the previous year.

Commerce.—New Orleans possesses unrivalled natural advantages for internal trade. The Mississippi river and its tributaries afford not

less than 15,000 miles of navigable waters, communicating with a vast extent of country, illimitable in its resources, exhaustless in fertility, and embracing nearly every variety of climate. Every description of craft is employed in transporting the rich products of the upper regions of the "Father of Waters" to this great southern emporium. At one portion of its levee may be seen hundreds of flat-boats grounded on the "batture," and filled, some with fat cattle, horses, mules, hogs, and sheep; others with hay, corn, potatoes, butter, cheese, apples, and cider. The quay here is piled with lumber, pork, flour, and every variety of agricultural produce, as if the Great Valley had emptied its treasures at the door of New Orleans. Farther on is the steamboat landing, a distinctive feature of this metropolis. Here all is action; the very water is covered with life. Vessels of immense size move upon its bosom, acknowledging none of the powers of air. One is rounding-to in the stream, seeking a mooring. She is covered all over, a mountain of cotton—3000 bales, worth \$180,000. Twenty more, freighted with the same national commodity, are discharging their cargoes at the wharves, while huge piles, bale upon bale and story above story, cover the levee. New Orleans is the greatest cotton market in the world. Immediately above and below the flat-boat and steamboat landings is the foreign and coastwise shipping, extending two and three tier deep for nearly four miles. Here may be seen vessels from all parts of the world, each bearing at its masthead the ensign of the respective nation to which it belongs.

The foreign and coastwise arrivals at the port of New Orleans for the year ending August 31st, 1853, were—ships, 782; barques, 447; brigs, 295; schooners, 596; steamships, 244, and steamboats, 3253; total, 5617; being an increase of 488 vessels over the previous year. In addition to the above, there were 1044 arrivals of flat-boats, laden with cattle, lumber, and other produce, 175 of which were from Pennsylvania. The foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30th, 1852, according to the statistics furnished by the Treasury department, were 972, (tons, 423,358,) of which 573, (tons, 253,009,) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 1115, (tons, 544,482,) of which 718, (tons, 370,741,) were by American vessels. The shipping of the district, at the above-named date, amounted to an aggregate of \$1,5007 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons registered, and 184,512 $\frac{9}{16}$ tons enrolled and licensed; total, 266,013 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 178,766 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 162,636 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons in steam navigation.

The annexed table exhibits the principal articles, with their estimated, averaged and total value, received at New Orleans from the interior, during the two years (inclusive) ending August 31st, 1853:—

ARTICLES.	Amount 1853.	Average.	Value. Dollars.	Amount 1852.	Value. Dollars.	ARTICLES.	Amount 1853.	Average.	Value. Dollars.	Amount 1852.	Value. Dollars.
Apples, bbls.	48928	3 00	144984	20856	61068	Lead, White.	725	4 00	2900	1363	4104
Bacon, as'd, hds., cks.	50347	3 00	3524290	46734	3505050	Molasses, Crop, gals.	2570000	20	51,0000	1830000	4026000
Bacon, as'd, bxs.	4009	30 00	120270	3626	126910	Oats, bbls, and sks.	44656	1 60	4,6856	46373	347454
Bacon hams, hds. & tcs	42868	65 00	2786420	38488	2694160	Onions, bbls.	17718	2 00	35438	17184	84968
Bacon in bulk, lbs.	154300	7 00	9401	281280	22502	Oil, Linseed, bbls.	508	36 00	18240	758	19703
Bagging, pieces.	64144	13 00	835782	60044	780572	Oil, Castor, bbls.	4742	38 00	180196	4291	120148
Bale Rope, coils.	121553	8 00	972424	90272	677040	Oil, Lard, bbls.	14653	32 00	469320	14114	395192
Beans, bbls.	9444	7 00	66458	6588	65380	Potatoes, bbls.	29427	2 00	408654	228265	451190
Butter, kgs and fms.	4444	6 00	266664	44786	358288	Pork, tcs, and bbls.	316592	14 00	4432238	276606	4256926
Butter, bbls.	2184	28 00	61152	1778	53340	Pork, boxes.	2974	30 00	62220	303	10605
Beeswax, bbls.	194	50 00	9700	171	7695	Pork, hds.	2547	70 00	178290	2173	198340
Leaf, bbls.	48565	13 00	631345	41227	494724	Pork in bulk, lbs.	12985810	6 1/2	84,977	8300000	616000
Beef, tierces.	39226	18 50	559181	11528	172845	Porter and Ale, bbls.	1140	10 00	11400	406	4060
Beef, dried, lbs.	18900	8 1/2	1606	26100	2068	Packing Yarn, recls.	2811	7 00	19677	2698	14651
Buffalo Robes, pks.	144	75 00	2775	1300	97500	Skins, Deer, packs.	29	15 00	17550	593	24850
Cotton, bales.	1664564	41 00	68259424	1429138	48592222	Skins, Bear, packs.	29	15 00	435	16	230
Cornmeal, bbls.	1768	3 00	5364	2514	7542	Shot, kegs.	2223	30 00	66690	2704	67600
Corn in ear, bbls.	14720	75	13215	163008	114105	Soap, boxes.	6911	3 00	20733	5308	15924
Corn, shelled, sacks.	1225031	1 30	1592400	1397132	1676558	Staves, M.	6000	40 00	240000	7319	278122
Cheese, boxes.	39197	4 00	157988	72441	254543	Sugar, est. crop, hds.	321931	48 00	15452688	286547	11827350
Caudles, boxes.	68796	6 50	447174	63936	323616	Spanish Moss, bales.	3702	10 00	37020	4372	34976
Cider, bbls.	132	36 00	408	340	900	Tallow, bbls.	4318	24 00	61632	1307	25140
Coal, Western, bbls.	700000	50	350000	850000	425000	Tobacco, leaf, bbs.	63260	8100	6526000	7532	5686200
Dr'd Apples, Peaches, "	2237	4 00	8948	804	4020	Tobacco, strips, hds.	10050	130.	1306500	11741	1467625
Feathers, bags.	2042	40 00	81680	2065	72275	Tobacco, stems, hds.	1700	20 00	34000	2118	42360
Flaxseed, tierces.	1279	8 00	10232	519	5190	Do. chewing, kgs & bxs.	10886	25 00	272150	4779	95528
Flour, bbls.	808672	4 50	3639024	927312	870848	Twine, bbls. and bxs.	4544	8 00	36352	2231	18720
Furs, hds, bbls, & bxs.	730		300000	2136	100600	Vinegar, bbls.	142	6 00	1452	92	252
Hemp, bales.	136	3 00	408	100	27295	Whiskey.	138515	8 00	1108120	146212	1095440
Hides, bbls.	101460	2 00	202920	123687	247374	Wine, 1848.	1308	40 00	53120	19251	48127
Hay, bales.	175000	3 00	525000	53434	160302	Wheat, bbls, and sks.	47238	1 75	82766	64918	129836
Iron, pig, tons.	121	40 00	4840	62	1860	Other various articles, estimated at.			6000000		5500000
Lard, bbls. and tcs.	118243	26 00	3074318	125496	3137400	Total value.				\$134,223,735	
Lard, kegs.	159672	5 50	878106	157689	788445	Total in 1851-2.				108,051,708	
Leather, bundles.	6309	30 00	189270	7572	189300	Total in 1850-1.				106,924,083	
Lime, Western, bbls.	32	1 25	4227	42905	52881	Total in 1849-50.				96,597,873	
Lard, kegs.	210287	4 00	841148	26754	582494						
Lead, bar, kgs and bxs	157	25 00	3925	1188	2760						

These figures show in cotton an increase of 235,681 bales in quantity, and \$19,667,202 in value; in the crop of sugar an increase of 85,384 hogsheads in quantity, and \$3,625,338 in value; in the crop of molasses an increase of 7,400,000 gallons in quantity, and \$1,114,000 in value; in leaf tobacco a decrease of 12,556 hogsheads in quantity, and an increase of \$639,800 in value; in strips a decrease of 1691 hogsheads in quantity, and \$161,125 in value; a decrease in flour of 118,540 barrels in quantity, and \$69,824 in value; in corn a decrease of 172,141 sacks and 145,388 barrels in the ear in quantity, and \$184,908 in value; in oats a decrease of 16,317 sacks, &c. in quantity, and an increase of \$99,502 in value; in pork an increase of 39,986 barrels in quantity, and of \$6592 in value; in bacon and bulk meat an increase of 8376 packages and 4,038,830 pounds in quantity, and \$319,836 in value; in lard a decrease of 7253 barrels and tierces, and an increase of 1983 kegs, in quantity, and an increase of \$26,669 in value; in lard oil an increase of 571 barrels in quantity, and \$74,728 in value; in candles an increase of 14,860 boxes in quantity, and \$123,558 in value; in whiskey a decrease of 7838 barrels in quantity, and \$10,480 in value; and in bagging and balerope an increase of 4100 pieces and 31,281 coils in quantity, and \$349,684 in value. The aggregate value of the products of the hog is \$16,826,864, against \$16,243,816, in 1851-2. The imports of coffee from July, 1852, to July, 1853, direct from Rio, were 344,515 bags; from Rio coastwise, 26,370 bags; and direct from Cuba, 10,628 bags; total, 381,513 bags—being an increase

of 27,897 bags over the previous year. The first coffee brought from Rio de Janeiro to this port was in 1825. In 1852 the quantity of Rio coffee taken for consumption in the whole United States was estimated at 845,000 bags, nearly half of which was furnished through the New Orleans market. The aggregate sales for the year at this port amounted to upwards of \$6,000,000.

The exports of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1852, were 772,242 bales to Great Britain; 196,254 to France; 75,950 to the N. of Europe; 134,657 to the S. of Europe and China; 128,629 to Boston; 101,938 to New York; 15,594 to Philadelphia, and 15,041 to other places in the United States; total, 1,435,815 bales, against 997,458 the previous year. The other leading exports were flour, 544,711 barrels; bacon, 50,303 hogsheads; lard, 792,543 kegs; corn, 874,774 sacks; tobacco, 93,715 hogsheads, (an increase of 39,214 hogsheads from the previous year,) of which 76,516 hogsheads were for foreign ports; sugar, 50,793 hogsheads and 6534 barrels; molasses, (up the river excepted,) 583 hogsheads and 94,107 barrels; pork, 172,748 barrels; beef, 38,207 barrels; lead, 256,939 pigs, of which 149,781 went to New York; and whiskey, 81,156 barrels. The total value of American produce exported from New Orleans during the year, according to the custom-house records, was \$76,344,569, of which amount, \$48,076,197 was to foreign countries, and \$28,268,327 coastwise. The value of foreign merchandise exported during the same period was \$4,780, making a sum total of \$76,389,349. The following results have been obtained from an official statement

of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufactures of the United States, and foreign merchandise from the district of New Orleans, for the year ending June 30, 1853:—Value of American produce exported to foreign countries in American vessels, \$47,628,019; in foreign vessels, \$20,140,607; total, \$67,768,626. Coastwise, \$80,695,466; exports of foreign produce to foreign countries in American vessels, \$459,304; in foreign vessels, \$64,630; total, \$523,934; sum total, \$98,988,026, against \$76,389,349 for 1852, and \$81,216,925 for 1851. These results, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of \$19,692,429 in the exports to foreign countries, and \$2,427,139 coastwise.

Notwithstanding these remarkable evidences of prosperity, the merchants and business-men of the South, for several years past, have seriously complained that in commercial importance New Orleans was continually falling behind her sister cities at the North and West, and that her former rank could only be regained by the wisest and most liberal management. Upon this subject one of her citizens, in January, 1852, held the following language:—"What, then, must be done for New Orleans? She must, by a wise and liberal stroke of policy, regain a part, if not the whole of the trade she has supinely lost, and open new sources of opulence and power, which are abundant all around her. She can do this by changing and modifying her laws bearing unequally and hardly upon capital and enterprise—by cheapening her system of government—by affording greater facilities and presenting less restrictions to commerce—by establishing manufactures, opening steamship lines to Europe, and conducting a foreign import trade; and finally, and what is of first importance, she should precede every effort by *munificent appropriations to railroads branching to the West and the North and the East, from a terminus at her centre, or from termini on such interior streams and rivers as are necessarily tributary to her.* Now is the accepted time for action. *To-morrow will be too late!*"

Much that is here recommended has already been accomplished. Her laws have been modified; the public debt, which in March, 1852, amounted to \$7,702,329, \$2,000,000 of which was past due, had, through the improved credit of the consolidated city, April 1, 1853, been reduced to \$3,182,516, while \$437,320 still remained in the hands of the commissioners. To the latter sum has since been added \$327,043, making a sum-total, September 1, of \$764,363. In addition to the several railroads communicating with various points in the state, are two extensive lines now in process of construction, one called the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western railroad, extending through Louisiana into Central Texas, and the other the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern

railroad, designed to connect with the railway system of Tennessee and of the North-western States. A charter has also been granted and a company organized for constructing a road to communicate with Mobile through the Pontchartrain railroad. In all these New Orleans has a primary and paramount interest; and although the increased facilities of communication between the Western and the Northern Atlantic cities will doubtless divert a portion of the trade from its natural channel, this will probably be more than compensated by the growing wealth of the states west of the Mississippi, which will be constantly adding to the already inexhaustible resources of the vast Mississippi valley.

Algiers, a flourishing village, or rather suburb of New Orleans, is situated opposite to the city, with which it is connected by a ferry. It has several shipyards and manufacturing establishments. At New Orleans and at these yards were built, during the year ending June 30th, 1852, 1 brig, 11 schooners, and 4 steamers, with an aggregate burthen of 1284 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Gas was first employed to light the city in 1834; and during the same year water was introduced from the Mississippi. It is raised from the river by steam to an elevated reservoir, whence 5 or 6 millions of gallons are daily distributed to various parts of the city.

Any description of New Orleans would be incomplete without some notice of its cemeteries, many of which are unique in plan and method of interment. "Each is inclosed with a brick wall of arched cavities, (or ovens, as they are here called,) made just large enough to admit a single coffin, and raised tier upon tier, to a height of about twelve feet, with a thickness of ten. The whole inclosure is divided into plats, with gravelled paths intersecting each other at right angles, and is densely covered with tombs built wholly above ground, and from one to three stories high. This method of sepulture is adopted from necessity, and burial under ground is never attempted, excepting in the 'Potter's Field,' where the stranger without friends and the poor without money find an uncertain rest; the water with which the soil is always saturated, often forcing the coffin and its contents out of its narrow and shallow cell, to rot with no other covering than the arch of heaven."

From its low situation and warm climate, New Orleans is subject to annual visitations of the yellow fever, which have had the effect of greatly retarding the growth and prosperity of the place. Statistical tables show that of those who are born and reared in the city, as large a proportion live to old age as of the inhabitants of other places that are generally deemed healthy. But the yellow fever is particularly fatal to the unacclimated, and especially to those who have been from infancy accustomed to a northern climate.

This circumstance operates as a formidable check on the influx of strangers, to which our great commercial cities owe so large a proportion of their population and activity. During the winter and spring, New Orleans may be regarded as a healthful residence for all, whether natives or strangers; and hopes were entertained that with the improvements in the sanitary regulations, there would be a gradual and steady advance in the health of the city during the warm months; but the present year has disappointed those hopes, the epidemic having appeared in a form more malignant than was ever before known. Its introduction, however, it is said, can be traced to an infected vessel from South America, where a fever of an unusually fatal character has prevailed. It is estimated that not less than 9500 persons have fallen victims to this terrible scourge during the present season. For several weeks the number of deaths have averaged near 200 per day. But at the present date, September 26th, 1853, the deaths do not average over 20 daily.

New Orleans was settled by the French in 1717. In 1723 it contained about 100 cabins, and a population not exceeding 200 souls. In 1727, the Jesuits and Ursuline nuns arrived; the former remained until the expulsion of their order from France, Spain, and Naples, in 1763, compelled them to leave Louisiana; their entire property was confiscated; their lands, which were then sold by the court for about \$186,000, are now probably worth not less than \$20,000,000. In 1769 occurred the first visitation of the yellow fever, which was introduced, it is said, by an English vessel with a cargo of slaves from Africa. The first regular commercial intercourse between New Orleans and the ports of the United States was commenced in 1777, by Oliver Pollock, a citizen of Baltimore. March 21, 1778, the city was visited by a fierce conflagration, which destroyed 900 houses and a vast amount of other property. In 1785, New Orleans had a population of 4700. The city militia, to the number of 700, were organized for drill in 1792. In 1794, the first newspaper, called "La Moniteur," was published. In 1762, New Orleans was conveyed to the Spanish, reconveyed to the French in 1800, and included in the purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803. At this time it contained a population of 8000. Its commerce extended to all the West, to the Eastern States, and to Europe. The exports of 1802 were 50,000 barrels of flour; 3000 barrels of beef and pork; 2000 hogsheds of tobacco; 34,000 bales of cotton; 4000 hogsheds of sugar, and 800 casks of molasses. New Orleans is famous in history as the place designated to become the seat of the monarchy intended to have been established by the treason of Aaron Burr. During the month of January, 1804, the citizens were in a state of continual alarm:

volunteer companies and other troops constantly patrolled the streets, ready to suppress the first attempt at insurrection. This year it was made a port of entry, and the next, (1805,) New Orleans was incorporated as a city. In 1810, seven years after it was received into the United States, its population had increased to 17,242. January 8, 1815, General Pakenham, commanding the English forces, made an attack on the city, approaching it through Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, and was signally defeated by the Americans under General Jackson. The loss of the English in killed and wounded was nearly 3000; the American loss was only 7 men killed and 6 wounded. It was not till after peace was established by the Treaty of Ghent, that New Orleans began to reap the full advantages of steam navigation on the Mississippi, and to hold that proud pre-eminence she now enjoys in wealth, commerce, and population. Named in honor of the Duke of Orleans, regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. Population in 1820, 27,176; 1830, 46,810; 1840, 102,193; 1850, 126,375; and by a local census in 1853, 145,449, of which 29,174 were slaves and free colored. During the business season the population is estimated at 175,000.

NEW OXFORD, a post-village of Adams co. Pa.

NEW PALESTINE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

NEW PALTZ, a post-township in the S. part of Ulster co., New York. It contains a village of the same name on the Walkill river, and a bank. Pop. 2729.

NEW PALTZ LANDING, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson river opposite Poughkeepsie.

NEW PARIS, a flourishing post-village of Jefferson township, Preble co., Ohio, on the E. fork of Whitewater river, 57 miles N. N. W. from Cincinnati. It possesses fine water-power, and contains a woollen factory, and several flouring mills. Pop. estimated at 600.

NEW PARIS, a post-village of Elkhart co., Indiana, about 7 miles S. from Goshen. Population, 200.

NEW PATERSON, a small village of Sussex co., New Jersey, on Swartwout's lake, 5 miles W. from Newton.

NEW PENNINGTON, a post-office of Decatur co., Indiana.

NEW PETERSBURG, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 70 miles E. by N. from Cincinnati. Population, over 300.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a small village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad which leads from Pottsville towards Tamqua, about 5 miles E. N. E. from the former.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a handsome post-village of Goshen township, and capital of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Tuscarawas river, 100 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. It is situated on a beautiful plain, in the midst of a fertile, highly

cultivated country. Within a few years past it has increased rapidly in population and business. The Ohio canal passes within a mile or two of the village. It has several manufactories and mills. Coal and iron ore are abundant here. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Settled in 1804. Pop., in 1850, 1415; in 1853, about 2000.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, -a post-village in Washington co., Indiana, 90 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a post-office of Pike co., Illinois.

NEW PITTSBURG, a post-village in Wayne co., Ohio, about 90 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population in 1853, 250.

NEW PLYMOUTH, a small post-village of Vinton co., Ohio.

NEW POINT COMFORT, Chesapeake bay, the N. side of the entrance to Mobjack bay, about 18 miles N. from Old Point Comfort. On it is a fixed light, 60 feet above the level of the sea.

NEWPORT, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Rhode Island, has an area of about 125 square miles. It consists of several small islands in Narraganset bay, with a portion of the mainland on its eastern shore. It enjoys great facilities for navigation and the fisheries, and considerable attention has recently been paid to manufactures. The surface is moderately uneven, and the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 156,698 bushels of corn; 134,988 of oats; 78,688 of potatoes; 13,776 tons of hay, and 222,916 pounds of butter. There were 9 cotton, and 5 woollen factories, 1 saw and planing, and 8 flour mills, 2 cordage manufactories, 1 calico print-works, 3 cabinet-ware manufactories, and 1 coal mine. It contained 86 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 2951 pupils attending public schools, and 58 attending other schools. Large quantities of coal, and some blacklead are found in this county. Capital, Newport. Population, 20,007.

NEWPORT, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, 55 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1210.

NEWPORT, a post-village, and capital of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, about 35 miles N. W. by W. from Concord; it has 1 bank. Pop. of the township, 2020.

NEWPORT, a post-township of Orleans co., Vermont, near Memphramagog lake, 55 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 748.

NEWPORT, a post-town, port of entry, seat of justice of Newport county, Rhode Island, and semi-capital of the state, is situated on the W. shore of Rhode Island, 5 miles from the ocean by ship channel, and 28 miles S. by E. from Providence. Lat. 41° 29' N., lon. 71° 19' 12" W. The harbor is one of the best on the United States coast, being

capacious, safe, easy of access, and of sufficient depth for the largest ships. It is defended by Fort Wolcott, on Goat Island, and Fort Adams, a fortification of great size and strength, on Benton's Point, about 1½ miles S. W. from the town. Newport has a beautiful site on an acclivity facing the harbor. Within a few years the town has been greatly improved, both with regard to its streets and buildings. Its fine sea air and varied scenery have rendered it one of the most celebrated watering places in New England. Several splendid hotels have been built, and wealthy persons from other cities have erected many handsome edifices for summer residence. The principal public buildings are the state house, a commodious brick structure, adorned with an octagonal cupola, and containing, besides the legislative halls, apartments for the several courts of the county, state, and United States, a custom house, and a market house. The Masonic hall, on School street, and armory hall, on Clark street, are also fine structures. The building of the Redwood Library and Athenæum is a handsome edifice with a portico and wings. The apartment devoted to the use of the library contains about 4000 volumes, besides numerous pictures and busts. There are about 15 churches in Newport of the various denominations. The Friends' meeting house was erected in the year 1700, at which date, it is said, that about one-half of the entire population were Quakers. Among the hotels the Ocean House, at the S. end of Bellevue street; the Atlantic House, at the head of Pelham street, and the Bellevue House on Catharine street, may be mentioned as the most extensive. For a long period after the first settlement of the colonies, Newport, in commercial importance, was the rival of Boston and New York, and, until the Revolution, it ranked among the first commercial cities of New England; but by that event its commerce was entirely destroyed, and its population reduced from about 10,000 to 5500. Since then it has never been able to recover its former rank. The shipping of this port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6301½ tons registered, and 4699¾ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 1851½ tons were employed in the whale fishery; and of the latter, 3785½ tons were employed in the coast trade; 560½ tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 255¾ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 28, (tons, 4833,) and the clearances, 20, (tons, 4337;) of which 4037 were in American bottoms. During the same period, 1 ship and 1 schooner, with an aggregate burthen of 272¾ tons, were admeasured. The town contains 7 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$680,000; a savings' institution, having \$291,813.25 on deposit; several extensive woollen and cotton manufactories, and 5 newspaper offices. The assessed value

of taxable property is about \$5,000,000. Newport has steamboat communication with Providence, Fall River, and New York. It is also proposed to construct a railroad, connecting it with Bristol, Fall River, and Providence.—For history, see RHODE ISLAND. Population of the township in 1830, 8010; in 1840, 8333; in 1850, 9563; in 1853, about 10,000.

NEWPORT, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, 12 miles N. E. from Utica. Population, 2125.

NEWPORT, a post-village in the above township, on West Canada creek, about 85 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

NEWPORT, or NANTUXET, a small post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 28 miles S. E. from Salem.

NEWPORT, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, 10 W. S. W. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 868.

NEWPORT, a thriving post-village of Oliver township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Juniata river, and on the Central railroad, 24 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It is a place of active business, and is a general depôt for grain, which is exported by the Pennsylvania canal. Population in 1853, about 600.

NEWPORT, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on the Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, 4 miles W. from Wilmington.

NEWPORT, a post-village in Charles co., Md., 50 miles S. W. by S. from Annapolis.

NEWPORT, a small village of Augusta co., Virginia, 18 miles W. from Staunton, the county seat, has 2 stores.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Giles co., Va.

NEWPORT, a post-village of Wakulla co., Florida, on Appalachee bay, at the mouth of St. Mark's river, about 6 miles S. from St. Mark's. A plank-road is in progress from this place to the boundary of Georgia. A newspaper is published here.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Franklin co., Ala.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Greene co., Ark.

NEWPORT, a post-village, capital of Cocke co., Tennessee, on the French Broad river, 47 miles E. from Knoxville, contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy.

NEWPORT, a flourishing and beautiful city of Campbell county, Kentucky, is situated on the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati, 80 miles N. N. E. from Frankfort, and just above the mouth of Licking river, which separates it from Covington. It owes its rapid growth and importance chiefly to its proximity to Cincinnati, and the beauty of its situation. Newport and the villages of Jamestown and Brooklyn, occupying about 2000 acres, in a few years will be united as one town, a great part of which will be composed of elegant mansions and cottages of wealthy citizens, and persons who have retired from business. It contains several extensive rolling mills, iron foundries, and steam mills,

and a manufactory of silk goods; also 1 bank, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1853, about 8500.

NEWPORT, a village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie canal, 112 miles, by canal, N. from Cincinnati.

NEWPORT, a post-township in the S. E. part of Washington co., Ohio. Pop., 1228.

NEWPORT, a post-village in the above township, on the Ohio river, 14 miles above Marietta. It has an active business, and contains about 600 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, a post-village of Monroe co., Michigan, on Lake Erie, 8 miles N. E. from Monroe City. Oak timber and staves are shipped here.

NEWPORT, a post-village of St. Clair co., Michigan, on the St. Clair river, at the mouth of Belle river, 45 miles N. E. from Detroit. It contains several stores and mills.

NEWPORT, a post-village, capital of Vermilion co., Indiana, on Little Vermilion river, 1 mile from the Wabash river, and 75 miles W. from Indianapolis. It has 2 churches, and a flourishing seminary. Pop., 500.

NEWPORT, a flourishing post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Richmond to Winchester, 10 miles N. N. W. from the former.

NEWPORT, a small village of Calhoun co., Illinois.

NEWPORT, a small village of Greene co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois river, 14 miles W. N. W. from Carrollton.

NEWPORT, a post-township in Lake co., Illinois. Population, 964.

NEWPORT, a small post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, 67 miles by land W. from St. Louis, was formerly the county seat.

NEWPORT, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis.

NEW PORTAGE, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 119 miles N. E. from Columbus.

NEWPORT CENTRE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

NEW PORTLAND, a township of Somerset co., Maine, 45 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

NEW PORTLAND, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

NEW PORTLAND, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, on Salt river, about 95 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

NEWPORT NEWS, a post-office of Warwick co., Virginia.

NEWPORT RIVERS, North and South. Two small streams of Liberty co., Georgia, flowing into St. Catharine's sound.

NEWPORTVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 116 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg.

NEW POTOSI, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

NEW PRESTON, a post-village of Washington township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N. W. by W. from New Haven.

NEW PRINCETON, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, 22 miles N. by W. from Jersey City.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

NEW PROSPECT, a village in Green co., Alabama, 100 miles N. W. by W. from Montgomery.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-office of Winston co., Mississippi.

NEW PROSPECT, a post-office of Wayne co., O.

NEW PROSPECT, a small village of Orange co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Vincennes turnpike, 8 miles W. from Paoli.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the right bank of the Passaic river, about 13 miles W. from Newark. Population, 1216.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a small post-village in the above township, 14 miles W. by S. from Newark.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Montgomery county, Tennessee, on the Cumberland river, 47 miles by the road N. W. from Nashville. It is a depôt for tobacco and other produce, which is forwarded by steam boats down the river. Population, 600.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Clarke co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 19 miles N. N. W. from New Albany.

NEW RETREAT, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

NEW RICHLAND, a post-office of Logan co., O.

NEW RICHMOND, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

NEW RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village of Ohio township, Clermont county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 20 miles above Cincinnati. It is the most populous village in the county, and is a place of rapid growth. It has several steam mills and carding machines. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

NEW RICHMOND, a small village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 12 miles N. N. W. from Crawfordsville.

NEW RIVER, of Virginia. See KANAWHA.

NEW RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream which rises near the N. W. corner of Onslow county, and flowing southward, enters the Atlantic through New River inlet.

NEW RIVER, of Beaufort district, South Carolina, flows southward, and enters the Atlantic at the S. W. extremity of the state.

NEW RIVER, of Alabama. See SIPSEY.

NEW RIVER, of Louisiana, flows into Lake Maurepas from the W.

NEW RIVER, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

NEW RIVER, a post-office of Ascension parish, Louisiana.

NEW ROAD, a post-office of Delaware co. N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE, a post-township in the S. part of Westchester co., N. Y. Pop., 2458.

NEW ROCHELLE, a post-village in the above township, on Long Island sound, and on the New York and New Haven railroad, 20 miles N. E. from New York. It contains several churches, boarding schools, and factories. Population estimated at 1000.

NEW ROCHESTER, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio.

NEW ROCKFORD, a village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White river, and on the railroad from Jeffersonville to Columbus, 60 miles S. from Indianapolis. Population in 1853, 200.

NEW ROE, a post-office of Allen co., Ky.

NEW ROSS, a post-village in Montgomery co., Indiana, 30 miles N. W. by W. from Indianapolis.

NEW RUMLEY, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 128 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

NEW RUSSIA, a post-office of Essex co., N. Y.

NEWRY, a post-township of Oxford co., Me., 50 miles N. W. from Augusta. Pop., 459.

NEWRY, a post-village of Blair co., Pennsylvania, 125 miles W. from Harrisburg.

NEWRY, a small village of Jackson co., Indiana, on the Muscakituck river, 15 miles E. from Brownstown.

NEWS, a post-office of Calhoun co., Ill.

NEW SALEM, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 70 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Population, 1253.

NEW SALEM, a post-office of Albany co., N. Y.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, about 50 miles S. from Pittsburg, and 190 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg, has about 50 houses.

NEW SALEM, a post-borough of Salem township, Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Northern turnpike from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, 28 miles E. from the former. The post-office is called Salem Cross Roads. Population, about 300.

NEW SALEM, a post-office of Harrison co. Va.

NEW SALEM, a post-village in Randolph co., North Carolina.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Rusk co., Texas, about 240 miles N. E. from Austin.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 11 miles N. E. from Lancaster.

NEW SALEM, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, 47 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

NEW SALEM, a small village of Edwards co., Illinois, 8 miles N. from Albion, the county seat, is settled by Germans.

NEW SALEM, a post-office of Pike co., Ill.

NEW SALISBURY, a post-village in Harrison co., Indiana, 110 miles S. from Indianapolis.

NEW SCOTLAND, a post-township of Albany co., New York, 9 miles W. by S. from Albany. Population, 3459.

NEW SCOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

NEW SEWICKLY, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, about 5 miles E. N. E. from Beaver. Pop., 2131.

NEW SHARON, a post-township of Franklin

co., Maine, 23 miles N. W. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1732.

NEW SHARON, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

NEW SHEFFIELD, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. N. W. from Pittsburg.

NEW SHOREHAM, a post-township of Newport co., Rhode Island. This town comprises Block Island, which lies 30 miles S. S. W. from Newport. Population, 1262.

NEW SMYRNA, a post-office of Orange co., Florida.

NEW SOMERSET, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 143 miles E. by N. from Columbus.

NEWSOM'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

NEWSON, a post-office of Bibb co., La.

NEW SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 12 miles S. E. from Canfield.

NEW STAND, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

NEW STANTON, a small post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 173 miles W. from Harrisburg.

NEWSTEAD, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Erie co., New York. Population, 2899.

NEWSTEAD, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

NEW STORE, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia, 81 miles W. from Richmond.

NEW SWEDEN, a small manufacturing post-village of Clinton co., New York, on Au Sable river, about 130 miles N. from Albany.

NEW TEXAS, a small village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles from Allentown.

NEWTON, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 360 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by South river, intersected by the Yellow and Alcevy rivers, and also drained by Cornish, Beaverdam and Haynes creeks. The surface is generally undulating, and the eastern part level. The most fertile lands are in the vicinity of the rivers. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 6938 bales of cotton; 463,130 bushels of corn; 60,315 of oats, and 104,202 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 manufactories of agricultural implements, 1 cotton and 1 woollen factory, 3 sawmills, 2 flour mills, and 5 grist mills. It contained 30 churches, 1 newspaper office, 478 pupils attending public schools, and 101 attending other schools. The county contains an abundance of fine granite and iron ore. Gold is found in small quantities. It is intersected by the Georgia railroad. Named in honor of Sergeant John Newton, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Covington. Population, 13,296, of whom 8109 were free, and 5187 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the S. E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by a branch of Chickasawha river. Indian corn, rice, cotton, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this

county produced 165,186 bushels of corn; 12,861 of oats; 58,047 of sweet potatoes; 1,474 bales of cotton, and 32,330 pounds of rice. It contained 1 church, and 180 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Decatur. Pop., 4465, of whom 3433 were free, and 1032 slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the E. central part of Texas, bordering on the Sabine river, which separates it from Louisiana, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is drained by Caney and Big Cow creeks. The bank of the Sabine river is covered with timber. The soil produces Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and cotton. In 1850 this county yielded 34,135 bushels of corn; 19,890 of sweet potatoes; 152 bales of cotton; 23,570 pounds of rice; 10,218 of butter; 662 of wool, and 14 hogsheads of sugar. There were 84 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Burkeville. Population, 1689, of whom 1263 were free, and 426, slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the N. N. W. part of Arkansas, contains 800 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Buffalo Fork of White river. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, which are adapted to grain, fruit, to the pasturage of cattle, &c. In 1850 this county produced 94,125 bushels of Indian corn; 1345 of peas and beans, and 11,766 pounds of butter. It contained 3 churches, and 130 pupils attending public schools. A large part of the county is covered with forests. Capital, Jasper. Pop., 1758, of whom 1,711 were free, and 47, slaves.

NEWTON, a county in the W. S. W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Indian territory, has an area of 750 square miles. It is drained by Shoal, Oliver, and Centre creeks, which flow westward, and enter the Neosho river. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 196,210 bushels of corn; 18,416 of wheat; 31,318 of oats, and 43,011 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches, and 278 pupils attending public schools. Lead mines have recently been opened 6 miles from Neosho, and are thought to be rich. Shoal creek affords abundant water-power. Capital, Neosho. Pop., 4268, of whom 4027 were free, and 241, slaves.

NEWTON, a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire. It is intersected by the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad, 40 miles S. E. from Concord. Pop., 685.

NEWTON, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Boston and Worcester railroad, 10 miles W. from Boston, contains 1 bank. Pop. 5258.

NEWTON, a township of Camden co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 7 miles S. E. from Camden. Population, 1576.

NEWTON, a post-township of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Paulinskill creek, about 65 miles N. from Trenton. Population, 3279.

NEWTON, a post-borough in Newton township, and capital of Sussex co., New Jersey,

68 miles N. from Trenton. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a new court house, 4 churches, viz. 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Lutheran, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, a public library, and several academies. Population, estimated at 1200.

NEWTON, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Population, 819.

NEWTON, a post-office of Kanawha co., Va. CATAWBA, a thriving post-village, capital of Catawba co., North Carolina, 175 miles W. from Raleigh, is situated in a fertile and beautiful country, and has an active trade. It has a commodious court house, and many handsome residences. The German Reformed church are about to establish a college at this place.

NEWTON, a small post-village, capital of Baker co., Ga., on the right bank of the Flint river, 180 miles S. S. W. from Milledgeville. It has 4 stores, and about 100 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a small village of Bibb co., Ga.

NEWTON, a post-office of Marion co., Fla.

NEWTON, a post-village, capital of Dale co., Alabama, about 85 miles S. S. E. from Montgomery.

NEWTON, a township in the E. central part of Licking co., Ohio, and intersected by the Columbus and Lake Erie railroad. Pop., 1247.

NEWTON, a township in the W. part of Miami county, Ohio. Population, 1242.

NEWTON, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Muskingum co., O. Pop., 2568.

NEWTON, a township in Pike county, Ohio. Population, 326.

NEWTON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop., 678.

NEWTON, a thriving village of Union co., Ohio, 40 miles N. W. from Columbus. It has 1 or 2 churches and several stores. Pop., 400.

NEWTON, a post-township in the S. W. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Population, 235.

NEWTON, a post-township in Jasper county, Indiana. Population, 435.

NEWTON, a small post-village, capital of Jasper co., Illinois, on the Embarras river, 130 miles E. S. E. from Springfield. It contains 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

NEWTON, a small village of Greene co., Ill.

NEWTON, a small post-village, capital of Jasper co., Iowa, on a branch of Skunk river, 90 miles W. from Iowa City.

NEWTON, a township in Manitoowoc county, Wisconsin. Population, 545.

NEWTON CENTRE, a post-village in Newton township, Middlesex co., Mass., 10 miles W. from Boston. It is the seat of the Newton Theological Seminary, founded in 1825.

NEWTON CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson county, Wisconsin.

NEWTON DEPÔT, a post-office of Rockingham county, New Hampshire.

NEWTON FACTORY, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia, about 50 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

NEWTON FALLS, a post-village of Newton

township, Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning river, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 50 miles S. E. from Cleveland. It has several mills and about 600 inhabitants.

NEWTON GROVE, a post-office of Sampson county, North Carolina.

NEWTON HAMILTON, or HAMILTONVILLE, a post-borough of Mifflin co., Pa., on the left bank of the Juniata river, 90 miles, by railroad, W. N. W. from Harrisburg. It is connected, by canal and railroad, with Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Population in 1850, 353.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS, a manufacturing post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Charles river, 11 miles W. from Boston. It is connected, by a branch railroad, with the Boston and Worcester railroad.

NEWTON STEWART, a small village of Orange co., Indiana, 112 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

NEWTONSVILLE, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

NEWTONSVILLE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Charles river, 9 miles W. from Boston. It is the terminus of the Charles River railroad.

NEWTONVILLE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

NEWTOWN, a small village of Duke's co., Mass., about 75 miles S. E. by S. from Boston. It contains a flourishing academy.

NEWTOWN, a post-borough of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic railroad, 24 miles W. N. W. from New Haven. It consists of one long street, and has 4 churches and about 80 dwellings. Population of the township, 3338.

NEWTOWN, a post-township of Queen's co., N. Y., on the East river. Population, 7208.

NEWTOWN, a post-village in the above township, about 150 miles S. from Albany. It has several churches, and perhaps 100 dwellings.

NEWTOWN, a post-township in the S. E. part of Bucks co., Penn. Population, 841.

NEWTOWN, a pleasant post-borough in the above township, is situated near Neshaminy creek, 20 miles N. E. from Philadelphia. Newtown was the county seat for several years previous to 1812. It has 2 or 3 places of worship, 1 academy, and several stores. Population, 580.

NEWTOWN, a township in the W. part of Cumberland co., Pa. Population, 1666.

NEWTOWN, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles W. from Philadelphia. Population, 823.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of Greene county, Pennsylvania, on Whitely creek, about 10 miles S. E. from Waynesburg.

NEWTOWN, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

NEWTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the E. side of the Pocomoke river, 15 miles S. W. from Suow

Hill. It is a place of active trade, containing 4 churches, 6 stores, 2 steam mills, and 2 hotels. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 800.

NEWTOWN, or STEPHENSBURG, a neat and thriving post-village of Frederick county, Virginia, on the turnpike leading from Winchester to Staunton, 8 miles S. by E. from the former. It is especially noted for the manufacture of wagons. The place was settled in 1758. It contains 2 churches, a market house, and over 100 dwellings.

NEWTOWN, a small post-village of King and Queen county, Virginia, 38 miles N. E. from Richmond, contains 1 church.

NEWTOWN, a post-village in Hinds county, Mississippi, on Pearl river, 15 miles S. by W. from Jackson.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of Scott county, Kentucky, 22 miles E. from Frankfort, has 2 or 3 churches and about 200 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 10 miles E. from Cincinnati.

NEWTOWN, a pleasant post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, 14 miles E. N. E. from Covington, stands on the border of the large and rich Shawance prairie. Pop., about 500.

NEWTOWN ACADEMY, a post-office of Monroe county, Alabama.

NEWTOWN CREEK, of Long island, flows into the East river opposite New York.

NEWTOWN SQUARE, a post-village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

NEW TRENTON, a small village of Jefferson county, Ohio.

NEW TRENTON, a small post-village of Franklin county, Indiana, 30 miles N. W. from Cincinnati.

NEW TRIER, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

NEW TRIPOLI, a small post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 85 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

NEW UPTON, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

NEW UTRECHT, a post-township of King's co., N. Y., forms the W. extremity of Long Island. Population, 2129.

NEW VERNON, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

NEW VERNON, a small post-village of Morris co., N. J., 5 miles S. from Morristown.

NEW VERNON, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NEW VIENNA, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 11 miles S. E. from Wilmington.

NEW VILLAGE, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York.

NEW VILLAGE, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 52 miles N. N. W. from Trenton.

NEWVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., N. Y., about 65 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

NEWVILLE, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, near the Cumberland Valley railroad, 12 miles S. W. from Carlisle. It contains 2 churches, and several stores. Population in 1850, 715; in 1853, about 900.

NEWVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., Va.

NEWVILLE, a thriving post-village of Richland co., Ohio, is pleasantly situated on the Clear fork of Mohiccan river, 12 miles S. E. from Mansfield.

NEWVILLE, a post-township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Population, 396.

NEWVILLE, a post-village in De Kalb co., Indiana.

NEWVILLE, a small village of Wells county, Indiana, on the Wabash river, about 100 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

NEW VINE, a post-office of Dubuque co., Io.

NEW VINEYARD, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 48 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 635.

NEW WAKEFIELD, a small post-village of Washington co., Alabama, 164 miles S. by W. from Tuscaloosa.

NEW WASHINGTON, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna river, about 135 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

NEW WASHINGTON, a small post-village of Crawford co., Ohio.

NEW WASHINGTON, a pleasant post-village of Clarke co., Indiana, 18 miles S. W. from Madison. It has a flourishing academy, and about 300 inhabitants.

NEW WAX, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

NEW WESTVILLE, a post-office of Preble co., Ohio.

NEW WILMINGTON, a post-township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. from New Castle. Population, 1478.

NEW WILMINGTON, a village of Pennsylvania, on the line between Mercer and Lawrence counties, 8 miles S. W. from Mercer.

NEW WINCHESTER, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

NEW WINCHESTER, a small post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, 27 miles W. from Indianapolis.

NEW WINDSOR, a post-township of Orange co., New York, on the Newburg Branch railroad. Population, 2457.

NEW WINDSOR, a post-village in the above township, on the Hudson river, about 85 miles below Albany. It is said to be the birthplace of De Witt Clinton.

NEW WINDSOR, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 30 miles N. W. from Baltimore.

NEW WINDSOR, a small village of Carroll co., Missouri.

NEW WINE, a village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 25 miles W. by N. from Dubuque.

NEW WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Madison co., New York, 24 miles S. E. from Syracuse.

NEW YORK, one of the Middle States of the United States, and the most populous of the confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and Canada East; on the E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the S. by the Atlantic, (if we include Long Island,) by New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the Niagara river. This state is

separated on the W. and N. W. from Canada West, by Lakes Erie and Ontario, and by the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers; and partly from Vermont by Lake Champlain. It lies between 40° 30' and 45° N. lat., and between (if we include Long Island, a dependency of the state) 72° and 79° 55' W. lon. Its extreme length from E. to W., exclusive of Long Island, is about 335 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. about 308 miles, including an area of about 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres, of which 12,408,968 only were improved in 1850, showing a great capacity for increase of population, even in the older and more densely inhabited states of North America.

Population.—Though originally settled by the Dutch, and having some of its oldest and most respectable families of that descent, the greater infusion of New-England population since the Revolution, has given to the inhabitants of New York more of the characteristics of New England than of Holland. According to the census of 1790, this state had 340,120 inhabitants; 586,756 in 1800; 959,049 in 1810; 1,372,812 in 1820; 1,918,608 in 1830; 2,428,921 in 1840, and 3,097,394 in 1850; of whom 1,544,489 were white males; 1,503,836 white females; 23,452 free colored males, and 25,617 females. This population was distributed in 566,869 families, occupying 473,936 dwellings. Of the entire population, 2,151,196 were born in the state, 288,100 in other states of the Union, 84,820 in England, 343,111 in Ireland, 23,418 in Scotland, 7582 in Wales, 118,398 in Germany, 12,515 in France, 14,757 in other countries, and 6261 whose places of birth were unknown; giving about 21 per cent. of foreign birth. In the twelve months preceding June 1st, 1850, there occurred 44,339 deaths, or nearly 14 persons in every one thousand. In the same year, aid was received by 59,855 paupers, of whom 40,580 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$14 for each individual. The deaf and dumb numbered 1307, of whom 10 were colored persons; the blind 1272, of whom 51 were colored; the insane 2580, of whom 36 were colored; and the idiotic 1739, of whom 18 were colored.

Counties.—New York is divided into 59 counties, viz. Albany, Alleghany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, and Yates. Albany is the capital.

Cities and Towns.—New York is filled with

populous and thriving towns, and her inland cities and villages exhibit, in their great warehouses and elegant private residences, such indications of wealth and taste as are only looked for in seaport towns or great capitals, in other countries. New York, her metropolis, and the most populous city of the Western continent, is the great centre of commercial operations, not only of the United States, but of all America. Though the population of New York city proper numbered in 1850 but 515,507, yet, added to its different suburbs—Brooklyn, (pop., 96,838,) Williamsburg, (30,780,) and Jersey City and Hoboken (though in another state)—it summed up a total of 653,000 inhabitants. The other most important towns are Albany, population, 50,763; Buffalo, 42,261; Rochester, 36,403; Troy, 28,785, (and in conjunction with West Troy, about 36,000;) Syracuse, 22,271; Utica, 17,565; Poughkeepsie, 13,944; Lockport, 12,323; Oswego, 12,205; Newburg, 11,415; Kingston, 10,232; Auburn, 9548; Fishkill, 9240; Schenectady, 8921; Rome, 7918; Ogdensburg, 7756; Owego, 7159; Ithica, 6909; Hudson, 6280; Canandaigua, 6143; Plattsburg, 5618; Catskill, 5454; Binghamton, Elmira, Dunkirk, Waterford, Batavia, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Herkimer, Saratoga, Sackett's Harbor, and various other towns, numbering from 2000 to 5000 inhabitants each.

Face of the Country.—New York presents every variety of surface, from the rich plains of the western part of the state to the rugged mountains of the E. and N. E. The Appalachian or Alleghanian chain of mountains enters the S. E. of New York (in two separate ridges) from New Jersey and Pennsylvania. That from the former state crosses the Hudson river at and around West Point, about 50 miles from its mouth, and forms the far-famed Highlands of the Hudson, which have given this river a celebrity only second to the Rhine. After passing the Hudson river, this range pursues a northerly course, under the name of the Taconic or Tagkhannuc mountains, to join the Green mountains in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Where the Highlands are cut through by the Hudson river they are perhaps 20 miles in breadth, but seldom reach an altitude of 1500 feet; though in one instance, on the E. bank of the river, near Fishkill, they attain an elevation of nearly 1700 feet. N. W. of the Highlands, and running nearly parallel, are the Shawangunk mountains, which are followed in turn by the far-famed Catskill mountains, which approach the Hudson river from the S. W., run nearly parallel with it for perhaps 20 miles, then trend off to the N. W. toward the Mohawk river. In the latter part of their course they are known as the Helderberg hills. The highest summit of the chain is Roundtop, in Greene county, 3804 feet in altitude. Delaware county is traversed by a

ridge called the Oquago branch. But by far the grandest chain of mountains (or rather assemblage of groups and ranges) lie N. of the Mohawk river, and between Lake Ontario on the W. and Lakes Champlain and George on the E. These traverse, under various local names, and in different directions, (but mostly N. and N. E.,) the counties of Herkimer, Fulton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, Hamilton, and St. Lawrence. The most important group, chiefly lying in Essex county, is the Adirondack, the highest peak of which, Mount Marcy, or Tahawus, has an elevation of 5467 feet, and is the loftiest summit in the state. The Catskill or Helderberg mountains seem to resume their course beyond the Mohawk river, in Herkimer county, and to extend beyond the St. Lawrence into Canada, under the name of the Chateaugay range. There are other ranges of highlands in Oneida and Lewis counties. Speaking of the western portion of the state, (*i. e.* W. of Lake Cayuga,) Professor Hall remarks—"This district, bordering Lake Ontario on the N., is a low plateau, gradually rising to the S., for a distance varying from 4 to 8 or 9 miles, where we abruptly ascend a terrace, which at its western extremity attains a height of 200 feet, but which slope gently down almost to the general level farther E. From the top of this terrace, we pass over a broad plateau of nearly level country, slightly depressed towards the centre, but rising gently again to the S., till we come to the base of a second terrace, having a general height of 60 feet or more above the country on the N. Beyond the terrace last mentioned, the country is level, and generally even for several miles, when we commence a gradual ascent to higher ground. Although the country to the S. of this is hilly, and in some parts rising to an elevation of 2500 feet above the ocean, and from 600 to 1000 feet above the deepest valleys, yet it must be remembered that there are no ranges of mountains. We must fancy this whole southern border of the state as having once been a high and broad plateau, and that from denudation, the breaking up of the strata in some places, together with the action of waves and currents, has resulted this irregular and uneven surface." The first ridge, near Lake Ontario, forms the falls of the Genesee at Rochester, and the second ridge those in Alleghany county.

Geology.—Though New York has undergone the most complete geological survey of any state in the Union, by a corps of competent geologists and naturalists, who have ably reported their proceedings in a number of ponderous volumes, the character of our work does not admit of giving more than a brief outline of the geology of the state. Commencing in the N. E., the greater portion of the district N. of the Mohawk and E. of Lake Ontario is primary in formation, with,

however, a belt of Potsdam sandstone on the N., which is in turn separated from the St. Lawrence by a second belt of calciferous (lime-producing) sandrock. Between Lake Ontario and the primary tract named above, in the order named, proceeding S. to Oswego, are groups of Potsdam sandstone, calciferous sandrock; Black river, Birdseye, and Trenton limestone; Utica slate, Helderberg limestone, (including grits and sandstones,) and gray sandstone. S. of Lake Ontario, narrow belts succeed each other in the following order:—1. Of the Medina sandstone, (usually a red sandstone, sometimes variegated, and giving origin to salt springs;) 2. Of the Clinton group, (a variable composition of sandstones, shales, impure limestones, iron ores, &c. ;) 3. Of the Niagara group, (a limestone resting upon shale, and forming the celebrated cataract of that name;) 4. Of the Onondaga salt group, (limestone and slate, with salt springs;) 5. Of Helderberg limestone; and 6. Of the Hamilton group, (composed of calcareous, sandy, or fossiliferous shales.) A wide zone of the Portage and Chemung groups (composed mainly, the former of flagstones and shales, and the latter of highly fossiliferous shales and thin bedded sandstones) occupy the S. W. portion of the state, extending into Pennsylvania, and sending off a narrow arm to near Catskill, on the Hudson, where it bends to the S. W., surrounding on the N. and S. E. a large tract of red sandstone lying between itself and the Susquehanna river. E. of the narrow arm just described, and between it and the Hudson, are narrow belts of the Hamilton group, Helderberg limestone, Medina sandstone, and gray sandstone. Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Schenectady, parts of Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Putnam, Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess counties, are occupied by the Hudson river group, (composed mostly of shales and shaly sandstone, with thin courses of limestone.) Westchester, most of Putnam, and parts of Dutchess and Orange counties, are primitive. Long Island is diluvial on the N., and alluvial on the S. side.

Minerals.—New York, though deficient in coal, (the geological formation being too old for its production,) abounds in that most useful of all minerals, iron, especially in the N. E. and S. E. counties, and in Wayne county. The magnetic ore is most plentiful in the N. E., and the hematitic in the S. E. counties. Bog ore is extensively diffused. Lead exists in great quantities in St. Lawrence county; and mines have been recently opened in Ulster. It is also found in Sullivan, Columbia, and Westchester counties. Zinc, copper, and titanium, exist in several counties. Molybdenum, manganese, arsenic, cerium, silver, and bismuth are occasionally found. The central and some of the western counties contain abundance of gypsum, which is largely used as a manure, and extensively

exported. Our geological article shows there is no scarcity of lime, especially in the central and western counties. Marble of fine quality is exported from Sing-Sing. Sulphuret of iron is found in St. Lawrence, and carburet in Essex, Clinton, and Dutchess counties. Gneiss, sandstone, and limestone, suitable for building, are abundant. New York is especially celebrated for its mineral springs, particularly its medicinal springs, the most noted of which are those of Saratoga, Ballston, New Lebanon, Sharon, and Avon springs. Onondaga yields large quantities of table salt: about 4,000,000 bushels were produced in this county alone in 1850. There are also salt springs in Erie, Genesee, and Orleans counties. Natural issues of carbureted hydrogen exist in several counties. The village of Fredonia, in Chautauque county, is lighted from one of these, as is the lighthouse of Barcelona, in the same county.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—New York possesses a greater amount of navigable waters than any other state of the Union. On the E. is the Hudson, traversing the state for about 350 miles, 150 of which are navigable for large steamers and schooners, and 120 for ships; on the N. E., Lake Champlain, navigable for 120 miles; and on the W. and N. W., Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence, all navigable for large steamers, and Ontario and Erie for ships of heavy tonnage. In the S. E. of the state rises the Delaware, and in the interior, the Susquehanna, which pass S. into Pennsylvania, and float down, in the high waters of spring and autumn, lumber and other products of New York, to the markets of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The W. of the state is crossed by the Genesee, which furnishes, by its numerous cataracts, immense water-power, though it is only navigable for small steam or keel boats, and for those only by stages between the falls. The Oswego is the outlet of the central lakes, and affords valuable water-power. The two rivers last mentioned and the Black river flow into Lake Ontario. The Oswegatchee, Grass, Racket, and St. Rigis rivers, each of about 150 miles in length, join the St. Lawrence; and the Saranac and Au Sable empty themselves into Lake Champlain. All these rivers are in the N. E. of the state. The Mohawk, an affluent of the Hudson, about 200 miles in length, drains the central counties of Eastern New York. New York abounds in small and picturesque lakes. In the E. is Lake George, so celebrated for the grandeur of its scenery; in the centre are Lakes Oneida, Skeneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked, and Canandaigua; in the S. W., Chautauque; and in the N. E., Black, Saranac, and Long lakes; besides many other small but beautiful sheets of water. The larger of these lakes vary in length from 10 to 36 miles. The principal bays are New York bay, opening into the

Atlantic, and Sackett's harbor, at the E. end of Lake Ontario. Long Island sound, 120 miles long, separates Long Island from Connecticut.

Islands.—There are several important islands belonging to this state, chief among which is Long Island, about 115 miles in length, between Long Island sound and the Atlantic ocean; Staten Island, (embracing Richmond county,) between New York bay on the E., and Raritan bay and Arthurkill sound on the S. and W.; and Grand Island, in the Niagara river, belonging to the State of New York.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Under this heading New York may justly claim a large space. On her western border, in a river or strait of 34 miles in length, running from Lake Erie to Ontario, and pouring the waters of the Great Lakes over a precipice of 165 feet in perpendicular height, thunders the far-famed and unrivalled cataract of Niagara, in whose presence all stand dumb, with no power to describe, but only to wonder and adore. The falls are about 20 miles below the entrance to the strait, at the N. E. extremity of Lake Erie, and 14 miles above its junction with Lake Ontario. About 3 miles below its commencement, the river divides into two arms, which embrace an island, called Grand Island, 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide. The banks of the upper portion of Niagara river are low, not usually exceeding 20 or 30 feet, and the current is comparatively moderate. Near 3 miles below Grand island the rapids (scarcely less interesting than the falls themselves) commence, and after a course of rather more than a half-mile, terminate in the great cataract. Goat island, a quarter of a mile wide, and half a mile long from N. to S., extends to the very brow of the precipice, and divides the falls into two portions, the higher of which is on the American side, but the greater body of water on the Canadian. The American fall is again subdivided, very unequally, by Iris island, with the greater of these subdivisions nearest the New York shore. Below the falls, the river runs between perpendicular cliffs for three or four miles, in a channel of from 300 to 800 feet wide, with great force and impetuosity, now ruffled by rapids, and now eddying in whirlpools, till it is released from its narrow and rocky bed, below the Queenstown Heights, from whence it flows tranquilly into Lake Ontario. Between the falls and Queenstown (where navigation commences) occur two rapids, caused partly by the narrowing of the bed of the river, and partly by the rocks at the bottom. At the head of the first rapids, two miles below the falls, the river is spanned by a suspension bridge 800 feet in length, and 230 feet above the water. At the southern extremity of the first rapids, an angle in the river causes a reflex in the current, which forms a number

of eddies, commonly called "The Whirlpool," more remarkable for the heaping up of the waters in the middle of the river, by the impetus of the current, than for any peculiar violence of the whirlpools themselves. Below this pool is another rapid of about half a mile in extent. Little has hitherto been said of the beauty of Niagara. When one has gazed till his senses are confused, at the more stupendous parts of the scene, there is a delightful relief in roaming about the larger and smaller islands, and viewing the numberless small cascades and rapids, which are accessible by means of the bridges from the American shore to Iris, Goat, and one of the smaller islands.

In any other state not possessing such an overwhelming object of natural grandeur as Niagara, the other falls of New York would rank as prime objects of interest. The Cohoes falls, in the Mohawk, about three miles from its mouth, have a perpendicular descent of 70 feet, and when the river is full, in the spring and autumn, form a grand cataract. Little falls, about 12 miles below Utica, are formed by the passage of the Mohawk through the mountains. The river descends 42 feet in one mile, tossing and foaming among the rocks, while it is frowned on from above by the rugged and picturesque walls of this mountain gorge. Fifteen miles N. of Utica, in West Canada creek, (a tributary of the Mohawk,) is a series of cascades and rapids, (known as Trenton falls,) that extend over a space of two miles, in a channel which the river has cut from the solid limestone rock to a depth varying from 100 to 150 feet, forming a clean limestone trough, the middle of which only (in summer) is occupied by a narrow stream of water, almost as black as ink. Proceeding up this narrow gorge, with perpendicular sides of solid rock, a series of rapids and falls are passed at considerable intervals, presenting a great variety of cascades, of from 8 or 10 to 100 feet in height. The great charm in these falls is not in the body of water, which (except in freshets) is not great, but in the variety and wildness of the views. Hemmed in from all the world in this recess, where the sun can penetrate but for a very few hours in the day—scrambling along the edge, where there is often barely room for a pathway, (and at one point not even for a full foothold,) the tourist is led on, if it be his first visit, from one agreeable surprise to another; and some hesitate not to give them the preference over Niagara in the amount of pleasure they produce. The Genesee river has a series of cataracts, surpassing in altitude those of the Rhine, the boast of Europe. The flourishing city of Rochester owes its importance to one of these, within the city limits, which has a perpendicular descent of 97 feet, and which gives motion to the machinery of its celebrated flour mills and factories. There are

other falls within the vicinity of Rochester, making a total descent of 226 feet. But these are far inferior in wildness and picturesqueness to those nearer the sources of the river, in Alleghany county, where the Genesee descends by three falls of 60, 90, and 110 feet, within the space of two miles, through a gorge worn in the solid rock to the depth of 400 feet. In the neighborhood of Ithaca are a number of cascades, set off by highly picturesque accompaniments, one of which has a perpendicular pitch of 110 feet. Baker's, Hadley's, Jessup's, and Glen's falls, (the latter made classic in Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans,") all near the sources of the Hudson river, are well worthy of a visit. There are also two interesting falls in the strait leading from Lake George into Lake Champlain, also one near Hudson, and another near West Point. Lake George stands prominent among the lakes of the United States for the boldness of its shores, and the transparency of its waters. It is studded with beautiful islands, and shut in by precipitous highlands, reaching in one instance an elevation of 2000 feet. A steamer performs daily trips on this lake, going and returning the same day. A visit to the classic ground of Fort Ticonderoga, at the outlet of Lake George into Lake Champlain, may form a part of the same day's excursion.

We now come to the places of fashionable resort, first among which, on the continent of America, stands Saratoga, visited annually, during the summer months, by its thousands in pursuit of health, and by its tens of thousands seeking pleasure and excitement. Saratoga springs are in Saratoga county, in the E. of the state. Its waters are of great variety, and of very active properties. Sharon Sulphur springs, in Schoharie county, are much visited by invalids, and have the advantage over Saratoga in the picturesqueness of the surrounding scenery. New Lebanon, celebrated for its warm springs, is situated in Rensselaer county, near the boundary of Massachusetts. Avon springs, 20 miles S. of Rochester, are much resorted to. Ballston Spa, 7 miles from Saratoga, is less celebrated than formerly, partly from its waters having lost a portion of their virtues, but more probably from the greater attractions of Saratoga. (For full descriptions, see separate articles.) The scenery on the Hudson river has long constituted one of the great attractions of tourists to New York. Easily and pleasantly accessible, it is probably better known than any American scenery, except Niagara falls, and ranks second to no river in romantic interest in the known world. Directly after leaving New York, you come upon the Palisades, on the New Jersey shore, composed of perpendicular walls of trap rock, of from 200 to 500 feet in height. These lose themselves (about 35 miles up the river) in the Highlands proper, which have a base

of about 20 miles. Here the Hudson has burst its way at some distant period through the mountains, leaving on each side a rampart of almost perpendicular hills, of from 600 to 1700 feet in elevation above the level of the river. About 100 miles above New York, we come abreast of the Catskill mountains, which present a very abrupt front to the river, and run nearly parallel to it for about 20 miles. These mountains are not of great elevation, but their grandeur consists in the extended and unbroken views afforded from the piazza of the Pine-orchard Mountain House, (2276 feet above the sea,) up and down the valley of the Hudson for 70 miles in each direction, and across to the Green mountains in Massachusetts. At Katerskill falls, three miles S. W. from the hotel, a small stream is precipitated 180 feet, into a circular amphitheatre of great wildness, from whence it takes a second leap into another chasm. The great charm of this fall is the wild scenery formed by the gorge, (the bed of the stream,) which winds round the mountains, and shuts out every view but that beneath your feet and over your head. The Adirondac mountains, the highest in the state, and only second to the White mountains of New Hampshire and Black mountain in North Carolina, have as yet been but little visited by fashionable tourists. Probably the best account of them is to be had in Headley's "Adirondac Mountains." Mount Tahawus, or Marcy, the highest peak, commands an extensive panorama of mountains, among which repose 30 visible lakes and ponds. The completion of the New York and Erie railway through the southern part of the state has laid open some fine scenery but little known to the public heretofore. The passage of the road along the shores of the Delaware river, and through Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan counties, offers the boldest scenery. In Manlius, Onondago county, are the "Green Lakes," supposed to be of volcanic production, one of which is on the top of a hill, with banks 200 feet high, and with beautifully green water to the depth of 400 feet. This lake was once known to rise suddenly and overflow its banks, but the water soon receded to its ordinary level.

Climate.—New York presents considerable diversities of climate. In the N. the winters are long and severe, somewhat mitigated in the western part by the proximity of the great lakes and the prevalence of S. W. winds, and varied again in the S. E., below the Catskill mountains, by the effect of the sea air, which tempers the heats of summer and chills the air of spring. At Buffalo there is great irregularity in the time of the ice leaving the harbor. "Some 12 or 15 years since," writes a correspondent, "their harbor was completely blocked up by ice till May, no steamboat having left the harbor till the 15th of that month; but this is very unusual."

According to observations kept by Leander Wetherell, Esq., at Rochester, during 10 years the average mean temperature was 47°.36; highest point of the mercury, 102°; lowest, 9° below zero; average fall of rain and melted snow, 33.30 inches.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of this great state is very various. The western parts, known as the Genesee flats, and the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk, have excellent soils, while much of the N. E. of the state is poor and cold. No general description would give a correct idea of the soils, as in the same county may be found parts that are hilly or mountainous, and comparatively sterile, while the soil of the valleys is a rich alluvion. New York, however, on the whole, may be safely called a fertile state. The exceptions are mostly in the mountainous portions. The descriptions of the counties in this as well as in other states, will best give the qualities of the soil in particular localities. Long Island is easily improved in the western part, though it is not naturally very fertile. It is very important for its market products. The eastern portion is poor and sandy. Great attention is paid in this state to scientific agriculture, and endeavors made to introduce a better mode of culture; to promote which end, agricultural societies have been formed, and journals established devoted to this subject. New York is first of the states of the confederacy in the amount of live stock, oats, Irish potatoes, barley, buckwheat, grass-seeds, orchard products, products of market gardens, butter, cheese, hay, hops, maple sugar, beeswax, honey, and slaughtered animals produced; second in the amount of wool and rye, and third in that of wheat raised. Besides these, large quantities of Indian corn, beans, peas, flax, and maple molasses, with some sweet potatoes, tobacco, wine, hemp, and silk were produced. The fruits are apples, pears, cherries, plums, and peaches, with various kinds of berries. In 1850 there were 170,698 farms, containing 12,408,968 acres of improved land, producing 13,121,498 bushels of wheat; 4,148,182 of rye; 17,858,400 of Indian corn; 26,552,814 of oats; 741,636 of peas and beans; 15,898,362 of Irish potatoes; 3,585,059 of barley; 3,183,955 of buckwheat; 184,715 of grass-seeds; 10,071,301 pounds of wool; 79,766,094 of butter; 49,741,413 of cheese; 2,536,299 of hops; 940,557 of flax; 10,357,484 of maple sugar; 1,756,190 of beeswax and honey, and 3,728,797 tons of hay; live stock valued at \$73,570,499; market products, \$912,047; orchard fruits, \$1,761,950, and slaughtered animals, \$13,573,983.

Forest Trees.—The forest-trees are several varieties of oak and pine, and spruce, tamarack, larch, hemlock, fir, walnut, and sugar-maple, chestnut, ash, elm, beech, butternut, sycamore, alder, cedar, locust, laurel, mulberry, sassafras, birch, tilia, poplar, cherry,

hornbeam, sumach, cucumber-tree, crabapple, and thorn. The forests about the sources of the Susquehanna and Delaware furnish large quantities of pine for the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets.

Animals.—The forests of New York were formerly ranged by the moose, stag, and reindeer; but these are now seldom if ever met with. Among the existing animals are the American deer, black bear, panther, wildcat, wolf, (gray and black,) wolverines, otters, minks, beavers, muskrats, ermine weasels, racoons, skunks, marmots, rabbits, hares, squirrels, and a number of the smaller quadrupeds. Among the birds are the golden and bald eagle, various species and varieties of hawks, owls, and buzzards, wild turkeys and pigeons, quail, grouse, woodcock, willet, snipe, coot, grebes, dipper, petrel, cormorant, pelican, gannet, skimmer, tern, gull, sheldrake, canvas-back and other wild ducks, teal widegone, wild goose, swan, and brant, with an endless variety of the order *Passeres*, or small birds.

Manufactures.—New York, though extensively engaged in manufactures, does not maintain the relative pre-eminence in this respect that she holds in commerce and agriculture; falling behind Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in *absolute*, and behind New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island in *relative* amount. In 1850, there were in the state 23,823 manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upward annually; of these, 86 were engaged in cotton manufactures, employing \$4,176,920 capital, and 2632 male, and 3688 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$1,985,973, and producing 44,901,475 yards of stuff, and 2,180,600 pounds of yarn, valued at \$3,591,989; 249 woollen establishments, employing \$4,459,370 capital, and 4262 male, and 2412 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$3,838,292, and producing 7,924,252 yards of stuff, and 261,700 pounds of yarn, valued at \$7,030,624; and 401 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$6,358,782 capital, and 7467 male hands; consuming raw material worth \$3,553,109, and producing 141,246 tons of pig, cast, and wrought iron, valued at \$7,943,868; the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors employed \$2,585,900 capital; consuming 2,062,250 bushels of barley; 1,647,266 of Indian corn; 909,067 of rye; 6707 of oats; 60,940 of apples; 24,500 hogsheds of molasses, and 581 tons of hops; employing 1380 hands, and producing 644,700 barrels of ale, &c.; 9,231,700 gallons of whiskey and wine, and 2,488,800 gallons of rum; 942 tanneries, employing \$5,025,143; consuming raw material worth \$6,065,221, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$9,804,000. Home-made manufactures valued at \$1,280,333 were produced.

Internal Improvements.—New York, headed

by her great statesman, De Witt Clinton, has the honor of taking the lead in internal improvements, from which enterprise she is now reaping an ample reward in her commercial pre-eminence and wealth. In 1817 was commenced the great work of connecting the waters of the Atlantic with the great lakes, by breaking the soil for the Erie and Hudson canal, which is 364 miles long, and (originally) forty feet wide. It was completed in 1825, at a cost of about \$7,000,000. In 1852, this and the branch canals delivered at tidewater property valued at \$67,288,376, of which the Champlain and Erie canals alone left at Albany, (independent of other depôts,) products valued at \$27,439,188, while the clearances from the same place were \$31,476,375. Besides the Champlain canal, there were various branches connecting with the Erie and Hudson canal, viz. one from Utica to Binghamton; one from Syracuse to Oswego; one from Geneva to Montezuma, and one from Rochester to Danville. The other canals are the Delaware and Hudson, connecting the Hudson river with the coal mines in the N. E. of Pennsylvania; the Chemung, connecting Seneca lake with Elmira, and the Crooked Lake, uniting Pen Yan with Dresden. Besides these are the Black River and Genesee Valley canals, not yet completed. New York has, therefore, a total of nearly 700 miles of canal completed, and nearly 200 in course of construction, at an aggregate probable cost of not much less than \$17,000,000, exclusive of the enlargements of the Erie and other canals, for which a debt of nearly \$9,000,000 has already been contracted, although the work is not yet completed. The canal debt, September 30, 1852, was \$17,001,109.16; receipts for canal tolls, the fiscal year ending the same date, \$3,116,321.23, which is the interest of \$52,985,763, at 6 per cent. The canalling of New York has been done by the state; but private enterprise has added a much greater amount of railway at an abundantly greater cost. In January, 1853, there were 2129 miles of railway completed in New York, and 925 in course of construction. Those already completed connect New York with Dunkirk and Buffalo *via* Albany, and also by a cross railroad from Elmira to Canandaigua. Besides these are various branch railroads, uniting Rome with Cape Vincent at the outlet of Lake Ontario; Syracuse with Oswego; Rouse's Point (at the head of Lake Champlain) with Ogdensburg; Whitehall with Albany and Troy; Hudson with the Massachusetts line; New York with Chatham Five Corners, (on the Boston and Albany railroad;) Albany with Rutland, Vermont; Corning with Blossburg, Pennsylvania, (coal mines;) Hornelsville with the Attica and Buffalo railroad; Rochester with Niagara falls, and Buffalo with Erie, Pennsylvania. Several branches from New York

city connect with lines through Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island to Boston. In short, the great commercial metropolis of the state enjoys a connected intercourse, by railway, with almost every important town in this or in the neighboring states.—See *Table of Canals and Railroads*, APPENDIX. There were in New York, in October, 1852, 19 plank-roads, with an aggregate of 2106 miles, costing \$3,860,298.

Commerce.—New York enjoys great facilities for both foreign and domestic commerce, and surpasses every other state in the United States in the absolute amount of tonnage owned by her citizens, though that of Massachusetts is relatively greater. The tonnage of New York in 1852 was 1,134,831.02; of which 111,144.62 was steam tonnage, more than one-fifth of that of all the United States. The number of vessels built in the same period was 179, 45 of which were steamers; total tonnage, 72,072 $\frac{7}{8}$. Great as is the tonnage of New York, it does not fairly represent her proportion of commerce, since many vessels built and owned in other states, are employed in the carrying trade of her commercial metropolis. The share of New York alone, in the trade of the lakes amounted in 1851 to more than \$132,000,000; consisting mainly of flour, wheat, corn, and other grains, lumber, staves, pork, lard, cheese, tallow, butter, and tobacco. An immense transit trade is done over her canals and railroads: 3,162,375 barrels of flour; 6,062,312 bushels of wheat; 5,176,419 of corn; 2,004,186 of barley; 5,382,992 of other grains; 5,821,076 pounds of butter; 9,736,593 of lard; 15,080,306 of cheese; 7,575,232 of wool; 9,985,615 of bacon; 64,311 barrels of beef; 69,423 of pork, and 35,975 of ashes were received at tidewater between the opening and closing of navigation, in 1852. While Buffalo received from the East by canal, imports to the amount of \$41,810,398, the property arriving at Dunkirk and Tonawanda amounted to more than \$5,000,000. In 1850 there arrived by canal at tidewater on the Hudson river, property valued at \$55,474,637; \$53,927,500 in 1851, and \$57,288,766 in 1852. At Buffalo, among the leading articles landed were 5,549,778 bushels of wheat; 5,136,231 of corn; 2,596,231 of oats; 1,299,513 barrels of flour; 95,194,590 feet of lumber; 13,954,552 staves; 9,796,590 pounds, and 74,092 barrels of pork; 7,028,700 pounds of lard; 9,796,590 of butter; 6,190,950 of cheese; 10,239,586 of tobacco, besides large quantities of beef, seed, wool, hides, lead, rye, ashes, whiskey, leather, and some fish, iron, and coal. The table of produce arriving at tidewater during 153 days of 1853, show a considerable increase in wheat, (but a diminution in most other grains,) a large one in wool, bacon, and butter, over 1852, but a great decrease in flour, Indian corn, and in other

grains, and in cheese and ashes. The foreign imports of the state for 1852, amounted to \$132,329,306, and the exports to \$87,484,456. Tonnage entered, 2,900,062; cleared, 2,477,720.—See NEW YORK CITY.

Education.—This great state has taken an active interest in providing for the education of all classes in the elementary branches of learning; but her efforts have, latterly, been somewhat interfered with by religious jealousies. According to the governor's message, January, 1853, there was a school fund of \$6,641,930.92; made up of the common school fund, \$2,354,530.09; United States deposit fund, \$4,014,520.70, and the literary fund, \$272,880.12. According to the same report, there were in 1851, attending the public schools, 862,507 children; attending private schools, 31,767; number of volumes in the school libraries 1,570,131; amount paid to teachers, \$1,681,316; for district libraries, \$90,579.50, and for building and repairing school houses, &c., \$477,918.51; making a total expenditure for school purposes of \$2,249,814.02. There is a normal school for instruction in the art of teaching, at Albany, which is in a very flourishing condition, and had, in 1852, 274 pupils, from all parts of the state, of whom 9 were Indians. The free academy, or high-school, in New York city, is also educating a large number of youth in the higher branches. Other free academies are being formed in different parts of the state; one at Lockport had 400 pupils during the year 1852, and another is in process of organization at Utica. Geneva College has become a free college, under the name of the Hobart Free College. Columbia College receives a certain number of pupils from the free schools in New York city every year, and it is proposed to make other colleges and academies partially free by state appropriations. Among the educational institutions in New York, is the New York Conference Academy, in Charlotteville, Schoharie county, which gives a collegiate education at very moderate expense, and under such regulations as to be highly advantageous to youth of moderate means. There were in 1852, in New York state, 8 colleges, with an aggregate of about 896 students, and 75,400 volumes; six theological schools, with 248, and 3 medical schools with 700 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 4084 churches in New York, in 1850, belonging to 34 different sects, the Baptists owned 776; the Christians, 62; Congregational, 214; Dutch Reformed, 232; Episcopalians, 275; Friends, 132; Lutherans, 80; Methodists, 1215; Presbyterians, 662; Roman Catholics, 174; Union, 74; Unitarians, 22, and Universalists, 110. The other churches were divided among Africans, Covenanters, Free Church, Jews, Mennonites, Moravians, Seceders, Shakers, and some others, giving 1 church

to every 758 persons. Value of church property, \$21,132,707.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—New York has three penitentiaries on the silent system, one at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, one at Auburn, and one in Clinton county; in the latter the convicts are employed in digging, separating, and preparing iron ore for the neighboring furnaces. According to the governor's report, January, 1853, there had been, in the preceding year, 869 convicts at Sing Sing, 759 at Auburn, and 155 in Clinton county. The expenses at Auburn exceeded the income by \$14,000, at Sing Sing by \$7000, and at Clinton by \$27,000. There is a house of refuge for juvenile offenders in New York city, and one at Rochester. There is a state lunatic asylum at Utica, which treated 825 patients during the year 1852, of whom 156 have been discharged cured, 53 improved, 152 unimproved, and 39 have died.* There is a deaf and dumb, and a blind asylum, in New York city, the former of which had 259 pupils in January, 1853, of whom 189 were supported by the state, and the latter had 153, of which number 42 are employed in workshops. A state asylum for idiots has been recently established near Albany, and had, in 1853, forty-two pupils under treatment, and so far the results have been encouraging. There are a great number of benevolent and other local institutions, which will be described in their respective localities.

Government, Finances, &c.—New York, almost an empire in resources and population within itself, is ruled by a governor and lieutenant-governor, each elected by the people for two years, and by a senate of 32, and a house of representatives of 128 members, the former elected for two years, and the latter annually, by the people. The governor receives a salary of \$4000 per annum, and the lieutenant-governor \$6 per diem during the sessions of the senate, of which he is *ex officio* president. The members of the legislature receive \$3 per diem, and \$1 for every ten miles travel. The judiciary consists—1. Of a court for the trial of impeachments, composed of the president of the senate, (who is also president of the court,) and the whole or a majority of the senate, and the whole or a majority of the court of appeals. If the governor is impeached, the lieutenant-governor cannot act as a member of the court. Two-thirds of the members present must concur for a conviction, and their judgment only extends to removal from office. 2. Of a court of appeals, which is composed of eight judges, of whom four are elected by the people, for 8 years, and four selected each year from the judges of the supreme court having the shortest time to serve. Of the judges elected by popular vote, one is chosen every second

year, and the one having the shortest time to serve is chief judge. This court has power to reverse the decisions of the supreme court, or the old supreme court, and court of chancery. 3. Supreme and circuit courts, composed of 32 judges, for the election of whom the state is divided into 8 judicial districts, each one of which elects 4 judges for 8 years: one judge goes out of office every second year. Four terms of the supreme court, at least, are held in each district every year, and one special term and two circuit courts. The supreme court has jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the county courts, but the circuit courts are only for the trial of issues of fact. 4. County, or surrogates' courts, which have the usual jurisdiction of courts of probate. 5. Criminal courts, composed (except in the city and county of New York) of one of the judges of the supreme court, the county judge, and two justices of the peace, chosen members of the court of sessions. In New York city and county, to a judge of the supreme court, this court adds any two of the following officers, viz. judges of the court of common pleas, mayor, recorder, and aldermen. Courts of sessions are composed of one county judge and two justices of the peace. 6. Courts of New York city and county, viz. a superior court, a court of common pleas, and a marine court. The judges of the court of appeals and the supreme court have salaries of \$2500 each; of the superior court of New York city, \$3500; of the common pleas, \$3000, and of the marine court, \$2000. The judges of all these courts are elective. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen ten days, (*i. e.* all foreigners whose citizenship or probation of five years shall have been matured ten days,) and an inhabitant of the state one year, of the county four months, and of the election district 30 days, shall be entitled to a vote. But no man of color may vote, till he has been three years a citizen, and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of \$250.

The assessed value of property in New York, in 1850, was \$715,369,028, which, as in all the states, is much below the real value. The public debt in January, 1853, was \$24,323,838.64, of which \$15,501,109.16 was canal debt, and \$1,500,000 canal revenue certificates. School fund, \$6,612,851; productive public property, \$35,115,237, and ordinary expenses, exclusive of schools and debt, \$750,000. In September, 1852, New York had 277 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$62,207,216, a circulation of \$29,934,657, and \$9,993,815 in coin.

History.—Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, first ascended the Hudson river in 1609, but no permanent settlement was made till 1614, when the Dutch founded Fort

*There is also a lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, which will be described under NEW YORK CITY.

Orange, now Albany, and New Amsterdam, now New York city. The English claimed the right of prior discovery, which led to frequent conflicts. In 1664 the colony surrendered to the Duke of York, was retaken by the Dutch in 1673, but surrendered finally to the English in 1674. The first legislative assembly was convoked in 1683. New York suffered considerably from Indian depredations in the wars waged between France and England in 1690, 1702, and 1744. In 1690 Schenectady was taken and burnt by the savages, and many of the inhabitants massacred. The shores of Lake George and Champlain have been made classic by the struggles they witnessed between the French and English previous to the American Revolution. This state took an active part in the war of independence, was the theatre of many military engagements, and gave Jay and Hamilton to the councils of the nation in that period of trial and doubt. The defeat of Washington on Long Island and at White Plains in the autumn of 1776, the surrender of Burgoyne in October, 1777, and the taking of Stony Point by Wayne in July, 1779, are the most important actions that took place on the soil of this state during the Revolutionary contest. The sanguinary naval battle on Lake Champlain, in the war of 1812, in which McDonough defeated the British after a hard fought action, and several other minor engagements, took place within the limits of New York in the last struggle with Great Britain.

NEW YORK, the metropolis of the above state, the most populous city, and the greatest emporium in the New World, and (with its suburbs, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken) the third in point of wealth and population of the cities of Christendom, is situated on the southern extremity of Manhattan island, at the junction of the Hudson and East rivers, about 18 miles from the Atlantic ocean; 87 N. E. of Philadelphia; 187 N. E. of Baltimore; 225 N. E. of Washington; 1428 N. E. of New Orleans; 1046 E. of St. Louis; 722 E. of Cincinnati; 340 S. of Montreal; 145 S. of Albany, and 207 S. W. of Boston. The city and county have the same limits, composing the whole of Manhattan island, 13½ miles in length, and about 2 in its greatest breadth. The densely inhabited parts of the city occupy about 3½ or 4 miles of the southern portion of the island. The City Hall is in lat. 40° 42' 40" N., and 74° 1' 8" W. lon. Though the site of New York is nearly level, there is sufficient descent in the ground from Broadway towards each river to furnish good drainage.

Population.—Perhaps no city in the world numbers so great a variety of foreigners among its *resident* population as New York, including among them active and enterprising men of all Christian nations, and of every portion of the United States. A large ma-

majority of the foreign residents are from Ireland, Germany, England, France, and Scotland, who fill every station, from the laborer to the merchant and professional man. The population numbered 4302 in 1697; 8628 in 1731; 10,381 in 1756; 21,876 in 1771; 33,131 in 1790; 60,489 in 1800; 96,373 in 1810; 123,706 in 1820, (at which period it became the largest city in the Union;) 202,589 in 1830; 312,710 in 1840, and 515,507 in 1850. If, however, we include the suburbs named above, it will make a grand total of 652,649 inhabitants, showing an increase (unexampled except in our Western towns) of nearly 1500 per cent. in the last 60 years. The same ratio of increase as that between 1840 and '50 (and it has undoubtedly been greater) would give, in July, 1853, a population of about 850,000 to New York and its suburbs.

General Aspect.—In the old or southern quarter of the city, the streets are for the most part narrow and irregular, but crowded with immense hotels, warehouses, stores, and the public buildings necessary in a great mart of trade. Many of these are costly structures of marble, granite, or sandstone, and from three to eight stories in height; or, if public buildings, displaying various orders of architectural style, adorned with columns, porticos, &c. The northern or newer part of the city is regularly laid out with wide and spacious streets and avenues, which in the fashionable quarter, west of Broadway, are lined with palatial-like residences and sumptuous churches of brick, sandstone, and marble, giving a display of wealth nowhere to be found but in the imperial cities of Europe, and unequalled even there, except in the abodes of royalty and nobility. Broadway, the principal street, and one of the finest to be seen in any city, is 80 feet wide, and about 3 miles long. Commencing at the Battery, (an open space planted with trees at the southern extremity of the island,) it extends N. N. E. for about 2½ miles to Grace church, where it bends slightly to the N. W., and, with a short interruption, (from Union park,) continues on in this direction beyond the densely built portions of the city. Broadway may be compared to a great river; the streets which terminate in it, and those which it intersects, being tributaries that supply a constantly increasing throng of people and vehicles of every description, as we approach its southern extremity. Perhaps the most important of these affluents is Chatham street, which forms the outlet of the Bowery, East Broadway, and several other considerable streets, and terminates at the lower end of the Park. From the cupola of the City Hall, three-fourths of a mile from the Battery, a bird's-eye view may be had of New York, its harbor and environs. Looking to the S., we have beneath us the warehouses, banking establishments, insurance offices, custom house, exchange, and other buildings, wherein are

transacted the commercial operations of this great centre of trade. Terminating this scene on the S. is the Battery, and beyond it stretches out New York bay for six miles, till the view is shut in by the picturesque heights of Staten Island on the S. W., while on the S. the Narrows open a vista to the Atlantic ocean. Turning to the S. E. and E., we look over a strait of from one-third to three-fourths of a mile in breadth, literally crowded (on the New York shore) with a dense forest of masts, bearing aloft the flags of every civilized maritime nation on the earth. Beyond this strait (commonly called the East river, and connecting New York bay with Long Island sound) is Brooklyn, itself a large city, presenting in one part a bold bluff crowned with stately dwellings, and overlooking the city of New York, its harbor and bay, and Staten Island—taking in a panorama unrivalled in the world, except at Naples, (if indeed we must make that exception,) and, perhaps, Rio Janeiro. Farther N., on the same shore with Brooklyn, we have Williamsburg, a suburb larger than New York at the Revolution, and between them the United States navy-yard and the United States naval asylum. On the W. is the noble Hudson, expanding itself to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width ere it is lost in the bay, and separating New York from the flourishing suburbs of Jersey City and Hoboken. At the wharves on this side we may see a scarcely less crowded forest of masts than on the E. shore; and peering up amid this leafless forest, may be observed the black pipes of the greatest steamers on the globe, whether we regard those that navigate the river and sound, or those that traverse the ocean. Turning to the N., we have a sea of houses, churches, and public buildings of various kinds, extending for full three miles, terminated (1853) by the swelling dome of the Crystal Palace, and, on the Jersey shore, by the heights of Weehawken. This bird's-eye view, while it shuts out many defects, such, as filthy and irregular streets, mean houses, and squalid poverty and wretchedness, (that alloy the pleasure in visiting every great capital,) conceals also many beauties, such as the individual excellences of particular buildings and particular streets. Descending from our airy height, we will aim to lay aside mere fanciful description, and to deal, as becomes a work of this character, with facts—and, in the case of New York, they are sufficiently flattering to gratify any reasonable amount of local pride. As has been before intimated, the great seat of business is south of the City Hall, and its centre Broadway and the streets in its vicinity crossing it, which are almost wholly occupied by immense stores and warehouses of costly structure and imposing architecture. Among these cross streets, the most noted is a narrow one, named Wall street, running east from Broadway, about one-fourth of a mile

above the Battery. This is the Rialto and Lombard street of New York—the grand heart whence pulsate the financial movements of North America. This street is lined with banking houses, insurance and brokers' offices; and here, too, are the exchange and custom house—all commanding, and some magnificent edifices. Broadway, above the City Hall, is occupied for two miles with vast hotels, (such as are seen nowhere but in America,) fashionable retail stores of every variety, (whose shelves groan with the most costly fabrics,) and with theatres, concert halls, lecture rooms, and other places of amusement and instruction. The newer or northern portion is traversed in a north and south direction by 19 spacious avenues of 100 feet in breadth, 10 of which (commencing at distances of from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Battery) extend the whole length of the island. Four of the shorter avenues, on the East river, are named A, B, C, and D. The rest, except Lexington avenue, are named numerically, commencing at the east side, and numbering to 14th avenue. These are crossed at right angles by streets from 80 to 100 feet in width, and at distances of about 200 feet from each other, also named numerically up to 229th street, though dense population does not (1853) extend much above 40th street. Fifth avenue, the very centre of fashion, is a street of sumptuous and costly dwellings of large size, a great portion of which are constructed of brownstone, and some of white marble; exhibiting architectural varieties sufficient to gratify the most diverse tastes. On this street, too, is a number of costly churches, with towering spires and turrets, and, with one or two exceptions, constructed of stone. There are striking contrasts, however, to this display of wealth and magnificence, and the most striking is to be found in the very heart of the city, in sight of its city hall, its courts of justice, and boards of education and benevolence. We allude, of course, to the Five Points, (so called from the intersection of several streets,) the abode of misery, crime, filth, and wretchedness of the most disgusting and degrading kind; though even here a ray of light has recently broken in, and steps have been taken to improve the dwellings, the morals, and comfort of their inmates. The S. E. and E. portions of New York are inhabited by substantial and useful citizens, many of whose residences are large and commodious, though they are generally moderate in dimensions, plain in appearance, and often absolutely mean. But the great defect of New York, out of the fashionable quarter, is a want of cleanliness in the streets, and more particularly in the great thoroughfares of business—the portion always seen by strangers, and often the only portion.

Defence.—New York is strongly defended both by nature and art. The entrance to the upper bay is through a strait called the Nar-

rows, about one mile in width, and is commanded on the Long island side by two forts, one in the water, 200 yards from shore. On the Staten island side are also two other forts, one on the heights. Should these be passed, there are other defences within less than a mile of the city. These are by Fort Columbus, on Governor's island, on the east side, and by batteries on Bedloe and Ellis islands, on the west. The public walk called the Battery, at the extremity of the city, has also a fort. The entrance from Long Island sound is protected by fortifications on Throg's Neck.

Public Squares, Fountains, &c.—New York has a number of small parks or enclosed grounds. The Battery, one of the most delightful promenades offered by any city of a hot summer's evening, occupies an area of about 11 acres, at the extreme S. W. point of the city, which is planted with trees, laid out in walks, and furnished with plain seats. The Battery has recently been greatly enlarged. Castle Garden, an old fort, formerly connected with it by a bridge, is now continuous with the mainland. The interior of Castle Garden is now used as a place for public exhibitions, fairs, concerts, &c., and is capable of containing 10,000 persons. The view from the Battery and Garden commands the entire bay, Narrows, and Staten island. Bowling Green in Broadway, near the Battery, is a small circular space, enclosed by a railing and having a fountain. About three-fourths of a mile from the Battery is the Park, a triangular piece of ground, of about 11 acres, bounded by Broadway, Chatham, and Chambers streets, and containing the City Hall, Rotunda or Hall of Records, and New City Hall, occupied by courts, city offices, &c. Near the S. W. entrance is a basin with several jets, the centre one of which can throw a compact body of water a foot in diameter to the height of 60 feet. St. John's Park is a private square (belonging to the property holders around it) between Hudson and Varick, and Laight and Beach streets. Washington Square, a parallelogram of 12 acres, Tompkins Square, Stuyvesant Square, Union Park, an oval piece of ground with fine jets d'eau, interrupting Broadway at Fourteenth street; Gramercy Park, and Madison Square, in the N. part of the city, are all within the densely peopled portions of New York. They are not large, but are less needed in this long and comparatively narrow city, surrounded by its harbor, and refreshed by sea-breezes, than in most other towns of its size.

Croton Aqueduct.—Of all her public works, New York has most reason to be proud of, and to be satisfied with the Croton Aqueduct, whether we regard it as a proof of energy merely, or in its utilitarian aspects. This work is superior to any thing of the kind in modern times, and is only surpassed by those of ancient Rome. The water is brought to

the city from Croton river, 40½ miles above the distributing reservoir, and 43½ miles from the City Hall. The dam on Croton river is 40 feet high, and 166 above tide. The water is conveyed in a covered canal of brick and stone, through 16 tunnels of an aggregate length of 6841 feet to Harlem river, which it crosses on a bridge 1450 feet long, elevated 114 feet above tide. About 5 miles above the City Hall is the receiving reservoir, covering 35 acres, and with a capacity for 150,000,000 gallons. Between 2 and 3 miles below this, on Fifth avenue, between Forty and Forty-second streets, is the distributing reservoir, a solid piece of masonry, covering 420 feet square, including four acres, in two divisions, with massive walls, 44½ feet high above the street, and 37 feet deep. Capacity, 20,000,000 gallons. In June, 1852, 220 miles of pipe had been laid. Total original cost of construction, \$9,000,000. The aqueduct can supply 60,000,000 gallons daily.

Cemeteries.—About 3 miles S. E. from Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, is Greenwood Cemetery, occupying an area of 400 acres, forming the most extensive place of sepulture in modern times. It is an hour's ride simply to make the circuit of the grounds, without threading its alleys or examining its great variety of monuments and other testimonials to the dead. The grounds are as varied as extensive, composed of constant alternations of hill and dale, and wood and water: indeed, it would be difficult to conceive of any place combining so many attractions. It is covered with mounds that swell so gracefully as to bear the appearance of being artificial. In some parts the visitor is shut in by thick woods, hills, and foliage that enclose a contracted glen and embosom a secluded lake or pond. In others, he is on eminences such as Ocean hill, that command extensive views of the sea and the Rockaway beach, while from Battle hill he overlooks New York city and bay, Brooklyn, Staten island, Jersey City, and the Hudson river to the heights of Weehawken. The cemetery is traversed by winding paths and avenues, amid every variety of memorial, from the simplest tombstone to the gorgeous mausoleum.

Public Buildings.—New York is fast approaching the capitals of Europe in the stateliness of its private mansions, and the solidity and grandeur of its public buildings; though in many cases they fail in producing their proper effect from the badness of their location. Beginning at the Battery, and proceeding up Broadway, (omitting any mention of the immense warehouses and stores which line every step of the way, and extend for some distance along the cross-streets, in the vicinity of Broadway,) we come first to Wall street, running E. from Broadway, turning down which, a white marble building of the Doric order, after the model of the Parthenon, situated at the corner of Nassau and Broad

streets, first attracts the eye. This is the Custom House, one of the most solid structures in the United States. It stands on sloping ground, fronting Broad street, and occupies the site of the old Federal Hall, from the balcony in front of which, Washington delivered his first inaugural address. It is ascended from Wall street by eighteen marble steps, while the Pine street front has but four. The length of the building is 200 feet on Nassau street, width on Pine and Wall streets 90 feet, and height 80 feet, with a portico at each end supported by eight massive columns. The best view of the Custom House is to be had coming up Broad street, which it faces. The great hall for the transaction of business is circular, surmounted by a dome (through which the hall is lighted) supported by sixteen Corinthian columns 30 feet high. Entire cost of the building, including the grounds, \$1,175,000. From the steps of the Custom House, looking E. in a slight bend on the opposite side of Wall street, a few hundred feet distant, stands the Merchants' Exchange, one of the most imposing buildings in the country. It occupies an entire block, 200 feet long by 144 to 177 feet wide, 77 feet high to the top of the cornice, and 124 to the summit of the dome, which is a prominent object in the view coming up the bay. This structure is of Quincy granite, no wood being used except in the doors and windows. The front has a recessed portico, with eighteen Ionic columns, twelve in the first row, four in the second, and two in the third; the latter forming the approach to the principal entrance. Each column is composed of a solid block of granite 38 feet high, 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, and weighing upwards of 40 tons. The great hall "where merchants most do congregate," is a rotunda 80 feet in diameter, in the centre of the building, with four recesses of 10 feet each. This chamber is 80 feet high, surmounted by a dome, with a skylight 25 feet in diameter, and supported by eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble, 41 feet high. The rotunda is surrounded by offices let out for various purposes. Entire cost of building and grounds about \$1,800,000. This building occupies part of the site of the old Exchange destroyed by the great fire in 1835. Leaving Wall street, with its compact mass of banking-houses, insurance and brokers' offices, mostly of marble, granite, or sandstone, we will return to Broadway. As we do so, we have the steeple of Trinity Church, the highest in the United States, if not in America, immediately in front of us, and obtaining the best view of the church anywhere to be had, though even here a part of the N. E. façade is concealed from view. This church, which is built of light red sandstone to the top stone of the steeple, is 189 feet long by 84 wide, and 64 high, and believed to be the purest specimen of Gothic

architecture in this country. The tower, (which is furnished with a fine chime of bells and a clock,) including the spire, is 264 feet in height, and furnishes a splendid panoramic view of the city, bay, harbor, suburbs, and surrounding country. The cost of the building is stated at \$400,000—it is presumed independently of the grounds, which was previously owned by the church. Proceeding up Broadway, on the right, in the centre of the Park, stands the City Hall, an edifice of mixed Corinthian and Ionic orders, 216 feet long by 105 wide, and 65 feet high, including the attic. The S. front and the ends are of white marble, but the N. front is of red sandstone, (causing a want of harmony which considerably impairs the effect of the building.) It covers an area of 22,896 square feet, is two stories high above the basement, with an attic story in the centre of the building surmounted by a cupola, which contains a clock, and is crowned by a statue of Justice. This cupola is occupied by a person whose business it is to give alarm in case of fires, which he does by sounding a bell in a smaller cupola near by, which by the number of strokes indicates the ward in which the fire rages. There are 28 rooms in the City Hall, the most important of which is the governor's room, 52 feet by 20, which, as its name implies, is set apart for the use of the governor when he visits the city. It is also occasionally used by distinguished functionaries of the United States or State Governments, and foreign guests, as a reception room. Its walls are decorated with the portraits of men of eminence. The other rooms in this building are occupied as council chambers, mayor's office, superior and other court rooms, and city and county offices. Opposite the lower end of the Park is the Astor House, (see HOTELS,) the American and Irving houses, and, at the N. end, Stewart's store. Passing up Broadway, we have on the left the City Hospital, Prescott House, St. Nicholas and Lafarge houses, and New York Hotel, on the right the Masonic Hall, Broadway Theatre, Society Library, Carlton House, Church of the Divine Unity, the Metropolitan Hotel, and Church of the Messiah. At the angle made by the declination of Broadway to the N. W., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Battery, stands Grace Church, an imposing structure of white marble, with a tower and spire surmounted by a cross of the same material, and producing a more marked effect than Trinity itself, by its peculiar position, visible from almost every part of Broadway. The Odd Fellows' Hall, a large building of brownstone, corner of Clinton and Grand streets, is an imposing structure, and the principal edifice belonging to the order of that name. The Bible House, occupying the space bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, and Eighth and Ninth streets, is more noted for its vast extent and the purposes to which

it is devoted, than for any claims it has to architectural effect. This immense brick pile extends 232 feet on Ninth street, and 77 on Third avenue, being 6 stories high, and having a street frontage of 700 feet. In the colossal rooms of this vast structure are conducted all the operations of printing, stitching, gilding, binding, &c., necessary in book-making. Scattered over the city in various directions are different buildings of a public nature, which will be alluded to under the head of benevolent societies, churches, &c. The New Armory, built of bluestone, in the Gothic style, extending 131 feet on White, and 84 feet on Elm street, is intended for a receptacle of the artillery of the First Division of New York State Militia. It is constructed so as to be particularly available as a defence against mobs.

Hotels.—A peculiar feature of New York is its hotels, which, perhaps, surpass in number, extent, and in the expensiveness of their equipments, those of any city in the world. In our utilitarian age and country, the moneys expended on castles, fortresses, palaces, and such freaks of royalty in other countries, and in other ages, is expended on buildings more suited to the wants of our times, and the character of our people, such as hotels, great stores, warehouses, banks, &c. Among its threescore hotels of a high class, the most important are the Howard House, Astor House, American, Irving House, Carlton House, Taylor's Restaurant, Collamore House, St. Nicholas, Prescott House, the Metropolitan, Bond-street Hotel, New-York Hotel, Lafarge House, Astor-Place Hotel, St. Denis, Union-place Hotel, and Gramercy Hotel, all on Broadway. The Metropolitan occupies a new edifice of red sandstone, built in the Roman style, 300 feet on Broadway, and 200 feet on Prince street, at a cost, including the ground, of over \$1,000,000. It has, besides 350 rooms, supplied with water, gas, &c., more than 100 suites of family apartments, with baths, water-closets, &c. attached. Altogether there are accommodations for more than 600 guests. The dining room is 150 feet by 40. There are 250 servants in the hotel, and, it is said, 12 miles of water and gas pipes. The St. Nicholas, when completed, (which it probably will be ere the close of 1853,) will present a front on Broadway of 300 feet, (200 of which will be of fine white marble, and 100 of red sandstone,) in a good style of architecture, and 200 feet on Spring street, containing 600 rooms supplied with cold water and baths, and 150 suites of family rooms, with baths, water-closets, &c.; total cost, according to contracts already made, including ground, \$1,030,000. The Astor House, opposite the Park, is a massive structure, of Quincey granite, whose solidity will probably give it a duration beyond several successions of its more flaring rivals. It is 201 feet on Broadway, 185 and 186 on

Vezev and Barclay streets, is six stories high, and has 326 chambers. The other hotels named, though less imposing in appearance, are many of them nearly equal in size, and not inferior in real comfort and accommodations. Besides these hotels in Broadway, there are many other superior hotels scattered along the cross streets, near it.

Stores and Warehouses.—It has not been usual in a work of this kind to take any particular notice of such buildings, but in our country, where the leading object of pursuit is commerce and trade, money is expended and taste displayed in such structures as in other countries is devoted to the erection of works of a different character. Great injustice would therefore be done to the appearance of our great cities to omit mention of these temples dedicated to trade by the wealthiest portion of our community, who are no longer content to transact their business in dark and narrow alleys and in mean warehouses. Prominent among the class of buildings referred to, is Stewart's store, a white marble building, 5 stories (83 feet) high, occupying an entire block, 152 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet on Reade and Chamber streets, (Park Place.) There is a great hall, 100 feet by 40, and 80 feet high; 2000 panes of plate glass are distributed over the building; those in the windows on each side the principal entrance are 134 by 84 inches. The store is lighted up by 400 gas-burners. Putnam's Magazine states their sales at about \$7,000,000 annually, employing 300 salesmen and clerks. Another large store, second only to Stewart's, is now being erected by Lord & Taylor, in Grand street by Christie street, with an iron front to the first basement, surmounted by an immense story faced with red sandstone, and with windows apparently 40 feet high, reaching from near the floor almost to the cornice: judging by the eye, it has a front of from 80 to 100 feet. Broadway is such a mass of commercial palaces that it might seem invidious to particularize, which, however, we must do to give some definite idea of their vastness. Among the most extensive are an immense sandstone building, 50 feet on Broadway and 220 on Rector street, 6 stories high; and Trinity Buildings, N. of the church of that name, on the same street, built of Milwaukee yellow brick, 44 feet on Broadway and 262 on Thames street, has 365 windows, 350 doors, 1½ miles of gas-pipe, 2 miles of steam-pipe, and cost \$460,000 and upwards. Though the largest at present, these are not the most striking for architectural effect, as there are scores of stores on Broadway and in the streets adjacent to it, with fronts of white marble, sandstone, and brick, that are inferior in size, but many superior in appearance.

Churches.—According to the Metropolitan Almanac of 1853, there were in New York 32 Baptist, 6 Congregational, 19 Dutch Re-

formed, 4 Friends', 13 Jews' synagogues, 6 Lutheran, 37 Methodist, 2 New Jerusalem, 37 Presbyterian, 4 Associate do., 2 Associate Reformed do., 4 Reformed do., 4 Primitive Christians, 44 Protestant Episcopal, 22 Roman Catholic, 2 Second Advent, 2 Unitarian, 5 Universalist, and 9 miscellaneous, making a total of 254 churches. The most conspicuous of these, for architectural effect, are (besides Trinity and Grace churches, already referred to) the Baptist, corner of Elizabeth and Broome; Trinity chapel, between Broadway and 6th avenue, fronting on 25th street, and extending through to 26th street, built of light-colored freestone, in the old English style. The following Episcopal churches are mostly of stone, either marble or brownstone, viz. Ascension, in 5th avenue by 10th street, with two towers and parsonage; Calvary, 4th avenue and East 21st street, with two towers and spires, and a parsonage adjoining; Holy Communion and parsonage, 6th avenue and West 20th street; Du Saint Esprit, corner of Franklin and Church streets, with a colonnade of white marble; St. George's, Rutherford place, near East 16th street, with two towers. The most noted Presbyterian churches are, one on 5th avenue and 12th street, University place and 10th street, and 5th avenue and 16th street; Congregational, Church of the Puritans, Union Square; Dutch Reformed, 5th avenue and West 29th street, 5th avenue and 21st street, and Washington square. The finest Roman Catholic church is St. Patrick's, corner of Mott and Prince streets; Unitarian, Church of Messiah, 728 Broadway; Universalist, Church of the Divine Unity, 548 Broadway, and a new church erecting corner of 3d street and 5th avenue. All these churches are of decided architectural pretensions, all but two of stone, mostly red or light sandstone, and, with one or two exceptions, with towers or spires, and often with both.

Hospitals, Public Charities, Prisons, &c.—While there is much of wretchedness and depravity in New York to depress the mind of the philanthropist, its numerous and richly endowed charitable institutions restore his equanimity, and present the redeeming side of human nature. First to be enumerated in this list is the New York Hospital, occupying a lot on Broadway opposite Pearl street, with an extensive yard in front. It is of graystone, 124 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 3 stories high, with accommodations for 200 patients, who receive here the most judicious nursing and the most skillful medical treatment. South of this is the Marine Department, recently demolished to give place for a new building now (1853) erecting, which is to be of graystone, 126 feet long by 88 wide, and 5 stories high. In 1852, there were admitted into New York Hospital 3877 patients, of whom 2862 were cured, 116 relieved, and 353 died, (110 from accidents

and street affrays,) leaving in the institution, December 31st, 1852, 291 patients. Of the entire number, 1127 were paupers, and 1285 seamen. The expenses for the year were \$51,997.73, and receipts, \$42,459.63, of which \$12,500 were contributed by the state, \$19,104.14 by board of seamen, \$10,467.97 by pay patients, \$387.52 miscellaneous, and the balance from the funds of the Bloomingdale branch. Of those treated at this hospital, 2861 were foreigners, of whom 1875 were Irish. Total admitted in 23 years, 54,204, of whom 40,355 were cured, and 5228 died. The Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, a branch of the above, is located near the Hudson river, on 118th street, about 7 miles N. W. of the City Hall, on an area of 55 acres, laid out into walks, pleasure-grounds, &c. The building is of hewn stone, composed of a centre and two wings, 211 feet long. There are two detached buildings of brick, one-third the size of the main building. The situation is healthful, and commanding a fine prospect, calculated to cheer and soothe the mind so far as scenery and air are concerned. This asylum had 226 patients during the year 1852, of whom 49 recovered, 25 improved, 15 unimproved, 18 died, and 119 remained in the institution, December 31st, 1852. Receipts, \$41,137.47, viz. from state annuity, \$10,000; board of patients, \$30,942.67, and articles sold, \$194.80. Expenses, \$31,633.97. St. Luke's Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital, in East 18th street, between 102d and 104th streets, are under the care of the Sisters of Charity. New York Institution for the Blind occupies the entire block between 8th and 9th avenues, and between 33d and 34th streets. The building is composed of a centre, 117 feet long by 60 wide, and two wings, each 130 feet long by 29 wide. The entire length is 175 feet, and height 3 stories. It is constructed of blue limestone, in the castellated Gothic style, at a cost, including grounds, of \$88,832.29, of which the state contributed \$42,000. A workshop of brick, 88½ feet long and 60 feet deep, has recently been erected on 8th avenue. At the close of 1852, there were 103 pupils in the institution, 95 from the State of New York, 4 from New Jersey, and one each from Alabama, Connecticut, Tennessee, and Michigan, of whom 86 were supported by the state, and 9 by the commissioners of emigration. The expenses of the year 1852 amounted to \$51,186.30, of which the state contributed by appropriation, \$10,000; the city of New York, \$1000, and the state of New Jersey, \$897.53, and \$13,043.66 were received for fabrics made by the pupils of the asylum. Besides the 103 pupils, there are 42 blind operatives. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, located on 50th street, near 4th avenue, is 210 feet long by 90, with wings 90 feet deep, 5 stories high, surmounted by an observatory, and surrounded by extensive grounds. There were in the institution,

December 31st, 1852, 260 pupils, 117 of whom were females, and 143 males; 182 were supported by the State of New York, 16 by the city, 13 by the State of New Jersey, 32 by their friends, 16 by the institution, and 1 by the commissioners of emigration. The expenses for 1852 were \$47,552.65, and receipts, 42,309.75. New York abounds in institutions for the relief of suffering poverty, decrepitude, and misfortune of every kind: among them may be mentioned the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, where females out of employment or a home may find shelter, and have their children taken care of, till suitable places can be found for them. Since its opening in 1847, 2936 persons have been received, of whom 1146 were children; cost of the building, \$18,000. The New York Orphan Asylum, at Bloomingdale, is a fine building, 120 feet by 60, with eight acres of ground. This institution received 184 children in 1852, and during the same period legacies amounting to \$15,199 were received. The Leake and Watts Orphan House stands on a lot of 26 acres, and has an income sufficient to support 250 children. It had 194 inmates in 1852. The Colored Orphan Asylum had 258 inmates, and the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum 246 in 1852. Where the surviving parents are able, they pay 50 cents a week for each child. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, under the presidency of Archbishop Hughes, is in Prince street. The Asylum for Friendless Boys provides a home for the education and instruction in some employment of street-boys. Of 127 boys received the first year of its establishment, (1851,) 100 were foreigners. This institution is about being merged in a Juvenile Asylum, to be located on the N. E. side of the island, beyond the city. The Jews' Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, located in West 27th street; the Lying-in Asylum, in Marion street; Montefiore Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, in Beaver street; the Working Girls' Home, in Broome street, are the other principal asylums in New York. Closely allied to the asylums are the dispensaries, of which there are five, viz. the New York, with two branches, (the Northern and Eastern;) the Demilt, corner of 2d avenue and 23d street, and the Homœopathic Dispensary, in Broome street. The first relieved 48,547 patients in 1852; the Northern, 240,976 in the 26 years it has existed, and 17,831 in 1852, of whom 11,914 were foreigners. The Demilt treated 2197 patients, of whom 1376 were foreigners, in the year ending March 27th, 1853. The New York Eye Infirmary administered to 3007 patients, of whom 2003 were foreigners. 275 of the patients were treated for diseases of the ear. The New York Ophthalmic Hospital treated 444 patients in 1852. The People's Bathing and Washing Establishment, 141 Mott street, is furnished with all the materials for washing, drying, and ironing clothes,

which are let out at three cents an hour to each individual. There are accommodations for 68 persons to wash at one time. In the first three months the bathing department was open, 38,600 baths were taken, at an expense to the bathers of about five cents for each bath. There are several institutions for the relief of disabled seamen, for providing comfortable and suitable boarding for them while in port, and for the education of their children; among these are the "Sailor's Home," which boarded 3027 mariners in 1852, and 33,527 since its establishment in 1842. "The Colored Sailor's Home" had 247 boarders in 1852. The Seaman's Savings' Bank has over \$3,000,000 on deposit, all under the care of the American Seamen's Friend Society, which also sends out missionaries, opens reading rooms, and publishes the Sailor's Magazine, with a monthly circulation of 6000 copies. The Marine Society, founded in 1770, gave relief in 1853 to 56 widows, at an expense of from \$40 to \$60 each annually. The Seaman's Retreat, on Staten island, near the Quarantine Ground, gave relief in 1852 to 2956 patients, of whom 167 died. The trustees may levy \$1.50 upon every master, \$1 upon every mate, 50 cents upon each sailor arriving from a foreign port, and 25 cents from each of the crew of coasting vessels. "The Marine Hospital," also on Staten island, is devoted to invalid passengers and seamen from ships just arrived: it is supported by a fund arising from a tax of \$2 on every foreign cabin, and 50 cents on every steerage passenger. "The Sailor's Snug Harbor," on the N. side of Staten island, founded in 1801, by a bequest of Robert Richard Randall, of an open field (then) near New York, now a valuable property yielding a rental of \$100,000. The building has a front of white marble, and, including its wings, a length of 225 feet. There belong to the institution 160 acres of ground. In 1852 there were supported here 295 disabled and aged seamen. "The Home for Sailors' Children" is in the same neighborhood. The Mariner's Family Industrial Society furnishes work to the female relatives of seamen. The "Prison Association of New York," has for its object the improvement of prison discipline, and the encouragement of released convicts, by enabling them to procure employment. Since its organization in 1845, it has relieved 977 prisoners, of whom 225 are doing well, 470 hopeful, 126 doubtful, 19 returned to prison, and 137 whose condition is unknown. The "Home," founded by the female members of the same society, provides a temporary shelter for released female convicts from Blackwell's Island prison, till they can be supplied with places: 166 were received in 1852. The Magdalene Female Asylum had 70 inmates during 1852. Pease's Institution, at the Five Points, (the St. Giles of New York, a sink of all iniquity,) employs

about 100 persons constantly in tailoring, straw-binding, &c., and since its establishment in 1848, has found places for 800 women in the country. Of the \$15,000 expended in 1852, \$12,000 were defrayed by the products of the women's labor. Altogether there are in New York, 22 asylums, 90 benevolent societies, 75 secret and beneficent societies, 8 hospitals, and 7 dispensaries.

Almshouse, &c.—The board of ten governors of the almshouse have under their charge, to some extent, the following institutions:—The Almshouse, Bellevue Hospital, City Prison, Colored Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Nursery Hospital, the City Penitentiary, Penitentiary Hospital, one branch of Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, and Workhouse, all on Blackwell's island; House of Refuge, and Nursery, on Randall's island; office of chief of police, out-door poor, prisons of 2d and 3d districts, Small-pox Hospital, &c. They report expended on all these institutions, for the year 1852, \$465,109.20, and relief given to 80,357 persons; of which number 15,869 were relieved at the department in the Park. The almshouse proper admitted 2624 persons in 1852, of whom only 618 were natives; and of the foreign paupers, 1654 were Irish. Deaths, 181. The hospital department (at Bellevue, on the East river, foot of 26th, 27th, and 28th streets) treated 5629 patients during the year, of whom 633 died; 3686 were foreigners, of whom 3482 were Irish. The Hospital on Blackwell's island (this island lies in the East river, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles from the City Hall, having the Penitentiary on the S. end, the Almshouse in the middle, and the Asylum on the N. end,) treated 3034 patients in 1852, of whom 1919 were foreigners, and 111 died. In the Small-pox Hospital, 159 were treated, of whom 25 died. In the Colored Home, 902 persons were under care, of whom 110 died. In the Colored Orphan Asylum, 258 had been admitted during 1852; 201 remained at the close of the year, and 15 died. There were treated in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's island, 1012 patients. Of 495 admitted in 1852, 393 were foreigners, and 130 died. The Nursery Hospital on Randall's island admitted 2184 children during the year, of whom 163 died, and 206 remained at its close. The Nursery on the same island admitted during the year, 1794 persons, which, added to those remaining December 31, 1851, made 3213. Of the admissions, 69 were men, 489 women, 733 boys, and 503 girls: 164 died. Average attendance at schools, 690. The commitments to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's island amounted to 4444, of whom 1042 were from the courts, and the rest police commitments. The workhouse department, on the same island, received during 1852, 515 persons. There were committed to the three city prisons in the same year, 25,365 offenders. The most important of these, (the First Dis-

trict Prison, Hall of Justice, or Tombs, as it is popularly called) occupies a low site near the City Hall, but is a building of considerable pretensions, being in the Egyptian style, 253 feet by 200, and constructed of light-colored granite. This prison only received 19,064 of the commitments. A very extensive building is now (1853) being erected on Randall's island, as a House of Refuge. The length of the boys' department is 590 feet, composed of a centre and two wings—the centre 86, and the wings 63 feet high; and a girls' department, 250 feet long, of like breadth and height. When completed, there will be two centre wings to the boys' department, besides end buildings to each wing, 56 by 50 feet, and a number of out-buildings, such as shops and kitchens, &c. The *present* House of Refuge is on First Avenue, between 23d and 24th streets. The Refuge had 345 boys and 76 girls, December 31st, 1852. Of 266 white children received, only 45 were American. Places were found for 225 children—97 on farms, and the rest at trades. Expenses for 1852, \$31,121.34; to which the state contributed \$8000, and the city \$4000; theatre licenses \$4698, and boys' labor \$9581; 277 boys and 76 girls attended schools.

Education.—The free schools of New York have consisted of two departments, one under the direction of the Public School Society, having 111 schools under their care; and 89 ward schools, under the direction of the Board of Education. This year (1853) the Public School Society was dissolved. The number of pupils on register attending the ward schools, January 1st, 1853, was 66,831, and average attendance 22,959; number on register in the schools of the Public School Society, 56,151; average attendance, 19,314. Number of night schools, 23; number of pupils on register, 8074; average attendance, 2736. Total number of pupils attending the public schools, 131,056, or more than one-fifth the population. The schools named below, and connected with the following institutions, draw more or less of their support from the public fund:—The New York Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum, the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, the Mechanics' Society, House of Refuge, Leake and Watts' Orphan House, Almshouse; also, the Hamilton freeschool, Colored Orphans', American Female Guardian, and colored schools. Crowning the system of public school education is, the Free Academy, established in 1848, and combining the characteristics of academy, high-school, Polytechnic school, and college; and, in the opinion of some, will give a more practical and useful education than any college. This institution is situated on the corner of Lexington avenue and 23d street. The ground was purchased, the building erected, furnished with the necessary apparatus, books, &c., at a cost

of about \$90,000. The edifice, though of brick, is large and imposing, being in the Gothic style, with turrets, &c. In the four years the Free Academy has been in operation, the entire expenses have varied between \$10,782 and \$19,898, per annum—so far keeping within the \$20,000 allowed by law. On the 1st of January, 1853, there were 11,164 volumes in the library, and 571 students in the academy. The full course requires 5 years, but it is at the option of the student whether he will pursue a full or partial course; he may also choose between the ancient and modern languages. The faculty consists of 13 professors, aided by 8 tutors. The president, who is also one of the professors, receives \$2500, the other professors receive from \$700 to \$1500 per annum, and the tutors from \$500 to \$700. There are in this city 2 colleges, 2 theological and 3 medical schools. Columbia College, the oldest of these literary institutions, occupies a pile of buildings, the main one of which is 200 feet by 50, with extensive wings, situated in beautiful open grounds, shaded by venerable trees, between Barclay and Church streets, and between Murray street and West Broadway. This ancient seat of learning was founded in 1754, and was called King's College till the Revolution. Alexander Hamilton was a graduate of this college. Number of alumni up to 1852, 1450; students in 1853, 157; and 6000 volumes in its library. The faculty consists of a president and 12 professors.

The University of the City of New York occupies a beautiful white-marble structure, on the E. side of Washington square, between Washington and Waverley Places. It is 180 feet long by 100 in width, of the English-College-Gothic style. It has a chapel, with oak carvings, which is lighted by a stained-glass window, 50 feet by 24. This college was founded in 1831, and the building occupied in 1836. The number of alumni in 1853 was 320; of professors and tutors, 11; students, 151, and volumes in the library, 4000. Connected with the university is a medical school, located in 14th street, between Irving place and Third avenue. This department was founded in 1837, had 6 professors and 421 students in 1852, and had sent forth 597 graduates. It has a fine library and physiological collection. The New York College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded in 1807, and is located at No. 57 Crosby street. It had 6 professors and 219 students in 1852, and had conferred 852 degrees of M. D. It has also a good library and anatomical museum. The New York Medical College, a new and flourishing institution, was founded in 1851, and is located on 13th street, between Third and Fourth avenues. It admits 5 students from the Free Academy gratuitously. The College of Pharmacy, for the graduation of apothecaries, closes the list of medical schools. The General Theological

Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is situated on 20th street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and occupies two stone buildings, each 110 feet by 50. It was founded in 1817, had 5 professors, 64 students, and 11,000 volumes in its library, in 1852; and had educated a total of 417 students: number in 1853, 57. The Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University Place, is under the direction of Presbyterians, though it receives students from all evangelical denominations. It was founded in 1836, and had 5 professors, 106 students, and 18,000 volumes in 1852, and had educated 211 young men. The Rutgers Female Institute occupies a fine building, with granite front, in Madison street, near Clinton. This institution was incorporated in 1838, and gives a thorough education to young ladies in history, general philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, mathematics, and belles-lettres. It has generally about 500 pupils. St. George's Parish School admits about 100 pupils of a lower grade than usually attend the public schools.

Libraries.—New York has a number of extensive libraries. The largest collection of books will be in the Astor Library, a new institution, founded by the late John Jacob Astor, who left a fund of \$400,000 for that purpose. This library is about to be opened (1853) in a fine building (65 feet by 120) erected for the purpose, in the Moorish style, in Lafayette place. The building cost about \$70,000, and will open with about 100,000 volumes, to be increased from time to time from the interest of the fund remaining after the library goes into operation. This library is to be free to all persons resorting thereto. The New York Society Library is one of the oldest in the United States, has about 42,000 volumes, and occupies a fine building with a sandstone front with Ionic columns, 50 feet on Broadway, and 100 upon Leonard street. It is, however, about to be removed, as the building is sold. It was founded in 1700. The New York Mercantile Library, founded in 1820, one of the most vigorously conducted and flourishing libraries in the United States, is at present located at Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, but it is soon to be removed to the Opera House, Astor Place. January 1, 1853, it had 37,485 volumes on its shelves, and 21 daily, 42 weekly, 80 monthly, and 45 quarterly journals on its reading-room tables. The number of members at the same time was 4194. This institution, though founded for merchants and their clerks, is open to any citizen complying with the terms of membership. Its income is \$10,000 per annum. The Apprentices' Library, located at No. 32 Crosby street, in Mechanics' Hall, has about 17,000 volumes. The New York Historical Society has its rooms at present in the buildings of the New York University; but the society are

about erecting a fireproof building for themselves. This institution was founded in 1804, when a grant was made it by the state of \$12,000. The society has a valuable library of 12,000 volumes, including some rare books, pamphlets, maps, charts, and files of papers from 1730 to the present time, and a collection of antiquities, coins, medals, &c. The American Bible Society has recently erected an immense pile of buildings. Mr. Peter Cooper is about erecting a building for the purpose of public lectures, reading, and exhibition rooms, &c., which he intends to be free, and for which he appropriates about \$300,000. The edifice is to be situated opposite the Bible House, to be 195 feet on Third Avenue, 155 on Fourth Avenue, 143 on Eighth and 86 on Seventh street, and five stories high. The basement and two lower stories are to be rented, the income of which is to support the "People's Union," as the establishment is to be called. The Lyceum of Natural History, in a part of the building occupied by the medical department of the New York University, Fourteenth street, near Fourth Avenue, has a valuable library and an extensive cabinet of beasts, birds, fishes, shells, minerals, and fossils. The American Institute of the City of New York was incorporated in 1829, for the encouragement of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, and hold annual fairs or exhibitions in Castle Garden. It distributed \$4000 in 1852, in the shape of medals and other rewards. The institute is located at 351 Broadway, where they have a meeting-room, library, repository for models, reading room, &c. The Mechanics' Institute, in the basement of the City Hall, has a fine library and reading room, and a valuable collection of philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a male and female school attached.

Banks.—New York had in September, 1853, 53 banks, with \$45,117,900 capital, \$9,566,723 circulation, and \$11,860,235 in coin. The most conspicuous banking houses are the Bank of the Republic, corner of Broadway and Wall street, Metropolitan, Chemical, and Pacific, all in Broadway, and all of brown-stone, and the Ocean Bank, in Greenwich street, of the same material. The banking hall of the latter is beautifully frescoed. There are in Wall street a number of solid structures of Quincy granite and marble, occupied by the America, State of New York, Commercial, Union, Merchants', Exchange, and City Banks. There are 12 savings banks in New York: among these are the Emigrant, Industrial, and Seaman's Savings Banks. In January, 1853, there were in New York 43 insurance and trust companies, with an aggregate capital of \$11,714,010.

Manufactures.—We have no regular statistics as yet of the particulars of the manufactures of New York; but if the census report is to be relied on, this city is not

only the commercial, but the manufacturing centre of the United States. The census of 1850 gives to New York \$34,232,822 capital, and 53,703 male and 29,917 female hands employed in manufactures, producing machinery, stuffs, &c. to the value of \$105,218,308. Among these, the iron foundries and machine shops are conspicuous. From the Novelty and other works are certainly turned out the finest specimens of steam machinery for steam-boats and steamships produced in the United States, if not in the world. Sugar-refining is another extensive business. According to an article in the New York Tribune, there are refined 1000 hogsheads of raw sugar a day; and one house alone consumed 40,000,000 pounds of raw sugar in 1852. In the different refineries there are employed 1250 hands, and about \$3,000,000 capital. Ship-building is carried to a degree of perfection unsurpassed in the world, both for beauty of model and speed, particularly in the steamers, acknowledged to be the largest and fleetest in the world, though the contest is very close between the American and British vessels in this respect.

Commerce and Trade.—It is as the great centre of commerce for half a continent that New York derives its highest claim to pre-eminence. Surrounded by one of the most capacious harbors in the world, within two hours sail of the Atlantic ocean, communicating with the New England States by Long Island sound, and with the interior of New York State by the Hudson river, which is in turn connected with the great lakes by the Erie canal, it presents facilities for internal and foreign navigation unrivalled by any commercial emporium of this or any former period. Nor have her merchants been satisfied to repose on her natural advantages, but they have connected her, by iron arms, with every great point, north, south, east, or west, which deposite on her docks and in her depôts the cotton and rice of the South, the grain, lead, tobacco, and pork of the West, and the wool, wheat, lumber, and flour of the North and East. New York is now only surpassed by London and Liverpool as a seat of trade, and in another century will probably be the commercial centre of the world. Along its wharves, in every direction, may be seen forests of masts, where countless vessels of every description, and from every quarter of the globe, pour their rich tribute into the lap of this queen of commercial cities. Steamers of such size, splendor, and speed as the world has never before seen, forming regular lines of packets to Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Glasgow, Bremen, San Francisco, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and all other important points along the coast, arrive at and depart from its docks almost daily, freighted with merchandise and crowded with passengers. But we will let figures tell the facts of the case.

There arrived, in 1852, in New York, from foreign ports, 3847 vessels, (aggregate tonnage, 1,709,988,) bearing merchandise to the value of \$127,441,394, (including something more than \$2,000,000 in specie,) and 310,335 passengers. The exports to foreign countries, during the same period, amounted to \$71,523,609, including \$25,096,255 in specie. The leading articles imported are various species of dry goods, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton; earthen and hardware; iron in various stages of manufacture, figs, raisins, brandies, wines, &c. The imports of dry goods alone, for the first quarter of 1853, amounted to \$25,862,092, independent of \$1,500,000 warehoused. The imports for the year 1852, included 601,170 bags and packages of coffee; 1,443,949 hides; 41,986 tons of bar, 70,061 of pig, and 656,657 bundles of sheet and rod iron; 514,514 bales of cotton; 393,766 pigs of lead; 125,311 hogsheads, tierces, and barrels of molasses; 177,732 hogsheads, 1655 tierces, 48,209 barrels, 194,748 boxes, and 111,834 bags of sugar; 2,058,396 bushels of salt; 1456 butts and pipes, 21,282 hogsheads, 49,994 quarter casks, 12,172 barrels, 73,033 boxes of wine; 16,618 hogsheads, and 38,098 quarter casks and barrels of brandy; 6840 casks, 323,161 boxes, and 1098 drums of raisins; 106,652 drums of figs; 14,602 hogsheads, 43 bales and ceroon of tobacco, besides large quantities of cocoa, duck, queensware, hemp, olive oil, pepper, pimento, rags, rice, salt-petre, spelter, tin, wool, coal, and considerable cochineal, gin, and rum. Among the articles exported from January 1 to December 20, 1852, were 1,365,597 barrels of wheat flour; 44,819 of Indian meal; 3,012,718 bushels of wheat; 753,928 of Indian corn; 331,574 bales of cotton; 511,926 barrels of naval stores; 791,829 barrels of sperm, and 58,185 of whale oil; 38,747 barrels of pork, and 47,031 of beef; 1,497,599 pounds of cut beef, besides large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, beeswax, rye, candles, coal, butter, cheese, lard, rice, tallow, tobacco, whalebone, and some rye flour, oats, barley, hay, hops, lard, linseed oil, and 54,692 packages of domestic cottons. The tonnage in 1852 was 571,905 $\frac{9}{16}$ registered, and 444,643 $\frac{2}{3}$ enrolled and licensed; total, 1,016,599 $\frac{1}{3}$, being about one-fourth the whole tonnage of the United States. Losses covered by marine insurance, paid in New York, \$3,250,161, in 1851. The export and import trade of 1852 employed upwards of 106,000 seamen. There are 18 steamships, rating from 1700 to 3000 tons, engaged in the transatlantic trade; of which 10 are British, and 8 American. Of these, 13 run to Liverpool, one to Glasgow, two to Havre, and two to Bremen—the last four touching also at Southampton. A new line of steam propellers to Liverpool is also about being established. The lines to San Francisco

employed recently 37 steamers, rating from 900 to 3000 tons, and about equally divided in number on the Atlantic and Pacific waters. These are crowded with passengers beyond all precedent in the history of ocean travel, and beyond all possibility of comfort for voyagers. The West Indies and Southern lines employ 17 steamers—making a total steam marine of 72 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 113,310. Of the steam tonnage of the United States, in 1852, (ocean, lake, and river,) more than one-fourth, viz. 64,447, belonged to New York city. In 1852, 124 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 56,179, were either on the stocks or launched. Of these, 16 were steamships, 64 steamboats, and 44 sailing vessels. The cash duties during the same period, amounted to \$31,332,737.81.

Miscellaneous Statistics.—In 1850 there were in New York, 37,730 houses, with an average of 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ persons to each dwelling. In the same year, 212,996 foreign emigrants arrived; 289,601 in 1851, and 298,604 in 1852; of whom 117,537 were Irish; 118,126, Germans; 31,275, English; 8778, French; 7640, Scotch, and 6455, Swiss: total number of passengers arriving from foreign ports, 310,335, and from California, 12,153. It may readily be seen what life and activity the landing of a daily average of nearly 1000 persons must give to New York, and what an amount of money must be left by this floating mass of population. The total number of deaths for 1852 was 21,553; of which number, 6712 were of foreign birth; 2462, by consumption; 1052, inflammation of the lungs; 1400, stillborn; 1676, by convulsions; 609, by scarlet fever; 659, by typhus fever; 19 were murdered; 35 committed suicide, and 169 died from accidents. There was expended on city prisons, almshouses, &c., exclusive of a host of private charities, \$492,564.26. The commitments to prison were 25,265; of whom 19,764 were foreigners. The police department employs 900 men, at an annual expense of \$500,000. There are 15 principal markets in different parts of the city, besides numberless licensed stalls and green groceries. The entire number of periodical publications issued in New York is between 140 and 150. Of these, about 20 are dailies, with an aggregate circulation of above 200,000, besides a great number of weekly prints—almost every sect and clique having its hebdomadal organ. There were in 1851, 6 theatres, besides the American Museum, where dramatic entertainments were offered to the public: Castle Garden and several halls are used for concerts and operas. The East river is constantly crossed from New York to Brooklyn and Williamsburg by the finest ferry-boats perhaps in the world, with comfortable seats, and in winter with well-warmed cabins. The ferriage is one cent to Brooklyn, and two and three cents to Wil-

liamsburg. There are 6 ferries to Brooklyn, and 3 to Williamsburg; 3 ferries to Hoboken; one to Jersey City, (boats running every 10 minutes;) 3 ferries to different points on Staten island, and to Greenwood Cemetery, besides boats innumerable running to all points on Long island, on the Hudson river, and in New Jersey. From May, 1852, to February, 1853, there were licenses issued to 41 pawnbrokers; 52 second-hand dealers; 115 junk shops; 26 intelligence offices; 47 carts and boats of junk shops; 673 omnibuses; 560 hackney coaches; 5980 taverns, (granted from January 1 to July 22, 1853,) 4550 public carts; 295 public porters; 4000 drivers of carts and trucks; 80 charcoal pedlars; 1500 dirt carts; 55 emigrant boarding houses; 67 runners, and 15 brokers. In 1852 there were 49 engine, 54 hose, (with 68,300 feet of hose,) and 13 hook and ladder companies, with 51 ladders and 136 hooks. Previous to January 1, 1853, there had been laid 229 miles of waterpipes. There were laid in the same year 229 miles of (main) gaspipes, lighting 7539 street-lamps. There are nearly 40 miles of sewers.

Government, &c.—New York is divided into twenty wards, and is governed by a mayor and common council. The mayor is elected by popular vote, and holds office for two years. The common council is composed of two boards, one called the board of aldermen, and the other the board of assistant aldermen, one member for each board being elected from every ward annually. Besides the state and United States courts, there are courts of oyer and terminer, of general sessions, and special sessions, the two latter held by the recorder, or city judge, and two almen. The city is divided into three police districts, each with a police court. There are also eight ward courts. There are twenty patrol districts, each with a station house, a captain, and two lieutenants, and with from about thirty to sixty policemen. The whole presided over by a chief of police. New York is also divided into eight fire districts, and in case of fire the number of strokes of the bell indicate the ward in which the fire is. A board of twelve firewardens receives complaints of all violations of law relative to fires, powder, construction, &c. The fire department in action is managed by a chief engineer and ten assistants. Total expenditures of the city government, including interest on debt for 1852, \$8,294,241.45; for cleansing streets, \$288,924.63; almshouse, \$390,000; fire department, \$105,635.47; lamps and gas, \$269,068.91; police, \$614,906.10; street expenses, \$264,966.43; street paving, \$663,176.45; street opening, \$359,165.37; waterpipes, \$150,651.25; salaries, \$242,000; common schools for the city, \$468,293; for the state, \$185,641. The mayor, recorder, comptroller, county clerk, register, and surrogate, each receive

\$3000 per annum; the street commissioner, chief of police, assistant district attorney, and clerk of the superior court, each \$2500. The clerk of the board of assistants, tax commissioners, receiver of taxes, the commissioner of repairs, chief of the fire department, assistant commissioner, engineer, and assistant engineer of Croton aqueduct department, and justices of police and ward courts, each \$2000; judges of the superior and common pleas courts, \$4000; marine court, \$2000.

History.—The first knowledge we have of New York bay and Manhattan island, the site of the present city of New York, is from Henry Hudson, an English navigator in the employ of the East India Company of Holland, who visited them in 1609, and proceeded up the river which now bears his name. No settlement was however made till three years afterwards, when a fort was built on the southern extremity of Manhattan island by the Dutch, and thus commenced the settlement of New Amsterdam, which, in 1656, contained 120 houses and about 1000 inhabitants. In 1664 it was surrendered to the British, and came into the hands of the Duke of York, taking the name of New York; but it was retaken by the Dutch nine years afterwards, who however held it but a single year. In 1677 there were 384 houses, and in 1696 the city owned 40 ships, 62 sloops, and 60 boats. In 1700 the population was 6000. In 1711 a slave market was established in Wall street. The New York Gazette, a weekly paper, appeared in 1725. First stage-route to Philadelphia established in 1732, and stages departed for Boston monthly, taking a fortnight on the route. Negro insurrections occurred in 1712 and 1741–2. In the former the negroes fired the city, and killed a number of people, for which 119 of them were executed. The imports of 1769 amounted to \$839,782. In 1783, after a long possession, the British troops evacuated New York. In 1807 the first steamboat was built at this port to navigate the Hudson. The opening of the Erie canal in 1825 gave a great impetus to New York, and made it the first city of the Union.

The years 1853–4 will be memorable in the history of the city of New York, for the exhibition denominated the World's Fair, held in a spacious iron and glass building, called the Crystal Palace, erected adjacent to the Distributing Reservoir, between 40th and 42d streets. The edifice was in the form of a Greek Cross. The length of each diameter of which was 365 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The dome was 100 feet in diameter and 123 feet high. The interior space was greatly enlarged by filling up the angles between the arms of the cross, so as to give it the form of an octagon. In the construction of the palace 1800 tons of iron, 55,000 square feet of glass, and 750,000 square feet of lumber were used. The aggregate flooring covered 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The pro-

portions of this building are beautiful, and is thought by many to surpass the London Crystal Palace in architectural effect. The exhibition was officially opened July 15th, 1853, in the presence of the President of the United States, and other dignitaries of our country, and of the commissioners from foreign governments. The collection comprised specimens of the industrial and fine arts from almost every country of Europe, from the British Colonies, West Indies, and Mexico.

Fires.—New York has several times been visited by very destructive conflagrations; the most remarkable occurred on the night of December 16th, 1835, consuming 648 houses in the most valuable part of the city, and destroying property valued at \$20,000,000; another in July, 1845, raged chiefly between Broadway and Broad street, involving a loss of property to the amount of \$7,000,000.

NEW YORK, a post-office of Sumter co., Ala.

NEW YORK, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

NEW YORK, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland river, about 55 miles, by land, W. by N. from Nashville.

NEW YORK, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, on the Ohio river, 8 miles E. from Veray.

NEW YORK, a small village of Brown co., Illinois, on Crooked river, 10 miles N. E. from Mount Sterling.

NEW YORK, a thriving settlement of Pierce co., Washington Territory, near Elliott bay, on the E. side of Admiralty Inlet.

NEW YORK MILLS, a post-village of Oneida county, New York, on Sadaquada creek, about 95 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It has several churches, and a cotton factory, said to be one of the largest in the state.

NEW ZION, a post-office of Sumter co., S. C.

NEY, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

NEY, a small post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois.

NEZ PERCÉ (usually pronounced nay percy) or Saptin Indians, a tribe dwelling in the eastern part of Oregon, between Clark's river, and on the N. branch of Saptin or Lewis river. The name, *nez percé*, signifies, in French, "pierced nose." There does not, however, appear to be any peculiarity in their customs to justify this appellation.

NIAGARA, a river of North America, forming the outlet of Lake Erie and a part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It commences at Black Rock, 2 miles N. of Buffalo, and, flowing northward, enters Lake Ontario after a course of about 34 miles. About 3 miles below its southern extremity it divides into two arms, which embrace an island, called Grand Island, 12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 miles wide. Two or three miles below Grand Island, the entire waters of the Niagara are precipitated over a ledge of rocks about 160 feet in perpendicular

height, forming the Niagara falls, the most stupendous cataract on the globe. The rapids above the falls have a descent of 57 feet in about half a mile. The river is navigable 7 miles to Lewistown, and above the falls for small boats from the old fort Schlosser to Lake Erie, near 20 miles. Two miles below the cataract the river is spanned by a magnificent suspension bridge 800 feet in length. See **SUSPENSION BRIDGE**.

NIAGARA, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 490 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, W. by Niagara river, and S. by Tonnewanda creek, and is drained by Willinks and Tuscarora creeks. The surface is undulating in some parts, in others nearly level. The soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 917,738½ bushels of wheat; 345,257 of corn; 321,283 of oats; 35,724 tons of hay, and 793,206 pounds of butter. There were 13 flour and grist mills, 43 saw mills, 1 cotton and 2 woollen factories, 6 iron foundries, 1 glass manufactory, 1 paper mill, and 7 tanneries. It contained 60 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 11,561 pupils attending public schools, and 123 attending academies or other schools. Extensive beds of gypsum, or plaster, have been discovered in this county. The county is traversed by the Erie canal and by the Rochester Lockport and Niagara falls, and the Buffalo and Niagara falls railroads, and partly intersected by several shorter lines. Organized in 1808, having been formed out of part of Genesee county, and named from Niagara river and falls, which are situated on its western borders. Capital, Lockport. Population, 42,276.

NIAGARA, FALLS OF. See **NEW YORK**, p. 807.

NIAGARA, a township of Niagara township, New York, on the river of its own name, 16 miles N. N. E. from Buffalo. Pop., 1951.

NIAGARA FALLS, a post-village of Niagara county, New York, is situated in the immediate vicinity of the great cataract, to which circumstance it owes its origin and increase. Distance from Buffalo by railroad, 22 miles; from Rochester, 76 miles. It contains 1 Catholic and 4 Protestant churches, 5 dry goods stores and 9 hotels, of which 4 are styled "first class;" also a paper mill, iron foundry, a flouring mill, and a large public school house. Three or four railroads meet at this point. Population in 1853, estimated at 2200. See **SUSPENSION BRIDGE**.

NIANGUA, a river of Missouri, rises near the S. E. corner of Dallas county, and, flowing nearly northward, falls into the Osage at Erie, Camden county. It receives the Little Niangua from the left, a few miles from its mouth.

NICOTTOO, a post-village of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

NICHOLAS, a county in the W. central part of Virginia, has an area of 600 square miles.

The Kanawha river washes its S. W. border; it is traversed from E. to W. by the Gauley river, and also drained by Meadow river and Buffalo creek. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and covered with extensive forests. A large part of the land is unproductive. Indian corn, oats, grass, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 83,273 bushels of corn; 31,377 of oats; 2001 tons of hay, and 41,976 pounds of butter. It contained 9 churches, and 189 pupils attending public schools. A railroad is projected, which, when finished, will connect the county with the Ohio river. Formed in 1818. Capital, Summerville. Population, 3963, of whom 3890 were free, and 73, slaves.

NICHOLAS, a county in the N. E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by Licking river proper, and bounded on the S. W. by the South Licking. The surface is diversified; the S. part of the county is gently undulating, and very productive; the other parts are more broken. Indian corn, hemp, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 733,750 bushels of corn; 69,834 of oats, and 161 tons of hemp. It contained 13 churches, 1068 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending an academy. The surface rock is limestone of good quality. The county is intersected by the Maysville and Lexington turnpike, and by the railroad lately commenced between the cities just named. On the bank of Licking river, in this county, is the Blue Lick spring, a watering place of much celebrity. Formed in 1799, and named in honor of Colonel George Nicholas, an officer in the War of the Revolution. Capital, Carlisle. Population, 10,361, of whom 8848 were free, and 1513, slaves.

NICHOLAS, a small town of Placer county, California, situated on the left bank of Feather river, below the mouth of Bear river, and 35 miles in a straight line nearly N. of Sacramento city.

NICHOLAS COURT HOUSE. See **SUMMERVILLE**.

NICHOLASVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Jessamine county, Kentucky, on a small affluent of Kentucky river, and on the railroad and turnpike from Lexington to Danville, 12 miles S. from the former. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated. It contains a fine court house, 4 churches, 2 academies, and several bagging factories. Population, estimated at 1000.

NICHOLS, a post-township in the S. border of Tioga co., New York. Population, 1905.

NICHOLS, a post-village in the above township, on Susquehanna river, about 8 miles S. W. from Owego. It has 2 or 3 churches.

NICHOLSON, a township in the S. W. part of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1353.

NICHOLSON, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Population, 927.

NICHOLSON'S STORE, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

NICHOLSONVILLE, a post-office of Putnam co., Indiana.

NICHOLSVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the E. branch of St. Regis river, about 31 miles E. by N. from Canton.

NICHOLSVILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the road from Batavia to the Ohio river, about 24 miles E. from Cincinnati.

NICKELSVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

NICKELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

NICOJACK CAVE. See **GEORGIA**, p. 422.

NICOLAUS, a post-office of Sutter co., Cal.

NICOLLET, a county in the S. E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 1240 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North fork of Crow river, on the S. by the Minnesota river, and intersected by the South fork of Crow river, and by the Wita Kantu. The county contains several small lakes. The surface is undulating or level; the soil in some parts is productive. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Traverse des Sioux.

NICOLLET LAKE, a small lake in the E. part of Fremont county, Utah, about 125 miles S. W. from Salt Lake city. Length, 26 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles. It receives the waters of Nicollet river, but has no outlet.

NICONZA, a post-office of Miami co., Ind.

NIDRIAS, a village near the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico.

NIGHT'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Illinois.

NILE, a post-office of Alleghany co., N. Y.

NILE, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Population, 1004.

NILES, a post-township in the S. E. part of Cayuga co., New York, bordering on Owasco lake. Population, 2053.

NILES, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning river, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 5 miles S. E. from Warren, contains a furnace, a rolling mill, and a nail factory. Pop., in 1853, about 600.

NILES, a post-township in the S. E. part of Berrien co., Michigan.

NILES, a post-village in the above township, on the right bank of the St. Joseph's river, where it is crossed by the Michigan Central railroad, 191 miles W. by S. from Detroit, and 90 miles E. from Chicago. It is the largest town of the county, and the principal market in Western Michigan. The river is navigable for small steamboats, and affords abundant water-power. Niles contains a branch of the state university, and several churches. Four newspapers are published here. Settled in 1831. Population in 1853, about 2500.

NILES, a post-township in Delaware co., Indiana. Population, 924.

NILES, a post-township in Cook co., Illinois. Population, 403.

NIMMON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

NIMSHILLEN creek, of Stark co., Ohio, flows into the Tuscarawas river.

NIMSHILLEN, a township in the N. E. part of Stark co., Ohio. Population, 1927.

NIMISILA, a post-village of Summit co., O.

NIMROD, a post-office of Copiah co., Miss.

NINE EAGLES, a post-village in Decatur co., Iowa, 145 miles S. W. by W. from Iowa City.

NINEMILE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tenn.

NINEMILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Perry co., Illinois.

NINETY-SIX, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

NINEVEH, a post-village of Broome co., New York, on the Susquehanna river, 16 miles E. N. E. from Binghamton.

NINEVEH, a post-office of Warren co., Va.

NINEVEH, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Population, 720.

NINEVEH, a post-township in Johnson co., Indiana. Population, 1649.

NINEVEH, a post-village in Johnson co., Indiana, 30 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis.

NINEVEH, a post-office of Adair co., Mo.

NIPPENOSE, a post-township in the S. W. part of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop., 351.

NIPPENOSE, the name of a remarkable valley in the S. W. part of Lycoming county. It is of a regular oval shape, being about 10 miles long and 4 broad, forming a basin surrounded by a rim of high and steep mountains. The only easy access to it is by a deep gap in the Bald Eagle mountain, opposite Jersey Shore. The bed of this valley is composed of limestone, containing fissures and caverns beneath the soil, into which the streams that descend from the mountain sink and disappear; but uniting their waters in those subterranean passages, the whole body gushes forth in one enormous spring near the gap in the mountain, producing a powerful stream, which passes through the gap, and falls into the river above Jersey Shore.

NISHNABATONA river, rises in the S. W. central part of Iowa; flowing south-westerly, it enters Missouri near its N. W. extremity, and then assuming a south-easterly direction, it falls into the Missouri river in Atchison county.

NISKAYUNA, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Schenectady co., New York. Population, 783.

NITTANY, a post-office of Centre co., Pa.

NITTANY MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, a ridge extending through the E. part of Centre co. into Union county.

NIVERVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

NIXBURG, a post-village of Coosa co., Alabama, 37 miles N. by E. from Montgomery.

NOAH, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

NOANK, a post-office of New London co. Conn.

NOBLE, a new county in the S. E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by Wills, Seneca, and Duck creeks. The surface is undulating and well timbered; the soil, being of limestone formation, is durable and highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. The county contains quarries of building stone and large beds of stone coal. The Central Ohio railroad is in course of construction along the northern border. Noble county was formed in 1851 by a division of Monroe, Morgan, and Guernsey counties. Capital, Sarahsville.

NOBLE, a county in the N. E. part of Indiana, contains 430 square miles. It is drained by the Elkhart river. The surface is diversified with slight inequalities. The soil is a fertile, sandy loam. Wheat, corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 206,295 bushels of corn; 69,802 of wheat; 56,715 of oats, and 2487 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1844 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore is found in large quantities. Organized in 1836. Capital, Albion. Pop., 7946.

NOBLE, a township in Defiance co., Ohio. Population, 389.

NOBLE, a township in Morgan co., Ohio. Population, 1308.

NOBLE, a township in Shelby co., Ohio. Population, 1394.

NOBLE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Branch co., Mich. Pop., 451.

NOBLE, a township in Cass co., Indiana. Population, 743.

NOBLE, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Population, 745.

NOBLE, a township in Laporte co., Indiana. Population, 944.

NOBLE, a post-township in Noble co., Indiana. Population, 595.

NOBLE, a post-township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 1386.

NOBLE, a township in Wabash co., Indiana. Population, 3489.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on the E. side of the Damariscotta river, 24 miles S. E. from Augusta. Population, 1408.

NOBLE CENTRE, a post-office of Branch co., Michigan, 105 miles S. W. from Lansing.

NOBLE IRON-WORKS, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana.

NOBLESTOWN, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles S. W. from Pittsburg, has about 300 inhabitants.

NOBLESVILLE, a township in Hamilton co., Indiana. Population, 1644.

NOBLESVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Indiana, on White river, and on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad, 20 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis. It is situated on an extensive and fertile plain, and is a place of active business, which has lately been increased by the opening of

the railroad. The village has 3 or 4 churches, a county seminary, a newspaper office, and several hotels. Settled in 1824. Population, in 1850, 664; in 1853, about 1500.

NOBLEVILLE, a post-office of Noble co., O.

NOBOSQUE POINT, at the entrance of Buzard's Bay, on the S. E. coast of Massachusetts. It contains a fixed light, 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 31' 5" N.; lon. 70° 39' 53" W.

NOCHWAY, a post-office of Randolph co., Ga.

NOCKAMIXON, a township in the N. part of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on Delaware river. Population, 2445.

NODAWAY, a small river of Iowa and Missouri. Rising in the S. W. part of Iowa, it flows southward into Missouri, and forms the boundary between Atchison and Holt counties on the right, and Nodaway and Andrew on the left, until it enters Missouri river, about 20 miles above St. Joseph.

NODAWAY, a new county in the N. N. W. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Nodaway river, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the head streams of the Little Platte and the One Hundred and Two river. All of these streams flow from north to south. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 167,113 bushels of corn; 10,208 of wheat; 16,485 of oats; and 64 tons of hay. Capital, Maryville. Pop., 2118, of whom 2048 were free, and 70, slaves.

NODAWAY, a post-office of Andrew co., Mo.

NODAWAY, a post-office of Page co., Iowa.

NOLACHUCKY, or NOLICHUCKY river, rises near the N. W. base of the Blue Ridge, in Yancey co., in the W. part of North Carolina. Flowing into Tennessee, it enters the French Broad river at the W. extremity of Greene county. Its general direction is westward, and its whole length is estimated at 150 miles. This river affords immense water-power, and flows among mountain ridges which abound in iron ore.

NOLAND'S FERRY, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia, 161 miles N. from Richmond.

NOLAND'S FORK, of Indiana, rises in Randolph co., flows through Wayne co., and enters the W. fork of Whitewater river a few miles above Connorsville.

NOLAND'S RIVER, Texas, a small stream which rises near the S. line of Tarrant co., and flows southward into Brazos river.

NOLINSVILLE, or NOLENSVILLE, a post-village of Williamson co., Tennessee, 20 miles S. E. from Nashville.

NOLIN, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky.

NOLIN CREEK, in the W. central part of Kentucky, rises in Hardin co., flows S. W., and enters Green river at Brownsville, in Edmondson county.

NOMINY GROVE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

NONOGNER, a post-office of Fayette co. Tenn.

NONPAREIL, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

NORFOLK, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 520 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Massachusetts bay and Boston harbor, and is watered by the Charles, Newport, and other smaller rivers, which furnish valuable water-power. The surface is uneven, and in the N. E. mountainous. The soil is fertile, and in the eastern portions in a high state of cultivation, furnishing the principal sources for the supply of fruit and vegetables to the Boston markets. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 112,132 bushels of corn; 253,158 of potatoes; 41,588 tons of hay, and 347,089 pounds of butter. There were 37 cotton and 3 woollen factories, 2 nail-works, 5 iron foundries, 2 iron forges, 2 manufactories of fire engines, 2 of white lead, 6 of carpets, 8 of edge tools, 2 of chemicals, 257 of boots and shoes, 1 of India rubber, 16 machine shops, 3 flour, 9 grist, 12 paper, and 12 saw and planing mills, 19 manufactories of saddles and harness, 5 of starch, 13 of straw braid and bonnets, 43 of cabinet ware, and 4 of farming implements, 16 stone quarries, 1 sugar refinery, 12 tanneries, and 70 carpentering and building establishments. It contained 106 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 14,086 pupils attending public schools, and 1350 attending academies and other schools. A fine granite is found at Quincy, and from the quarry a railroad (the first laid in the United States) extends to Neponset river. This county is traversed by railroads connecting Boston with Plymouth, with Providence, and with Worcester, and partly intersected by two or three other railroads. Organized in 1793, (having previously formed part of Suffolk,) and named from Norfolk, a county in England. Capital, Dedham. Pop., 78,892.

NORFOLK, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 480 square miles. It is situated on the western shore of Chesapeake bay, on the estuary of James river, which is called Hampton Roads. The county is drained by Deep creek and Elizabeth and North rivers. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy or swampy. A large portion of the Dismal swamp is comprised within this county. Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are cultivated; and cypress lumber is one of the principal exports. In 1850 this county produced 307,245 bushels of corn, and 21,303 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 ship-yards, 1 cordage and 3 saw manufactories, 2 iron foundries, and 1 machine shop. It contained 36 churches, 13 newspaper offices, 1924 pupils attending public schools, and 363 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by the Dismal Swamp canal, which connects the Chesapeake with Albemarle sound, and by the Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad. Capital, Portsmouth.

Population, 33,036; of whom 22,636 were free, and 10,400, slaves.

NORFOLK, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles N. W. by W. from Hartford. Population, 3953.

NORFOLK, a post-township in the N. part of St. Lawrence co., New York. Population, 1753.

NORFOLK, a city, and port of entry of Norfolk county, Virginia, is situated on the right or N. bank of Elizabeth river, 8 miles from Hampton Roads, 32 miles from the sea, 160 miles by water or 106 miles by land S. E. from Richmond. Lat. 36° 51' N. Lon., 76° 19' W. The river, which is seven-eighths of a mile wide, separates it from Portsmouth. Next to Richmond, Norfolk is the most populous city of Virginia. It has more foreign commerce than any other place in the state, and together with Portsmouth is the most important naval station in the Union. The harbor is large, safe, and easily accessible, admitting vessels of the largest class to come to the wharves. The tonnage of this port in 1851 was 23,661. The site of the city is almost a dead level; the plan is somewhat irregular; the streets are wide, mostly well built with brick or stone houses, and lighted with gas. The most conspicuous public buildings are the City Hall, which has a granite front, a cupola 110 feet high, and a portico of six Tuscan columns; its dimensions are 80 feet by 60: the Norfolk Military Academy, a Doric structure 91 feet by 47, with a portico of six columns at each end: the Mechanics' Hall, a Gothic building 90 feet by 60: Ashland Hall, and a Baptist church, with a steeple 200 feet high. It also contains 14 churches, 1 of which is Roman Catholic, 9 seminaries, a hospital, an orphan asylum, 3 banks, and 2 reading rooms. Five newspapers are published here. The trade of Norfolk is facilitated by the Dismal Swamp canal, which opens a communication between Chesapeake bay and Albemarle sound, and by the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, which connects it with the towns of North and South Carolina. The canal, constructed with great labor through the Dismal Swamp is navigable by schooners, and brings to this place a very extensive trade in corn and lumber. Within a few years past many substantial warehouses and handsome dwellings have been erected, giving evidence of its increased prosperity, consequent on these internal improvements. Norfolk communicates with New York and Philadelphia by regular lines of ocean steamers. A railroad is projected from this city to Petersburg. The entrance of the harbor is defended by Forts Calhoun and Monroe. The capital invested in manufactures is about \$570,000, and the value of the annual productions is estimated at \$1,140,000. The reported value of real estate is \$5,000,000. The shipping of the port, June 30, 3852, amounted to

an aggregate of 7716 $\frac{4}{5}$ tons registered, and 14,447 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 13,083 $\frac{6}{8}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 936 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 85, (tons, 20,778,) of which 59 (tons, 13,580) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 129, (tons, 24,447,) of which 94 (tons, 17,886) were by American vessels. During the year, 6 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 408 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons, were admeasured. Norfolk was laid out in 1705, incorporated as a borough in 1736, and as a city in 1845. In 1776 it was burnt by the British. Population in 1850, 14,326; in 1853, about 16,000.

NORMAL COLLEGE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

NORMANDY, a post-village of Tipton co., Indiana, about 40 miles N. from Indianapolis.

NORMAN'S HILL, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

NORMAN'S KILL RIVER, Albany co., New York, enters the Hudson river, about 15 miles S. of Troy.

NORRIDGEWOCK, a post-village, capital of Somerset co., Maine, on the S. side of Kennebec river, about 28 miles N. of Augusta. It contains a church and an academy. Population of the township, 1848.

NORRIS CREEK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

NORRIS FALLS, a small manufacturing village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on a branch of Rocky river.

NORRIS FORK, a post-office of Henry co., Mo.

NORRISTOWN, a handsome town, capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill river, 91 miles E. from Harrisburg, and 17 miles N. W. from Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railroad. The situation is elevated and beautiful; the town is regularly planned, and built in a neat and substantial manner. Brick and stone are the materials employed almost exclusively. The new court house, which was commenced in 1851, will be one of the most splendid and costly buildings of its class in the United States. The material is a native marble, of a light gray color, and the cost is estimated at \$150,000. It contains a handsome county prison, a bank, a public library, 9 or 10 churches, and 3 or 4 flourishing boarding schools, 2 of which have large and elegant buildings situated on high ground in the S. E. part of the town; 4 newspapers are published here. The Schuylkill river is crossed by two substantial covered bridges, about 800 feet in length, one of which leads to the borough of Bridgeport, on the opposite bank. Gaslight has been introduced, during the present year, 1853. Norristown is the E. terminus of the Chester Valley railroad, 22 miles in length, which intersects the Columbia railroad at Downingtown. The improved navigation of the river affords facilities

for the trade of this town, which is active and increasing. The Reading railroad which passes along the opposite bank of the river, opens a ready communication to the coal mines of Schuylkill county. The abundant water-power of the river is used in two large cotton factories, which employ several hundred operatives, and in several rolling mills and nail factories. Pop. in 1850, 6024.

NORRISTOWN, a post-village in Pope co., Arkansas, on Arkansas river, 65 miles N. W. by W. from Little Rock.

NORRISTOWN, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 130 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

NORRISVILLE, a village in Wilcox co., Ala., 65 miles S. W. by W. from Montgomery.

NORRISON, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river. It contains Norristown. Entire pop., 7618.

NORRITONVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. from Norristown.

NORTH, a township in the N. part of Harrison co., Ohio. Population, 1123.

NORTH, a township in Lake co., Indiana. Population, 97.

NORTH, a township in Cook co., Illinois. Population, 589.

NORTH ABINGTON, a village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony railroad, 18 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

NORTH ACTON, a post-office of York co., Me.

NORTH ADAMS, a post-village of Adams township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Hoosick river, at the northern terminus of the Pittsfield and North Adams railroad, 20 miles N. by E. from Pittsfield, and by railroad 171 miles W. by N. from Boston. It is one of the largest manufacturing villages in the county. There are in the place a number of churches, a bank, several printing offices, and numerous mills and factories. Population, about 3000.

NORTH ADAMS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

NORTH ADAMS, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

NORTH ADRIAN, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

NORTH ALBANY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH ALMOND, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

NORTH AMENIA, a village of Dutchess co., New York.

NORTH AMERICA MINE, a post-office of Houghton co., Michigan.

NORTH AMHERST, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

NORTHAMPTON, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 370 square miles. The Delaware river forms the entire E. boundary; the Lehigh flows through the S. part of the county, and it is drained also by Martin's, Monocacy, Saucun, and Bushkill creeks. The Kittatinny

or Blue mountain forms its boundary on the N. W., and the South mountain on the S. E. The greater part of the county consists of the valley between these mountains. The surface of the valley is nearly level; the soil is highly productive and mostly well cultivated. Wheat, rye, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. In 1850 it produced 105,147 bushels of wheat; 136,668 bushels of corn; 7126 tons of hay, and 205,100 pounds of butter. There were 84 flour and grist mills, 2 iron furnaces, 7 foundries, 1 forge, 26 manufacturing of saddles and harness, and 3 of guns, 15 saw mills, 1 rolling mill, 1 cotton factory, 21 distilleries, and 24 tanneries. It contained 46 churches, 8 newspaper offices; 7243 pupils attending public schools, and 374 attending academies and other schools. The valley is occupied by beds of limestone of good quality; the county contains valuable quarries of slate, and several mines of iron are worked. It is liberally supplied with water-power. The Delaware canal and that of the Lehigh meet at Easton, and contribute greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the county. The central railroad of New Jersey extends from Easton to New York city, and another is in progress from Easton to Philadelphia. Organized in 1752, and named from Northampton county, England. Capital, Easton. Population, 40,235.

NORTHAMPTON, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, is situated on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay, and forms the S. extremity of the peninsula which extends between that bay and the sea. The length is 36 miles, and the area 320 square miles. It is indented by numerous inlets on each side. The surface is level; the soil light and sandy. Indian corn and oats are the staples; fish and oysters are abundant. In 1850 there were raised 364,967 bushels of corn; 184,087 of oats, and 44,189 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 castor-oil mills, and 3 coach manufacturing; 10 churches, and 622 pupils attending public schools. Northampton was one of the 8 original shires formed in 1634. Capital, Eastville. Population, 7498, of whom 3850 were free, and 3648, slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a county in the N. N. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. The Meherrin river washes the N. E. border, and the Roanoke forms the boundary on the S. W. for a distance of above 50 miles. The surface is diversified; the soil is generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1378 bales of cotton; 657,951 bushels of corn, and 27,100 pounds of tobacco. There were 6 stave manufacturing and 1 shingle mill. It contained 8 churches; 343 pupils attending public schools, and 173 attending academies and other schools. Roanoke river is navigated by steamboats on the border. The county is intersected by the Seaboard

and Roanoke railroad, and by the Greenville and Roanoke railroad. Capital, Jackson. Formed in 1741. Population, 13,335, of whom 6824 were free, and 6511, slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a beautiful post-village and seat of justice of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River railroad, 17 miles N. from Springfield. It is delightfully situated on rising ground, about a mile W. from Connecticut river, and contains, besides the county buildings, 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$400,000, 2 newspaper offices, and a number of fine schools. West of the village the ground rises into a considerable elevation, called Round Hill, which is the site of several splendid residences, and has on its summit an extensive water-cure establishment. Northampton is celebrated for its healthy atmosphere and magnificent scenery—Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke being in full view. For several years past the rearing of the silkworm has been successfully prosecuted, and large quantities of sewing silk annually made. Population of the township in 1840, 3750; in 1850, 5278.

NORTHAMPTON, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Fulton co., New York. Population, 1701.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 18 miles S. S. E. from Trenton. Population, 3031.

NORTHAMPTON, Pa. See ALLENTOWN.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. E. from Doylestown. Population, 1843.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Population, 332.

NORTHAMPTON, a township in the central part of Summit co., Ohio. Population, 1147.

NORTHAMPTON, a post-township in the S. part of Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop., 122.

NORTHAMPTON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Peoria co., Illinois. Pop., 316.

NORTH ANDOVER, a post-village of Essex county, Massachusetts, 23 miles N. from Boston. Near the northern part of the village is Great Pond, covering about 450 acres. The outlet of this into the Merrimack affords good water-power, which is employed in manufacturing.

NORTH ANNA, a small river in the eastern part of Virginia, rises in Louisa and Orange counties, flows south-eastward, forming the boundary between Louisa and Hanover on the right, and Spottsylvania and Caroline on the left, and unites with South Anna river, near the southern extremity of the latter counties, a few miles above Hanover Court House. The river formed by this confluence is the Pamunkey. The North Anna affords a copious supply of water-power in the lower part of its course.

NORTH ANSON, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of Kennebec river, about 40 miles N. by W. from Augusta. Population, 1168.

NORTH ANVILLE, a township in the W. part of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1321.

NORTH APPLETON, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH ARGYLE, a post-village of Washington co., N. Y., 50 miles N. N. E. from Albany.

NORTH ASHFORD, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, a manufacturing post-village of Attleborough township, Bristol co., Massachusetts, 30 miles S. by W. from Boston.

NORTH AUBURN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH AUGUSTA, a village in Des Moines co., Iowa, near Des Moines river, 70 miles S. by E. from Iowa City.

NORTH BANGOR, a post-village in Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH BANGOR, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

NORTH BARNSTEAD, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

NORTH BARRINGTON, a post-office of Stratford co., New Hampshire.

NORTH BARTON, a post-office of Tioga co. N. Y.

NORTH BAY, a post-office of Oneida co., N. Y.

NORTH BEAVER, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on Beaver river. Pop., 2404.

NORTH BECKET, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, about 70 miles from Boston.

NORTH BELGRADE, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH BELLINGHAM, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

NORTH BELLEVILLE, a village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, 19 miles W. by S. from Indianapolis.

NORTH BELMONT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH BEND, a post-office of DeKalb co., Ala.

NORTH BEND, a post-township in Stark co., Indiana. Population, 141.

NORTH BEND, of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 16 miles below Cincinnati. It is a beautiful spot, which derives its interest from having been the residence of General W. H. Harrison, late president of the United States. The house now occupied by his widow is of wood, and painted white. The tomb of Harrison is a few rods from the bank of the river.

NORTH BEND, a small village of Champaign co., Illinois.

NORTH BEND, a township in Washington co., Wisconsin. Population, 672.

NORTH BEND MILLS, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

NORTH BENNINGTON, a post-village of Bennington township, Bennington county, Vermont, about 4 miles N. W. from Bennington. Centre, on Paran creek, a branch of the Wallomsoick. It contains 5 or 6 stores, a number of cotton and woollen mills, and 2 or

3 establishments for the manufacture of carpenters' steel squares. The first manufactory of the kind in the United States was established here in 1820. These squares are said to be superior to any imported, and to supersede the foreign article in the market. Population, about 300.

NORTH BENTON, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

NORTH BENTONSPORT, a village in Van Buren co., Iowa, on Des Moines river, 75 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

NORTH BERGEN, a post-village of Genesee co., N. Y., 240 miles W. by N. from Albany.

NORTH BERGEN, a township of Hudson co., New Jersey, on the Hudson river, and on the Ramapo and Paterson railroad, nearly opposite New York city. Population, 3576.

NORTH BERNARDSTON, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

NORTH BERWICK, a post-township in York co., Maine, on the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad, 90 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1593.

NORTH BETHEL, post-office, Oxford co., Me.

NORTH BILLERICA, or **BILLERICA MILLS**, a thriving manufacturing post-village of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Concord river, and on the Boston and Lowell railroad, 21 miles N. by W. from Boston.

NORTH BLACKSTONE, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

NORTH BLANFORD, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

NORTH BLENHEIM, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, on Schoharie river, about 40 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on Honeoye creek, about 210 miles W. from Albany.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Morrow co., Ohio. Population, 1443.

NORTH BLOOMFIELD, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

NORTH BLUE HILL, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH BOOTHBAY, a post-village in Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTHBOROUGH, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 35 miles W. of Boston. Population, 1535.

NORTH BOSQUE CREEK, Texas, enters the Brazos river from the N. W. in McLennan county.

NORTH BOSTON, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

NORTH BRANCH, or **BAILIE'S**, a small post-village and railway station of Bridgewater township, Somerset co., New Jersey, about 5 miles N. W. from Somerville. Pop., 130.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

NORTH BRANCH, a post-office of Calaveras co., California.

NORTH BRANFORD, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, 8 miles E. by N. from New Haven. Population, 998.

NORTHBIDGE, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Blackstone river and canal, and by the Providence and Worcester railroad. Pop., 2230.

NORTHBIDGE CENTRE, a post-village in the above township, 38 miles S. W. by W. of Boston.

NORTH BRIDGETON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, a flourishing post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Fall River railroad, 21 miles S. from Boston. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and a newspaper office. Population of the township, 3940.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

NORTH BRIGHTON, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

NORTH BROADALBIN, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1939.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

NORTH BROWN, a township in Vinton co., Ohio. Population, 439.

NORTH BROWNSVILLE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

NORTH BRUNSWICK, a township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the Raritan river, contains the city of New Brunswick. Population, 10,008.

NORTH BUCKSPORT, a post-village in Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH BUFFALO, a township in the W. part of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 916.

NORTH BUTLER, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, contains Butler, the county seat. Total population, 2581.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, a post-office of Lamoille co., Vermont.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

NORTH CAMDEN, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

NORTH CAMERON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

NORTH CAMERON, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

NORTH CANTON, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut.

NORTH CANYONVILLE, a post-office of Umpqua co., Oregon.

NORTH CAROLINA, one of the original states of the American confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Virginia, E. and S. E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and N. W. by Tennessee, from which it is separated by the Iron and other mountains of the Appalachian chain. It lies between

about 33° 53' and 36° 33' N. lat., and between 75° 25' and 84° 30' W. lon., being about 450 miles in length, and 180 in its greatest breadth, including an area of 45,000 square miles, or about 28,800,000 acres, of which only 5,453,977 were improved in 1850.

Population.—At the first national census, in 1790, North Carolina had 393,751 inhabitants; 478,103 in 1800; 555,500 in 1810; 638,829 in 1820; 737,987 in 1830; 753,419 in 1840, and 868,903 in 1850, of whom 272,839 were white males, 280,189 white females, 13,298 free colored males, 14,165 free colored females, 144,679 male, and 143,733 female slaves, and 831 Indians. This population was divided among 106,023 families, occupying 105,542 dwellings. Of the free population, 394 were born in England, 567 in Ireland, 1019 in Scotland and Wales, 344 in Germany, 43 in France, 137 in other countries, and 217 whose places of birth were unknown. In the twelve months ending June 1st, 1850, there occurred 10,207 deaths, or nearly 12 in every 1000 persons. In the same period 1931 paupers received aid, of whom 18 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$31 for each individual. Of 407 deaf and dumb, 4 were free colored, and 52 slaves; of 532 blind, 28 were free colored, and 117 slaves; of 491 insane, 5 were free colored, and 24 slaves; and of 774 idiotic, 32 were free colored, and 138 slaves.

Counties.—North Carolina is divided into 82 counties, viz. Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Tyrrel, Union, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Yadkin, Yancey. Capital, Raleigh.

Cities and Towns.—Wilmington is the largest and most commercial town in the state; population, in 1850, 7264. The other principal towns are Fayetteville, population, 4648; and Raleigh, population, 4518. The other important places are Beaufort, Newbern, Edenton, Warrentown, Washington, Tarborough, and Plymouth.

Face of the Country, and Mountains.—The S. E. and E. portion of North Carolina is level and sandy, and often marshy, interspersed with shallow lakes, especially between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. A chain of low islands, or sandbanks, lines the

whole coast, cutting off a series of shallow sounds, or lagoons, of difficult navigation. The Great Dismal Swamp, partly in the N. E. of this state, and partly in Virginia, is a spongy mass, that is said to be higher than the surrounding country, and to hold the water by capillary attraction. The Little Dismal Swamp lies between the two great sounds. The level region extends about 60 miles from the coast, and is succeeded by the hill country in the centre, which is followed, in turn, by the mountainous region of the west, formed by the passage of several ridges of the great Alleghany range in a S. W. direction through the state. These mountains vary from 800 to above 6000 feet in elevation. Mount Mitchell, or Black mountain, is in the N. W. part of the state, and is the highest summit E. of the Mississippi river.—See MOUNT MITCHELL. The other considerable peaks are Roan mountain, 6038 feet, Grandfather mountain, 5556 feet, and Grandmother mountain, 2500 feet high. That part of the Alleghany range which separates Tennessee from North Carolina goes under various local names, such as Iron, Stone, Smoky, Bald, and Unaka mountains. Between these and the Blue ridge is a tableland elevated from 2000 to 2500 feet above the sea.

Minerals.—North Carolina is rich in mineral treasures, especially in gold, copper, iron, and coal. The McCullock gold and copper mine, near Greensborough, has for some time attracted much attention. A recent report of the president of the company working the mines claims for it “that nothing on this continent, in the shape of mining enterprise, can compare with that of the McCullock Copper and Gold Company, in position and resources.” This is, no doubt, highly colored, but has, probably, considerable foundation in fact. The report also states that the gold refuse will yield, by aid of crushers, \$2.75 per bushel on the average, and fresh gold ore \$12, and that 3 negroes can take out 10 tons of copper ore in a day. Professor Jackson (a more impartial authority) considers the copper region of North Carolina unparalleled in richness. Between 1843 and 1851, at Gold hill, in the gold region W. of the Yadkin river, \$801,665 were mined. Coal, both bituminous and anthracite, exists in large quantities, the former of the best quality. The greatest known coalfields in North Carolina are the Deep River, extending from Granville county S. W. into South Carolina, and the Dan River in Rockingham and Stoke counties. This coal, it is said, can be brought to tidewater at an expense of \$1 per ton, whence it can be easily and cheaply transhipped to the different ports on the Atlantic coast. The coal, however, is most abundant on the Deep river, and extends at least for 30 miles, is near navigable water, and could be carried easily to any

market on the coast. Professor Emmons says of the Deep River coal "its qualities are such as to give it the highest place in the market, being adapted to all purposes for which the bituminous coals are specially employed." The same authority remarks, "iron occupies an important place in North Carolina, and its advantages for making bar iron of the best quality are very great." Marl is also abundant, being found in the coast counties from Virginia to South Carolina, as far from the coast as Nash county. Large supplies of limestone, (from Danbury, in Stokes county, to King's mountain, South Carolina,) and freestone, (soft, and easy to work, but which hardens on exposure,) are furnished in inexhaustible quantities on the Dan and Deep rivers; grindstones of the best quality, and millstones, (as good as the French burr,) on Deep river. Magnetic iron ore, some silver, lead, manganese, gypsum, and salt have also been found.

Rivers, Lakes, and Sounds.—There are two shallow sounds—Albemarle in the N. E., and Pamlico in the E. of the state—which are cut off from the ocean by long and narrow sandbanks or islands, through which there are inlets to the sea; but these are constantly changing—the old filling up with the shifting sands, and new ones being opened by the beating of the surges. The principal at the present time are Ocracoke and Roanoke inlets. Albemarle sound extends about 60 miles westward, with a varying breadth of from 5 to 15 miles. It has several arms or bays, and communicates with Pamlico sound, which extends 86 miles in a S. W. direction, parallel with the coast, having a somewhat greater breadth than Albemarle sound, and 20 feet depth of water. The Hatteras banks, which cut it off from the ocean, extend far out to sea in the well known and dangerous point of Cape Hatteras. Further down the coast are the prominent points of Cape Lookout and Cape Fear. In the low marshy grounds between these sounds are several small lakes. A chain of low islands, or sandbanks, extends to the mouth of Cape Fear river, cutting off several small sounds and lagoons. North Carolina is traversed by several extensive rivers, all—with the exception of a few small tributaries of the Tennessee—running in a S. E. direction through the state and discharging themselves into the Atlantic, after courses of from about 200 to 400 miles. Commencing on the N. E., the Chowan and Roanoke rise in Virginia, and empty into Albemarle sound. The Tar and the Neuse rise in the N. of North Carolina, and empty into Pamlico sound. The Cape Fear, the largest river that has its whole course in the state, rises in the N., and empties into the Atlantic at the S. extremity of the state. The Yadkin and Catawba rise in the N. W. and pass into South Carolina, where the former takes the name of the Great Pedee, and the latter of the Wateree. The Waca-

maw, also an eastern tributary of the Great Pedee, rises in the S. part of this state. Besides these, there are a number of tributaries of the Tennessee, Congaree, and other rivers, already named. The rivers of North Carolina are so obstructed by sandbanks at their mouths, and by rapids and falls farther up, as not to be navigable for vessels of a large class. The Cape Fear is navigable 40 miles to Wilmington for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet water, and to Fayetteville for steamboats. Small craft ascend the Neuse to Newbern, and steamboats 120 miles to Waynesborough. The Tar is navigable for steamboats 100 miles to Tarborough; the Roanoke for small seacraft 30 miles, and for steamboats 120 miles to Halifax; and the Chowan for steamboats 75 miles.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—We cannot pretend to do any justice to North Carolina in this respect, as the facilities for travelling in that state are very poor in the region of her finest scenery. Of Black mountain or Mitchell's Peak, the highest point E. of the Mississippi, we have but little to state, except its situation between Yancey and McDowell counties, 20 miles N. E. from Asheville, and its height, 6476 ft. It commands a magnificent view of Swannanoa Gap, a pass in the mountains between Morgantown and Asheville. Near it are the picturesque Catawba falls. Pilot mountain, in Surrey county, rises in the midst of a nearly level country, in a cylindrical form. It received its name from having served as a beacon to guide the path of the Indians. In Buncombe county, on the French Broad river, in the midst of wild and romantic mountain scenery, are the Warm Springs. The principal hotel at this place is 280 feet in length. Painted Rock, a lofty precipice, from 200 to 300 feet high, and a rock called the Chimneys, are in the same vicinity. The Gingercake Rock, in Burke county, on the top of a mountain of the same name, is a curious pile of stone in the form of an inverted pyramid, 29 feet high, which supports a natural slab of stone 32 feet long and 2 feet thick, projecting about half its length beyond the edge of the inverted pyramid, and resting with the most perfect stability, though apparently just ready to fall. The view from this point is very fine, looking down a ravine of from 800 to 1200 feet in depth, with a river at its bottom, dashing over its rocky bed, and a cliff, called the Hawk's Bill, projecting over it, at an elevation of 1500 feet. About 5 miles from the same point may be seen Table Rock, a conical eminence of 2500 feet, rearing itself from the valley of the Catawba river.

Climate.—The climate in the low countries is hot and unhealthy in summer, bilious and intermittent fevers prevailing; but the middle and western sections are temperate and healthy. Wheat is harvested in June, and Indian corn in September. According to me-

teological observations made at Chapel Hill, by Professor Phillips, in 1851-2, the monthly mean for June was 72°.82; for July, 79°.46; August, 70°.05; September, 68°.07; October, 59°.18; November, 46°.92; December, 39°.45; January, 36°.02; February, 45°.58; March, 53°.72; April, 56°.50; May, 68°.84. Mean for the year, 58°.46. First frost, October 24th. Frogs singing, 11th February. Hottest day, July 27th—102° at 3 P. M.; coldest day, January 20th—22° at 3 P. M. It rained on 102 days; there were some clouds on 326; and perfectly clear 40 days. The apricot bloomed the 29th of February, and the apple the 12th of March.

Soil and Productions.—The soil possesses every variety, from the sands and marshes of the coast to the rich alluvions of the river bottoms. Some of the smaller marshes that have been drained have proved highly productive in rice, cotton, tobacco, and Indian corn. Much of the low sandy section, extending 60 miles from the coast, is covered with extensive forests of pitch pine, that furnish large quantities of lumber, tar, turpentine, and resin, which are exported to the Northern cities. In parts of this region, cotton, rice, and indigo grow well; but the higher grounds are better adapted to wheat, Indian corn, hemp, tobacco, rye, and oats. The staples are Indian corn, tobacco, and sweet potatoes. In the latter article North Carolina is only exceeded by three states; in tobacco, by five; while it exceeds every other state in peas and beans. Large quantities of wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, cotton, wool, rice, fruits, butter, cheese, garden vegetables, hay, flax, grass-seeds, beeswax, honey, and some barley, buckwheat, wine, hops, hemp, silk, and maple sugar are produced. According to the census of 1850, there were in the state 56,916 farms, containing 5,453,977 acres of improved land, (or about 90 acres to each farm,) producing 2,130,102 bushels of wheat; 229,563 of rye; 27,941,051 of Indian corn; 4,052,078 of oats; 1,584,252 of peas and beans; 620,318 of Irish potatoes; 5,095,709 of sweet potatoes; 38,196 of flaxseed; 5,465,868 pounds of rice; 11,984,786 of tobacco; 29,589,600 of cotton; 970,738 of wool; 4,146,290 of butter; 95,921 of cheese; 145,662 tons of hay; 593,796 pounds of flax; 27,932 of maple sugar; 512,289 of beeswax and honey. Live stock valued at \$17,717,647; orchard products at \$34,348; market products at \$39,462; and slaughtered animals at \$5,767,866.

Forest Trees.—In the upland country are oaks of several species, hickory, maple, ash, walnut, and lime; in the low country, pine; and in the swamps also pine, cedar, cypress, with some maple, white oak, poplar, and an undergrowth of vines, briars, &c., so dense as to be impassable. In the drier parts, white and red oaks flourish. Among the fruits are apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, and strawberries.

Manufactures.—Professor Emmons, in his geological report of 1852, remarks—“The water-power is immense, and the improvements on Cape Fear and Deep rivers will furnish water for several Lowells.” North Carolina, however, has not yet applied much of her great and extended supply of water-power to manufacturing purposes. By the census of 1850, she had 2523 manufacturing establishments, each producing \$500 and upward annually: 28 of these were cotton factories, employing 1,058,800 capital, and 442 male, and 1177 female hands; consuming raw material worth \$531,903, and producing 2,470,110 yards of stuff, and 2,267,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$831,342; one woollen factory, employing \$18,000 capital, and 15 male, and 15 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$13,950, and producing 34,000 yards of stuff, valued at \$23,750; 26 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$139,500 capital, and 214 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$64,355, and producing 1422 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron, valued at \$92,347; \$21,930 were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 64,650 bushels of corn, and 4700 of rye, employing 75 hands, and producing 153,030 gallons of wine and whiskey; and 151 tanneries, employing \$251,055 capital, consuming raw material worth \$191,237, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$352,585. Homemade manufactures to the value of \$2,086,522 were produced in 1850.—See *Table of Manufactures*, APPENDIX.

Internal Improvements.—The great Southern railroad crosses the entire State of North Carolina, having its terminus at Wilmington. There is also a railroad from Gaston to Raleigh, and one from Weldon to Portsmouth, Virginia. The Gaston and Raleigh road has been purchased by the state, to save its own mortgage on it. A road is in progress from the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad in Wayne county, to Charlotte, to which the state is to subscribe \$2,000,000 when individuals shall have contributed \$1,000,000. In January, 1853, North Carolina had 249 miles of railroad completed, and 223 in course of construction, since which time a road has been opened from Wilmington through Manchester, South Carolina, to Camden Branch railroad, and from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Columbia, South Carolina.—See APPENDIX. The Dismal Swamp canal unites the Pasquotank with the Elizabeth river, in Virginia. Companies have been formed for the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear, Roanoke, and Neuse rivers, to all of which the state is a subscriber. The Club-foot and Harlow creek canal, in which the state holds 30 shares, was projected in 1826 and connects the Neuse with Beaufort harbor. A board of internal improvement, consisting of two members, was established in 1825.

Commerce.—As has been elsewhere stated,

the rivers of North Carolina are obstructed at their mouths by shifting sands, which prevent the entrance of large vessels; and hence the commerce of this state is limited to the export of her products to the ports of the neighboring states in coasting vessels. North Carolina exports large quantities of lumber, pitch, tar, resin, and turpentine, with some rice, cotton, and other products. The export of naval stores (pitch, tar, resin, and turpentine) exceeds that of any other, if not all the states in the Union combined. About 800,000 barrels of turpentine are annually exported, and (in 1851-52) 16,242 bales of cotton. The tonnage of North Carolina in 1851-52 was 50,621 $\frac{2}{3}$ of which more than three-fifths was in the coasting trade; tonnage entered, 32,295; tonnage cleared, 53,099; number of vessels built, 32, with a tonnage of 2,228 $\frac{3}{4}$. The foreign imports amounted to \$735,858, and the exports to \$576,399.

Education.—Common school education is at a low ebb in this state. According to Wheeler, her own historian, 1 out of every 7 white persons over 20 years of age can neither read nor write; and by the United States census of 1850, there were 71,150 white persons over 21 years of age in that state of ignorance. Yet their statesmen have not been indifferent to this subject. The state appropriates \$100,000 a year from the literary fund for the payment of common-school teachers; and in 1850 there were 72,232 children in North Carolina, for whose education \$124,300 was raised by taxation. There were in 1852, 3 colleges, with an aggregate of 335 students, and 23,000 volumes in their libraries. North Carolina University, at Chapel Hill, is the most important of these. There is one law school with 10, and one medical school with 158 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1678 churches in North Carolina in 1850, the Baptists owned 573; the Christians, 29; the Episcopalians, 47; the Free Church, 51; the Friends, 30; the German Reformed, 15; the Lutherans, 47; the Methodists, 727; the Presbyterians, 143; and the Roman Catholics, 4. The rest belonged to the Moravians, Tunkers, and Unionists—giving 1 church to every 517 persons. Value of church property, \$889,392.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—A state insane asylum is now in course of erection near Raleigh. A special tax has been levied for four years for this purpose, which is expected to yield \$80,000. A deaf and dumb asylum is also being erected at the same place, towards which the state has contributed \$30,000. In 1850 there were 8 public libraries, with 24,247 volumes.

Government, Finances, &c.—In addition to the usual division of the governmental power,

there is in North Carolina a council of state, consisting of 7 persons, receiving \$3 per day while in service, and a like sum for every 30 miles' travelling. The executive power is vested in a governor, elected by the people for two years, and receiving an annual salary of \$2000, with fees. The senate is composed of fifty members, elected for two years, by freeholders possessing fifty acres of land; and a house of representatives, of 120 members, elected for 2 years also. Every white man over 21 years of age, who has resided in the state a twelvemonth, is a voter. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of a chief-justice and two associate judges, receiving salaries of \$2500 per annum; 2. Of superior or circuit courts, whose judges receive \$1950 per annum. The judges of both courts are elected by the two houses of the legislature on joint ballot, and hold office during good behaviour. There are 7 circuits of 10 counties each. North Carolina is entitled to 8 members in the national house of representatives, and to 10 electoral votes for president. The state is undergoing a geological and botanical survey by direction of the government. The state liabilities, mostly arising from endorsements of internal improvement bonds, was in 1852, \$977,000. The expenses of the state for 1850 were \$228,173.24, of which \$30,000 were for the judiciary; \$45,000 for the legislature; \$10,000 for the executive, and \$70,000 for interest on internal improvement bonds endorsed by the state. Ordinary expenses, \$75,000. Partial returns give the banking capital of North Carolina, in January, 1853, \$3,050,000; circulation, \$4,276,978.50, and coin, \$1,388,545.73. Full returns in March, 1851, gave the capital as \$3,650,000, and in January, 1852, \$4,305,000. Assessed value of property in 1850, \$212,071,413.

History.—Attempts were made, under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh, to settle North Carolina as early as between 1585 and 1589; but in one year after no trace of the colony could be found. The first permanent settlement was made on the banks of the Roanoke and Chowan by some emigrants from Virginia in 1653. John Culpepper rebelled against the arbitrary government of Miller in 1678, and held the government for two years. In 1693, North and South Carolina were separated. In 1711 the Tuscaroras, Corees, and other savages attacked and massacred 112 settlers, principally of the Roanoke and Chowan settlements; but the following year the united forces of the two Carolinas completely routed them, killing 300 savages. The same year the yellow fever raged. In 1729 the proprietors sold their rights to the crown. A party of malcontents in 1771 rose against the royal governor, but after two hours' contest, fled with considerable loss. A severe conflict with the North-west Indians occurred in

1774 on the Kanawha river, which resulted in the abandonment of the ground by the savages. North Carolina took an early and active part in the events of the Revolution, and within her borders took place sanguinary conflicts at Guilford Court House, Brier creek, Cedar spring, Fishing creek, and other places. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was made May 20, 1775: so North Carolina has the honor to have first proposed a separation from Great Britain.

NORTH CARVER, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH CASTINE, a post-village of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH CASTLE, a post-township of Westchester co., New York, 35 miles N. N. E. from New York. Population, 1800.

NORTH CENTRE HALL, a thriving village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the Bellefonte and Kishicoquillas turnpike, 78 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

NORTH CHARLESTON, a post-village, in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, on the Sullivan railroad, 50 miles W. by N. from Concord.

NORTH CHATHAM, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

NORTH CHATHAM, a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y., 15 miles S. E. from Albany.

NORTH CHATHAM, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH CHELMSFORD, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

NORTH CHELSEA, a post-township of Suffolk co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern railroad, 5 miles N. E. from Boston. Pop., 935.

NORTH CHEMUNG, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

NORTH CHESTER, post-office, Windsor co., Vt.

NORTH CHESTER, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

NORTH CHESTERTOWN, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NORTH CHICHESTER, a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

NORTH CHILL, a post-office of Monroe co. N. Y.

NORTH CLARENCE, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

NORTH CLARENDON, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

NORTH CLARKSON, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH CLAYTON, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

NORTH CODORUS, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. W. from York. Population, 2126.

NORTH COHASSETT, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

NORTH COHOCTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

NORTH COLEBROOK, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH CONWAY, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH COPAKE, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

NORTH CORNWELL, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH COVE, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

NORTH COVE CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Catawba from the N., in Burke county.

NORTH COVENTRY, a township forming the N. extremity of Chester co., Pa. Pop., 985.

NORTH CREEK, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

NORTH CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

NORTH CREEK, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

NORTH CREEK, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Population, 318.

NORTH CROSS CREEK, a small village of Stewart co., Tennessee.

NORTH CUTLER, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

NORTH DANVILLE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Livingston co., New York, contains the village of Dansville. Pop., 4377.

NORTH DANVER, a post-village in Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Essex railroad, 18 miles N. E. by E. of Boston, has 1 bank.

NORTH DANVILLE, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.

NORTH DARTMOUTH, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH DIGHTON, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH DIXMONT, a post-village in Dixmont township, Penobscot co., Maine, about 44 miles N. E. from Augusta. It contains 2 stores.

NORTH DORSET, a post-office of Bennington co., Vermont.

NORTH DOVER, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

NORTH DUANESBURG, a post-office of Schenectady co., New York.

NORTH DUNBARTON, a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

NORTH-EAST, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Dutchess co., New York. Population, 1555.

NORTH-EAST, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Lake Erie. Population, 2766.

NORTH-EAST, a flourishing post-borough in the above township, on the Erie and North East railroad, 16 miles N. E. from Erie. It is surrounded by a rich farming country. Population in 1850, 387.

NORTH-EAST, a post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on the river of its own name, and on the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, 46 miles N. E. from the latter.

NORTH-EAST, a township in Orange co., Indiana. Population, 1206.

NORTH-EAST, a township in Adams co., Illinois. Population, 499.

NORTH-EAST CENTRE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

NORTH EASTHAM, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

NORTH EASTON, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH EASTON, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

NORTH-EAST PASS, or BALIZE, a village of Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, is situated on the E. side of the pass of its own name. It is chiefly inhabited by pilots and their families.

NORTH-EAST RIVER, a small stream of Cecil co., Maryland, flows into the head of Chesapeake bay.

NORTH-EAST STATION, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

NORTH EATON, a post-office of Lorain co., O.

NORTH EDGECOMBE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH EGREMONT, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

NORTH ELBA, a township of Essex co., New York. Population, 210.

NORTH ELLSWORTH, a post-village of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH END, a post-office of Matthews co. Va.

NORTH ENFIELD, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH ENGLISH, a post-office of Iowa co., Io.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES, a district of Philadelphia county, situated on the Delaware river, immediately N. of the city proper. Population, 47,223.—See PHILADELPHIA.

NORTH EVANS, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

NORTH FAIRFAX, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

NORTH FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

NORTH FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

NORTH FAIRHAVEN, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH FALMOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

NORTH FARMINGTON, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan, 21 miles N. W. from Detroit.

NORTH FAYETTE, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH FAYETTE, a township in the W. part of Alleghany co., Pa. Pop., 1430.

NORTH FERRISBURG, a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

NORTHFIELD, a township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Merrimack river, and intersected by the Boston Concord and Montreal railroad, 153 miles N. from Concord. Population, 1332.

NORTHFIELD, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 11 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 2922.

NORTHFIELD, a post-village in the above township, on the Vermont Central railroad, about 10 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. It contains 2 woollen factories, also a number of machine shops attached to the railroad, giving

employment to a large number of men; 3 churches, 10 stores, and 1 academy.

NORTHFIELD, a post-township in Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut river, and on Brattleborough Branch railroad, 80 miles N. W. by W. from Boston. Population, 1772.

NORTHFIELD, or NORFIELD, a small village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, 28 miles W. S. W. from New Haven.

NORTHFIELD, a small post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 27 miles W. by S. from Hartford, has 2 or 3 churches.

NORTHFIELD, a township in the N. W. part of Richmond co., New York, on Staten island. Population, 4020.

NORTHFIELD, a little village of Essex co., New Jersey, 8 miles W. from Newark, has 1 church.

NORTHFIELD, a post-township in the N. part of Summit co., Ohio. Population, 1031.

NORTHFIELD, a post-township in the N. E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

NORTHFIELD, a small post-village of Boone co., Indiana, on the Michigan road, 19 miles N. by W. from Indianapolis.

NORTHFIELD, a post-township in Cook co., Illinois. Population, 1013.

NORTHFIELD, a small post-village in the above township, about 20 miles N. N. W. from Chicago.

NORTHFIELD FARMS, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Brattleborough branch of the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, 82 miles W. N. W. from Boston.

NORTH FLAT, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

NORTHFORD, a post-village of North Branford township, New Haven co., Connecticut, 12 miles N. E. from New Haven.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina, 214 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

NORTH FORK, a post-township of Izard co., Arkansas. Population, 313.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Mason co., Ky.

NORTH FORK, a township in Gallatin co., Illinois. Population, 504.

NORTH FORK, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois, 125 miles E. by N. from Springfield.

NORTH FRANKFORT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH FRANKLIN, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

NORTH FRANKLIN, a post-village of Delaware co., New York.

NORTH FRYEBURG, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH GAGE, a post-office of Oneida co., N. Y.

NORTH GALWAY, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

NORTH GARDEN, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

NORTH GEORGETOWN, O. See GEORGETOWN.

NORTH GOSHEN, a post-village in Litchfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH GRANBY, a post-village in Hartford co., Connecticut.

NORTH GRANVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 65 miles N. N. E. from Albany, has 2 banks.

NORTH GREECE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH GREENFIELD, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

NORTH GREENWICH, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH GREENWICH, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

NORTH GROTON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH GROVE, a small village of Ogle co., Ill.

NORTH GUILFORD, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, 12 miles E. by N. from New Haven.

NORTH GUILFORD, a post-village of Cheshire co., New York.

NORTH HADLEY, a post-village in Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

NORTH HAMBURG, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

NORTH HAMDEN, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S. E. by E. from Concord, intersected by the Eastern railroad. Population, 822.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, 53 miles W. from Columbus. Population, about 200.

NORTH HAMPTON, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, 18 miles N. from Peoria.

NORTH HANCOCK, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH HARPERSFIELD, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, about 20 miles N. N. E. from Delhi.

NORTH HARTLAND, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

NORTH HAVEN, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH HAVEN, a post-village of New Haven county, Connecticut, on Quinepiack river, and on the Hartford and New Haven railroad, 5 miles N. from New Haven. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, and several stores. Population of the township, 1325.

NORTH HAVERHILL, a post-village in Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, 45 miles W. by N. from Concord.

NORTH HAVERSTRAW, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NORTH HEBRON, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 60 miles N. N. E. from Albany.

NORTH HECTOR, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, near Seneca lake, about 22 miles W. N. W. from Ithaca.

NORTH HEIDELBERG, a township of Berks

co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W. N. W. from Reading. Population, 844.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, a post-township of Queen's co., New York, on Long Island sound. Population, 4291.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, a post-village in the above township, and capital of Queen's co., near the Long Island railroad, and about 20 miles E. from New York.

NORTH HENDERSON, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois, 135 miles N. W. from Springfield.

NORTH HERMAN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH HERO, a post-township in Grand Isle co., Vermont, 60 miles N. W. from Montpelier. It consists of an island in Lake Champlain. Population, 730.

NORTH HOGAN, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

NORTH HOLLIS, a post-office of York co., Me.

NORTH HOOSICK, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

NORTH HOPE, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH HUDSON, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

NORTH HUNTINGDON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W. from Greensburg. Population, 2570.

NORTH HYDEPARK, a post-village in Hyde-park township, Lamoille co., Vermont, about 30 miles N. of Montpelier.

NORTH INDUSTRY, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NORTH INDUSTRY, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Nimishillen creek, 4 miles S. from Canton.

NORTHINGTON, a post-village of Cumberland co., N. C., 50 miles S. from Raleigh.

NORTH JACKSON, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

NORTH JANESVILLE, a post-office of Rock co., Wisconsin.

NORTH JAVA, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

NORTH JAY, a post-office of Franklin co., Me.

NORTH KENNEBUNK PORT, a post-office of York co., Maine.

NORTH KILLINGLY, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut.

NORTH KINGSTON, a post-township in Washington co., Rhode Island, on Narraganset bay, intersected by the Stonington railroad, 18 miles S. from Providence. Pop., 2971.

NORTH KINGSTON, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

NORTH KORTRIGHT, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

NORTH LANSING, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 14 miles N. from Ithaca.

NORTH LAWRENCE, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

NORTH LEBANON, a thriving village of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on the Union canal, 25 miles E. by N. from Harrisburg,

and contiguous to the borough of Lebanon. The extensive furnace at this place is capable of producing near 200 tons of pig iron per week. Population estimated at 500.

NORTH LEEDS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH LEOMINSTER, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

NORTH LEVERETT, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts.

NORTH LEWISBURG, a post-office of Champaign co., Ohio.

NORTH LIBERTY, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH LIBERTY, a thriving post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the plank-road from Ripley to Locust Grove, 84 miles S. S. W. from Columbus. Laid out in 1847.

NORTH LIBERTY, a post-village in the N. part of Knox co., Ohio. It contains 1 church and 4 stores.

NORTH LIBERTY, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

NORTH LIMA, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio.

NORTH LIMINGTON, a post-office of York co., Maine.

NORTH LINCOLN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH LINKLAEN, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

NORTH LITTLETON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH LIVERMORE, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH LONDONDERRY, a post-office of Rockland co., New Hampshire.

NORTH LOVELL, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH LYMAN, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

NORTH LYME, a post-village in New London co., Connecticut.

NORTH MADISON, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, 17 miles E. by N. from New Haven.

NORTH MADISON, a new and thriving post-village of Jefferson county, Indiana, on the railroad two miles N. from Madison city, and 84 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis. The upper depôt of the railroad is at this place. Population in 1850, 676; in 1853, about 800.

NORTH MAHONING, a township on the N. border of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Population, 840.

NORTH MANCHESTER, a post-village of Wabash co., Indiana, on Eel river, about 105 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

NORTH MANHEIM, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles S. from Pottsville. Population, 3006.

NORTH MANLIUS, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

NORTH MARSHALL, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

NORTH MARSHFIELD, a post-village of Ply-

mouth co., Massachusetts, on North river, 21 miles S. E. from Boston, contains several churches.

NORTH MENDON, a village of Monroe co., New York, 10 miles S. by E. from Rochester.

NORTH MIDDLEBOROUGH, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH MIDDLESEX, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

NORTH MIDDLETON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, lies immediately N. from Carlisle. Population, 2235.

NORTH MIDDLETON, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, 10 miles E. from Paris. It contains 1 academy and 2 churches.

NORTH MONMOUTH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH MONTPELIER, a post-office of Washington co., Vermont.

NORTH MORELAND, a township in the S. E. part of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Population, 756.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated at the N. extremity of Columbia county, being partly in this and partly in Lycoming county. North mountain is also the name sometimes applied to the northernmost ridge of the Alleghanies, in Pennsylvania, as contradistinguished from the South mountain.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

NORTH MOUNT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village of Marshall county, Mississippi, on the stage-road from Memphis, Tennessee, to Holly Springs, 15 miles N. W. from the latter.

NORTH NEWBURG, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH NEWBURY, a post-office of Gauga co., Ohio.

NORTH NEWPORT, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

NORTH NEW PORTLAND, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

NORTH NEW SALEM, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

NORTH NORWAY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH NORWICH, a post-township in the N. E. part of Chenango co., New York, has a village of the same name on the Chenango canal, 45 miles S. S. W. from Utica. Population, 1172.

NORTH NORWICH, a post-office of Huron co. O.

NORTH ORANGE, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

NORTH ORWELL, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH OXFORD, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts.

NORTH PALERMO, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH PARIS, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, 55 miles N. by W. from Portland.

NORTH PARMA, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

NORTH PARSONFIELD, a post-office of York co., Maine.

NORTH PEMBROKE, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

NORTH PENN, a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, 3 or 4 miles N. from the city. Population, 2687.

NORTH PERRY, a post-office of Lake co., O.

NORTH PINE GROVE, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH PITCHER, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

NORTH PITTSO, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH PLAINS, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Ionia co., Mich. Pop., 292.

NORTH PLYMPTON, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH POINT, on the N. side of the entrance to the Patapsco river, Maryland. On it are two lighthouses.

NORTH POINT, a post-office of Pulaski co., Arkansas.

NORTHPORT, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 44 miles E. from Augusta. Population, 1260.

NORTHPORT, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long island, about 40 miles E. by N. from New York.

NORTHPORT, a post-village in Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, on Blackwarrior river, 105 miles N. W. from Montgomery.

NORTHPORT, a post-village of Noble co., Indiana, on the North fork of the Elkhart river, 9 miles N. E. from Albion.

NORTH PORTER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH POTSDAM, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

NORTH POWNAL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH POWNAL, a post-office of Bennington co., Vermont.

NORTH PRAIRIE, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, 56 miles N. W. by W. from Peoria.

NORTH PRAIRIE STATION, a post-office of Waukesha co., Wisconsin.

NORTH PRESCOTT, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

NORTH PROSPECT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, a township of Providence county, Rhode Island, bordering on Massachusetts, 4 miles N. from Providence, intersected by the Boston and Providence railroad. It comprises the greater part of the town of Pawtucket. Pop. 7680.

NORTH RAISINVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Michigan.

NORTH RAYMOND, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH READING, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Ipswich river, 14 miles N. from Boston, has 2 or 3 churches.

NORTH READING, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

NORTH REHOBOTH, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH RIDGE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

NORTH RIDGEVILLE, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

NORTH RIDGEWAY, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

NORTH RIVER, a small stream formed by the junction of its E. and W. branches, which rise in Windham co., Vermont, falls into Deerfield river, in Franklin co., Massachusetts.

NORTH RIVER, a small stream of Plymouth county, in the E. part of Massachusetts, unites its waters with the Atlantic ocean.

NORTH RIVER, New York. See HUDSON RIVER.

NORTH RIVER, in the central part of Virginia, rises in Augusta county, among the Alleghany mountains, flows southward through Rockbridge county, passes by Lexington, and enters the James river immediately above its passage through the Blue Ridge, near the northern extremity of Bedford county. This stream, in its upper part, is called the Calf-pasture river. The whole length is about 100 miles.

NORTH RIVER, in the N. E. part of Virginia. This name is frequently applied to the Rappahannock, above the mouth of the Rapidan. It is formed by Hedgman's and Thornton's rivers, which unite on the boundary between Culpepper and Fauquier counties. See RAPPAHANNOCK.

NORTH RIVER, of Hampshire county, Virginia, is an affluent of the Great Cacapon river.

NORTH RIVER, of Rockingham county, Virginia, one of the head streams of the Shenandoah proper, flows south-eastward and unites with the Middle and South rivers, near Port Republic, in the county just named. It furnishes excellent water-power.

NORTH RIVER, a small stream of Alabama, flows into Blackwarrior river, a few miles above Tuscaloosa.

NORTH RIVER, Iowa, sometimes called UPPER THREE, rises in the W. central part of the state, and enters Des Moines river in Polk county.

NORTH RIVER, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

NORTH RIVER MEETING HOUSE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

NORTH RIVER MILLS, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia, 178 miles N. W. from Richmond.

NORTH ROCHESTER, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH ROME, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH ROYALTON, a post-office of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

NORTH RUSSELL, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

NORTH RUTLAND, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

NORTH SALEM, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SALEM, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Westchester county, New York. Population, 1335.

NORTH SALEM, a post-village in the above township, about 110 miles S. by E. from Albany. It has 3 churches and several mills.

NORTH SALEM, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., 30 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis.

NORTH SALUDA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

NORTH SANBORTON, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SANDWICH, a post-village in Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SANDWICH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

NORTH SCITUATE, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH SCITUATE, a post-village in Providence co., Rhode Island.

NORTH SEARSMONT, a post-village in Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH SEARSPORT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

NORTH SEDGWICK, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

NORTH SEWICKLEY, a post-township in the N. part of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on Beaver river. Population, 1018.

NORTH SHAPLEIGH, a post-office of York co., Maine.

NORTH SHEFFIELD, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

NORTH SHELDON, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

NORTH SHENANGO, a township on the W. border of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Population, 825.

NORTH SHERBURNE, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

NORTH SHORE, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

NORTH SLIPPERY ROCK, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2254.

NORTH SMITHFIELD, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH SOMERS, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

NORTH SPARTA, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

NORTH SPENCER, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts.

NORTH SPRING, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

NORTH STAMFORD, a post-village in Fairfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles S. E. by E. from New Haven.

NORTH STAR, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH STAR, a post-office of Darke co., O.

NORTH STARKEY, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

NORTH STEPHENSON, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

NORTH STERLING, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

NORTH STOCKHOLM, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

NORTH STONINGTON, a post-township of New London co., Connecticut, 17 miles N. E. from New London. Population, 1936.

NORTH STRABANE, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. E. from Washington. Population, 1210.

NORTH STRAFFORD, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

NORTH SUDBURY, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

NORTH SWANSEA, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts.

NORTH TEWKSBURY, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

NORTH THETFORD, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

NORTH TOWANDA, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH TROY, a post-office of Orleans co., Vt.

NORTH TRURO, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

NORTH TURNER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH TURNER BRIDGE, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH TWO RIVER, of Missouri, a small stream rising in the N. E. part of the state, and flowing through Marion county into the Mississippi, 3 miles above Marion City. The South Two river enters the Mississippi, half a mile farther down.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 500 square miles. The West branch of Susquehanna river washes its W. border, and the North branch of that river flows through the middle; these two, uniting at Northumberland, form the Susquehanna proper. It is also drained by Shamokin, Mahanoy, and Mahantango creeks. The southern part of the county is traversed by barren mountain ridges, named Shamokin Hill, Mahanoy and Line mountains. Some of the valleys are highly productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 289,522 bushels of wheat; 282,087 of corn; 194,676 of oats; 20,310 tons of hay; and 501,619 pounds of butter. There were 26 flour and grist mills, 16 limekilns, 1 manufactory of fire-engines, 4 iron foundries, 2 furnaces, 1 forge, and 15 tanneries. It contained 52 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 3900 pupils attending public schools, and 927 attending academies and other schools. Extensive beds of anthracite coal are worked

near Shamokin, in the S. E. part. Iron ore and limestone are abundant. The North Branch canal passes through the county, and connects near the county seat with the West Branch canal. A railroad extends from the coal mines of Shamokin to Sunbury; and a railroad is now in progress of construction from Sunbury to Erie on one hand, and to Philadelphia on the other. Organized in 1772, and named from Northumberland, a county in England. Capital, Sunbury. Pop., 23,272.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on Chesapeake bay and on the estuary of the Potomac river, has an area of 150 square miles. Its eastern outline is indented by several inlets, two of which are called the Coan and Wicomico rivers. The surface is somewhat undulating, and the soil of medium quality. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 221,587 bushels of corn; 53,902 of wheat; 15,093 of sweet potatoes; and 29,773 pounds of butter. It contained 3 tanneries, 11 churches, and 279 pupils attending academies and other schools. Formed in 1648. Capital, Heathsville. Population, 7346; of whom 3591 were free, and 3755, slaves.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post-village and station of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, about 110 miles N. from Concord. Population, 429.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post-township on the E. border of Saratoga co., New York, on Hudson river, intersected by the Saratoga and Washington railroad. Population, 1775.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post-borough of Point township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, is built on the point of land formed by the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna river, one mile above Sunbury. This town occupies one of the most beautiful situations in the state, combining the charms of river and mountain scenery in a high degree. It contains a town hall, 5 churches, 1 bank, and an academy. A handsome bridge crosses the river here. Railroads have been commenced which will connect the town with the principal markets of the state. Population in 1850, 1941; in 1853, 1100.

NORTH UNION, a post-office of Lincoln co. Me.

NORTH UNION, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

NORTH UNIONTOWN, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

NORTH URBANA, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

NORTH UXBRIDGE, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

NORTH VASSALBOROUGH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH VERNON, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Michigan.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village in Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic river.

NORTHVILLE, a thriving post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 2 miles E. from Cayuga lake, and 20 miles S. by W. from Auburn. The name of the post-office is King's Ferry.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, on Sacondaga river, 55 miles N. W. from Albany.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., Pa.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village of Plymouth township, Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. branch of Rouge river, 27 miles W. N. W. from Detroit. The extensive water-power of the river gives motion to mills and factories of various kinds. The village has several churches.

NORTHVILLE, a post-township of La Salle co., Illinois. Population, 951.

NORTHVILLE, a post-village in La Salle co., Illinois, near Fox river, 65 miles S. S. W. from Chicago.

NORTH WAKEFIELD, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTH WALDOBOROUGH, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH WARDSEBOROUGH, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

NORTH WASHINGTON, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH WASHINGTON, a small village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. E. by E. from Butler.

NORTH WASHINGTON, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles E. by N. from Pittsburg.

NORTH WATERFORD, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH WAYNE, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

NORTH WEARE, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

NORTH-WEST, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Williams co., Ohio. Population, 343.

NORTH-WEST, a township in Orange co., Indiana. Population, 1245.

NORTH-WEST BRIDGEWATER, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

NORTH-WESTERN, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

NORTH WESTFIELD, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

NORTH-WEST MINE, a post-office of Houghton co., Michigan.

NORTH-WEST RIVER BRIDGE, a post-office of Norfolk co., Virginia.

NORTH WEYMOUTH, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the South Shore railroad, 18 miles S. by W. from Boston.

NORTH WHARTON, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

NORTH WHITE CREEK, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 36 miles N. E. from Albany. It contains several churches.

NORTH WHITEFIELD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

NORTH WHITEHALL, a post-township of Le-

high co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. W. from Allentown. Population, 2955.

NORTH WILNA, a post-village of Wilna township, Jefferson co., New York, about 20 miles E. N. E. from Watertown.

NORTH WILTON, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

NORTH WILTON, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

NORTH WINDHAM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

NORTH WINDHAM, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut.

NORTH WINFIELD, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

NORTH WOBURN, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

NORTH WOLFBOROUGH, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

NORTHWOOD, a township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 20 miles E. from Concord. Population, 1808.

NORTHWOOD, a village of Logan co., Ohio, 64 miles N. W. from Columbus, contains a college and female seminary.

NORTH WOODBERRY, a township forming the S. extremity of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1836.

NORTH WOODSTOCK, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

NORTH WOODSTOCK, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut.

NORTH WHETHAM, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

NORTH YARMOUTH, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, on the Casco bay, 44 miles S. by W. from Augusta, intersected by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railroad. Pop., 1121.

NORTON, a new township, Essex co., Vt., on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad.

NORTON, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. on the Taunton Branch railroad, 27 miles S. W. of Boston. Pop. of the township, 1966.

NORTON, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Whetstone river, 34 miles N. from Columbus.

NORTON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Summit co., Ohio. Pop., 1479.

NORTON, a township in the N. W. part of Ottawa co., Michigan.

NORTON CENTRE, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio, 120 miles N. E. from Columbus.

NORTON HILL, a post-office of Greene co., N. Y.

NORTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

NORTONSVILLE, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

NORTONVILLE, a post-office of Ottawa co., Mich., about 96 miles N. W. from Lansing.

NORVELL, a post-office of Jackson co., Mich.

NORWALK river, Connecticut, falls into Long Island sound, a few miles below Norwalk.

NORWALK, a post-borough of Fairfield county, Connecticut, on both sides of Norwalk river, at the junction of the Danbury and Norwalk railroad with the New York and

New Haven railroad, 32 miles W. S. W. from New Haven. Vessels drawing 6 ft. water come up to the borough. It has 3 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and a Union school numbering some 600 pupils; the edifice is one of the finest in the state. Manufacturing of various kinds is carried on in the township, which in 1850 had a population of 4651.

NORWALK, a post-township in the N. part of Huron co., Ohio. Population, 2618.

NORWALK, a handsome post-village of Norwalk township, capital of Huron county, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo railroad, 100 miles N. by E. from Columbus. It extends along a sandy ridge, and is built principally on a single street, which is shaded with a double row of maple trees. Much taste is displayed in the construction of churches and private residences. The village is also noted for its educational advantages: the Norwalk Institute and the Norwalk Female Seminary are well-conducted and flourishing institutions. It contains 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and the machine shops of the railroad company. Population in 1850, 1440; in 1853, about 1600.

NORWALK LIGHT, at the entrance of Norwalk harbor, Connecticut. Lat. $41^{\circ} 2' 50''$ N., lon. $73^{\circ} 25' 35''$ W.

NORWAY, a post-village in Oxford co., Maine, 45 miles W. by S. from Augusta. Two papers are issued here. Pop. of the township, 1963.

NORWAY, a post-township of Herkimer co., N. Y., 20 miles N. E. from Utica. Pop., 1052.

NORWAY, a small village of White co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe river, 85 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

NORWAY, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

NORWAY, a post-office of Miller co., Mo.

NORWAY, a post-township in the N. part of Racine co., Wisconsin. Population, 751.

NORWAY, a post-village in the above township, about 80 miles E. S. E. from Madison. The plank-road from Milwaukee to Rochester passes near the village.

NORWEGIAN, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, lies immediately W. from Pottsville. Population, 2642.

NORWICH, a post-village and station in Windsor co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut river, 43 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier. The Connecticut and Passumpsic River railroad passes through this place. It is the seat of Norwich University, founded in 1834. Population of the township, 1978.

NORWICH, a post-township in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 103 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 756.

NORWICH, a city and semi-capital of New London county, Connecticut, at the head of navigation on the Thames river, where it receives the Yantic, 13 miles N. from New London. Lat. $41^{\circ} 33'$ N., lon. $72^{\circ} 7'$ W. This is a beautiful city, built on a steep acclivity facing the S., the edifices rising in terraces street above street, making a delightful ap-

pearance as approached by the river. In wealth and population it ranks first in the county. It contains, besides the county buildings, a town hall, and 8 or 9 churches. Two newspapers are published. The financial institutions are 6 banks, a saving institution having on deposit \$1,115,169, and 3 insurance companies. The confluent streams which here form the Thames, afford excellent water-power, which is extensively used in manufacturing. The principal articles produced are paper, cotton and woollen goods, pottery, ropes, leather, &c. The city has communication with the seaboard and interior by two lines of railway—the Norwich and Worcester, and the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroads. A line of steamers also ply daily between Allyn's Point, 7 miles below, and New York. Population of the township in 1830, 5179; 1840, 7239; 1850, 10,265, in 1853 about 11,500.

NORWICH, a post-village, capital of Chenango county, New York, is situated in Norwich township, on the Chenango river and canal, 50 miles S. S. W. from Utica. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills and factories. Population of the township, 3615; of the village, estimated at 2000.

NORWICH, a township in the E. part of McKean county, Pennsylvania. Pop., 265.

NORWICH, a post-village in the above township, about 190 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

NORWICH, a township in the N. W. part of Franklin co., Ohio. Population, 731.

NORWICH, a township in Huron co., Ohio. Population, 676.

NORWICH, a thriving post-village of Union township, Muskingum co., Ohio, on the National road, 66 miles E. from Columbus. It has 2 churches and several stores. Population, near 400.

NORWICHTOWN, a pleasant post-village of New London county, Connecticut, on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad, 2 miles N. W. from Norwich. In the centre is a large triangular public green, fronting which are the principal church, stores, and houses. The village contains several manufactories.

NORWOOD, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

NORWOOD, a post-village in Stanley co., North Carolina.

NOTASULGA, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the railroad which leads from Montgomery to West Point, 47 miles E. N. E. from the former.

NOTRE DAME, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

NOTTAWAY, a post-township in the N. E. central part of St. Joseph county, Michigan. Population, 1226.

NOTTAWAY or **NOTTAWA CREEK**, of St. Joseph co., Michigan, flows into the St. Joseph river.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-township in Rocking-

ham county, New Hampshire, 23 miles E. S. E. from Concord. Population, 1268.

NOTTINGHAM, a township of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, and the Delaware and Raritan canal, about 3 miles S. from Trenton. Population, 4495.

NOTTINGHAM, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. from Pittsburgh. Population, 1008.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-village of Prince George co., Maryland, near the Patuxent river, 25 miles S. E. from Washington.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-township in the S. W. central part of Harrison co., Ohio.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-township in Wells co., Indiana. Population, 523.

NOTTINGHAM, a post-office of Davis co., Io.

NOTTINGHAM SQUARE, a village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 6 miles E. from Trenton.

NOTTINGHAM TURNPIKE, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NOTTLA, a post-office of Cherokee co., N. C.

NOTTOWAY, or **NOTTAWAY** river, in the S. E. part of Virginia, rises in Nottoway county, and flowing in a winding course along the border of Dinwiddie, and through Sussex and Southampton counties, unites with the Meherrin, to form the Chawan river in Gates county, North Carolina, after a course of upwards of 110 miles.

NOTTOWAY, a county in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 330 square miles. The Nottoway river forms its boundary on the S. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Tobacco and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2,109,314 pounds of tobacco, and 216,991 bushels of corn. There were 18 grist mills, and 3 tanneries. It contained 13 churches; 260 pupils attending public schools, and 16 attending an academy. The Richmond and Danville railroad passes through the county. Formed in 1783, and named from the Nottoway Indians. Capital, Nottoway Court House. Population, 8437, of whom 2387 were free, and 6050, slaves.

NOTTOWAY COURT HOUSE, capital of Nottoway county, Virginia, on the Southside railroad, 8 miles from its junction with the Richmond and Danville railroad, 60 miles S. W. from Richmond. Population, about 200.

NOTTSVILLE, a small village of Daviess co., Kentucky, 13 miles E. from Owensborough.

NOVA, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

NOVA-SCOTIA, a village of Ingham co., Michigan, on Grand river, about 20 miles S. of Lansing.

NOVI, a post-township in the S. W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Population, 1351.

NOVI, a post-village in the above township, on the W. branch of Rouge river, 25 miles N. W. from Detroit.

NOXAPATTO, a post-office of Winston co., Miss.

NOXUBEE river, or **RUNAWAY CREEK**, of Mississippi and Alabama, rises in Choctaw co., of the former, and passing into Alabama en-

ters the Tombigbee in Sumter county, near Gainesville. It is navigable by small steamboats about 50 miles.

NOXUBEE, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is intersected by Noxubee river, (called also Runaway creek,) from which it derives its name. The surface is nearly level; the soil is a dark-colored, heavy, and adhesive loam, possessing great strength and fertility. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 12,555 bales of cotton, 895,713 bushels of corn, and 8699 pounds of beeswax and honey. It contained 23 churches, 894 pupils attending public schools, and 594 attending academies, or other schools. The Noxubee river is navigable by small steamers. The Mobile and Ohio railroad, now in progress, will probably pass through the county. Capital, Macon. Population, 16,299, of whom 4976 were free, and 11,323 slaves.

NOYES' TURN, a railroad station in Steuben co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 295 miles from New York city.

NOYESVILLE, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

NOYESVILLE, a post-office of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

NUBBIN RIDGE, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tenn., 179 miles S. W. from Nashville.

NUECES, *noo-á-cēs*, a river of Texas, which rises in Bexar county, in the W. part of the state, and flows into a bay of its own name, near 27° 30' N. lat., and 98° W. lon. Its course is very circuitous, and the whole length is estimated at 350 miles. It is stated that boats can ascend it 100 miles from its mouth.

NUECES, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 6160 square miles. The Nueces river, from which the name is derived, forms its N. boundary; the Laguna del Madre washes its eastern border, and is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by a long narrow island. The surface is nearly level; the soil sandy and poor, excepting in the vicinity of the river. In 1850 this county produced 7150 bushels of corn. Capital, San Patricio. Pop., 698, of whom 651 were free, and 47 slaves.

NULHEGAN river, a small stream of Essex co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut.

NULL'S MILLS, a post-office of Fayette co., Indiana.

NUMA, a small post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 11 miles N. from Terre Haute.

NUMBER ONE, a post-office of Wayne co., O.

NUMBER TWO, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

NUMBER THREE, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

NUMIDIA, a village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 17 miles S. E. from Danville.

NUNDA, a post-township on the S. border of Livingston co., New York. Pop., 3128.

NUNDA, a beautiful post-village in the

above township, on the Buffalo and New York City railroad, 67 miles E. S. E. from Buffalo. It contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a machine shop, and a woollen factory. Population, in 1853, estimated at 2000.

NUQUIN, a river of Utah Territory, falls into Nicollet river.

NUTBUSH, a post-office of Warren co., N. C.

NYACK, a post-village of Rockland county, New York, on the W. bank of Hudson river, here called the Tappan sea, 29 miles N. from New York city. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and about 100 dwellings. Two newspapers are published here.

NYACK TURNPIKE, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

NYATT POINT LIGHT, on the W. side of Narragansett bay, 9 miles S. from Providence, Rhode Island. Lat. 41° 43' 30" N., lon., 71° 20' 48" W.

O

OAK, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

OAKACHICKAMA, a post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

OAKALIMETAH, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

OAK BLUFF, a small post-village of Greene co., Arkansas.

OAK BOWERY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

OAK CREEK, a post-township in the S. E. part of Milwaukee co., Wis. Pop., 1259.

OAKDALE, a post-office of Worcester co. Mass.

OAKDALE, a post-office of Delaware co., Pa.

OAKDALE, a small post-village of Shelby co., Missouri, about 100 miles N. from Jefferson city.

OAKDAM, a post-office of Vanderburg co. Ind.

OAKFIELD, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, about 250 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population of the township, 1457.

OAKFIELD, a post-township in Perry co., Ohio. Population, 130.

OAKFIELD, a post-township in Kent co., Michigan. Population, 645.

OAKFIELD, a post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, 35 miles W. by S. from St. Louis.

OAKFIELD, a post-township in the S. W. part of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop., 769.

OAK FLAT, a post-office of Pendleton co., Va.

OAK FOREST, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

OAK FOREST, a post-office of Iredell co., N. C.

OAK FOREST, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

OAKFUSKEE creek, of Alabama, flows into Tallapoosa river, near the S. W. extremity of Tallapoosa county.

OAKFUSKEE, or OAKFUSKY, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Union co., N. C.
OAK GROVE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Titus co., Tex.
OAK GROVE, a post-office of Hempstead co., Arkansas.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

OAK GROVE, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., about 210 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

OAK GROVE, a post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, 21 miles S. E. from Independence.

OAK GROVE, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

OAK GROVE, a post-township in the central part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1143.

OAK GROVE, a small post-village in the above township, about 40 miles N. E. from Madison.

OAKHAM, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. from Boston. Population, 1137.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

OAK HILL, a station on the Hudson River railroad, in Columbia co., New York, 6 miles S. S. W. from Hudson.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Greene co., N. Y.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia, 122 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 71 miles from Raleigh.

OAK HILL, a small post-village of Newton co., Georgia, 142 miles W. from Augusta.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Ala.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky.

OAK HILL, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Scioto and Hocking railroad, 87 miles S. S. W. from Columbus, has about 100 inhabitants.

OAK HILL, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ind.

OAK HILL, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, near the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 32 miles N. N. W. from Chicago.

OAK HILL, a post-office of Jefferson co., Wisconsin.

OAKLAND, a county in the S. E. part of Michigan, contains 900 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Clinton, Shiawassee, Flint, and Rouge (or Red) rivers, and by Woodruff creek. The county is sprinkled over by multitudes of small lakes of pure water, the largest of which are 1 or 2 miles in extent. The number of these is not less than 50. The surface in the N. is hilly; the south part is rolling and heavily timbered. The soil is generally fertile, and well cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, wool, and pork are the staples. Water-power is abundant on the streams, and is used to a considerable extent. Oakland is the most populous county in the state excepting

Wayne. By the census of 1850 it produced more wheat, corn, oats, hay, and wool than any other county of Michigan. There were raised in that year 586,346 bushels of wheat; 488,813 of corn; 278,382 of oats; 207,527 of potatoes; 53,206 of hay, and 293,981 pounds of wool. It contained 33 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 10,451 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending an academy. A railroad extends from Detroit to Pontiac the county seat. Population, 31,270.

OAKLAND, a small village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N. W. of Providence. It contains 1 woollen mill, employing 110 hands.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Livingston co., New York, about 250 miles W. from Albany.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa.

OAKLAND, a township in the N. W. part of Venango co., Pennsylvania. Population, 837.

OAKLAND, a station on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 30 miles W. from Philadelphia.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Morgan co., Va.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Ala.

OAKLAND, a small post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi, 139 miles N. from Jackson.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Lavacca co., Tex.

OAKLAND, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

OAKLAND, a post-village in Fayette co., Tennessee.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Christian co., Ky.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

OAKLAND, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 12 miles S. W. from Lancaster. The post-office is Clear Creek. It has about 200 inhabitants.

OAKLAND, a post-township in the N. E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Population, 978.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Spencer co., Ind.

OAKLAND, a small post-village of Coles co., Illinois, 95 miles E. by S. from Springfield.

OAKLAND, a post-office of La Clede co., Mo.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Dubuque co., Io.

OAKLAND, a post-township in the S. W. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Population, 806. It contains a small village of the same name.

OAKLAND, a township of Contra Costa co., California.

OAKLAND, a post-office of Umpqua co., Ogn.

OAKLAND COLLEGE, a post-village of Claiborne co., Mississippi, about 70 miles S. W. from Jackson, is the seat of Oakland College, founded in 1831.

OAKLAND GROVE, a post-office of Prairie co., Arkansas.

OAKLAND MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

OAK LAWN, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

OAK LAWN, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina.

OAK LAWN, a post-office of Baker co., Ga.
 OAK LEVEL, a post-office of Henry co., Va.
 OAK LEVEL, a post-office of Benton co., Ala.
 OAKLEY, a post-office of Mecklenburg co. Va.
 OAKLEY, a post-office of Macon co., Ill.
 OAKLEY, a post-office of Lewis co., Mo.
 OAKLEY, a post-office of Franklin co., La.
 OAKMULGEE RIVER. See OCMULGEE.
 OAKMULGEE, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.
 OAKMULGEE CREEK, of Ala., flows into Cahawba river, about 12 miles N. from Cahawba.
 OAKOHAY, a post-office of Covington co., Mississippi.
 OAK ORCHARD, a post-village of Orleans co., N. Y., on the creek of the same name, about 40 miles W. by N. from Rochester.
 OAK ORCHARD, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.
 OAK ORCHARD CREEK, in the W. part of New York, rises in Genesee county, flows through Orleans county, and falls into Lake Ontario about 10 miles N. of Albion.
 OAK PLAINS, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.
 OAK POINT, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.
 OAK POINT, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.
 OAK POINT, a post-office of Lewis co., Ogn.
 OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Guilford co., N. C., 104 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.
 OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.
 OAK RIDGE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.
 OAK RIDGE, a small post-village of Greene co., Arkansas.
 OAK RIDGE, a post-village of Graves co., Ky.
 OAK RIDGE, a post-office of Hancock co., O.
 OAKS, a small village of Limestone co., Ala.
 OAK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.
 OAK SHADE, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia.
 OAK SPRING, a post-office of Ballard co., Ky.
 OAK SPRING, a village in Davis co., Iowa, 85 miles S. W. from Iowa City.
 OAK'S SHOP, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.
 OAK'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.
 OAKSVILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., N. Y.
 OAKTIBBEHA. See OKTIBBEHA.
 OAKTON, a small post-village of Massac co., Ill., 20 miles W. by S. from Golconda.
 OAKTUPPA CREEK, Alabama, flows through Washington co., and enters Tombigbee river from the right.
 OAKVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 70 miles W. from Albany.
 OAKVILLE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.
 OAKVILLE, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.
 OAKVILLE, a small post-village of Appomattox co., Virginia, 103 miles W. from Richmond.

OAKVILLE, a post-village of Union co., N. C., 180 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

OAKVILLE, a post-village in Lexington district, South Carolina.

OAKVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Alabama, about 110 miles N. by E. from Tuscaloosa.

OAKVILLE, a small post-village of Madison co., Tennessee, 14 miles N. W. from Jackson.

OAKVILLE, a post-village in Monroe co., Michigan, 35 miles S. W. by W. from Detroit.

OAKVILLE, a village in St. Louis co., Missouri, near the Mississippi river, 15 miles S. S. W. from St. Louis.

OAKWOOD, a post-office of Weakly co., Tenn.

OAKWOODS, a post-office of Fleming co., Ky.

OAKWOODS, a post-office of Grant co., Ind.

OASIS, a post-township of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

OASIS, a small post-village in the above township, 30 miles N. W. from Sacramento.

OATLAND, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, on Goose creek, 150 miles N. from Richmond. It has several mills.

OBERLIN, a flourishing post-village of Lorain county, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo railroad, 36 miles S. W. from Cleveland, and 8 miles from Elyria. It is remarkable for its collegiate institute, named in honor of John Frederick Oberlin, pastor of Walbach, Switzerland. This institution, founded in 1834, is under the direction of the Evangelical Congregationalists. It occupies 7 commodious buildings, has 12 instructors, with a library of 5000 volumes. It was attended in 1852 by 1200 students of both sexes. Its object is to afford an economical education by combining manual labor with study. No person is excluded from this institution on account of color. The Presbyterian church at this place is a large brick building, capable of holding 3000 persons. The Oberlin Evangelist and Quarterly Review are published here.

OBIES RIVER, sometimes written OBEY'S, or OBEY'S, of the N. part of Tennessee, rises in Fentress county, among the Cumberland mountains, and flowing north-westward, enters Cumberland river near the N. W. extremity of Overton county. It is navigable by steamboats 60 miles from its mouth, and its whole length is probably above 100 miles. In the upper part of its course it passes through a deep cut in the mountain, and is remarkable for beautiful scenery.

OBION, a river in the N. W. part of Tennessee, is formed by three branches, the North, South, and Rutherford forks, which unite in Obion county, a few miles S. E. from Troy. It flows thence south-westward through Dyer county into the Mississippi. Its whole length, including one of the branches, is estimated at 150 miles.

OBION, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky and Missouri; area estimated at 650 square miles. The Mississippi forms its entire W.

boundary, and Obion river, from which the name is derived, flows through the county. The surface is nearly level. The soil produces Indian corn, and tobacco. In 1850 there were raised 445,420 bushels of corn; 9413 of oats; 139,305 pounds of tobacco, and 54,379 of butter. It contained 6 churches, 50 pupils attending public schools, and 129 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Troy. Population, 7633; of whom 6576 were free, and 1057, slaves.

OBION, a post-office of Hickman co., Ky.

OBISPO, a post-office of San Luis Obispo co., California.

OBLONG, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y.

OBLONG, a post-office of Crawford co., Ill.

OBNOBBY, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Population, 394.

O'BRIEN, a new county in the N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is drained by one of the branches and some of the affluents of the Little Sioux river, and also by Floyd's river, a tributary of the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located. Named in honor of Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot.

OCOQUAN river, in the N. E. part of Virginia, is formed by Broad run and Cedar run, which unite near Brentsville, in Prince William county. It flows first eastward to the boundary between that county and Fairfax, then runs south-eastward along the boundary until it enters the Potomac river, 25 miles below Washington. It has a fall of 72 feet in a distance of 1½ miles, affording fine sites for manufactories.

OCOQUAN, a post-village of Prince William county, Virginia, on the Occoquan river, 99 miles N. from Richmond. It has extensive water-power, with several mills and a cotton factory. Population, from 300 to 400.

OCCUPACIA, a post-office of Essex co., Va.

OCEAN, a county in the E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is drained by Metetecunk and Tom's rivers, and Cedar creek; its E. border is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, from whence it derives its name. The seacoast consists of a sandbeach from half a mile to a mile wide, through which the tide passes by Barnegat inlet, and forms two lagoons, or salt-water lakes, called Barnegat bay and Little Egg Harbor bay. The surface is generally level, and a large portion covered with pine forests. The soil is of alluvial formation, and consists of clay mingled with sand and gravel. Indian corn, rye, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 108,447 bushels of corn; 22,083 of rye; 38,219 of potatoes; 6679 tons of hay, and 78,059 pounds of butter. It contained 1 foundry, 1 forge, 3 flour mills, 2 grist mills, 16 saw mills, and 19 charcoal works; 22 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2189 pupils attending public schools. Marl is abundant

in various parts of the county, and iron is found in the northern part, where large quantities of the metal are manufactured. Organized in 1850, having been formed from the southern portion of Monmouth county. Capital, Tom's River. Population, 10,032.

OCEAN, a new township of Monmouth county, New Jersey, bordering on the Atlantic, about 40 miles E. by N. from Trenton. It includes Sandy Hook. Population, 3767.

OCEANA, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by White river, and also drained by Maskego river, (which flows through the S. E. corner,) with several smaller streams falling into Lake Michigan. It is said to contain excellent land. Pop., 300.

OCEANPORT, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

OCEANVILLE, a small village of Galloway township, Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 16 miles E. from May's landing, has 1 church.

OCELLA, a small river which rises in the S. part of Georgia, passes into Florida, and forms the boundary between Jefferson and Madison counties, until it enters the Gulf of Mexico.

OCKLOCKONNEE, or OCKLOCKONY river, of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin county of the former, and passing through Florida, flows into Appalachee bay between Leon and Gadsden counties.

OCKLOCKNEY, a post-office of Thomas co., Georgia.

OCLAU CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee in Pulaski co.

Ocmulgee river, of the State of Georgia, a branch of the Altamaha, formed by three small branches, the South, Yellow, and Ucofawhachee, which rise in the N. central part and unite near the S. extremity of Newton county. Its general direction is S. S. E. It flows through a hilly, granitic region to the city of Macon, where there is a considerable fall, affording extensive water-power. Below this point it traverses a level and sandy country, in which extensive forests of pine are found. The length of this river probably exceed 300 miles. It is navigable by small steamboats to Macon. The little Ocmulgee enters the main stream from the N. W., about 10 miles above its junction with the Oconee.

Ocmulgeeville, post-village, Telfair co., Ga.

OCOA, a post-office of Polk co., Tennessee.

OCOLA, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., 180 miles S. E. from Tallahassee, has 2 newspaper offices.

OCONA LUFTY, post-office, Haywood co., N.C.

OCONEE, a river of Georgia, which rises in the auriferous highlands of Hall county, in the N. E. part of the state, and flowing in a general S. S. E. direction, passes by Athens and Milledgeville, and unites with the Ogeechee to form the Altamaha, at the W. extremity of Tatnall county. Small steamers once

navigated the river to Milledgeville, which is about 300 miles from the sea; but the use of these is now superseded by railways.

OCONEE, a post-office of Washington co., Georgia, on the Central railroad, 150 miles N. W. from Savannah.

OCONEE STATION, a post-village of Pickens co., South Carolina.

OCONEWOC creek, of Wisconsin, rises among the small lakes of Waukesha co., and enters Rock river in Jefferson co., about 8 miles above Watertown.

OCONEWOC, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Population, 1216.

OCONEWOC, a post-village in the above township, on a creek and small lake of its own name, 35 miles W. by N. from Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has 2 churches, 10 stores, 3 mills, and about 50 dwellings.

OCONTO, a small river of Oconto co., Wisconsin, rises in the N. E. part of the state, and flowing first southward and then eastward, enters Green bay.

OCONTO, a county in the N. E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Michigan and Green bay, contains about 4000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Menomonee river, on the W. by the Wolf river, and drained by the Oconto and Pishtego rivers. The surface is occupied by forests of pine. Oconto was separated from Brown county in 1850, and named from Oconto river. Capital, Jones' Mill.

OCONTO, a post-office of Oconto co., Wis.

OCOPILCO CREEK of Lowndes co., Georgia, flows S. E. into the Withlacoochee river.

OCRACOKE, a post-village and port of entry of Hyde county, North Carolina, on an island of the same name, 35 miles W. S. W. from Cape Hatteras. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1540 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade.

OCRACOKE INLET, North Carolina, an entrance into Pamlico sound.

OCRACOKE LIGHTHOUSE, on the W. end of Ocracoke island. The light is elevated 75 feet above the level of the sea, and revolves once in two minutes. Lat. 35° 5' 30" N., lon. 75° 59' W.

OCTORARA creek, rises in the S. E. part of Pennsylvania, drains Chester and Lancaster counties, and enters the Susquehanna near Port Deposit.

OCTORARA, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

ODDVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Ky.

ODEN, a township in Chicot co., Arkansas. Population, 1173.

ODESSA, a township in Ionia co., Michigan. Population, 121.

ODUM CREEK, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

OGALLY, a small post-village of Chippewa co., Wisconsin.

OGDEN, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, 12 miles W. from Rochester, intersected by the Erie canal. Pop., 2598.

OGDEN, a township in the S. E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Population, 579.

OGDEN, a post-village in Henry co., Indiana, on the Indiana Central railroad, 42 miles E. from Indianapolis.

OGDEN, a small village of Cumberland co., Illinois.

OGDEN, a small post-village of New Madrid co., Missouri, about 140 miles S. S. E. from St. Louis.

OGDEN CITY, a village of Weber co., Utah, 185 miles N. from Fillmore City.

OGDENSBURG, a post-village and port of entry of Oswegatchie township, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and opposite Prescott, in Canada, about 200 miles N. N. W. from Albany. The Northern railroad, of which this is the Western terminus, extends to Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain, and connects it with Boston and New York. It is situated on a plain immediately N. of the Oswegatchie river, is regularly laid out, and handsomely built. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, have each one or more churches in the place. It contains three banks, an academy, several iron foundries, with machine shops, and other manufactories. Four weekly newspapers are published here. The commerce of this port is flourishing and extensive. Steamboats ply regularly to the various ports on Lake Ontario. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1985 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed, all of which are propelled by steam, and employed in the coast trade. The foreign arrivals for the year were 830, (tons, 347,698,) of which 295 (tons, 213,343) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 798, (tons, 341,188,) of which 212,654 were in American bottoms. The river affords abundant water-power. Population in 1853, about 6500.

OGDENSBURG, a small village of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 22 miles N. N. W. from Morristown.

OGEECHEE river, of Georgia, rises in Taliaferro, or Greene county, flows south-eastward, and enters the Atlantic through Ossabaw sound, about 20 miles S. from Savannah. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles. It is navigable by sloops for 30 or 40 miles.

OGEECHEE, a post-office of Scriven co., Ga.

OGEMAW, a new county in the E. N. E. part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the Rifle river. The county is not named in the census of 1850, and has few, if any, civilized inhabitants.

OOLE, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 760 square miles. It is inter-

sected by Rock river, dividing it into nearly equal parts; and is also drained by Leaf river, and Elkhorn and Pine creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. The county contains extensive rolling prairies, with a fair proportion of timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 480,758 bushels of Indian corn; 289,323 of wheat; 198,833 of oats; 13,019 tons of hay, and 199,368 pounds of butter. It contained 6 churches, 1 newspaper office, 2065 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending other schools. It is intersected by the Galena branch of the Central railroad, (not yet finished.) Named in honor of some member of the Ogle family which was distinguished among the early settlers of Illinois. Capital, Oregon City. Population, 10,020.

OGLE, a post-office of Butler co., Pa.

OGLE, a post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, about 178 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

OGLETHORPE, a county in the N. E. part of Georgia, has an area of 480 square miles. The Broad river forms part of the northern boundary; the Oconee washes its south-western border, and it is drained by the S. fork of Broad river, and by Beaverdam, Cloud's, Millstone, and Long creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 12,249 bales of cotton; 445,575 bushels of corn; 99,771 of oats, and 76,407 of sweet potatoes. There were 6 saw mills, 1 flour mill, and 2 tanneries. It contained 23 churches, 350 pupils attending public schools, and 212 attending other schools. Iron, jasper, agate, and abundance of fine granite are found. On the farm of Governor Gilmer there is an immense mass of granite, so nicely balanced on another rock of the same kind, that a child can move it. Gold has been found on Long creek. (*White's Statistics.*) The creeks above named furnish immense water-power. It is intersected by the Athens branch of the Georgia railroad. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of General James Oglethorpe, who founded the colony of Georgia in 1733. Capital, Lexington. Population, 12,259, of whom 4385 were free, and 7874, slaves.

OGLETHORPE, a flourishing city of Macon county, Georgia, on the Flint river, at the terminus of the South-western railroad, 50 miles S. W. from Macon. The railroad connects at Macon with two of the principal railways of Georgia, and it is proposed to extend it southward to Fort Gaines. Oglethorpe was commenced in 1850, and its growth has been very rapid. It is a place of active trade, and an important depot for cotton. Population in 1853, about 2500.

OGUNQUIT, a post-office of York co., Maine.

OHIO, one of the most important rivers in the United States, is formed by the con-

fluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania, and flowing in a south-westerly direction, dividing Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the right from Virginia and Kentucky on the left, enters the Mississippi 1216 miles from its mouth. Lat. 37° N., lon. 89° 10' W. The French called this stream *La Belle Rivière*, "the beautiful river;" which signification corresponds, it is said, to that of the Indian appellation "Ohio." The entire length of the Ohio is upwards of 950 miles, and of the valley, not following the windings of the stream, about 614 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Muskingum, Great Kanawha, Big Sandy, Scioto, Miami, Green, Kentucky, Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Of these, the most important are the three last, of which the Tennessee is the largest. Immediately below the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela, the Ohio is a placid and beautiful stream, 600 yards wide, which may be considered as near its medium breadth. At Pittsburg its elevation above the level of the sea is 680 feet; at the entrance of the Muskingum, 541 feet; at the mouth of the Scioto, 464 feet; opposite Cincinnati, 414 feet; and at its confluence with the Mississippi, 324 feet; making the average descent less than 5 inches to the mile. The current is very gentle, being about 3 miles per hour; at high water its velocity is greater, but during the dry season a floating substance would not move more than 2 miles an hour. The only falls of much note are those at Louisville, Kentucky. The obstruction to navigation here has been partially overcome by a canal admitting the passage of small steamboats. The descent is 22½ feet in two miles, producing a very rapid current, which, however, is sometimes ascended by steamboats at high water. The Ohio contains as many as 100 considerable islands, besides a great number of tow-heads, or low, sandy islands, covered with willows, and incapable of cultivation. The navigation of the river is usually more or less obstructed above Louisville during the dry season, by the numerous sandbars either extending across the stream or projecting into it. Steamboats becoming grounded on these, not unfrequently are obliged to remain until relieved by the periodical rise of the waters. Another obstacle is the floating ice, which usually continues 5 or 6 weeks during the winter season. Like other Western rivers, the Ohio is subject to great elevations and depressions. The average range between high and low water is generally about 50 feet; but in a few instances, as in 1832, the rise has been over 60 feet. When at its lowest stage, it may be forded in several places between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. The navigable waters of the Ohio and its tributary streams are estimated at not less than 5000 miles; and the extent of area drained, at

200,000 square miles. Descending the river from Pittsburg, the scenery is highly picturesque and beautiful. The hills, two and three hundred feet high, and covered with the verdure of an almost unbroken forest, approach the stream, and confine it on either side. But these fine features imperceptibly fade away, and long before reaching the Mississippi, entirely disappear.

OHIO, one of the Western States, is bounded on the N. by Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. by Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. The Ohio river forms the entire boundary between Kentucky and Virginia. It lies between 38° 32' and 42° N. lat., and between 80° 35' and 84° 40' W. lon., being about 200 miles in its greatest length from N. to S., and about 195 in extreme width, covering an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres, of which 9,851,493 were improved in 1850.

Population.—This state, now the third in point of population and wealth of the members of the American confederacy, had no white settlements till five years after the close of the American Revolution. In 1800 it numbered only 45,365 inhabitants; 230,760 in 1810; 581,434 in 1820; 937,903 in 1830; 1,519,467 in 1840, and 1,980,427 in 1850, of whom 1,004,095 were white males; 951,013 white females, 12,715 colored males, 12,604 colored females—forming altogether 348,523 families, occupying 336,098 dwellings. Of the residents of Ohio, 1,219,432 were born in the state, 538,124 in other states of the confederacy, 25,660 in England, 51,562 in Ireland, 11,081 in Scotland and Wales, 5889 in British America, 111,257 in Germany, 7375 in France, and 5697 in other countries, and 4393 whose places of birth were unknown, making about 11 per cent. of foreign birth. In the year ending June, 1850, 28,949 deaths occurred, or about 15 in every one thousand persons. During the same period 2513 paupers received aid, of whom 609 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$38 for each pauper. Of the entire population, 947 were deaf and dumb, of whom 8 were colored persons; 665 blind, of whom 12 were colored persons; 1352 insane, of whom 17 were colored, and 1399 idiotic, of whom 19 were colored persons.

Counties.—There are in Ohio 88 counties, viz. Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding,

Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandott.

Cities and Towns.—Ohio surpasses all the states of the Mississippi valley in the number and populousness of its towns. Cincinnati, called the Queen of the West, is, with the exception of New Orleans, the largest town W. of the Alleghany mountains; and if we include its suburbs in Kentucky, we probably need not make that exception. Its population in 1850 was 115,436. A local census in 1853 gave a population of 160,186. The other most important towns are Cleveland, population, 17,304, (including Ohio City, its suburb, 20,000,) more than 30,000 in 1853; Columbus, population, 17,883; Dayton, 10,977; Zanesville, 7929; Chillicothe, 7100; Steubenville, 6139; Springfield, 5108; Sandusky City, 5087, and Portsmouth, 4011; Toledo, Mount Vernon, Newark, Mansfield, Xenia, Circleville, Piqua, Akron, Tiffin, Wooster, Marietta, Delaware, Lancaster, Youngstown, Urbana, Gallipolis, and Lebanon, had each, in 1850, populations varying from 2000 to 4000.

Face of the Country.—Though Ohio has no mountains, the centre of the state is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and there are other portions from 600 to 800 feet. A ridge of highlands, north of the middle of the state, separates the rivers flowing N. into Lake Erie from those running S. into the Ohio river. The tributaries of the Ohio have a much longer course and much greater volume of water than those flowing into Lake Erie. The Ohio slope is interrupted by a second ridge, about the middle of the state, south of which the surface is diversified by hills and valleys. The summits of the abrupt hills, several hundred feet high, which border the Ohio, (and the rivers of the Mississippi valley generally,) are nearly on a level with the surrounding country, through which the rivers have excavated their channels in the lapse of ages. The middle portion of the state is generally an elevated plain, with occasional marshes, which become more frequent and extensive farther north; but it is remarkable that these are on the high grounds, while the banks of the rivers are comparatively firm land. In the N. W. is an extensive tract of great fertility, called the Black Swamp, much of which is yet covered with forest. In the centre and N. W. are some prairies, though the state was originally well timbered. The plains of Ohio, as well as those of other Western States, are covered with large stones (almost rocks) called boulders, which appear to have been carried by the icebergs of an early sea, and dropped at random as the ice melted. The great coalfield of Pennsylvania,

Virginia, and Kentucky enters the S. E. of the state, and occupies an extensive district E. of the Scioto river.

Geology.—The great bituminous coalfield from Pennsylvania enters this state, occupying the eastern and S. E. portions of Ohio, from the N. angle of Trumbull county to near Portsmouth, on the Ohio river. The N. W. boundary of this great coal deposit runs near the villages of Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster, forming a slight curve. This is succeeded by a very narrow belt of the underlying coal conglomerate, which forms a rim round the coalbed. The great Chemung and Portage groups (the former composed of thin bedded sandstones or flagstones, with intervening shales, and frequently beds of limestone rendered impure by organic remains; and the latter of shale, and flagstones, and towards the upper part some thick bedded sandstone) enter the state from New York and Pennsylvania, and fill up the whole breadth between the coalbed (and the rim of conglomerate spoken of above) and Lake Erie to the mouth of the Huron river, where they turn almost directly S. and strike the Ohio river in the S. E. of Adams county. This is followed by a very narrow belt of the Hamilton group, (composed of dull olive or bluish-gray calcareous shales, sometimes changed by the atmosphere to an ashen, and at others to a brown tint,) which passes under Lake Erie from south of Buffalo, New York, and reissues in Ohio, W. of Huron river. All the state W. of this is occupied by the Helderberg limestone group, (which includes some grits and sandstones,) except in the S. W., in Warren, Butler, Hamilton, Clermont, and parts of Brown, Highland, Clinton, Greene, Montgomery, and Preble counties, which are covered with a bed of Black-river, Bird's-eye, and Trenton limestone, surrounded by a rim of the conglomerate coal formation.

Minerals.—The variety of minerals in Ohio is not great, but she possesses in great abundance those most important ones, coal and iron. There were sent to market in 1850-51, 6,489,299 tons of bituminous coal; but this is very imperfect evidence of the abundance of this mineral, in a state where wood as a fuel is still so cheap. This valuable mineral is found in 20 counties, and is at present mostly mined in Meigs, Athens, and Summit counties. The coal region commences at the Ohio river, and extends in a belt between the Scioto and Muskingum rivers, inclining a little E. of N. to near Lake Erie. Professor Mather computes the quantity embowelled beneath the soil in Tuscarawas county alone, at 80,000,000 bushels. The iron, which is found running through Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking counties, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide, is said to be superior to any other in the United States for the finer castings. In

1850 there were shipped by canal 16,179,227 pounds of iron from different points in the state. The coal underlies the same region as the iron, as well as in other localities. Salt springs are frequent, and marble and lime abound.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—As has been already stated, the Ohio river coasts the entire southern and S. E. border of the state, opening to it, by its connection with the Mississippi river, the commerce of the great Mississippi valley. The Ohio comes abreast of the state to which it gives its name about 50 miles below Pittsburg, where the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers pour together their united tribute to form that beautiful and majestic stream; to whose volume the State of Ohio adds the waters of the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, besides several smaller streams. Each of these rivers has a course of from 150 to 200 miles. The Ohio river is navigable during half the year by steam-boats of the first class, to its head, at Pittsburg, and at all seasons, with short exceptions, for boats of lighter draught. The Muskingum river is navigable, by means of dams and locks, to Zanesville, 80 miles from its mouth, and at times of highwater, 30 miles farther to Coshocton. The Scioto river is navigable for boats 130 miles, and the great Miami river, 75 miles. The three rivers last mentioned enter the Ohio in the order named, (descending from Pittsburg,) and drain the centre and S. W. of the state. The chief rivers of the northern slope, beginning at the N. W., are the Maumee, the Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all emptying into Lake Erie, and all (with the exception of the Maumee river, which rises in Indiana) having their entire course within the state. The Maumee river is navigable 18 miles for lake steamers, and still farther for small boats. The other rivers have rapid courses, and are chiefly valuable for mill sites. Lake Erie coasts the state for about 150 miles on the N. E. and N., affording several harbors. At the W. end of the lake are Maumee and Sandusky bays, the principal on the Ohio shore. Sandusky bay extends about 20 miles inland. There are several small islands in the W. end of the lake, belonging to Ohio.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Though not lacking in picturesque beauty, Ohio has no striking natural phenomena within its limits, and is rather interesting for its economical resources than for its physical wonders. The shores of the Ohio river have been much admired by travellers for their gracefully rounded and lofty hills, and the interior streams have some pleasant cascades, which will be noticed in describing their respective localities. There are, however, some earth-works in the neighborhood of Circleville, (to which they give name,) which have claimed the attention of antiquarians for half a century or more. Works of a similar character,

of greater or less extent, are scattered over the state. Among the most remarkable is a mound near Marietta, 30 feet high, enclosed by an elliptical wall 230 by 215 feet; Fort Ancient, in Warren county, has nearly 4 miles of embankment from 18 to 20 feet high; Clark's Works, in Ross county, in form of a parallelogram 2800 feet by 1800 feet, enclosing several smaller works and mounds, which altogether make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment, &c.; and many others which the nature of this work will not allow us to describe.

Climate, Soil and Productions.—It is under this heading that Ohio will exhibit the sources to which she owes a rise, (unexampled in the history of the world except in the United States,) in a little more than half a century, from a mere wilderness to rank among the first of the states of the American confederacy, and to equal some of the kingdoms of Europe in wealth and populousness. Ohio is possessed of that happy medium of soil and climate, which, while not so luxurious as to tempt to indolence and inertness, is yet sufficient to call forth and richly reward energy and industry. The climate in the S. part of the state is mild, and snow seldom lies long enough to make good sleighing, but in the N. the temperature is as rigorous as in the same latitude near the Atlantic. Ohio has sometimes suffered from great droughts, but perhaps not to a greater degree on the whole than the neighboring states.

There is very little of this state that is not available for agricultural purposes; so that it stands among the first in the products of the soil; the very first in wool and Indian corn; only second in wheat, barley, cheese, and live stock; and third in oats, Irish potatoes, buckwheat, orchard products, butter, hay, maple sugar, and grass-seeds. The soil may be generally characterized as fertile, and much of it highly so, especially on the river bottoms. Besides the products named, tobacco and oats are staple articles; barley, rye, peas, beans, buckwheat, fruits, grass-seeds, hops, molasses, beeswax, and honey are produced in large quantities, and sweet potatoes, wine, hemp, and silk to some extent. In 1850 there were in Ohio 143,887 farms, comprising 9,851,493 acres of cultivated land, producing 14,487,351 bushels of wheat; 59,078,695 of Indian corn; 13,472,743 of oats; 5,057,769 of Irish potatoes; 638,064 of buckwheat; 10,454,449 pounds of tobacco; 10,196,371 of wool; 446,932 of flax; 4,588,209 of maple sugar; 804,275 of beeswax and honey; 34,449,379 of butter; 20,819,542 of cheese, and 1,443,142 tons of hay. Value of live stock, \$44,121,741; orchard products, \$695,921; market products, \$214,004; slaughtered animals, \$7,430,243.

Forest Trees.—The forest trees of Ohio are several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar and other maples, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore,

pawpaw, buckeye, (which gives its soubriquet to the state,) dogwood, cherry, elm, hornbeam, and some cypress, though ever-greens generally do not flourish in the state. Ginseng, (latterly an article of export to China, as a substitute for opium,) valerian, columbo, snake, and blood roots are medicinal plants indigenous to the state.

Manufactures.—Ohio has now attained that degree of advancement that enables a state to cultivate other than its agricultural resources. Though her manufactures are necessarily in their infancy, yet in 1850 there were 10,550 establishments in the state, producing each \$500 and upwards annually; 8 of these were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing a capital of \$297,000, and 2191 male and 2534 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$237,060, and producing 280,000 yards of stuff, and 433,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$394,700; 130 in the manufacture of wool, employing a capital of \$870,220, and 903 male, and 298 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$578,423, and producing 1,374,087 yards of stuffs, and 65,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$1,111,027; 229 in the manufacture of iron, employing a capital of \$4,187,450, and 5881 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$2,434,320, and producing 104,473 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron valued at \$5,401,392. There was at the same time \$1,262,974 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 330,950 bushels of barley; 3,588,140 of Indian corn; 281,750 of rye; 19,510 of oats, and 178 tons of hops, employing 1033 hands, and producing 96,943 barrels of ale, &c., and 11,865,150 gallons of whiskey, wines, &c.; there were 706 tanneries, employing \$1,340,380 capital, consuming raw material worth \$1,118,080, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$1,964,591. Homemade manufactures valued at \$1,712,196 were produced in 1850.

Internal Improvements.—In respect to opening ways of internal communication, Ohio has shown a spirit of enterprise worthy her New England origin. In January, 1853, there were in the state 1385 miles of railway completed, and 1755 in course of construction, being the greatest amount of any state in the Union, except New York. A complete line of canal connects the Ohio river at Portsmouth with Cleveland, on Lake Erie, following the Scioto river nearly to Columbus, then crossing to the Muskingum, which it coasts (including the Tuscarawas, one of its sources) for perhaps 50 miles, when it crosses to the Cuyahoga, which it follows to Cleveland; thus opening an inland water communication between the commercial metropolis of the Union and the principal city of Ohio. About 100 miles of the canal connecting Toledo with Terre Haute, in Indiana, runs near the Maumee in the N. W.

of this state. Another canal connects Cincinnati, through Dayton with the Wabash and Erie canal. Altogether there are 596 miles of canal in this youthful state. Continuous lines of railway connect Cincinnati, *viâ* Cleveland, Erie, and Dunkirk, with New York city, and with Philadelphia *viâ* the Crestline and Pittsburg railway; and perhaps ere these sheets leave the press Cincinnati will be directly connected with Pittsburg and with Baltimore *viâ* Wheeling; and in a short time *viâ* Parkersburg, still lower on the Ohio. Cleveland also communicates entirely by railway with Chicago, through Toledo, S. Michigan, and N. Indiana. Cincinnati is indirectly united to Terre Haute, on the western border of Indiana, by lines of railway, intersecting with each other. So rapid is the course of improvement in this state, that any table of its railways one year would be antedated by that of the next. Besides the railways mentioned, one crosses the state from Cincinnati to Sandusky city, and various inter-connecting lines unite the more important towns of the state. For full particulars, see *Table of Railways and Canals*, APPENDIX. In 1850 there were shipped by the Ohio canals 34,563,156 pounds of merchandise.

Commerce.—The lake and river trade of Ohio is immense. According to Mr. Andrew's estimates, Ohio exported of domestic produce in 1851, wheat and flour equivalent to 3,000,000 barrels; corn, 5,000,000 bushels; small grains, 300,000; wool, 7,000,000 pounds; pork, 300,000 barrels; lard and lard oil, 130,000 barrels; beef, 50,000 barrels; 10,000,000 pounds of cheese, 8,000,000 of butter, 1,500,000 of candles, 300,000 of soap; whiskey, 300,000 barrels; to which if we add smaller articles and manufactures, we make a total amount of about \$40,000,000. The aggregate trade of all the ports of Ohio he computes at \$120,000,000. This is probably much too low for 1853, as the trade of the Sandusky district alone for 1853 has been given at \$65,099,487, an amount nearly treble that of 1851. The foreign exports of 1852 amounted to \$353,514; imports to \$914,826; tonnage entered, 37,703; cleared, 26,066; owned, 60,338 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 77 vessels (52 of which were steamers) with an aggregate tonnage of 18,329 $\frac{3}{4}$. For details see CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, SANDUSKY, TOLEDO, &c.

Education.—A very active and healthy feeling pervaded Ohio till recently on the great question of public education; but sectarian jealousies have crept in, which, it is feared, may at least for a time retard the advancement of this cause, so necessary to the preservation of our republican institutions. Ohio has a school fund of \$1,754,322, made up of certain trust funds, the interest of the sale of the salt-land, the balance of the surplus revenue fund, the interest of the same paid to counties, taxes on pedlers' and

auction licenses, taxes on lawyers, physicians, banks, &c. The annual amount distributed by the state is about \$300,000. The number of common schools in January, 1853, was 9916, attended by 437,412 children *only*, out of the 838,669 in the state. Volumes belonging to the school libraries in 1850, only 1595; paid to teachers in 1853, \$771,145. There were 11 colleges in the state in 1852, with an aggregate of 677 students, and 69,450 volumes in their libraries; 7 theological schools, with 104, 1 law school with 25, and 4 medical schools with 518 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 3890 places of worship in Ohio in 1850, the regular Baptists owned 384; Free-will Baptists, 22; Disciples, (Baptists,) 130; Church of God, (Baptists,) 9; the Methodists, 1520; Presbyterians, 659; Lutherans, 259; Moravians, 158; Roman Catholics, 130; Congregationalists, 100; Friends, 94; Christians, 90; Episcopalians, 79; German Reformed, 71; Universalists, 53, and Unionists, 48. The other churches were divided among the African, Associate, Bethel, Bible Christians, Comeouters, Dutch Reformed, Evangelical, Evangelists, Emanuel, Free, German United Protestant, German Evangelist, German Protestant, Independent, "Israel George, of Brotherly Love," Jewish, Mennonite, Mormon, Meinese, Mission, New Light, Reformed Protestant, River Brethren, Second Advent, Shakers, Swedenborgian, "Separatists of Zoar," Tunker, Unitarian, and Zion sects—giving 1 church to every 509 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$5,765,149.

Public Institutions.—Ohio has a state lunatic asylum, at Columbus, which had 318 inmates, (170 males, and 148 females,) in November, 1850—discharged during the year, 300, of whom 163 were cured, and 46 improved—actual expenses of the year, \$31,721.82; a deaf and dumb asylum, at Columbus, which has received 499 pupils in the 22 years of its existence; an institution for the blind, also at Columbus, which had 69 pupils in 1851, educated at an expense of \$11,202; and a penitentiary, also at the state capital, which had 469 inmates, November 30, 1851—the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$3856.54. There is a library of 8000 volumes for the use of the convicts. In 1850 there were 48 public libraries in the state, with an aggregate of 104,634 volumes.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor and lieutenant-governor of Ohio are elected by the people for two years, the former receiving \$1800 per annum, and the latter, who is *ex officio* president of the senate, \$5 per diem during the session of the legislature. The senate consists of 35, and the house of representatives of 100 members, elected for two years by the people. A board of public works, consisting of three

members, is elected for three years, in such a manner that one new member comes in annually. The state cannot contract any debt for internal improvement, nor even for deficits in the revenue, or any other purposes, beyond \$750,000; except to repel invasion, or to redeem the present outstanding debt. The secretary of state is also superintendent of public schools. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of 5 judges, elected by the people for 5 years, one judge being elected each year. The judges receive \$1700 per annum. 2. Of courts of common pleas, divided into nine districts, each of which is subdivided into three, presided over by one judge, elected by the inhabitants of his particular division for 5 years. 3. Of district courts, composed of the judges of the court of common pleas of the respective districts, and of the judges of the supreme court; any three of whom may hold a court in each county at least once a year. 4. Of a probate court in each county, held by one judge, chosen by the people for three years. Every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, resident in the state one year next preceding an election, and in the county town or ward in which he lives such time as the law may prescribe, may be a voter. The assessed value of property in the state in 1850, was \$433,872,632, and estimated value, \$504,726,120, or \$255 to each person. The public debt in 1852 was \$17,339,216.88; the school fund, \$1,754,322; productive property, \$18,000,000; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$200,000, and income of state canals for 1851, \$856,929.56. There were also, in January, 1852, 61 banking establishments, with an aggregate capital of \$7,866,376; a circulation of \$11,635,000, and \$2,800,000 in coin. Ohio sends 21 members to the national house of representatives, and casts 23 electoral votes for president.

History.—Ohio fully bears out the adage, that prosperous communities have but few materials of history. The settlement of this state commencing subsequently to the Revolution, she had little to do but to subdue the forest, and develop her resources. In 1788, five years after the close of the Revolution, a company of New-Englanders made the first white settlement in Ohio, at Marietta, April 7th, 1788. A territorial government had been established in 1781 over this region, called the territory north-west of the Ohio river; from which, in 1802, the present sovereign State of Ohio was separated. The inhabitants were much annoyed by incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated General Harmar and General St. Clair, (the latter with great slaughter of his troops, leaving scarcely one-fourth,) in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves in turn utterly routed by General Wayne, in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky in this state, in the war of

1812, was successfully defended by Major Croghan, a youth of 21 years, with 160 men, against an attack of General Proctor at the head of 500 regulars and as many Indians.

OHIO, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, and on the Ohio river, contains about 140 square miles. The Ohio river separates it from the State of Ohio, and it is drained by Wheeling creek. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile, well watered, and adapted to pasturage. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staples. The hills contain rich mines of bituminous coal, which is extensively used in manufactories. In 1850 the county produced 214,020 bushels of corn; 57,709 of wheat; 76,767 of oats; 4111 tons of hay; 104,722 pounds of butter, and 98,590 of wool. There were 2 cotton factories, 3 nail factories, 5 glass factories, 1 woollen factory, 2 wire manufactories, 4 iron foundries, 3 iron forges, 17 collieries, 9 flour, 3 paper, and 2 planing mills. It contained 15 churches, 3529 pupils attending public schools, and 400 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Wheeling. Population, 18,006; of whom 17,842 were free, and 164, slaves.

OHIO, a county in the W. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 625 square miles. The Green river bounds it on the S. and W., and Rough creek flows through it. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with dense forests. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 521,128 bushels of corn; 10,607 of wheat; 18,780 of oats, and 1,543,692 pounds of tobacco. It contained 23 churches, and 899 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant. Green river is navigable by steamboats along the border. Organized in 1798. Capital, Hartford. Population, 9749; of whom 8617 were free, and 1132, slaves.

OHIO, a county in the S. E. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio river, is the smallest in the state, containing about 90 square miles. It is drained by Laughery creek. The surface is diversified by hills of considerable height, but mostly capable of cultivation, and the soil is good both on the hills and bottoms. The chief articles of export are flour, hay, pork, cattle, and horses. In 1850 this county produced 269,085 bushels of corn; 45,479 of wheat; 9718 of oats, and 2023 tons of hay. It contained 15 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 2022 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending academies or other schools. The blue limestone is abundant. Organized in 1844. Capital, Rising Sun. Population, 5308.

OHIO, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, 18 miles N. E. from Utica. Population, 1051.

OHIO, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, 10 miles below Pittsburg. Population, 2329.

OHIO, a township on the W. border of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river. Population, 1660.

OHIO, a township in the S. W. part of Clermont co., Ohio. Population, 4479.

OHIO, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Gallia co., Ohio. Population, 504.

OHIO, a township in the S. E. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 1444.

OHIO, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Population, 292.

OHIO, a township in Warwick county, Indiana. Population, 924.

OHIO CITY, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, separated by the Cuyahoga river from Cleveland, which see.

OHIO CITY, a thriving post-village of Mississippi co., Missouri, on the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of the Ohio, about 170 miles below St. Louis.

OHIO FARM, a post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, 50 miles S. W. from Chicago.

OHIO GROVE, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 55 miles W. by N. from Chicago.

OHIOPILE FALLS, on the Youghiogheny river, in Fayette co., Pennsylvania. These falls form the limit of navigation, and are about 60 miles from the mouth of the river.

OHIOVILLE, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pa., about 11 miles W. S. W. from Beaver.

OHL'S TOWN, a post-office of Trumbull co., O.

OHOOPTEE, a river of Georgia, which rises in Washington county, and flowing S. E., enters the Altamaha about 15 miles S. from Reidsville. The Little Ohooptee falls into it in Emanuel county.

OIL CREEK rises in the N. W. part of Pennsylvania, and enters the Alleghany river in Venango county. A substance called Seneca oil is collected in considerable quantities on the surface of this creek.

OIL CREEK, of Perry co., Indiana, flows into the Ohio, 10 miles above Rome.

OIL CREEK, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Crawford co., Pa. Pop., 811.

OIL MILLS, a post-office of Clark co., Ky.

OIL MILL VILLAGE, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

OIL TROUGH, a small post-village of Independence co., Arkansas.

OKAU, or OKAW, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., 14 miles W. N. W. of Nashville.

OKAUCHEE, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the outlet of Okauchee lake.

OKEECHEE CREEK, of Alabama, flows eastward through Sumter co. into the Tombigbee.

OKEFONOKEE SWAMP. See GEORGIA, p. 421.

OKEWALKEE CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Oconee from the right in Montgomery county.

OKOLONA, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, about 170 miles N. N. E. from Jackson, is on the route of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. It contains a newspaper office.

OKTIBBEHA, a small river of Mississippi, enters the Chickasawha from the N. in Clarke county.

OKTIBBEHA, a river in the N. E. part of Mississippi, rises in Pontotoc co., and flowing south-easterly, enters the Tombigbee in Lowndes co., a few miles above Columbus.

OKTIBBEHA, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is watered by the Noxubee river, and the Oktibbeha, from which it derives its name, flows along its N. E. border. The soil is productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 389,796 bushels of corn; 24,124 of oats; 66,490 of sweet potatoes, and 5479 bales of cotton. It contained 19 churches, and 511 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Starksville. Population, 9171, of whom 4327 were free, and 4844, slaves.

OLAMON, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine, on the left bank of the Penobscot river, 90 miles N. E. from Augusta.

OLCOTT, a post-village in Newfane township, Niagara co., New York, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek, about 14 miles N. from Lockport. It has a harbor and several warehouses.

OLD ALEXANDRIA, a post-office of Lincoln co., Missouri.

OLD BRIDGE, a little village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hackensack river.

OLD BRIDGE, a small post-village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on South river, 6 miles S. E. from New Brunswick.

OLD CHURCH, a post-office of Hanover co., Virginia, 15 miles N. from Richmond.

OLD COURT HOUSE, a post-office of Bryan co., Georgia.

OLDENBURG, a post-village of Franklin co., Indiana, 12 miles S. W. from Brookville.

OLD FARM, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ill.

OLDFIELD FORK OF ELK, a post-office of Pocahontas co., Virginia.

OLDFIELD POINT LIGHTHOUSE, Long Island, opposite Stratford, Connecticut, shows a fixed light 67 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 40° 58' 30" N., lon. 73° 7' 30" W.

OLD FORGE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

OLD FORT, a small post-village of Centre co., Pa., 77 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

OLD FORT, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

OLD FRANKLIN, a post-office of Howard co., Missouri.

OLD FURNACE, a post-office of Gaston co., North Carolina.

OLDHAM, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area estimated at 220 square miles. The Ohio river forms its N. W. boundary. The surface near the river is hilly; the remainder mostly undulating. The soil is based on limestone, and produces good crops of wheat, Indian corn, hemp, and tobacco. Cattle and hogs are also exported. In 1850 this county pro-

duced 510,960 bushels of corn; 45,067 of wheat, and 36,620 pounds of tobacco. It contained 18 churches, 380 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending an academy. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Frankfort railroad. Formed in 1823, and named in honor of Colonel William Oldham, who was killed at St. Clair's defeat by the Indians. Capital, La Grange. Pop., 7629, of whom 5205 were free, and 2424, slaves.

OLDHAM'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

OLD HICKORY, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Simpson co., Mississippi.

OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Weakly co., Tennessee.

OLD HICKORY, a post-office of Wayne co., O.

OLD JEFFERSON, a village in Saline co., Mo., 75 miles N. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

OLDMAN'S, a village of Suffolk co., New York, on the harbor of its own name.

OLDMAN'S CREEK, of New Jersey, forms the greater part of the boundary between Gloucester and Salem counties.

OLDMAN'S CREEK, Iowa, flows into Iowa river, in Johnson co., about 12 miles below the capital.

OLD MINES, a post-village in Washington co., Missouri, about 100 miles S. E. by E. from Jefferson City.

OLD MISSION, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

OLD POINT COMFORT, a post-village and watering place of Elizabeth City county, Virginia, 12 miles N. from Norfolk, situated at the entrance of Hampton roads, on the James river. The entrance is defended by Fort Monroe. The beach in the vicinity affords excellent bathing ground. Here is a fixed light, 50 feet above the sea. Lat. 37° N., lon. 76° 22' W.

OLD RIPLEY, a post-office of Bond co., Ill.

OLD RIVER, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. Population, 514.

OLD RIVER, a township in Chicot co., Arkansas. Population, 867.

OLD SAYBROOK, a township of Middlesex co., Conn. Incorporated in 1852. See SAYBROOK.

OLD TOWN, a thriving post-village of Penobscot county, Maine, on the right bank of the Penobscot river, at the northern terminus of the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad, 70 miles N. E. from Augusta. The village contains a bank, and is the seat of an extensive lumber trade. Population of the township, 3087.

OLD TOWN ISLAND, in Penobscot river, about a mile N. of the village of Old Town, Penobscot county, Maine. On it is an Indian settlement, containing a number of frame houses and a Catholic chapel.

OLD TOWN, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the left bank of the Potomac river, 14 miles S. E. from Cumberland.

OLD TOWN, a post-village in Forsyth co., N. C.

OLD TOWN, a small post-village of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 40 miles in a direct line N. from Knoxville.

OLD TOWN, a post-office of Greenup co., Ky. OLD TOWN CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Tombigbee river from the N. W. near Cotton Gin Port, in Monroe county.

OLD TOWN CREEK, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

OLD WASHINGTON, a small post-village, capital of Washington co., Alabama. The county seat was located here recently.

OLEAN, a post-village of Olean township, Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Alleghany river, at the southern terminus of the Genesee canal, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 404 miles from New York city. An extensive trade is carried on at this place with the surrounding country. Great quantities of lumber are sent annually, both over the New York and Erie railroad, and down the Alleghany to the Ohio river. Two unfinished railroads terminate at Olean, viz. the Corning and Olean, and the Alleghany Valley railroads. The earliest settlement made in this region was at Olean. Pop. of the township, 899, nearly all of which is in the village.

OLEAN, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

OLEANDER, a small post-village of Marshall co., Alabama.

OLENA, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

OLENA, a small post-village of Henderson co., Illinois, 120 miles N. W. from Springfield.

OLENTANGY, or WHETSTONE RIVER, of Ohio, rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing southward, enters the Scioto river at Columbus.

OLEONA, a Norwegian colony, recently founded by Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist. It is situated in the S. E. corner of Potter co., Pennsylvania, and comprises a tract of about 14 miles from north to south, and 12 from east to west, or 120,000 acres. Oleona and New Bergen are small villages belonging to the settlement on Kettle creek, an affluent of the West branch of Susquehanna river.

OLEY, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., 10 miles E. from Reading. Pop., 1799.

OLINDA, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

OLIO, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ind.

OLIO, a post-office of Stoddard co., Mo.

OLIVE, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, 12 miles W. from Kingston. Pop., 2710.

OLIVE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Meigs co., Ohio. Population, 924.

OLIVE, a post-township in Morgan co., Ohio. Population, 2013.

OLIVE, a small village of Noble co., Ohio, about six miles S. from Sarahsville.

OLIVE, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Population, 337.

OLIVE, a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

OLIVE BRANCH, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

OLIVE BRANCH, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

OLIVE BRANCH, a post-office of Holt co., Missouri.

OLIVE BRIDGE, a post-office of Ulster co. N. Y.

OLIVE GROVE, a post-office of Decatur co., Ga.

OLIVE HILL, a post-office of Person co., N. C.

OLIVE HILL, a post-office of Carter co., Ky.

OLIVER, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river. The Central railroad passes through it. Pop., 1668.

OLIVER, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Juniata river and Central railroad. Population, 870.

OLIVERIAN RIVER, a small stream of Graf-ton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut river.

OLIVER'S, a post-office of Anderson co. Tenn.

OLIVER'S PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Newton co., Missouri, 12 miles E. by N. from Neosho.

OLIVESBURG, a small post-village of Rich-land co., O., 76 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

OLIVET, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa.

OLIVET, a post-office of Russell co., Ala.

OLIVET, a post-office of Eaton co., Mich.

OLMSTEAD, a post-township in the W. part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati rail-road. Population, 1216.

OLNEY, a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pa., about 7 miles N. E. from Philadelphia.

OLNEY, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

OLNEY, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

OLNEY, a neat post-village, capital of Rich-land co., Illinois, on the railroad from St. Louis to Vincennes, 130 miles S. E. of Spring-field. It was settled about 1845, by people from the Eastern states. Pop., about 400.

OLNEYVILLE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

OLUSTEE, a post-office of Columbia co., Fla.

OLUSTEE CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Alabama.

OLYMPIA, a thriving town, seat of justice of Thurston county, and capital of Washing-ton Territory, is situated on the E. side of Tenalquets, or Shute's river, at its entrance into the head of Budd's inlet, at the S. ex-tremity of Puget sound. The surrounding country is regarded as one of the best parts of the whole territory. The town is rapidly rising in importance, and is probably des-tined, at no distant period, to be the com-mercial centre of an extensive region. Olym-pia is a port of entry.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

OLYMPUS, a post-office of Overton co., Tenn.

OMAR, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 160 miles N. W. from Albany. It has several churches and mills.

OMEENA, a new and unorganized county in the N. W. part of Michigan. Area estimated at 500 square miles. Its northern border is washed by Grand Traverse bay of Lake Michi-gan. The census of 1850 furnishes no re-turns for this county.

OMEGA, a post-office of Pike co., Ohio.

OMPOMPANOSUCK RIVER, a fine mill stream of Orange co., in the E. part of Vermont, falls into the Connecticut river in Windsor co.

OMRI, or OMRO, a post-village of Winne-bago county, Wisconsin, on the Neenah or Fox river, 11 miles W. from Oshkosh. Pine lumber is manufactured here in large quan-tities. Omri has 5 stores and 3 mills. Po-pulation in 1853, about 600.

ONALASKA, a small village of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

ONANCOCK, a post-village in Accomac co., Virginia, 100 miles E. by N. from Richmond.

O'NEAL'S MILLS, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia.

ONECHO, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee, 30 miles N. W. from Nashville.

ONECO, a post-township in the N. part of Stephenson co., Illinois. Population, 882.

ONECO, a post-village in the above town-ship, 222 miles N. from Springfield.

ONE HORSE TOWN, a small mining settle-ment of Shasta co., California.

ONEIDA, a lake in the N. central part of New York. Its length is about 20 miles; great-est breadth, 6 or 7 miles. The outlet of this lake, called Oneida river, 16 miles long, flows westerly, and joins the Seneca, to form the Oswego river. Oneida lake abounds with fish, such as salmon, Oswego bass, trout, sal-mon-trout, pike, &c. The shores of the lake are generally low, and the surrounding lands level and fertile.

ONEIDA, a county in the N. E. central part of New York, has an area of about 1200 square miles. Oneida lake lies on part of its western border. It is drained by the Mohawk and Black rivers, and Oneida and Oriskany creeks, with several smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The inhabitants of this county are largely engaged in manu-factures, and the agricultural interests are also in a flourishing condition. The Long Level on the Erie canal of 69½ miles passes through it. The surface is generally undu-lating, in some parts more hilly, and in others almost level. The soil is of various qualities, but everywhere rich. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 645,359 bushels of corn; 834,728 of oats; 539,985 of po-tatoes; 167,047 tons of hay; 3,963,392 pounds of butter, and 5,218,734 of cheese. The quantities of hay and butter were each the greatest produced by any county in the United States, and the quantity of cheese the greatest produced by any county in the United States except Herkimer county, New York. There were 39 flour and grist mills, 253 saw mills, 15 cotton, and 19 woollen factories, 18 iron foundries, 14 machine shops, and 46 tanneries. It contained 150 churches, and 20 newspaper offices, 23,453 pupils attending public schools, and 1346 attending academies or other schools. This county contains iron

ore, potter's clay, gypsum, water-limestone, and marl. It is traversed by the Erie canal, and the Central New York railroad, and partly intersected by the Black River and Chenango canals, and by the Watertown and Rome, and the Utica and Black River railroads. Organized in 1786, having previously formed part of Herkimer county. Seats of justice, Rome and Whitesborough. Population, 99,566.

ONEIDA, a township in the N. E. part of Eaton co., Michigan. Population, 492.

ONEIDA, a small post-village of Brown co., Wisconsin, on Duck creek.

ONEIDA CASTLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on Oneida creek, 20 miles W. from Utica. It has 2 or 3 churches.

ONEIDA CREEK, of Central New York, flows north-westward, and forms the boundary between Madison and Oneida counties, until it enters the Oneida lake. It is navigable a few miles.

ONEIDA DEPÔT, a post-village and station of Madison co., New York, on the Syracuse and Utica railroad, and on Oneida creek, 26 miles E. from Syracuse.

ONEIDA LAKE, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

ONEIDA MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., O.

ONEIDA RIVER. See ONEIDA LAKE.

ONEIDA VALLEY, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

O'NEILSTON, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

ONE MULE TOWN, a small mining settlement of Shasta co., California.

ONEONTA, a post-township in the S. part of Otsego co., New York. Population, 1902.

ONEONTA, a post-village in the above township, on the Susquehanna river, about 75 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It contains several churches and factories. Population estimated at 500.

ONION RIVER, or WINOOSKI, in the northern part of Vermont, rises in Caledonia county, and running first in a north-westerly, then in a westerly course, after passing Montpelier, the capital, falls into Lake Champlain, about five miles N. W. of Burlington. It has several falls, in the most remarkable of which the water descends about 500 feet in thirty rods. That part of the Northern railroad between the capital and Burlington passes along the banks of this stream for nearly the whole distance.

ONION RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Sheboygan co., and falls into Sheboygan river, 6 miles from its mouth.

ONION RIVER, a post-office of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

ONO, a small village of Edgar co., Illinois, 120 miles E. from Springfield.

ONONDAGA* (on-on-dau'ga) lake, called also SALT LAKE, in the N. W. central part of

New York, and in the centre of the county to which it gives its name. It is a small collection of impure water, 5 or 6 miles long, and perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. Near the N. E. border are the celebrated Saline Springs.—See SALINA.

ONONDAGA, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the N. by the Oneida lake and river, and is drained by Seneca river, Chittenango, Onondaga, and Oneida creeks, and other smaller streams. It contains Cross, Onondaga and Otisco lakes, and includes a part of Skaneateles lake. The Long level, on the Erie canal, of $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles, has its western extremity near Syracuse, in this county. The surface is generally uneven, and in some parts hilly. The soil is principally a fertile calcareous loam. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 782,220 bushels of corn, (the greatest quantity raised in any county of the state except Dutchess county;) 427,535 of wheat; 891,331 of oats; 82,004 tons of hay, and 2,147,518 pounds of butter. There were 46 flour and grist mills, 111 saw mills, 192 salt works, 2 paper mills, 31 tanneries, 2 steam engine factories, 10 woollen factories, and 6 stove and furnace factories. It contained 103 churches, 21 newspaper offices, 20,847 pupils attending public schools, and 1483 attending academies and other schools. Gypsum, water cement, and limestone are found; and near Onondaga lake are numerous salt springs, from which great quantities of salt are manufactured.—See SYRACUSE. It is intersected by the Erie canal, and by several railroads, the names of which may be found under the head of Syracuse, the capital. Population, 85,890.

ONONDAGA, a post-township in the central part of Onondaga co., New York. Pop., 5694.

ONONDAGA, a post-village in the above township, is pleasantly situated on a hill, 132 miles W. by N. from Albany. It was formerly the county seat. It has 1 bank.

ONONDAGA, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

ONONDAGA, a post-office of Marshall co., Ind.

ONONDAGA CASTLE, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

ONONDAGA CREEK, of Onondaga co., New York, flows northward, and enters the lake of the same name.

ONONDAGA VALLEY, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, on Onondaga creek, 4 or 5 miles S. from Syracuse. It contains an academy, several churches, and mills. Population estimated at 900.

ONOVILLE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

ONSLow, a county in the S. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Onslow bay: area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by New river. The surface is level, and extensively covered by marshes and

* This is a purely Indian word, signifying a swamp at the foot of a hill.

pine forests. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, cotton, pine lumber, and turpentine are the chief staples. In 1850 this county produced 233,283 bushels of corn; 126,750 of sweet potatoes, and 53 bales of cotton. There were 24 tar and turpentine manufactories, and 6 turpentine distilleries. It contained 22 churches, 565 pupils attending public schools, and 45 attending another school. Capital, Onslow Court House. Formed in 1734, and named in honor of Arthur Onslow, speaker of the British House of Commons. Pop., 8683; of whom 5175 were free, and 3508, slaves.

ONSLow BAY, on the coast of North Carolina, between Cape Fear and Cape Lookout.

ONSLow COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Onslow co., North Carolina, on New river, 145 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

ONTARIO, lake, the smallest and most easterly of the five great lakes which communicate with the River St. Lawrence, is situated between 43° 10' and 44° 10' N. lat., and 76° and 80° W. lon. It divides the State of New York from Canada on the N., the line of its greatest extent running nearly due E. and W. Length, about 190 miles; greatest breadth, 55 miles. The entire area is estimated at 5400 square miles. The surface is 334 feet below that of Erie, and about 230 above the tide-water in the St. Lawrence and Hudson. Its greatest depth is upwards of 600 feet, and it is navigable in every part for vessels of the largest class. It is never entirely closed with ice, and rarely freezes even in the severest weather, except in shallow places along the shore. Lake Ontario contains a great variety of fine fish, among which may be named the salmon and the Oswego bass.

ONTARIO, a county in the W. central part of New York, has an area of about 670 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Seneca lake, and is drained by Canandaigua outlet, Mud, and Flint creeks, and other smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous mills. It contains Canandaigua and Honeoye lakes. The surface is undulating, and in the S. part somewhat hilly. The soil is generally a rich sandy loam, well adapted to the production of fruit. Wheat, Indian corn, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 929,342 bushels of wheat; 520,917 of corn; 62,478 tons of hay; 1,047,782 pounds of butter, and 462,955 of wool, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state.) There were 33 flour and grist mills, 29 saw mills, 7 woollen factories, 9 iron foundries, 2 breweries, and 28 boot and shoe factories. It contained 76 churches, and 5 newspaper offices; 13,086 pupils attending public schools, and 809 attending academies and other schools. Water limestone, gypsum, and some iron are found. The Rochester and Syracuse railroad traverses this county; the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad and the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad meet at the county seat, and the

Erie canal touches its northern border. The limits of this county originally comprised the territory of several of the now adjacent counties, and extended to Lake Ontario, whence its name. Capital, Canandaigua. Population, 43,929.

ONTARIO, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Wayne' co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Population, 2246.

ONTARIO, a small post-village of Richland co., Ohio.

ONTARIO, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

ONTARIO, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, 13 miles N. from Knoxville.

ONTWA, a township in the S. W. part of Cass co., Michigan. Population, 781.

ONTONAGON RIVER, or TENANGON, of Michigan, the largest affluent of Lake Superior from the S., rises in Ontonagon county in the Upper Peninsula, and flowing nearly N., enters the lake in lat. 46° 52'.

ONTONAGON, an unorganized county of Michigan, forms the western extremity of the Upper Peninsula, bordering on Lake Superior: area estimated at 2300 square miles. The Montreal river forms its S. W. boundary, and separates it from Wisconsin; and it is drained by the Ontonagon river, from which the name is derived. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The Porcupine mountains, in the N. part, rise about 1200 feet above the lake. The county contains an abundance of pure copper. Capital, Ontonagon.

ONTONAGON, a post-village, capital of Ontonagon, co., Michigan, on Lake Superior, at the mouth of Ontonagon river.

ONWARD, a post-office of Stewart co., Tenn.

ONWARD, a post-office of Cass co., Ind.

OOSOOLA, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

OOSTENLAULA, a river in the N. part of Georgia, rises in Gilmer county, flows nearly south-westward, and unites with the Etowah at Rome to form the Coosa.

OPALIKA, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

OPELIKA, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, on the railroad between Montgomery and West Point, 67 miles N. E. from the former. Another railroad extends to Columbus.

OPELOUSAS, a post-village, capital of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, on the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western railroad, 50 miles in a direct line W. from Baton Rouge, and 7 miles from the head of navigation on the Courtableau. It is situated in one of the most fertile and picturesque portions of Louisiana. It is the seat of Franklin College, founded in 1839, and contains a court house, a United States land-office, and two newspaper offices.

OPEN POND, a post-office of Alabama. See WOODVILLE.

OPEQUAN CREEK, in the N. E. part of Virginia, rises in Frederick county, flows north-eastward, forming the boundary of Clarke and Jefferson counties on the right, and Frede-

rick and Berkeley on the left, until it falls into the Potomac.

OPHIR, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

OPHIR, a post-office of Mariposa co., Cal.

OPHIRVILLE, a post-office of Placer co., Cal.

OPORTO, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Michigan.

OPOSSUM CREEK, an affluent of Conewago creek, in Adams co., Pennsylvania.

OPPENHEIM, a post-township forming the W. extremity of Fulton co., New York. Population, 2315.

OQUAGO RIVER, New York. See COQUAGO.

OQUAKA, a flourishing post-village, capital of Henderson county, Illinois, on the E. bank of the Mississippi river, 132 miles N. W. from Springfield. A railroad has been commenced from Peoria to this place. Oquaka has an active business in shipping produce: 3 newspapers are issued here. Population in 1853, about 1000.

ORAMEL, a post-office of Alleghany co., N.Y.

ORAN, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 120 miles W. from Albany.

ORAN, a post-office of Kosciusko co., Ind.

ORANGE, a county in the E. part of Vermont, has an area of about 640 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut river, and is watered by the First, Second, and Third branches of White river, and other smaller streams, which furnish motive-power to numerous mills. The surface is uneven and mountainous in the N. part. The soil is fertile, but more adapted to grazing than tillage. Indian corn, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 176,586 bushels of corn; 599,925 of potatoes; 70,549 tons of hay; 869,042 pounds of butter, and 248,715 of wool. There were 2 woollen factories, 2 foundries, 4 flour mills, 2 paper mills, 13 saw mills, 1 manufactory of chemicals, 3 of farming implements, and 7 of boots and shoes. It contained 57 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 9212 pupils attending public schools, and 1356 attending academies or other schools. This county abounds in iron ore, slate, and granite, and some lead ore has been found. The Connecticut river, (navigable by means of canals round the falls,) and the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad run along its border, and the Vermont Central railroad crosses its western extremity. Organized in 1781. Capital, Chelsea. Population, 27,296.

ORANGE, a county in the S. E. part of New York, has an area of about 770 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson river, and on the S. by the State of New Jersey, and is drained by Walkill and Shawangunk rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the S. E. parts is mountainous, and the Shawangunk range passes through the western portion. The other parts of the county are usually, but moderately uneven. The soil is generally fertile, and well adapted to

grazing, and the "Orange county butter" is highly esteemed in the New York markets. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 491,074 bushels of corn; 390,834 of oats; 146,331 of potatoes; 96,593 tons of hay, and 3,769,034 pounds of butter. There were 49 flour mills, 36 saw mills, 8 cotton, and 8 woollen factories, 3 iron furnaces, 3 paper mills, 18 tanneries, and 4 oilcloth factories. It contained 67 churches, 9 newspaper offices, 9492 pupils attending public schools, and 912 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore, marble, limestone, and sandstone are abundant. The Hudson river is navigable for ships along the entire eastern border. The Delaware and Hudson canal, and the New York and Erie railroad traverse this county, which is also partly intersected by the Newburgh Branch railroad. Seats of justice, Goshen and Newburg. Population, 57,145.

ORANGE, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 230 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Rapidan, and drained by the head streams of North Anna river. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile and well watered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 267,140 bushels of corn; 121,825 of wheat; 30,750 of oats; 1881 tons of hay; 174,700 pounds of tobacco, and 54,814 of butter. There were 23 flour, grist, saw, and plaster mills, 1 woollen factory, and 5 tanneries: 9 churches, and 253 pupils attending public schools. The county contains limestone, iron ore, and small quantities of gold are found. It is intersected by the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The name of the county was derived from the color of the soil in the highlands, which were included in its original boundaries. Capital, Orange Court House. Population, 10,067, of whom 4146 were free, and 5921, slaves.

ORANGE, a county in the N. central part of North Carolina, has an area estimated at 650 square miles. The Neuse river flows through the N. E. part. It is also drained by the Eno and Newhope rivers. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. Wheat, maize, oats, tobacco, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this country produced 93,338 bushels of wheat; 459,088 of corn; 106,340 of oats; 194,275 pounds of tobacco, and 2305½ bales of cotton. There were 5 corn and flour mills, 1 saw mill, and 4 tanneries. It contained 29 churches and 2 newspaper offices; 4220 pupils attending public schools, and 350 attending academies and other schools. Sandstone underlies a part of the surface. The Central railroad of North Carolina is to pass through the county seat. Formed in 1751, and named in honor of William, Prince of Orange and king of England. Capital, Hillsborough. Population, 17,055, of whom 11,811 were free, and 5244, slaves.

ORANGE, a county in the E. part of Florida.

bordering on the Atlantic, has an area estimated at 3000 square miles. It is intersected by the St. John's river. The surface is level, and is covered with extensive pine forests, interspersed with numerous ponds, cypress swamps, and savannas or grassy plains. Many small eminences called "hummocks" occur, which produce the live-oak and other trees. The soil is generally sandy. The orange and lemon flourish, and the sugar-cane and Indian corn are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 279 hogsheads of sugar, and 4865 bushels of corn. There were 33 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Mellenville. Population, 466, of whom 240 were free, and 226, slaves.

ORANGE, a new county in the E. S. E. part of Texas, has an area of about 300 square miles. The Sabine river forms its boundary on the E., the Neches on the W. and S. W., and Sabine lake on the S. The surface is nearly level and consists mostly of prairie. Orange county was formed since 1850, by a division of Jefferson county, which it resembles in soil and productions.

ORANGE, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 400 square miles. It is drained by Patoka and Lost rivers, and by Salt creek. The surface is hilly in the S., and undulating in the N. part. The soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 484,165 bushels of corn; 46,941 of wheat; 96,849 of oats, and 2298 tons of hay. It contained 25 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1300 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending other schools. The carboniferous limestone underlies the county, in which several caverns are found. It is plentifully supplied with springs, and the greater part of it is well timbered. The New Albany and Salem railroad passes through the N. E. part. Organized in 1816. Capital, Paoli. Population, 10,809.

ORANGE, a township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, 38 miles N. W. from Concord, intersected by the Northern railroad. Population, 451.

ORANGE, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 11 miles S. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1007.

ORANGE, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, 70 miles N. W. from Boston. Population of the township, 1701.

ORANGE, a post-township of New Haven co., Connecticut, intersected by the Wopewang river, 6 miles W. from New Haven. Population, 1476.

ORANGE, a post-township on the E. border of Steuben co., New York. Pop., 2055.

ORANGE, a post-township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the Morris and Essex railroad, about 12 miles W. N. W. from Jersey City. Population, 4385.

ORANGE, a post-village in the above town-

ship, on the Morris and Essex railroad, contains 4 churches, about a dozen stores, one bank, and near 900 inhabitants.

ORANGE, a township near the centre of Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1077.

ORANGE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

ORANGE, a post-village in Cherokee co., Georgia, 110 miles N. W. by N. from Milledgeville.

ORANGE, a township in the N. part of Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 1472.

ORANGE, a village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 90 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. Population, about 300.

ORANGE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Carroll co., Ohio. Pop., 1577.

ORANGE, a township in the N. E. part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Population, 1063.

ORANGE, a township in the S. part of Delaware co., Ohio. Population, 1150.

ORANGE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop., 704.

ORANGE, a post-office of Mahoning co., O.

ORANGE, a township in the N. E. part of Meigs co., Ohio. Population, 948.

ORANGE, a township in the S. E. part of Shelby co., Ohio. Population, 922.

ORANGE, a township in the S. E. part of Ionia co., Michigan. Population, 378.

ORANGE, a post-township in Fayette co., Indiana. Population, 1129.

ORANGE, a township in Noble co., Indiana. Population, 607.

ORANGE, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 1672.

ORANGE, a small village of Benton co., Mo.

ORANGEBURG, a district in the S. W. central part of South Carolina, has an area of 1438 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Congaree and Santee rivers, on the S. W. by the South Edisto, and intersected by the North Edisto. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is moderately fertile. Cotton, rice, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 it produced 10,024 bales of cotton; 1,299,379 pounds of rice; 614,418 bushels of corn; 7299 of oats, and 189,915 of sweet potatoes. There were 37 saw and planing mills, 1 edge-tool, and 2 coach manufactories, and 1 turpentine distillery. It contained 66 churches, 628 pupils attending public schools, and 92 attending academies or other schools. Lumber and turpentine are procured from the pine forests of the district. It is intersected by the South Carolina railroad, and in part by the Columbia Branch railroad. Capital, Orangeburg Court House. Pop., 23,582; of whom 8198 were free, and 15,384, slaves.

ORANGEBURG, a post-village of Marion co., Mississippi, 80 miles S. by E. from Jackson.

ORANGEBURG, a small post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 8 miles S. E. from Maysville.

ORANGEBURG COURT HOUSE, capital of Orangeburg district, South Carolina, on the left bank of North Edisto river, 44 miles S.

by E. from Columbia. It is connected by railroad with Columbia and Charleston, and has considerable business.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, capital of Orange county, Virginia, 80 miles N. W. from Richmond, and 92 miles from Washington, contains 2 churches, and about 500 inhabitants. Four miles from this place is Montpelier, the former residence of James Madison.

ORANGE HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Florida.

ORANGEPORT, a post-office of Niagara co. N. Y.

ORANGE SPRINGS, a post-village of Orange co., Va., 104 miles N. N. W. from Richmond.

ORANGE SPRINGS, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

ORANGETOWN, or **ORANGE**, a township of Rockland co., New York, on the left bank of the Hudson river, about 28 miles N. from New York. It is intersected by the New York and Erie railroad. Population, 4769.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York, 7 miles W. from Warsaw. Population, 1438.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania, on Fishing creek, about 80 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

ORANGEVILLE, a township in the S. W. part of Barry co., Michigan. Population, 364.

ORANGEVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., Indiana, on Lost river, 8 miles N. W. from Paoli.

ORBISONIA, a small post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 81 miles W. from Harrisburg.

ORCUT CREEK, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

ORE CREEK, of Michigan, enters the Shiawassee river in Genesee county.

ORFIELD, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa.

OREGON territory, the most western portion of the domain of the United States, as restricted by the recent act of Congress creating the Territory of Washington, is bounded on the N. by Washington Territory, (from which it is separated by the Columbia river and the 46th parallel of N. lat. ;) E. by the Rocky mountains, which divide it from Missouri or North-west Territory; S. by Utah Territory and the State of California; and W. by the Pacific ocean. It lies between 42° and 46° 20' N. lat., and between 109° 30' and 124° 30' W. lon., being about 750 miles in extreme length, and 278 miles in width, including an area of about 188,000 square miles, or 120,320,000 acres.

Population.—The population of Oregon, including the present Territory of Washington, was in 1850, 13,294, of whom 8142 were white males; 4946, females; 119 colored males, and 87 females; besides various tribes of Indians not enumerated. Notwithstanding the formation of Washington Territory from Oregon, so great has been the influx of

emigration, that the figures given above very inadequately represent the population of the territory, which, if recent statements may be relied on, has nearly trebled since that time. Of the population, 3175 were born in the territory; 8817 in other states of the Union; 297 in England; 196 in Ireland; 115 in Scotland and Wales; 293 in British America; 155 in Germany; 45 in France; 148 in other countries; and 143 whose places of birth were unknown; 4 were insane, and 4, idiots.

Counties.—Oregon is divided into 10 counties, viz. Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Umpqua, Washington, and Yamhill. Capital, Salem.

Towns.—The principal towns are Portland, (population, 821,) Oregon City, Milton, (population, 692,) Salem, and Marysville.

Face of the Country, Mountains, and Minerals.—Oregon is usually divided into three portions, viz. the Lower country, or portion next the ocean; the Middle country, or that part which lies between the Cascade range and the Blue mountains; and the Upper country, or that portion which lies between the Blue and Rocky mountains. On approaching Oregon from the sea, it presents the same bold, ironbound coast as California, but with this difference, that the coast range, instead of running parallel with the Pacific, is composed of a series of highlands, nearly at right angles with the shore, through whose valleys the streams of the Callapuya or Callapooya mountains (the western limit of the Willamette valley) descend to the ocean. The first section is about from 75 to 120 miles in breadth, and includes the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys, the first running parallel with the sea, and the others at right angles to it. The last are S. of the Willamette valley. The large valleys vary in length from 40 to 150 miles, and from 5 to 85 miles in width. One remarkable feature of the Willamette valley is the buttes, high, conical insulated hills, of about 1000 feet in height. The Middle section covers a breadth of 160 miles, and is mostly an elevated plateau. The Upper country occupies the western slope of the Rocky mountains, and is mostly a sterile and dreary region, covered with lava, through which the rivers cut their channels to a great depth; in many places their rocky beds are inaccessible to man or beast. Oregon may be emphatically called a mountainous country. Beginning at the E., we have the lofty summits of the Rocky mountains—reaching (in Fremont's Peak) an elevation of 13,570 feet—separating the Mississippi valley from the Pacific region, and sending off spurs in a westerly direction. About halfway between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific are the Blue mountains, running nearly N. and S., but still sending off ridges in different directions. These mountains sometimes rise to the snow

region, but are generally from 3000 to 4000 feet in height. The Cascade range, having the loftiest known peaks of any mountains in the United States, extend from 60° N. lat. (nearly parallel with the Pacific) to the southern part of Old California, at distances (in Oregon) varying from about 80 to 140 miles. Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson, Mount Pitt, or Mc Laughlin are the principal peaks in Oregon, of which the former, 14,000 feet in elevation above the sea level, is the highest. Finally comes the coast range, called in Oregon the Callapooya mountains: these, as has been stated, send off spurs at right angles with the ocean. The Three Buttes and Three Tetons, about the bases of the Rocky mountains, are conical elevations of considerable magnitude. The Salmon mountains cross the middle of the eastern portion of Oregon in an E. and W. direction. The mineral resources of Oregon have scarcely begun to be developed; but we have reports of rich "gold diggings" at Jacksonville and Rogue River valley, (where lumps are said to have been taken out worth from \$300 to \$400 each,) and at Port Orford.

Rivers, Bays, and Lakes.—There is no very considerable bay in Oregon. The Columbia, the greatest river on the Pacific slope of the continent, forms half the northern boundary, from the point where it strikes the 46th parallel to its mouth in the Pacific ocean. Its great branch, the Snake or Lewis river, and its tributaries, the Salmon, Henry, Malheur, and Owyhee, drain the great valley between the Rocky and Blue mountains. The Lewis rises in the S. E., and pursuing a N. W. course about 800 miles, passes into Washington Territory, where it joins the Columbia soon after. The Wallawalla, Umatilla, John Day's, and Fall, E. of the Cascade mountains, and the Willamette, W., are the other principal affluents of the Columbia from this territory. The Umpqua and Rogue's river, (entirely in Oregon,) and the Klamath, which passes into California, empty directly into the Pacific from the S. W. of this territory. There are several small lakes between the Cascade and Blue mountains, and near the base of the Rocky mountains. The principal of the former are Klamath, Abert, Pitt's, Salt, and Sylanilles; and of the latter, Godere and Jackson's. The Columbia is navigable to the Cascade range, about 130 miles from the sea, for large vessels, and above the Cascades for boats. The Willamette is navigable to Portland, and sometimes even to the Falls, for ocean craft. Above the Falls, small steamboats may run for nearly 100 miles. The Umpqua is navigable 25 miles for steamers, and vessels drawing 12 feet may enter its mouth. The Klamath is also navigable for a short distance. There are few capes or harbors on the coast of Oregon, which is remarkably free from great sinuosities. The most important capes

are Cape Blanco, or Orford, Cape Foulweather, and Point Adams. The harbors are the Columbia river, much obstructed by sandbars and shoals, but admitting vessels of 16 feet draught, and the Umpqua river, which may be ascended by vessels drawing 8 feet water for a short distance.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—What we have already said of the mountains is perhaps sufficient, without this heading; but Oregon has other objects of interest independent of her sublime mountain scenery—first among which are the Dalles of the Columbia river, a narrowing of the channel to 100 yards between basaltic rocks, for the distance of half a mile, through which the river rushes with great violence, descending 50 feet in two miles. In freshets the water rises 60 feet, and at such times it is safe to pass in boats, but many serious accidents have occurred from attempts to pass them at low water. Forty miles below the Dalles, where the river breaks through the Cascade range, the channel again narrows to 150 yards, where the water descends 40 feet in two miles. The falls of the Willamette, on the river of the same name, are about 25 miles from its mouth, and the same number of feet in height. Here is a favorite salmon fishery, where that fish is stopped on its course up the Willamette in the spawning season. The American fall, in the Lewis river, near its head waters, is of considerable elevation. From one point in the Willamette valley, near the Rickreall river, seven peaks of the Cascade range can be seen at one view, covered with everlasting snow. According to Rev. G. Hines, "Mount St. Helen's, in the month of October, 1842, was discovered to be covered with a dense cloud of smoke, which continued to enlarge and move off, in dense masses, to the eastward, and filling the heavens in that direction, presented an appearance like that occasioned by a tremendous conflagration, viewed at a vast distance. When the first volumes of smoke had passed away, it could be distinctly seen from various parts of the country, that an eruption had taken place on the north side of St. Helen's, a little below the summit; and from the smoke that continued to issue from the chasm or crater, it was pronounced to be a volcano in active operation. When the explosion took place, the wind was N. W., and on the same day, and extending from 30 to 50 miles to the S. E., there fell showers of ashes or dust, which covered the ground in some places so as to admit of its being collected in quantities. This last phenomenon has been of frequent occurrence, and has led many to suppose that volcanic eruptions are not uncommon in this country."

Climate.—In common with the western shore of all continents, Oregon has a milder climate than the eastern side of North America. The Coast region is the mildest, and the Upper

country the most rigorous in temperature. In the first, the winters generally are short, though some snow falls nearly every winter. S. and S. W. winds prevail at this season, mitigating the severity of the climate. From April to November but little rain falls. At Fort Vancouver, from June to September, the mean temperature was 67°, maximum 98°, minimum 51°. Of 106 days, 76 were fair, 19 cloudy, and 11 rainy. The winter of 1852-3 was very severe, and much snow fell, the stock dying by thousands, as they are unhoused, and no fodder is ever prepared. In the Middle region, the summers are much drier and the winters colder than E. of the Cascade mountains, the extremes varying from 18° to 108°. Daily range, 40°. No dews fall here. The Upper country is variable, having often in each day all the changes of the seasons, and is therefore unfitted for agricultural operations. Indian corn is liable to be caught by early frosts. The winter winds are from the S. and E., occasionally veering to S. W. The time of the setting in of these is very irregular, varying from October 1st to January 1st. They always bring with them copious rains, which last two or three, and even four or five months, from November to April, and constitute the rainy season. These storms are more violent on the coast, and more rain falls than in the Willamette valley. A period of fine weather often occurs in February, sometimes in March, but is generally followed by three or four weeks of cold, chilly rains from the S. W. During the latter part of winter there are light falls of snow. Though the winters are chilly, the thermometer seldom sinks to the freezing point. The mercury has sometimes fallen to 5° below zero in the Willamette valley, and to 15° at the Dalles, beyond the Cascade mountains. From what has been said it will be seen that there is great irregularity in the winters of Oregon, but mildness is the general characteristic. In the Middle region the rains are lighter and less constant, and continue for a shorter period. The country between the Blue and Rocky mountains is very dry, with a great difference between the temperature of day and night.

Soil and Productions.—It will be inferred from what has been said of the face of the country, that much of Oregon is unfit for tillage; in the Upper country or eastern portion it is almost wholly so, as far as known, both from the aridity of the soil and the irregularity of the climate. The central portion, though not generally cultivable, affords in many places excellent pasturage; but even the pastoral portion is but a small part of the whole. The great resource of the Oregonian farmers is the country W. of the Cascade range, especially in the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue's River valleys. The former is rarely surpassed in fertility. Wheat is here the staple; the cool evenings and the

drought in the latter part of summer being unfavorable to Indian corn. Besides wheat, oats, barley, turnips, and most of the fruits and vegetables of the Middle States flourish. The indigenous fruits are the crabapple, a large red plum, strawberries, raspberries, and other berries. The bottoms of the Columbia are a very rich alluvion, but incapable of cultivation, from their liability to be overflowed; they may, however, form good pasture-lands for stock. Those portions which are beyond the reach of overflow (as the district about Fort Vancouver) are exceedingly productive. On the triangle formed by the Columbia on the N. and the Pacific on the W. is a tract of land of great fertility, extending back 25 miles to the mountains. This is not suited to wheat, but very fruitful in potatoes, oats, peas, turnips, and other vegetables, and is excellent for pasturage. According to the census of 1850, Oregon had under cultivation 132,857 acres of land, producing 211,943 bushels of wheat; 106 of rye; 2918 of Indian corn; 65,146 of oats; 6566 of peas and beans; 91,326 of potatoes; 29,680 pounds of wool; 211,464 of butter; 36,980 of cheese; orchard products valued at \$1271; market do., \$90,241; live stock, \$1,876,189, and slaughtered animals, \$164,530.

Forest Trees.—Oregon is particularly celebrated for its forests of gigantic pine. A species of fir, called Lambert's pine, grows in the lower region to an enormous size, sometimes attaining a height of nearly 300 feet, and a girth of 40 feet, often from 24 to 36 feet. This is the great timber of the country, and is largely exported to the Sandwich Islands and to California. The other timber is the hemlock, cedar, oak, ash, maple, laurel, pine, willow, balm of Gilead, dogwood, cottonwood, and alder. The oak, next to the fir, is the most valuable wood, and is found mostly in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys. In the Middle region timber is scarce, and consists mostly of soft wood; pine and fir grow on the Blue mountains.

Animals.—The wild animals are deer, black and grizzly bears, elks, foxes, wolves, antelopes, beavers, muskrats, and martens. The beavers are fast diminishing. In spring and fall, geese, ducks, and other waterfowl are abundant. Large quantities of salmon are caught in the Columbia river and its tributaries, and are of excellent quality. Among the other fish are sturgeon, cod, carp, sole, flounders, ray, perch, herring, and smelt, with crabs, clams, oysters, and mussels in abundance.

Manufactures.—In this department of industry it is hardly to be supposed that this new region has made much progress, though she has every facility for pursuing them when the time comes for doing so.

Internal Improvements are limited, as yet, to common and plank road making.

Commerce.—We have but few facts on this

subject. Five steamers ply from Portland to different points on the Columbia, besides a regular line of steamers to San Francisco: tonnage, 10634½. Oregon exports to California, lumber, stock hogs, beef, butter, eggs, chickens, pork, flour, &c. Large quantities of cattle are driven S. to the mines of California. Trade is carried on with Rio Janeiro, Europe, and the Sandwich Islands.

Education.—The census report for 1850 gives to Oregon 32 academies. Oregon Institute, belonging to the Methodists, 6 miles from Salem, is a flourishing establishment, with about 100 students. The Presbyterians have an academy on Tualatin plains, and there are two female institutes at Oregon City.

Government.—The government is similar to that of all other territories.—See NEW MEXICO.

History.—Oregon seems to have been first trodden by European feet about 1775, when a Spanish navigator visited Juan de Fuca straits. Cook coasted along its shores in 1778. The Columbia river is believed to have been first made known to the civilized world in 1791, by Captain Gray, of the ship Columbia, of Boston, United States, who saw the mouth of the river, but did not enter it till May of the next year, when he gave it the name of his ship. From this time up to 1804, the coast of Oregon was occasionally visited by British and American fur-traders. In that year, President Jefferson sent out an exploring party under Lewis and Clarke, who passed the winter of 1805-6 at the mouth of the Columbia. After this period, overland expeditions by fur-traders became common, and these, with the British Hudson Bay Company, held joint possession of the country, (but not without jealous rivalries and bloody contests,) till the treaty of 1846, which gave all below 49° N. lat. to the United States. Emigration from the United States, for the purpose of settlement, commenced in 1839. Its growth for the time is probably retarded by the gold mines of California attracting nearly all travellers and settlers, but their ultimate prosperity will most likely be mutual, the mining population of the one furnishing a market for the agricultural products of the other. There is no doubt that in future times Oregon will play an important part in the commerce of the Pacific ocean, and particularly that of the Polynesian groups.

OREGON, a new county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 1700 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Eleven Points and Spring rivers, which flow south-eastward into the Big Black river. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 69,201 bushels of corn; 2257 of wheat, and 5512 of oats. It contained 4 churches, and 83 pupils attending

public schools. Capital, Thomasville. Population, 1432; of whom 1414 were free, and 18, slaves.

OREGON, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

OREGON, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OREGON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

OREGON, a small village of Yell co., Ark.

OREGON, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tenn.

OREGON, a thriving village of Mercer co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, at the head of slack-water navigation, about 20 miles S. W. from Lexington. Beef and pork are packed here and shipped in steamboats.

OREGON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Lucas co., Ohio. Population, 436.

OREGON, a thriving post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky city, 168 miles from the former. Population, about 400.

OREGON, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

OREGON, a township in the N. W. part of Lapeer co., Michigan. Population, 205.

OREGON, a post-office of Clarke co., Ind.

OREGON, a post-township in Ogle co., Illinois. Population, 540.

OREGON, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. Population, 747.

OREGON, a post-village, capital of Holt co., Mo., 210 N. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

OREGON, a small village of Lawrence co., Missouri.

OREGON, a post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 12 miles S. from Madison.

OREGON CITY, a thriving post-village, capital of Ogle co., Illinois, on the right bank of Rock river, 176 miles N. by E. from Springfield. It is handsomely situated between the shore and a bluff, which rises in the form of an amphitheatre, at the distance of about a mile, and meets the river a little below the town. Population in 1850, 540.

OREGON CITY, a post-town, capital of Clackamas county, Oregon, on the right bank of the Willamette river, about 50 miles below Salem. It is situated in a cañon, (pronounced kan-yōn'—a narrow river-valley shut in by high banks or walls,) and has great manufacturing facilities, a fall in the river at this place affording immense water-power. Oregon City was formerly the capital of the territory. One or two newspapers are published here. Population, from 900 to 1000.

OREGONIA, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

ORE HILL, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

OREL, a post-office of Irwin co., Georgia.

ORFORD, a post-township of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut river, 66 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 1406.

ORFORDVILLE, a small post-village in the above township, 60 miles N. W. from Concord.

ORGAN CHURCH, a post-office of Rowan co., North Carolina.

ORIENT, a post-township of Aroostook co., Maine, 100 miles N. N. E. from Bangor. Population, 205.

ORIENT, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on Oyster Pond harbor, 100 miles E. by N. from New York.

ORION, a small post-village of Pike co., Alabama, near the Conecuh river.

ORION, a post-office of Ashley co., Ark.

ORION, a post-township in Oakland co., Michigan. Population, 1119.

ORION, a post-office of Henry co., Illinois.

ORION, a small post-village in the S. part of Richland co., Wisconsin.

ORISKANY creek, in the central part of New York, rises in Madison co., and enters the Mohawk river at Oriskany

ORISKANY, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Erie canal, and the Syracuse and Utica railroad, 7 miles N. W. from Utica. It has an extensive woollen factory.

ORISKANY FALLS, a post-village of Augusta township, Oneida county, New York, on Oriskany creek, and on the Chenango canal, 18 miles S. W. from Utica. It has several factories moved by water-power.

ORIZABA, a post-office of Tippah co., Miss.

ORLAND, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot river, 55 miles N. E. by E. from Augusta, contains a village of its own name. Pop., 1580.

ORLAND, a thriving post-village of Steuben co., Indiana, on Crooked creek, 10 miles N. W. from Angola.

ORLAND, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

ORLEANS, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Lamoille and Missisquoi rivers, and by the Black, Barton, Clyde, and other smaller streams, which afford invaluable water-power. It contains numerous ponds, and a part of Lake Memphremagog lies within its borders. The surface is somewhat uneven, and the soil fertile and easily cultivated, and although almost too cold for Indian corn, produces the other grains, grasses, and fruits, in abundance. Wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 58,515 bushels of wheat; 70,306 of corn; 407,132 of potatoes; 45,288 tons of hay, and 645,160 pounds of butter. There were 4 woollen factories, 2 foundries, 15 saw mills, 9 starch factories, and 5 tanneries. It contained 24 churches, 1 newspaper office, 4274 pupils attending public schools, and 141 attending other schools. Orleans county abounds in iron ore, chromate of iron, and other valuable minerals. Capital, Irasburg. Pop., 15,707.

ORLEANS, a county in the W. N. part of New York, has an area of 379 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and is principally drained by Oak Orchard, Johnson's, and Sandy creeks, which

afford valuable water-power. The surface in the N. part is gently undulating, more elevated in the S., the Mountain ridge passing through it. The soil is generally fertile, and adapted to grass and grain. Wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 421,126 bushels of corn; 854,676 bushels of wheat; 141,157 of potatoes; 26,875 tons of hay, and 704,881 pounds of butter. There were 17 flour and grist mills, 43 saw mills, 2 woollen factories, 5 iron foundries, 2 linseed-oil mills, and 12 tanneries. It contained 44 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 7817 pupils attending public schools, and 517 attending academies or other schools. Bog iron ore, and some sulphur and salt springs are found. The Erie canal and the railroad connecting Rochester and Niagara falls traverse this county. Organized in 1824, having previously formed part of Genesee county, and named from Orleans, a town of France. Capital, Albion. Population, 28,501.

ORLEANS, a parish in the S. E. part of Louisiana, has an area of about 150 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its boundary on the S., Lake Pontchartrain on the N., and Lake Borgne on the East. The surface is level, the greater part consisting of a morass, covered with coarse grass, and overflowed daily by the tide. The river is bordered with fertile, arable land, which produces sugarcane, Indian corn, and fruits for the New Orleans market. In 1850 there were raised in the parish, 52,505 gallons of molasses; 1495 hogsheads of sugar, and 32,180 bushels of corn. There were 3 ship-yards, 6 iron foundries, 5 brass foundries, 4 brick manufacturing, 7 saw and planing mills, 1 grist mill, and 113 boot and shoe factories. It contained 30 churches, 19 newspaper offices, 6246 pupils attending public schools, and 2883 attending academies and other schools. Several railroads are in course of construction, a notice of which may be found in the article NEW ORLEANS. Capital, New Orleans. Population, 119,460; of whom 101,392 were free, and 18,068, slaves.

ORLEANS, a post-township in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 77 miles S. E. by E. from Boston. Population, 1848.

ORLEANS, a township of Jefferson co., New York, 14 miles N. from Watertown. Population, 3265.

ORLEANS, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on Flint creek, 190 miles W. from Albany.

ORLEANS, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

ORLEANS, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia, 112 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

ORLEANS, a township in Ionia co., Michigan. Population, 491.

ORLEANS, a post-township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Population, 1402.

ORLEANS, a pleasant post-village of Orange

co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 56 miles N. W. from New Albany.

ORLEANS, a post-office of Morgan co., Ill.

ORLEANS, a small post-village of Polk co., Missouri, on the E. fork of Sac river, about 120 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

ORLEANS FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

ORME'S STORE, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 125 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

ORNEVILLE, a post-township of Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 424.

ORONO, a post-township in Penobscot co., Maine, on the W. side of the Penobscot river, 75 miles N. E. from Augusta, intersected by the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad. Pop., 2785.

ORONOCO, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

ORONOKO, a township in the S. central part of Berrien co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's river.

ORPHAN'S ISLAND, at the entrance to Penobscot river, opposite the town of Bucksport, Penobscot co., Maine. It is 4 miles long, and contains about 5000 acres.

ORRIN GLEN, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

ORRINGTON, a post-township in Penobscot co., Maine, on the Penobscot river, 66 miles N. E. by E. from Augusta. It contains a village of the same name, which has considerable manufactures. Pop., 1852.

ORRSTOWN, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles from Chambersburg. It is handsomely built, and contains about 350 inhabitants.

ORRSVILLE, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

ORRSVILLE, a village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river, 105 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

ORRVILLE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

ORRVILLE, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala.

ORRVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

ORTONVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

ORVAN, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Population, 527.

ORWELL, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, near Lake Champlain, 46 miles S. W. of Montpelier, has 1 bank. Pop. 1470.

ORWELL, a post-township in the N. E. part of Oswego co., New York. Pop., 1106.

ORWELL, a post-township in the N. E. part of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1241.

ORWELL, a post-township in the S. W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 825.

ORWIGSBURG, a post-borough of West Brunswick township, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike leading from Reading to Pottsville, 8 miles S. E. from the latter. It was formerly the county seat. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, and a newspaper office. Population in 1850, 909.

OSAGE, a large river, which rises in the E. part of the Indian Territory, and entering Missouri, near the N. W. corner of Bates co., falls into the Missouri river 10 miles below Jefferson City. Its general direction is nearly eastward, and its whole length is estimated at 500 miles. It is the largest affluent which the Missouri river receives in this state. Boats of moderate size can ascend 200 miles or more, when the water is high. The region drained by this river is occupied by fertile prairies interspersed with woodlands.

OSAGE, a county in the E. central part of Missouri, contains about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri river, on the N. W. by the Osage river, and intersected by the Gasconade and Marais rivers. The surface is uneven. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 301,383 bushels of corn; 26,229 of wheat; 43,410 of oats, and 79,409 pounds of butter. It contained 3 churches, and 208 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Linn. Population, 6704; of whom 6434 were free, and 270, slaves.

OSAGE, a township in Benton co., Arkansas. Population, 1454.

OSAGE, a post-township in Carroll co., Arkansas. Population, 719.

OSAGE, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, 91 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

OSAGE, a post-office of Fremont co., Iowa.

OSAGE FORK, of Gasconade river, Missouri, rises in Texas county, and unites with the main stream in the N. E. part of La Clede co.

OSAGE FORK of Maramec river. See MARAMEC.

OSAGE INDIANS, a tribe in the E. part of Indian Territory, S. of the Osage river.

OSAGE MILLS, a post-village in Benton co., Arkansas.

OSANIPPA, a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

OSBORNE, a small post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, about 28 miles S. E. from Madison.

OSBORN MILL, a district in Harris co., Ga.

OSBORN'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

OSBORN'S FORD, a post-office of Scott co., Virginia.

OSBORN'S HOLLOW, a post-village of Broome co., N. Y., 130 miles W. by S. from Albany.

OSCEO. See OSSEO.

OSCEOLA, a new and unorganized county in the N. W. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Maskegon river. It is not named in the census of 1850.

OSCEOLA, a county in the N. W. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota Territory, has an area of about 535 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Little Sioux river which flows into the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located. Named in honor of the celebrated Seminole chief Osceola.

OSCEOLA, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Lewis co., N. Y. Pop., 412.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Cherokee county, Alabama.

OSCEOLA, a small post-village, capital of Mississippi co., Arkansas, on the Mississippi river. 87 miles above Memphis.

OSCEOLA, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 70 miles N. from Columbus.

OSCEOLA, a township in the N. E. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Population, 960.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Stark co., Illinois.

OSCEOLA, a post-village of St. Clair co., Missouri, on the Osage river, 132 miles W. S. W. from Jefferson City, has 1 newspaper office.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Clarke co., Iowa.

OSCEOLA, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

OSCEOLA CENTRE, a post-village of Livingston co., Michigan, 50 miles N. W. by W. from Detroit.

OSCEOLA MILLS, a small village of St. Croix co., Wisconsin.

OSCODA, a new and unorganized county in the N. E. part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Aux Sable river, which flows from W. to E. The census of 1850 gives no returns for this county.

OSHAUKUTA, or HILL'S CORNERS, a small post-village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 30 miles N. from Madison.

OSHKOSH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, is situated on the Neenah or Fox river, at its entrance into Lake Winnebago, about 90 miles N. N. E. from Madison. The lumber trade is carried on here extensively, the river and lake being navigable by steamboats. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a land-office, 3 newspaper offices, 1 manufactory of pumps, 1 of threshing machines, 1 foundry, 6 mills, 9 dry-goods stores, and about 20 other stores. Plank-roads are projected from Oshkosh to Waupun and Neenah. Laid out about 1846. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

OSHTEMO, a township in Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Population, 587.

OSKALOOSA, a flourishing post-village, capital of Mahaska county, Iowa, 4 miles N. from the Des Moines river, and 70 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City. It has an elevated and healthy situation in the midst of an undulating and fertile country, in which prairies and forests of fine timber are distributed. Limestone and stoncoal abound in many parts of the county, and the streams furnish extensive water-power. It contained in 1851 several churches, a state normal school, 10 dry-goods stores, and 2 steam mills. A newspaper is published here. A plank-road about 100 miles long is in progress from Oskaloosa to Burlington. Four-horse coaches run daily from this place in several directions. Laid out in 1844. Population, June, 1851, 916; in 1852, about 1500.

OSNABURG, a post-township in the S. E. part of Stark co., Ohio. Population, 2225.

OSNABURG, a small post-village in the above township, 124 miles N. E. from Columbus.

OSOLO, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Population, 471.

OSSABAW ISLAND, of Bryan co., Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeechee river, is about 10 miles long. Ossabaw sound is situated immediately N. of the island.

OSSAWA, a post-office of Clinton co., Mich.

OSSAO, a village of Hillsdale co., Michigan, on the Southern railroad, 5 miles E. from Hillsdale, has about 100 inhabitants.

OSSIAX, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Alleghany co., New York. It contains a village of the same name. Pop., 1283.

OSSIAX, a small village of Wells co., Indiana, 11 miles N. from Bluffton.

OSSLAN, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Io.

OSSIN river, a small stream of Wisconsin, flows into Rock river, in Dodge co., near the S. end of Winnebago marsh.

OSSINING, a township of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson river, 32 miles N. from New York. It contains the village of Sing Sing. Population, 4939.

OSSIPEE, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., New Hampshire, on the W. side of Ossipee lake, 45 miles N. N. E. from Concord. Population of the township, 2123.

OSSIPEE LAKE, in the E. part of New Hampshire, in Carroll co. It is nearly circular, being about 6 miles in its greater, and 4 or 5 miles in its smaller diameter.

OSSIPEE MOUNTAIN, of Grafton co., New Hampshire, a range lying immediately W. of Ossipee lake.

OSSIPEE RIVER forms the outlet of Ossipee lake, in Strafford co., New Hampshire, and flowing easterly into Maine, after forming part of the boundary between York and Oxford counties, falls into the Saco river.

OSTEND, a post-office of Washington co., O.

OSTEND, a post-office of McHenry co., Ill.

OSWAYO creek rises in the N. part of Pa., and joins the Alleghany river in New York.

OSWAYO, a post-township in the N. N. W. part of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 244.

OSWEGATCHIE river rises in Lewis co., New York, and flowing through St. Lawrence county, empties itself into the St. Lawrence river, at Ogdensburg. Its whole length is about 120 miles. The outlet of Black lake enters it about 4 miles from its mouth.

OSWEGATCHIE, a township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence river. Population including Ogdensburg, 7756.

OSWEGO river, New York, a stream forming the outlet of all the small lakes in Western New York. The Seneca river, after having received the Canandaigua, the Cayuga and Oswego outlets, the Oneida river, and many other smaller streams, all discharge their waters into the Oswego, which flows in nearly a straight course N. N. W. to Lake

Ontario. Length, 24 miles; breadth, about 200 yards. It is a very powerful stream, and falls, during its entire course, above 120 feet.

OSWEGO, a county in the N. N. E. part of New York, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by Lake Ontario, and in part on the S. by Oneida lake and river, and is drained by the Oswego and Salmon rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface in the southern portion is slightly undulating; in the N. E. more elevated and adapted to grazing. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 396,605 bushels of corn; 320,166 of potatoes; 60,930 tons of hay; 2,031,574 pounds of butter, and 1,340,545 of cheese. There were 45 flour and grist mills, 1 cotton factory, 5 woollen factories, 259 saw mills, 6 iron foundries, and 27 tanneries. It contained 64 churches, 8 newspaper offices, 14,710 pupils attending public schools, and 1078 attending academies or other schools. This county contains iron ore and sandstone, and some very valuable salt springs are situated in it. Its lake coast of upwards of 35 miles affords great facilities for navigation. It is traversed by the Oswego canal, by the Syracuse and Oswego railroad, and by the Rome and Watertown railroad. Organized in 1816. Seats of justice, Oswego and Pulaski. Population, 62,198.

OSWEGO, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Oswego county, New York, is situated on the S. E. shore of Lake Ontario, and on both sides of Oswego river, 35 miles N. N. W. from Syracuse, and 183 miles W. N. W. from Albany. Lat. 43° 28' N., lon. 76° 35' W. It is the most populous and flourishing town (belonging to the United States) on Lake Ontario, and is very advantageously situated for trade. The harbor formed by the mouth of the river is one of the best on the lake, and has been improved by the United States Government, with a substantial pier about 1200 feet in length. It is defended by Fort Oswego, on the eastern bank of the river. The water within the pier is from 10 to 20 feet deep. The Oswego canal, and the Oswego and Syracuse railroad, of which this is the northern terminus, connect at Syracuse with the Erie canal and the Central railroad. A bridge about 700 feet long connects the opposite banks of the river. The city is handsomely built with streets about 100 feet wide, intersecting each other at right angles. Oswego contains 11 churches; the First and Second Presbyterian, built of red sandstone, are large and beautiful edifices; a court house, custom house, 2 banks, several large hotels, an academy, and other seminaries. There are 4 or 5 newspapers published here, 2 or 3 of which are dailies. The falls of the river supply abundant water-power to the manufactories of Oswego, among

which are 10 or 12 large flouring mills, and a starch factory, which employs about 100 men. The building called Doolittle's Block is very large and handsome, and contains one of the most extensive halls in the northern part of the state. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 26,107 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade, and 3593 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 1784, (tons, 240,253,) of which 1140 (tons, 89,822) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 1731, (tons, 234,625,) of which 567 (tons, 142,397) were by American vessels. During the year 10 vessels were built, with an aggregate burthen of 765 $\frac{3}{4}$. The reported value of exports and imports in 1846 was \$9,502,980. In 1851, the imports coastwise amounted to \$6,083,036; from Canada, \$1,784,412; total, \$7,867,448. The exports coastwise were \$11,471,071; of domestic goods to Canada, \$2,291,911; foreign goods to Canada, \$915,900; total, \$14,678,882. Entire trade of the port in 1851, \$22,546,330. The Canadian trade of Oswego is nearly one-half of the entire commerce of the United States with Canada. Population in 1840, 4665; in 1850, 12,205; in 1853, about 25,000.

OSWEGO, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, at the outlet of Tippecanoe lake, 113 miles N. from Indianapolis. Population, in 1853, about 250.

OSWEGO, a post-township in Kendall co., Illinois. Population, 1599.

OSWEGO, a handsome and flourishing post-village of Oswego township, capital of Kendall county, Illinois, is finely situated on the left bank of Fox river, 45 miles W. S. W. from Chicago. Fox river is a beautiful and rapid stream, affording almost unlimited hydraulic power. Two plank-roads have been commenced, which will connect Oswego with Chicago and Joliet; and the Chicago and Aurora railroad passes near this village. Oswego contains a handsome stone court house, 2 or 3 churches, a large stone edifice for schools, 8 or 10 stores, a mechanics' hall, and several mills. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

OSWEGO FALLS, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Oswego river. Population, 2445.

OSWEGO VILLAGE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

OSWICHEE, a post-office of Russell co., Ala. OTEGO creek, of Otsego co., New York, flows southward into the Susquehanna river.

OTEGO, a post-township in the S. W. part of Otsego co., New York. Population, 1792.

OTEGO, a post-village in the above township, about 25 miles S. S. W. from Coopers-town. It has 3 churches.

OTIS, a post-township in Hancock co., Me., 70 miles E. N. E. from Augusta. Pop., 124.

OTIS, a post-township in Berkshire co.,

Massachusetts, 115 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1224.

OTISCO, a small lake in Onondaga co., New York, about 4 miles E. from Skaneateles lake. Length, near 4 miles.

OTISCO, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, 15 miles S. W. from Syracuse. Population, 1804.

OTISCO, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Ionia co., Mich. Pop., 1018.

OTISFIELD, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, 25 miles S. S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1171.

OTISVILLE, a post-village of Orange county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 85 miles from New York city. Named in honor of Isaac Otis, its first settler. The milk trains for New York start from this place.

OTSDAWA, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y., about 85 miles W. by S. from Albany.

OTSEGO LAKE, in the E. central part of New York, and in the N. part of Otsego co., is about 9 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad. It is the source of Susquehanna river.

OTSEGO, a county in the eastern part of New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Unadilla river, and drained by the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and by Butternuts, Shenevas, and Otego creeks, which supply motive-power to numerous mills. Canaderaga and Otsego lakes are comprised within its limits. The surface is broken and hilly. The soil is various; generally fertile, but rather better adapted to grass than grain. Oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 921,989 bushels of oats; 500,372 of potatoes; 113,209 tons of hay; 2,497,871 pounds of butter, and 2,049,673 of cheese. There were 8 cotton and 6 woollen factories, 12 iron foundries, 24 flour and grist mills, 1 paper mill, and 84 saw mills. It contained 113 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 14,515 pupils attending public schools, and 406 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore, sandstone, limestone, and marble are its principal mineral productions. Capital, Cooperstown. Population, 48,638.

OTSEGO, originally called OKKUDO, an unorganized county in the N. part of Michigan; area estimated at 576 square miles. It is drained by the Sheboygan river, which flows northward into Lake Huron. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

OTSEGO, a township in the N. part of Otsego co., New York, on the W. side of Otsego lake. Population, 3901.

OTSEGO, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 73 miles E. from Columbus.

OTSEGO, a post-township in the S. E. part of Allegan co., Michigan, intersected by the Kalamazoo river. Population, 818.

OTSEGO, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Population, 541.

OTSEGO, a post-village of Lake co., Illinois, 42 miles N. N. W. from Chicago.

OTSEGO, a post-office of Ray co., Missouri.

OTSEGO, a post-township of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Population, 420.

OTSEGO, a post-village in the above township, about 15 miles S. E. from Portage.

OTSELIC river rises in Madison co., near the centre of New York, and flowing nearly south-westward, falls into Tioughnioga river, in Broome county.

OTSELIC, a post-township in the N. W. part of Chenango co., New York. Pop., 1800.

OTSUAGO, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

OTTAWA river, of Ohio, rises near the N. line of Lucas co., and enters Maumee bay at the W. end of Lake Erie.

OTTAWA, a county in the N. N. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie, has an area of 256 square miles. It is intersected by Portage river and Toussaint creek. Sandusky bay washes its S. E. border. The surface is nearly level; the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 55,584 bushels of corn; 23,288 of wheat; 12,968 of oats, and 4445 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, and 1294 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the railroad from Cleveland to Toledo. Capital, Port Clinton. Population, 3308.

OTTAWA, a county in the W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Grand and Maskego rivers, and also drained by Black river and Crockery creek. The surface is mostly undulating or rolling, and is covered with forests of pine and other timber. The soil is a rich sandy loam. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and wool are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 3314 bushels of wheat; 23,995 of corn; 25,152 of potatoes, and 1502 tons of hay. Lumber is one of the chief articles of export. Iron ore is found in the county. Steamboats navigate the Grand river. Capital, Grand Haven. Population, 5587.

OTTAWA, a post-office of Ottawa co., Ohio.

OTTAWA, a township in the N. N. W. part of Ottawa county, Michigan. Population, 430.

OTTAWA, a flourishing town, capital of La Salle county, Illinois, is situated on both sides of the Illinois river, just below the mouth of Fox river, and on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, 88 miles W. S. W. from Chicago. The Illinois and Michigan canal connects it with Chicago. Improvements are being made in the rapids of the Illinois river, a few miles below the town, which will render it navigable for steamboats at all stages of water. The value of the grain, &c. shipped at this port in 1852 was estimated at \$650,000. The Fox river at this place has a fall of about 29 feet, producing a water-power which is said to be unsurpassed by any in the state. Ottawa contains several churches, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices,

and a number of large flouring mills and factories. Rich beds of coal are found in the vicinity. The supreme court for the north division of the state is holden here. Population in 1850, 2783; in 1853, estimated at 3500.

OTTAWA, a post-township in the S. W. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop., 793.

OTTAWA, a post-village in the above township, 30 miles W. by S. from Milwaukee.

OTTAWA CITY, a post-office of Ottawa co., O.

OTTAWA CREEK, Ohio, flows into the Auglaize river, near Kalida, in Putnam county.

OTTAWA LAKE, a post-office of Monroe co., Michigan.

OTTER BRIDGE, a post-office of Bedford co., Virginia.

OTTERBURNE, a small village of Lafayette co., Wisconsin.

OTTER CREEK rises in Bennington county, in the W. N. W. part of Vermont, and flowing in a N. N. W. course through Rutland county, falls into Lake Champlain in Addison county. At several of the towns on its banks there are excellent mill seats. Its whole length is about 90 miles, and it is navigable for large vessels from the lake to Vergennes, about 8 miles from its mouth.

OTTER CREEK, Texas, flows into Trinity river from the N. in Anderson county.

OTTER CREEK, of Indiana, flows into the Wabash about 10 miles N. from Terre Haute.

OTTER CREEK, of Monroe co., Missouri, flows eastward into the N. fork of Salt river a few miles above Florida.

OTTER CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

OTTER CREEK, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. Population, 789.

OTTER CREEK, a post-village of Jersey co., Illinois, 38 miles N. N. W. from St. Louis.

OTTER CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

OTTER PEAKS, Va. See PEAKS OF OTTER.

OTTER RIVER, a small stream in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Bedford co., at the base of the celebrated Peaks of Otter, and flowing south-eastward, falls into Staunton river in Campbell county.

OTTER RIVER, of Missouri. See LOUTRE.

OTTER VILLAGE, a small post-village of Ripley co., Indiana, about 50 miles W. from Cincinnati.

OTTERVILLE, a post-office of Orange co. N. Y.

OTTERVILLE, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., 50 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

OTTO, a post-township in the N. part of Cattaraugus co., New York. Pop., 2267.

OTTO, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 57 miles S. by E. from Knoxville.

OTTOBINE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

OTTOKEE, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

OTTSVILLE, a small post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 112 miles E. from Harrisburg.

OTTUMWA, a thriving post-village, capital of Wapello county, Iowa, on the left bank

of the Des Moines river, 75 miles N. W. from Keokuk. Improvements have been commenced on the river, which, when finished, will render it navigable for steamboats. The village is surrounded by a rich farming country. One or two newspapers are published here.

OUACHITA (pronounced, and sometimes written Washitaw) CITY, a post-village of Union parish, Louisiana, on the Washita river, about 200 miles N. N. W. from Baton Rouge. A newspaper is published here.

OULEOUT, a post-office of Delaware co., N. Y.

OURY'S, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

OUSLEY'S BAR, a small town of Yuba co., California, is situated on Yuba river, 14 miles above its junction with Feather river, and about 110 miles N. N. E. of Benicia. Population, 390.

OUTAGAMIE, a county in the N. E. central part of Wisconsin, contains 675 square miles. It is intersected by Neenah and Wolf rivers. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with forests of pine and other timber, from which large quantities of lumber are procured. The soil is moderately productive. Lumber, grass, potatoes, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. The Neenah river furnishes abundant water-power. Outagamie was separated from Brown county in 1850. Capital, Appleton.

OUTLET, a post-office of Lake co., Indiana.

OVERALLS, a post-office of Warren co., Va.

OVERFIELD, a post-office of Barbour co., Va.

OVERMAN'S FERRY, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

OVERSHOLZVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OVERSLAUGH, New York, in the Hudson river, 3 miles below Albany. The channel of the river here is obstructed by sandbars which render the navigation difficult at low tide.

OVERTON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 700 square miles. It is intersected by Obie's, or Obed's river, an affluent of Cumberland river, which flows along the N. W. border. The surface is mountainous, especially in the E. part. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 622,485 bushels of corn; 63,824 of oats; 104,885 pounds of butter, and 63,752 of tobacco. It contained 23 churches, and 1723 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant. It is well timbered, and is amply supplied with water-power. Obed's river is navigable by steamboats 60 miles in this county. Capital, Livingston. Population, 11,211; of whom 10,146 were free, and 1065, slaves.

OVERTON, a small village of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

OVID, a post-township in the S. part of Seneca co., New York. Population, 2248.

OVID, a post-village, semi-capital of Seneca county, New York, is pleasantly situated in the above township, on the dividing ridge between Cayuga and Seneca lakes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from each, and about 190 miles W. from Albany. It has a beautiful view of Seneca lake, and contains a court house, an academy, 3 meeting houses, a newspaper office, and 8 stores. Population, about 700.

OVID, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

OVID, a post-township in the S. E. part of Branch co., Michigan. Population, 710.

OVID, a post-village in Madison co., Ind.

OVID, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois.

OWASCO (o-wos'ko) lake, in the S. E. central part of Cayuga county, New York, is about 11 miles long, and from one-third to three-quarters of a mile wide.

OWASCO, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. shore of Owasco lake. Population, 1254. It contains a village of the same name.

OWASCO CREEK, of Cayuga county, New York, is the outlet of Owasco lake, flowing into Seneca river.

OWASCO LAKE, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

OWASSO, a post-township in the N. W. central part of Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop., 392.

OWASSO, a post-village in the above township, on the Shiawassee river, 27 miles N. E. from Lansing. The village has 3 stores and several mills. Population, about 300.

OWEGO creek, of New York, is formed by the East and West branches, which unite in Tioga county. It flows nearly southward, and enters the E. branch of the Susquehanna river at Owego.

OWEGO, a handsome post-village in Owego township, and capital of Tioga county, New York, at the junction of the Owego creek with the Susquehanna river, where the former is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 247 miles from New York city. The lumber trade is extensively carried on. There are several, flour, plaster, and woollen mills in this place, a bank, a first-class hotel, and a number of stores. A wooden bridge unites the village with the opposite bank of the river. Owego is connected with Ithaca, 30 miles distant, by the Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad. Three newspapers are published here. Settled in 1791, and incorporated in 1827. Population of the township, 7159; of the village in 1853, about 4000.

OWEN, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 360 square miles. The Kentucky river bounds it on the W., and the Eagle creek washes part of its eastern, and all of its north-western border. The surface is undulating, and the soil is fertile. Tobacco, corn, oats, and wheat are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 632,870 bushels of corn; 22,794 of wheat; 46,680 of oats, and 746,871 pounds of tobacco. It contained 20 churches, 585 pupils attend-

ing public schools, and 390 attending academies and other schools. The subjacent rock is the blue limestone. The navigation of the Kentucky river has been improved by locks and dams on the border. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of Colonel Abram Owen, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Owenton. Population, 10,444, of whom 8930 were free, and 1514, slaves.

OWEN, a county in the S. W. central part of Indiana, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by the West Fork of White river. The surface is mostly undulating, excepting the river bottoms, which are large and fertile. The soil of the uplands is also good, and adapted to wheat, corn, oats, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 764,029 bushels of corn; 60,327 of wheat; 58,789 of oats, and 2176 tons of hay. There were 20 churches, and 2656 pupils attending public schools. The county contains extensive beds of coal and iron ore, which yields about 40 per cent. of metal. The river is navigated by small steamers through this county, during high water. Organized in 1819. Capital, Spencer. Population, 12,106.

OWEN, a township in Dallas co., Arkansas. Population, 366.

OWEN, a township in Clarke co., Indiana. Population, 680.

OWEN, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 634.

OWEN, a township in Jackson co., Indiana. Population, 1257.

OWEN, a township in Vanderburg co., Indiana. Population, 728.

OWENBOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Daviess county, Kentucky, is situated on the Ohio river, 155 miles below Louisville. The navigation is seldom obstructed either by ice or by low water below this place. Owenborough is the principal shipping port of the county, and is a place of active business. It contains a court house, 3 churches, an academy, and a branch bank. One newspaper is published here. Pop. in 1853, 1600.

OWENSBURG, a post-office of Greene co., Ind.

OWEN'S LAKE, near the centre of California, is situated in about $36^{\circ} 35'$ N. lat., and $117^{\circ} 50'$ W. lon. It is said to be about 16 miles long by 6 wide. It receives the waters of Owen's river.

OWEN'S RIVER, a small stream of Mariposa and Tulare counties, in the central part of California, flows into Owen's lake.

OWENSVILLE, a village of Westchester co., New York, on Croton river, about 112 miles S. from Albany.

OWENSVILLE, a post-village in Sampson co., North Carolina, 84 miles S. S. E. from Raleigh.

OWENSVILLE, a post-village in Saline co., Ark.

OWENSVILLE, a post-office of Clermont co., O.

OWENSVILLE, a post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, 9 miles S. W. from Princeton. Population in 1853, about 400.

OWENSVILLE, a small village of Clay co., Mo.

OWENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Owen county, Kentucky, 28 miles N. from Frankfort. It is connected by turnpike with Warsaw, on the Ohio river: it contains 3 churches. Settled in 1828.

OWING'S LANDING, a small village of Warren co., Missouri.

OWING'S MILLS, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, on the Westminster Branch railroad, 17 miles N. W. from Baltimore.

OWINGSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bath co., Kentucky, about 45 miles E. by N. from Lexington, has a fine court house and 2 or 3 churches.

OWL CREEK, Ohio. See VERNON RIVER.

OWL PRAIRIE TOWN, a small post-village of Daviess co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 16 miles N. from Washington, the county seat.

OWL'S HEAD, a headland on the W. side of the entrance of Penobscot bay, Maine. On it is a fixed light, elevated 147 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° N., lon. 68° 58' W.

OWSLEY, a county situated in the E. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 460 square miles. It is drained by the Kentucky river and its three forks, which unite near the centre. The surface is hilly or mountainous, and mostly covered with forests; the soil is rather poor, excepting near the streams. Coal and lumber are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 164,021 bushels of corn; 796 of wheat, and 8843 of oats. It contained 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 200 pupils attending academies or other schools. Extensive mines of iron ore and stone coal have been found. Formed in 1842, and named in honor of William Owsley, late governor of the state. Capital, Booneville. Population, 3774, of whom 3638 were free, and 136, slaves.

OWYHEE RIVER, in the E. central part of Oregon, rises on the W. slope of the Blue mountains, and falls into the South branch of Lewis river.

OWBOW, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on Oswegatchie river, about 28 miles N. N. E. from Watertown.

OWBOW, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa.

OWBOW, a post-office of Putnam co., Ill.

OXFORD, a county in the W. part of Maine, has an area of about 1700 square miles. It is watered by the Androscoggin, Margalloway, Saco, and other smaller rivers. In the N. part are several lakes connected with Umbagog lake, one of the principal sources of the Androscoggin river. Some parts, especially in the N. and N. W., are rough and mountainous, but a large portion is fertile, and well adapted to cultivation, particularly along the banks of its many lakes and rivers. Indian corn, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 227,439 bushels of corn; 488,168 of potatoes; 69,309 tons of hay; 837,475 pounds of butter, and 156,353 of wool. There were 4

woollen and 2 flannel factories, 1 cotton factory, 4 foundries, 19 grist mills, 1 powder mill, 45 saw and planing mills, 24 manufactories of shingles, 2 of wooden ware, and 11 tanneries. It contained 54 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 13,584 pupils attending public schools, and 908 attending other schools. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad passes through this county. Capital, Paris. Population, 39,763.

OXFORD, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 35 miles S. W. from Augusta, intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad. Population, 1233.

OXFORD, a thriving post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 11 miles S. by W. from Worcester. The village is built chiefly on one extended street, and contains a bank. Population of the township, 2380.

OXFORD, a post-township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 15 miles N. W. from New Haven, intersected by the Naugatuck railroad. Population, 1564.

OXFORD, a township in the S. central part of Chenango co., New York. Pop., 3227.

OXFORD, a post-village in the above township, on both sides of the Chenango river, and on the canal of that name, about 110 miles W. by S. from Albany. It contains 5 or 6 churches, an academy, and several mills and factories. Two newspapers are published here.

OXFORD, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 62 miles from New York city.

OXFORD, a township of Warren co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, about 48 miles N. N. W. from Trenton. Population, 1718. It contains a small village of the same name.

OXFORD, a township in the E. part of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Population, 931.

OXFORD a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from York to Gettysburg, 10 miles N. E. from the latter.

OXFORD, a post-borough of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 69 miles S. E. from Harrisburg. It is situated in a wealthy and populous neighbourhood, and contains about 60 dwellings.

OXFORD, a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 6 miles N. E. from Philadelphia. Population, 1787.

OXFORD, a post-village of Talbot co., Maryland, at the mouth of Treadhaven creek, a navigable arm of Chesapeake bay, 12 miles S. W. from Easton, has a flourishing military academy. It is one of the oldest ports of entry in the state. The shipping of Oxford, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 12,984 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed, of which 12,706 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were employed in the coast trade. During the year 17 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 914 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons were admeasured.

OXFORD, a post-office of Ritchie co., Va.

OXFORD, a flourishing post-village, capital of Granville county, North Carolina, 45 miles N. from Raleigh, and 12 miles W. from the Gaston and Raleigh railroad. The situation is beautiful and healthy. Oxford is a place of some importance for its educational establishments, having in successful operation an academy for each sex, and a Baptist female college, which was opened in 1851. It also contains 3 or 4 churches, and 1 newspaper office. Pop. in 1850, 1978; in 1853, 2500.

OXFORD, a handsome post-village of Newton co., Georgia, 2 miles N. from the Georgia railroad, and 132 miles W. from Augusta. It is the seat of Emory college, founded in 1837, by the Methodists.

OXFORD, a thriving post-village of Benton co., Alabama, on the route of the railroad now in progress from Selma to Gadsden, 110 miles N. by E. from Montgomery. Population in 1853, about 300.

OXFORD, a pleasant and thriving post-village, capital of Lafayette county, Mississippi, 180 miles N. from Jackson. It is considered one of the healthiest places in the state. The state university, which is situated one mile from the village, is well endowed and flourishing, and the buildings are excellent. Oxford has 4 or 5 churches, 2 seminaries for boys, and 2 for girls; 2 newspapers are published here. The Central railroad of Mississippi is to pass through this village.

OXFORD, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 22 miles E. by N. from Frankfort.

OXFORD, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Butler co., Ohio. Pop., 3139.

OXFORD, a post-village in the above township, on the Junction railroad, 105 miles W. S. W. from Columbus. It is the seat of Miami University, founded in 1809, which has six professors, and a library of 8000 volumes. This institution is supported by the income arising from a large grant of land from the government. Oxford contains five churches, and a theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church. Population, about 2200.

OXFORD, a township in the E. part of Coshocton co., Ohio, and intersected by the Tuscarawas river and Ohio canal. Pop., 1112.

OXFORD, Delaware co., Ohio. See ASHLEY.

OXFORD, a township in the N. part of Delaware co., Ohio, and intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad. Population, 828.

OXFORD, a township in the S. W. part of Erie co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky City railroad. Pop., 984.

OXFORD, a township in the N. E. part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 2209.

OXFORD, a village of Holmes co., Ohio, on Killbuck creek, 82 miles N. E. from Columbus.

OXFORD, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, and intersected by the Tuscarawas river and Ohio canal. Population, 1436.

OXFORD, a post-township in the N. E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Population, 1019.

OXFORD, a thriving post-village, capital of Benton co., Indiana, 88 miles N. W. from Indianapolis, is surrounded by extensive prairies.

OXFORD, a post-village of Henry co., Illinois, about 20 miles S. W. from Cambridge.

OXFORD DEPÔT, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

OXFORD FURNACE, a post-village in Oxford township, Warren co., New Jersey, on the Pequest river, has an iron furnace, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

OXFORD VALLEY, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

OYSTER BAY, of New York, extends from Long Island sound into Queen's county.

OYSTER BAY, a post-township of Queen's county, New York, extends from Long Island sound to Great South bay, and is intersected by Long Island railroad. Population, 6900.

OYSTER BAY, a post-village in the above township, on the bay of that name, about 30 miles E. from New York.

OYSTER CREEK, Texas, flows nearly parallel with Brazos river, through Fort Bend and Brazos counties, and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

OYSTER CREEK, a post-office of Brazoria co., Texas.

OYSTER POND, New York. See ORIENT.

OYSTERVILLE, a post-village of Barnstable township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the S. side of Cape Cod, 70 miles S. E. from Boston.

OZAN, a township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Population, 1547.

OZARK, a new county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, contains about 1600 square miles. It is intersected by the North fork and Bryant's fork of White river, which unite in the S. part of the county, and also drained by the Little North fork of the same river, and Beaver creek. The surface is hilly or rather mountainous, and covered by extensive forests of the yellow pine, which attains a great size. The soil in the valleys and along the streams is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 115,670 bushels of corn; 5090 of wheat; 6280 of oats, and 28,958 pounds of butter. The streams furnish a copious supply of water-power. Capital, Rockbridge. Population, 2294; of whom 2279 were free, and 15, slaves.

OZARK, a post-office of Itawamba co., Miss.

OZARK, a small post-village, capital of Franklin co., Arkansas, on the Arkansas river, 121 miles W. N. W. from Little Rock. It contains a court house and several stores.

OZARK, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Missouri, on Finley creek, 14 miles S. by E. from Springfield.

OZAUKEE, a county in the E. S. E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan,

contains about 225 square miles. It is intersected by the Milwaukee river, and also drained by Cedar creek. The surface is rolling and heavily timbered; the soil fertile. The productions are similar to those of Washington county, out of which it was formed in 1853. Capital, Ozaukee, or Port Washington.

OZAUKEE, Wis. See PORT WASHINGTON.

P

PACES, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.

PACHITLA creek, of Georgia, enters the Ichawaynochaway river in Baker county.

PACHITTA, a post-village of Early co., Ga.

PACIFIC, a county in the W. part of Washington Territory, has an area estimated at above 800 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, from which it takes its name, and on the S. by the Columbia river. Cape Disappointment is situated on its W. border. This county was formed since 1850, and consequently is not included in the census of that year. Capital, Pacific City.

PACIFIC, a post-village of Franklin co., N. C.

PACIFIC CITY, a post-town, capital of Pacific co., Washington Territory, on Baker's bay, an expansion on the N. side of the Columbia river, a mile and a half from the Pacific ocean.

PACK'S FERRY, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

PACKSVILLE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PACKWAUKEE, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, on the N. shore of Buffalo lake, about 55 miles N. from Madison. It contains 3 stores, 1 mill, and about 300 inhabitants.

PACOLET, a small river which rises in the Blue Ridge, in the W. part of North Carolina, and flowing through Spartanburg and Union districts of South Carolina, enters the Broad river at Pinckneyville. Its general course is E. S. E., and its length perhaps 100 miles. The South Pacolet is a small stream which enters the former about 12 miles N. from Spartanburg Court House.

PACOLET MILLS, a post-office of Union district, South Carolina.

PACTOLUS, a post-office of Pitt co., N. C.

PADDINGTON, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PADDOCK'S GROVE, a post-office of Madison co., Illinois.

PADDY MILLS, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

PADDY'S RUN, a post-office of Butler co., O.

PADDYTOWN, a small village of Hampshire co., Virginia, on the N. branch of Potomac river, about 210 miles N. W. from Richmond.

PADITAS, a village in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio Del Norte.

PADUA, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

PADUCAH, a thriving post-village, capital of McCracken county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, just below the mouth of the Tennessee river, and 340 miles below Louisville. The navigation of the river is seldom closed by ice or obstructed by low water below this point. Paducah is a place of active business, and the shipping port for the exports of the county, which consist of tobacco, pork, mules, horses, &c. It has a fine range of warehouses fronting the river, and contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. The name of Paducah was derived from an Indian chief who once resided in this vicinity. Population in 1850, 2428; in 1853, about 3000.

PAGE, a county toward the N. E. part of Virginia, contains about 300 square miles. This county occupies the entire breadth of the valley between the Massanutten mountain and the Blue Ridge, the direction of which is nearly N. and S. The Shenandoah river flows through its entire length. The soil is of limestone formation, and is highly productive. Wheat, Indian corn, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 128,430 bushels of wheat; 137,602 of corn; 2253 tons of hay, and 53,207 pounds of butter. There were 16 flour mills, 3 saw mills, 1 iron furnace, 2 iron forges, and 5 tanneries. It contained 11 churches, 463 pupils attending public schools, and 35 attending other schools. Iron ore and fine marble are abundant; copper and lead are also found. Formed in 1831, and named in honor of John Page, formerly governor of the state. Capital, Luray. Population, 7600; of whom 6643 were free, and 957, slaves.

PAGE, a new county in the S. W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 550 square miles. The Nodaway river flows through it from N. to S. The soil is good, though not extensively cultivated. Indian corn and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 28,270 bushels of corn; 1998 of wheat; 2190 bounds of wool, and 197 tons of hay. County seat not located. Named in honor of Colonel Page, who was mortally wounded at Palo Alto. Population, 551.

PAGE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

PAGESVILLE, a post-village of Newberry district, South Carolina.

PAGEVILLE, a small village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 26 miles S. W. from Erie.

PAGEVILLE, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.

PAHAQUARRY, a township of Warren co., New Jersey, on the left side of the Delaware river, 66 miles N. by W. from Trenton. Population, 460.

PAH UTAH INDIANS, a tribe dwelling along the S. border of the Great Basin.

PAINCOURT, a post-village, capital of Assumption parish, Louisiana, on Bayou La Fourche, 15 miles below its egress from the Mississippi river, and 67 miles S. from Baton Rouge.

PAINE'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

PAINE'S POINT, a post-office of Ogle co., Ill.

PAINESVILLE, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.

PAINESVILLE, a post-village of Amelia co., Virginia, 46 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

PAINESVILLE, a handsome post-village in Painesville township, and capital of Lake county, Ohio, on the railroad from Erie to Cleveland where it crosses Grand river, 170 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 3 miles from Lake Erie. It is beautifully situated on the left bank, and at the lower rapids of the river, which flows in a deep and picturesque valley. Near the centre of the village is a handsome public square. Painesville is a place of active trade, and is rapidly increasing. The railroad crosses the river on a bridge 800 feet long, resting on 5 stone piers 75 feet high. A plank-road has been completed from this place to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and is to be extended to Pittsburg. It has 5 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, 2 flouring mills, 2 machine shops, 1 iron foundry, and 20 stores. It is also the seat of the Geauga Furnace Company's iron works. The first settlers of the place were mostly from the Eastern States. Population of the township, 3128.

PAINT, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 38 miles N. E. from Butler. Population, 610.

PAINT, a township of Somerset co., Pa., 28 miles S. W. from Hollidaysburg. Pop., 878.

PAINT, a township in the N. part of Fayette co., Ohio. Population, 1253.

PAINT, a township in the N. E. part of Highland co., Ohio. Population, 2678.

PAINT, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop., 1618.

PAINT, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Ross co., Ohio. Pop., 1123.

PAINT, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop., 1627.

PAINT CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the S. W. central part of the state, and flows into the Scioto river, 3 miles below Chillicothe. Its principal affluents are the Rocky fork, Rattlesnake fork, and the North fork.

PAINT CREEK, of Oakland co., Michigan, flows into the Clinton river at Rochester.

PAINT CREEK, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

PAINT CREEK, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

PAINTED POST, a post-township in the S. E. part of Steuben co., New York, contains the village of Corning. Population, 4372.

PAINTED POST, a post-village in the above township, on the Erie railroad, at the junction of the Tioga and Conhocton rivers, about 300 miles from New York, has 1 bank.

PAINTER CREEK, a post-office of Darke co. O.

PAINTERSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio.

PAINT LICK, a small post-village of Garrard co., Kentucky, has between 100 and 200 inhabitants.

PAINT ROCK, a post-office of Cocke co., Tenn.

PAINT ROCK, a post-office of Allomakee co., Iowa.

PAINT ROCK RIVER, of Alabama, enters the Tennessee river from the N. E., about 20 miles S. from Huntsville.

PAINTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Kentucky, on Paint creek, 140 miles E. by S. from Frankfort. It has a brick court house, 5 stores, and about 200 inhabitants. Coal is abundant in the vicinity.

PAJARITO (páh-há-ree'to) village, on the right bank of Rio del Norte, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico.

PAJARO (pah'há-ro) river, of California, rises on the slope of the Coast range, and flowing westerly falls into Monterey bay. It forms the boundary between Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.

PAKWAUKEE, Wisconsin. See PACKWAUKEE.

PALACIOS, a small village of Matagorda co., Texas, on a point which projects between Matagorda and Trespalacios bays, about 250 miles S. E. from Austin city.

PALATINE, a post-township of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk river and Erie canal. Population, 2856.

PALATINE, a thriving post-village of Marion co., Virginia, on the right bank of Monongahela river, opposite Fairmont. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad crosses the river at this place on a fine suspension bridge.

PALATINE, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

PALATINE BRIDGE, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the left or N. bank of the Mohawk, and on the Utica and Schenectady railroad, about 50 miles W. by N. from Albany. It has a bridge across the river.

PALENVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., N. Y.

PALERMO, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, 10 miles E. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1659.

PALERMO, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, 18 miles E. S. E. from Oswego. Population, 2053.

PALESTINE, a post-village in Greenbrier co., Virginia.

PALESTINE, a post-office of Benton co., Ala.

PALESTINE, a post-office of Adams co., Miss.

PALESTINE, a post-office of Washington co., Louisiana.

PALESTINE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Anderson co., Texas, 200 miles N. E. from Austin city, and 10 miles E. from the Trinity river. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile and undulating region, and is a place of active trade. The steamboats which navigate the Trinity river have ascended as high as Magnolia, the landing-place of Palestine. An active emigration has been directed to this vicinity since 1847. It contains 12 stores, 2 large seminaries, and 4 or 5 places of worship. A newspaper is published here. Pales-

tine was commenced in 1846. Population in 1853, about 1000.

PALESTINE, a post-village of Hickman co., Tennessee, 68 miles from Nashville.

PALESTINE, a village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 16 miles above Cincinnati, has a brick-yard and a few stores. Population, about 300.

PALESTINE, a small village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 165 miles N. E. from Columbus.

PALESTINE, a village of Darke co., Ohio, 100 miles W. from Columbus.

PALESTINE, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 20 miles S. S. W. from Columbus.

PALESTINE, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, 61 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

PALESTINE, a post-village in Kosciusko co., Indiana, 160 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

PALESTINE, a small village of Monroe co., Indiana, 10 miles S. W. from Bloomington.

PALESTINE, a township in Cook co., Illinois. Population, 617.

PALESTINE, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Illinois, 2 or 3 miles W. from the Wabash river, and 155 miles E. S. E. from Springfield. It is situated on the border of a prairie, and contains a United States land-office, several churches, and stores.

PALISADES, of Bergen co., New Jersey, a range of basaltic rocks, rising precipitously along the western shore of the Hudson river, to the height of 400 or 500 feet. They extend from Piermont southward about 20 miles.

PALL MALL, a post-office of Fentress co., Tennessee.

PALMER, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 16 miles E. N. E. from Springfield. Population of the township, 3974.

PALMER, Michigan. See ST. CLAIR.

PALMER DEPÔT, a flourishing village and station of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, at its junction with the New London Palmer and Willimantic railroad, 83 miles W. by S. from Boston.

PALMER'S, a post-office of Polk co., Texas.

PALMER'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Mecklenberg co., Virginia.

PALMER'S STORE, a post-office of Weakley co., Tennessee.

PALMER'S TAVERN, a post-office of Prince George's co., Maryland.

PALMETTO, a small river of Georgia, which flows through Laurens county into the Oconee from the right.

PALMETTO, a village in Campbell co., Georgia, on the Atlanta and La Grange railroad, 25 miles S. W. from Atlanta. Pop., 200.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Coweta co., Ga.

PALMETTO, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Miss.

PALMSTOWN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

PALMYRA, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, intersected by the Sebasticook river, about 44 miles N. E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1625.

PALMYRA, a handsome post-village in Pal-

myra township, Wayne county, New York, on the Erie canal, and on Mud creek, half a mile from the Rochester and Syracuse Direct railroad, and 22 miles E. by S. from Rochester. It contains 1 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist church, and a Friends' meeting house; a Union school-house, which cost \$11,000; a bank, several manufactories, and about 16 stores of different kinds. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Population of the township in 1850, 3893; of the village in 1853, about 2800.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Burlington co., N. J.

PALMYRA, a post-township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania. Population, 286.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Lebanon co. Pa., on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Lebanon, 15 miles E. from the former. Population in 1853, 400.

PALMYRA, a township of Pike co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles W. from Milford. Population, 447.

PALMYRA, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2015.

PALMYRA, a post-village, capital of Fluvanna county, Virginia, on the Rivanna river, 60 miles W. by N. from Richmond. It has a handsome bridge across the river, and contains a brick court house, 1 church, and 2 or 3 mills.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Halifax co., N. C., about 85 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh.

PALMYRA, a post-village in Lee co., Georgia, 125 miles S. W. by S. from Milledgeville.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Warren co., Miss.

PALMYRA, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland river, about 50 miles W. N. W. from Nashville.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Simpson co., Ky.

PALMYRA, a small village of Trimble co., Ky.

PALMYRA, a post-township in the S. E. part of Portage co., Ohio. Population, 1093.

PALMYRA, a post-village of Deerfield township, Warren county, Ohio, on the turnpike from Cincinnati to Columbus, 20 miles N. E. from the former. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

PALMYRA, a post-township in the S. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Population, 1098.

PALMYRA, a post-village in the above township, on the Raisin river, and on the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, 60 miles S. W. from Detroit. It contains a few stores and mills.

PALMYRA, a small post-village of Harrison co., Ind., about 16 miles N. from Corydon.

PALMYRA, a small village of Rush co., Indiana, 10 miles S. from Rushville.

PALMYRA, a flourishing post-village, capital of Marion county, Missouri, 100 miles N. E. from Jefferson City. The situation is high and healthy; the water is excellent. Marion City, the landing-place of Palmyra on the Mississippi, is 6 miles distant. The railroad which is in course of construction between Hannibal and St. Joseph will pass through Palmyra. The village contains 5 large brick churches, several respectable

schools, a United States land-office, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1850, 1284; in 1853, about 2000.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

PALMYRA, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Population, 997.

PALMYRA, a post-village in the above township, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, about 40 miles W. S. W. from Milwaukee.

PALMYRA, a post-office of Utah co., Utah territory.

PALO, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

PALO, a post-village in Linn co., Iowa, 35 miles N. N. W. from Iowa city.

PALO ALTO, a new county in the N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected in the E. by the Des Moines river, and in the W. by Lizard river, an affluent of the first-mentioned stream, and also drained by two small tributaries of the Des Moines, one of which rises from a lake in the western part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

PALO ALTO, a post-office of Highland co., Va.

PALO ALTO, a post-office of Onslow co., N. C.

PALO ALTO, a post-village of Jasper co., Ga., 44 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

PALO ALTO, a thriving post-village of Chickasaw co., Miss., 22 miles S. E. from Houston.

PALO ALTO, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tennessee.

PALO ALTO, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ill.

PALO ALTO, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa river, 48 miles S. S. E. from Iowa City.

PALONA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PALOS, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana.

PALOS, a post-township of Cook co., Illinois. Population, 336.

PALOXY CREEK, Texas, enters the Brazos from the W. in the N. central part of the state.

PAMAH, a village in Jones co., Iowa, 35 miles N. by E. from Iowa City.

PAMELIA, a township of Jefferson co., New York, on Black river, opposite Watertown. Population, 2528.

PAMELIA FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

PAMLICO LIGHTHOUSE, on a point of land on the S. side of the entrance to Pamlico river, about 35 miles S. from Washington, North Carolina. It contains a fixed light 30 feet above the level of the sea.

PAMLICO RIVER, of North Carolina, in the upper part of its course, is called **TAR RIVER**. It rises near the W. border of Granville county, and flowing south-easterly, passes by Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington, and enters the W. extremity of Pamlico sound, through an estuary which is several miles wide and nearly 40 miles long. It is navigable by small boats to Tarborough.

PAMLICO SOUND, situated on the E. coast of North Carolina, is a shallow body of water about 80 miles long, and from 10 to 25 miles wide, separated from the ocean by low and narrow islands. The general depth is about 20 feet, but numerous shoals occur in it. It communicates with Albemarle sound on the N., and receives the Neuse and Pamlico rivers at its W. extremity. It is slightly affected by the tide, which flows through Ocracoke Inlet.

PAMPAS, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Population, 1038.

PAMREPAU, a small village of Bergen township, Bergen county, N. J.

PAMUNKEY RIVER, in the S. E. part of Virginia, is formed by the union of North and South Anna rivers, on the border of Caroline and Hanover counties, and flowing in a general S. E. direction, joins the Mattaponi to form the York river. Its whole length is probably not less than 75 miles. This river separates King William county from Hanover and New Kent counties.

PANAMA, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

PANAMA, a post-office of Defiance co., Ohio.

PANAMA, pan-ã-má', a fortified seaport and city of New Granada, on the S. (Pacific) coast of the Isthmus of Panama. Lat. 8° 56' N., lon. 79° 27' W. It stands on a tongue of land, across which the streets extend from sea to sea. It has a beautiful cathedral, a Jesuits' college, and several convents. It is the Pacific terminus of the Panama railroad, intended to connect this place with Aspinwall, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus. The railroad is open (September, 1853) from Aspinwall to Barbacoas, 20 miles.

PANCOASTBURG, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

PANDORA, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

PANOLA, a county in the N. W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Tallahatchie river, and bounded on the W. by Coldwater creek. The surface is partly level and partly rolling; the soil is fertile, especially in what are called the swamp lands. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 8913 bales of cotton; 451,909 bushels of corn, and 15,889 pounds of rice. It contained 20 churches and 1 newspaper office. Some parts of the county are covered with open groves of oak, hickory, &c. Small steamboats navigate the river when the water is high. This county forms part of the country ceded to the state by the Chickasaw Indians: it was organized in 1836. Capital, Panola. Population, 11,444, of whom 5024 were free, and 6420, slaves.

PANOLA, a county in the E. N. E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by the Sabine river, which flows south-eastward. The surface consists partly of prairies and partly of woodlands. Indian corn, cotton,

sweet potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 108,870 bushels of corn; 660 of oats; 38,405 of potatoes; 887 bales of cotton; 24,319 pounds of butter, and 1145 of wool. It contained 79 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Carthage. Population, 1983, of whom 1933 were free, and 50, slaves.

PANOLA, a post-village, capital of Panola county, Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie river, 160 miles N. from Jackson. It is situated in a fertile and well-watered region. It has a newspaper office and several churches. Population, in 1853, estimated at 500.

PANTEGO, a post-office of Beaufort county, North Carolina.

PANTHER, a post-office of Polk co., Ark.

PANTHER CREEK, of Kentucky, rises near the N. E. border of Ohio county, and flowing in a north-westerly course through Daviess county, enters Green river about 14 miles W. S. W. from Owenborough.

PANTHER CREEK, a post-village of Surrey co., North Carolina.

PANTHER CREEK, a small post-village of Cass co., Illinois, about 2 miles S. from Sangamon river.

PANTHER CREEK, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

PANTHER FORK, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PANTHER'S CREEK, Ohio, falls into the W. branch of Miami river, in Miami county.

PANTHER'S GAP, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

PANTHER SPRINGS, a thriving post-village of Jefferson county, Tennessee, is finely situated in a fertile valley, and on the road from Knoxville to Jonesborough, 220 miles E. from Nashville. Part of the village is in Granger county. It contains an excellent male and female academy. The East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, now in progress, will pass through the village.

PANTHERSVILLE, a district in De Kalb co., Georgia, has a post-office of the same name. Population, 1446.

PANTON, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, between Lake Champlain and Otter creek, about 38 miles S. W. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 559.

PAOLI, a small post-village and railroad station of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 19 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia. Near this place General Wayne was surprised September, 1777, by a superior British force under General Grey, on which occasion a number of the Americans were massacred after they had laid down their arms. A monument has been erected on the spot to the memory of those who fell.

PAOLI, a post-township in Orange co., Indiana. Population, 1562.

PAOLI, a post-village, capital of Orange county, Indiana, on the turnpike from Vincennes to New Albany, 40 miles N. W. from

the latter, was first settled in 1816. It contains good public buildings, 2 or 3 churches, a county seminary, and 2 newspaper offices.

PAPANA, a small village of Whitley co., Indiana, 10 miles N. W. from Columbia.

PAPER MILLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

PAPERMILL VILLAGE, a post-village in Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

PAPERMILL VILLAGE, a small village in Bennington township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 115 miles S. W. by S. from Montpelier. It contains 2 paper mills.

PAPERTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. from Carlisle.

PAPERVILLE, a post-village in Sullivan co., Tenn., 290 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

PAPINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bates co., Missouri, on the Osage river, 120 miles in a straight line W. S. W. from Jefferson City.

PARACLIFTA, a post-township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Population, 144.

PARACLIFTA, a small post-village, capital of Sevier co., Arkansas, 165 miles S. W. from Little Rock.

PARADISE, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Columbia railroad, 12 miles E. by S. from Lancaster. Population, 1828.

PARADISE, a post-village in the above township, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, 10 miles E. from Lancaster.

PARADISE, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, about 34 miles N. W. from Mauch Chunk. Population, 428.

PARADISE, a township of York co., Pa., 10 miles W. by S. from York. Pop., 2354.

PARADISE, a post-office of Rockingham co., Virginia.

PARADISE, a small village of Macon co., Tennessee.

PARADISE, a post-office of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky.

PARADISE, a small village of Ohio county, Kentucky.

PARADISE, a post-village in Coles co., Illinois, 80 miles E. S. E. from Springfield.

PARADISE FURNACE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

PARADISE GROVE, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

PARADISE VALLEY, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

PARADOX LAKE, in the S. part of Essex co., New York. Length, 4 miles.

PARAMUS, a village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 7 miles N. W. from Hackensack, contains a church and a mill.

PARAN CITY, a village in Marion co., Iowa, 100 miles W. by S. from Iowa City.

PARCHELAGA CREEK. See PATSALIGA.

PARCHER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

PARCIPANY, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Parcipany river, about 7 miles N. from Morristown, contains 2 churches,

5 stores, and an academy. Population, estimated at 300.

PARDEVILLE, a post-village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, on the Neenah river, about 40 miles N. from Madison. Population, 81.

PARHAM'S LANDING, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

PARHAM'S STORE, a post-office of Sussex co., Virginia.

PARIDA, a village on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico.

PARIS, a beautiful post-village and seat of justice of Oxford county, Maine, about 40 miles W. from Augusta. It is situated on a commanding elevation, in the midst of the most varied and picturesque scenery. The White Mountains, with their summits piercing the clouds, appear in full view. The village contains a handsome court house, 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. of the township, 2882.

PARIS, a post-township in the S. E. part of Oneida co., New York. Population, 4283.

PARIS, or PARIS HILL, a post-village in the above township, 8 miles S. from Utica. It has several churches.

PARIS, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

PARIS, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, is pleasantly situated at the S. E. foot of the Blue ridge, 131 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

PARIS, a post-office of Coweta co., Ga.

PARIS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Miss.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Lamar co., Texas, is about 20 miles S. from Red river, and 300 miles N. N. E. from Austin city. A newspaper is published here. The village is situated in an extensive prairie, the soil of which is extremely fertile and durable.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Henry co., Tennessee, 110 miles W. from Nashville. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Bourbon county, Kentucky, on Stoner creek, and on the Covington and Lexington railroad, about 40 miles E. from Frankfort. It is one of the principal stations on the railroad, and has an active trade. It contains a fine court house, a branch bank, 6 churches, an academy, a printing-office, and several mills. The "Western Citizen," one of the oldest newspapers of the state, is published here. The Maysville and Lexington railroad diverges from this point, 20 miles N. E. from Lexington. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2500.

PARIS, a township in the E. central part of Portage co., Ohio. Population, 1018.

PARIS, a post-township forming the E. S. E. extremity of Stark co., Ohio. Pop., 2740.

PARIS, a thriving post-village in the above township, 130 miles N. E. from Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches.

PARIS, a township in the S. part of Union co., Ohio. Population, 982.

PARIS, a post-township in the W. central part of Kent co., Michigan. Pop., 521.

PARIS, a pleasant post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, 17 miles N. W. from Madison.

PARIS, a small village of Posey co., Indiana, about 20 miles N. from Mount Vernon.

PARIS, a post-village, capital of Edgar county, Illinois, on the Alton and Terre Haute railroad, 114 miles E. from Springfield. A newspaper is published here. The village is situated on the border of a prairie, which is extensively cultivated.

PARIS, a thriving post-village, capital of Monroe co., Missouri, on the Middle fork of Salt river, 70 miles N. by E. from Jefferson City. It is situated in a rich farming district, which abounds in stone coal. It contains a court house and a newspaper office.

PARIS, a village in Linn co., Iowa, near Wapsipinicon river, 45 miles N. from Iowa City.

PARIS, a post-township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Population, 947.

PARIS, a post-village in the above township, 10 miles N. W. from Kenosha.

PARISBURG, a post-village, capital of Giles co., Virginia, on the left bank of New river, 240 miles W. from Richmond. It is surrounded by picturesque mountain scenery.

PARISH, a post-township near the centre of Oswego co., New York. It has a village of the same name. Population, 1799.

PARISH, a small village of Des Moines co., Iowa, near Skunk river, 65 miles S. by E. of Iowa City.

PARIS HILL, a village of Scriven co., Ga.

PARISHVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, in Parishville township, on St. Regis river, about 20 miles E. from Canton. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several mills. Pop. of the township, 2132.

PARISHVILLE, a post-office of Portage co., O.

PARK, a post-township in the N. W. part of St. Joseph's co., Michigan. Pop., 825.

PARKE, a county in the W. part of Indiana, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by Sugar and Racoon creeks, affluents of the Wabash, which forms the W. boundary. The surface varies from level to undulating. The soil is mostly a black loam, very fertile, and easily cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,195,656 bushels of corn; 101,720 of wheat; 80,165 of oats; 60,743 pounds of wool, and 5548½ tons of hay. It contained 14 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1650 pupils attending public schools, and 45 attending academies or other schools. The county contains extensive beds of stone coal. Water-power is abundant. The Wabash and Erie canal passes along its W. border. A plank-road has been made through the county. Organized in 1821. Capital, Rockville. Population, 14,968.

PARKE, a township in Scott co., Arkansas. Population, 277.

PARKER, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 48 miles N. N. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 769.

PARKER, a small village of Butler co., Pa.

PARKERSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Wood county, Virginia, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Little Kanawha, 100 miles below Wheeling, and about 258 miles in a direct line W. N. W. from Richmond. It is pleasantly situated, and neatly built. Turnpike roads lead from this town to Staunton and Winchester, and the Northwestern railroad, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, terminates here. Another railroad is in course of construction from Parkersburg to Cincinnati. It contains a court house, churches of 4 or 5 denominations, a bank, a printing-office, and several steam mills. Pop. in 1853, about 3500.

PARKERSBURG, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

PARKERSBURG, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 12 miles S. from Crawfordsville.

PARKERSBURG, a post-village in Richland co., Illinois, 135 miles S. E. from Springfield.

PARKERSBURG, a post-office of Jasper co., Io.

PARKER'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Bedford co., Tennessee.

PARKER'S HEAD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

PARKER'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

PARKER'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia, 125 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

PARKERSVILLE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

PARKERSVILLE, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

PARKERSVILLE, a post-office of Marion co., Oregon.

PARKESBURG, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 44 miles W. from Philadelphia. It is a depôt for lumber and coal, and contains a large hotel and machine shops belonging to the state. Population, in 1853, about 400.

PARKEVILLE, a post-office of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

PARKEVILLE, a small village of Parke co., Ind., 9 or 10 miles E. N. E. from Rockville.

PARK HALL, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

PARKHEAD, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

PARKHURST, a post-village in Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi river, 65 miles E. by S. from Iowa City.

PARKISON, a small village of Beaver co., Pa.

PARKMAN, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 60 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Population, 1243.

PARKMAN, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop., 1383.

PARKMAN, a thriving post-village in the

above township, on a branch of Grand river, 16 miles S. E. from Chardon. It contains several mills moved by water-power.

PARK'S, a post-office of Edgefield dis., S. C.

PARK'S, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

PARK'S BAR, a small mining settlement of Yuba co., California, has a post-office of its own name.

PARK'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Morgan co., Georgia.

PARK'S CORNERS, a post-office of Boone co., Illinois.

PARK'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

PARK'S STORE, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina.

PARK'S STORE, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

PARKSVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York.

PARKTON, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

PARKVILLE, a post-village of Platte co., Missouri, on the left bank of Missouri river, 30 miles below Weston. The surplus produce of the adjacent country is shipped here in steamboats. Population, about 500.

PARMA, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop., 2947.

PARMA, a post-village in the above township, on the Ridge road, about 10 miles W. N. W. from Rochester.

PARMA, a post-township in the central part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Population, 1329.

PARMA, a township in the W. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Population, 1081.

PARMA, a thriving village in the above township, about 90 miles W. from Detroit. It contains several flouring mills. Population, about 500.

PARMA CENTRE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

PARNASSUS, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, on the Warm Spring and Harrisonburg turnpike, 132 miles N. W. from Richmond.

PARNASSUS, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.

PAROVAN, a post-village of Iron co., Utah Territory, about 110 miles S. S. W. from Fillmore City.

PARRISH, a post-office of Des Moines co., Io.

PARROTSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Cocke co., Tennessee, on French Broad river, 50 miles E. from Knoxville.

PARRYSVILLE, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, 7 miles below Mauch Chunk. Large quantities of coal are shipped here.

PARSONAGE, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

PARSONFIELD, a post-township in York co., Maine, intersected by the Ossipee river, 80 miles W. S. W. from Augusta. Pop., 2322.

PARTLEY, a small village of Union co., Pa.

PARTLOW'S, a post-office of Spotsylvania co., Virginia.

PARTNERSHIP, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

PARTRIDGE ISLAND, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

PASCAGOULA, a river in the S. E. part of Mississippi, is formed by the Chickasawhay and Leaf rivers which unite in Greene county, and flowing southward, falls into Pascagoula bay, near the S. E. extremity of the state. Small boats can ascend more than 100 miles from its mouth.

PASCAGOULA, a post-village in Jackson co., Mississippi, on Pascagoula bay, at the mouth of Pascagoula river, 175 miles S. E. by S. from Jackson.

PASCAGOULA BAY, of the Gulf of Mexico, is situated at the S. E. extremity of the Mississippi, and at the mouth of Pascagoula river. Low narrow islands separate it from the Gulf.

PASCO, a post-office of Dallas co., Missouri.

PASCOAG, a post-village in Burrillville township, Providence county, Rhode Island, about 20 miles N. W. by W. from Providence. It contains 8 woollen mills, employing 500 hands; 6 stores, 5 shingle mills, 1 spindle mill, 1 bank, 7 saw mills, and 5 grist mills. The construction of a reservoir is contemplated, which will greatly increase its water-power. Amount of goods manufactured per annum, and sales of merchandise, \$900,600. Population, about 1500.

PASHAWN, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

PASKACK, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the Hackensack river.

PASQUOTANK river, of North Carolina, rises in the Dismal Swamp, near the N. border of the state. Flowing south-eastward, it forms the boundary between Camden and Pasquotank counties, until it enters Albemarle sound. A canal extends from this river to Elizabeth river in Virginia, by which boats can pass from Albemarle sound to Chesapeake bay.

PASQUOTANK, a county in the N. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the N. side of Albemarle sound: area estimated at 300 square miles. The Pasquotank river forms the entire boundary on the N. E. The surface is nearly level, and in some parts marshy. Indian corn is the staple. In 1850 this county produced 624,575 bushels of corn; 19,436 of wheat, and 22,946 of oats. There were 3 ship-yards, 1 grist mill, 1 agricultural implement manufactory, and 1 saw mill. It contained 14 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 640 pupils attending public schools, and 185 attending academies or other schools. Pasquotank river is navigable by small vessels to Elizabeth, the county seat. Pasquotank was originally a part or division, termed the precinct of Albemarle county. Formed in 1729. Population, 8950; of whom 5845 were free, and 3105, slaves.

PASQUOTANK BRIDGE, a small village of Pasquotank county, North Carolina.

PASSADUMKEAG, a post-township in Penob-

scot co., Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot river, 90 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 295.

PASSAIC river, of New Jersey, rises in Morris county, flows first nearly southward for a few miles, then pursues a general north-easterly direction on the boundary of Morris and Essex counties, and crosses Passaic county. A short distance below Paterson, it changes its course to the S., and forms the boundary between Passaic and Essex counties on the right, and Hudson county on the left, until it enters Newark bay, 3 miles below Newark. The whole length is near 100 miles. Near Paterson, it has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, furnishing an immense water-power.

PASSAIC, a county in the N. N. E. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Passaic, and on the S. W. by the Pequannock river, and is intersected by the Ringwood, Ramapo, and Passaic rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The surface W. of the Ramapo is broken and mountainous; E. of that river the country is more level, and better adapted to cultivation. The soil in the more level portions is fertile, but in the W. part is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Indian corn, rye, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 140,213 bushels of corn; 41,509 of rye; 79,169 of potatoes; 11,025½ tons of hay, and 238,470 pounds of butter. There were 10 cotton factories, 1 carpet factory, 1 card factory, 4 woollen factories, 7 forges, 2 foundries, 1 furnace, 2 locomotive manufactories, 11 flour mills, 3 paper mills, 2 calico print works, 15 saw mills, 1 iron-rolling mill, 2 sewing-silk manufactories, and 3 tanneries. It contained 27 churches, and 2 newspaper offices; 1157 pupils attending public schools, and 960 attending academies and other schools. Magnetic iron ore is found among the hills in the W. part of the county, and limestone is abundant in the valleys. The Morris canal, and the Ramapo and Paterson railroad intersect this county. Organized in 1837, having been formed from portions of Bergen and Essex counties, and named from the Passaic river. Capital, Paterson. Population, 22,575.

PASSAIC VALLEY, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, at the S. E. extremity of Maine, receives the St. Croix river. The extent from N. to S. is about 13 miles.

PASS CHRISTIAN, a post-village in Harrison co., Mississippi, 165 miles S. S. E. from Jackson.

PASSUMSIC river, of Caledonia co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut.

PASSUMSIC, a post-village of Barnet township, Caledonia co., Vermont, at the northern terminus of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad, 30 miles E. from Montpelier.

PASSYUNK, a township of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, joining the S. W. part of the city of Philadelphia. Population, 1607.

PATAPSCO, a river of Maryland, rises in Carroll county, in the northern part of the state. It flows southward until it passes the mouth of the Western branch, then pursues a south-easterly course, forming the boundary between Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, and passing by the city of Baltimore, opens into a bay several miles wide. Fourteen miles below the city it enters Chesapeake bay, after an entire course of near 80 miles. This river passes through a hilly country, and the rapidity of its current renders it of great value for manufactories. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is constructed along its bank from Elkridge Landing to the mouth of the Western branch, and then follows the valley of the latter to its source. The Western branch rises near Ridgeville, Carroll county, flows eastward, and forms the boundary between Carroll and Anne Arundel counties until it unites with the main stream. The Patapsco is navigable for the largest merchant vessels to Baltimore.

PATASKALA, a post-office of Licking co., O.

PATAULA creek, of Georgia, flows S. W. through Randolph county into the Chattahoochee, several miles above Fort Gaines.

PATAULA, a village of Randolph co., Ga., 42 miles in a direct line S. from Columbus.

PATCH GROVE, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., about 25 miles N. by W. from Potosi.

PATCHIN, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

PATCHOGUE, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near the S. shore of Long Island, about 60 miles E. from New York. It contains several churches and manufactories of cotton, paper, &c.

PATERSON, a city, capital of Passaic co., New Jersey, is situated on the right bank of the Passaic river, immediately below the falls, 13 miles N. from Newark, and 17 N. W. from New York. Lat. 40° 55' N., lon. 74° 10' W. It is the second city of the state in population and manufactures. By means of the Morris canal it communicates with the Atlantic ports and with the Delaware river. The Union railroad, formerly the Paterson and Hudson railroad, connects it with New York city on one hand, and with the Erie railroad at Sufferns on the other. The Passaic has here a perpendicular fall of 50 feet, and a total descent of 72 feet, affording an immense water-power, which has been improved by a dam and canals. The scenery in the vicinity of the falls is highly picturesque. The streets of Paterson are generally straight, well paved, and lighted with gas. It contains about 18 churches, belonging to the Reformed Dutch, the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Catholics, &c.; also 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, several large hotels, an academy, a philosophical society, with a library, and a

society for the advancement of the mechanic arts. The number of cotton factories in operation is over 20. It has 2 large manufactories of locomotives, and several of carriages, guns, machinery, paper, and other articles. Two bridges across the river connect this town with the village of Manchester. Paterson was founded in 1791, by an incorporated company, with a capital of one million dollars, the object of which was to manufacture cotton cloth. The movement, however, was found to be premature, and was abandoned in 1796. Population in 1840, 7596; in 1850, 11,338, and in 1853, about 13,000.

PATMOS, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

PATOKA creek, of Indiana, rises in Orange county, and flowing westward about 100 miles, enters the Wabash a little below the mouth of White river, and opposite Mount Carmel, in Illinois. It is navigable for 60 miles during a few months of the year.

PATOKA, a township of Dubois co., Indiana. Population, 1565.

PATOKA, a small post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, on the Evansville and Illinois railroad, 4 miles N. from Princeton.

PATOKA, a township in Pike co., Indiana.

PATON, a small post-village in Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

PATRICK, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 500 square miles. It is drained by the Dan, Smith's, North Mayo, and South Mayo rivers, which all rise within its limits, on the south-east declivity of the Blue Ridge. The surface is mountainous, and remarkable for romantic scenery. Several spurs of the Blue Ridge project partly across the county, one of which is called Bull mountain. Much of the soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 248,868 bushels of corn; 12,755 of wheat; 90,441 of oats; 429,699 pounds of tobacco, and 66,957 of butter. There were 2 flour and grist mills, 18 tobacco factories, 2 tanneries, 1 iron furnace, and 1 iron forge. It contained 13 churches, and 826 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore abounds in it. Formed out of part of Henry county in 1791, and named in honor of the illustrious orator, Patrick Henry. Capital, Taylorsville. Pop., 9609, of whom 7285 were free, and 2324, slaves.

PATRICK COURT HOUSE, or **TAYLORSVILLE**, a post-village, capital of Patrick county, Virginia, on the Mayo river, 226 miles S. W. from Richmond, and 8 miles from the Tennessee line. It contains a few stores and about 50 dwellings.

PATRICKTOWN, a post-township in Lincoln co., Me., 13 miles E. from Augusta. Pop., 552

PATRIOT, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn.

PATRIOT, a small post-village of Gallia co., O.

PATRIOT, a post-village of Switzerland co., Indiana, 48 miles below Cincinnati, contains several churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

PATSALIGA, also called PARCHELAGA, a creek of Georgia, flows into the Flint river from the right, about 12 miles N. from Lanier.

PATSALIGA, a small river of Alabama, rises towards the S. E. part of the state, and enters the Conecuh near Montezuma.

PATTEN, a post-township of Penobscot co., Maine, about 95 miles N. N. E. from Bangor. Population, 470.

PATTEN'S HOME, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

PATTEN'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington, New York.

PATTENVILLE, a township in Grant co., Wisconsin. Population, 2171.

PATTERSON, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Putnam co., New York. Population, 1371.

PATTERSON, a post-village in the above township, on the Harlem railroad, and on Croton river, 63 miles N. N. E. from New York.

PATTERSON, New Jersey. See PATERSON.

PATTERSON, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right side of the Beaver river, 28 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 251.

PATTERSON, a thriving post-village of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, and on the Central railroad, 49 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It was commenced in 1850. It contains a depôt and machine shops of the railroad company. Population in 1853, near 400.

PATTERSON, a thriving post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, 68 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It is supported chiefly by the operations in coal. Population, about 500.

PATTERSON, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Population, 319.

PATTERSON, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Scioto river, about 32 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

PATTERSON, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Erie railroad, 68 miles S. W. from Sandusky.

PATTERSON, a village in St. Genevieve co., Missouri, 60 miles S. from St. Louis.

PATTERSON, a post-office of Wayne co., Mo.

PATTERSON'S BLUFF, a post-office of Ark.

PATTERSON'S CREEK, in the N. part of Virginia, rises in Hardy county, flows north-eastward through Hampshire co., and enters the North branch of the Potomac, about 8 miles S. E. from Cumberland, in Maryland. It furnishes extensive water-power.

PATTERSON'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

PATTERSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PATTERSON'S STORE, a post-office of Alabama co., North Carolina.

PATTERSONVILLE, a post-village of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, on the River Teche, 15 miles below Franklin, has a steamboat landing and several stores. Pop., about 600.

PATILLOS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Texas.

PATTON, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. Population, 881.

PATTON, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 36 miles S. W. from Lockhaven. Population, 453.

PATTONSBURG, a thriving post-village of Botetourt co., Virginia, on the James river, 181 miles W. from Richmond, is connected by a handsome bridge with the village of Buchanan.

PATTONSBURG, a post-office of Daviess co., Missouri.

PATTONSVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

PATTONSVILLE, a post-office of Hocking co., Ohio.

PATTONSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

PATUXENT, a river of Maryland, rises about 18 miles E. from Fredericktown. Pursuing a south south-easterly course, it forms the boundary between Montgomery, Prince George's, and St. Mary's counties on the right, and Anne Arundel and Calvert counties on the left, and flows through an estuary 2 or 3 miles wide into Chesapeake bay. The valley of this river is about 90 miles long, and remarkably narrow. Small vessels ascend 40 or 50 miles from its mouth.

PATUXENT, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

PAULDING, a county in the W. N. W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 540 square miles. The Tallapoosa river rises in the county, which is also drained by the sources of the Euharlee, Cedar, Pumpkinvine, and Sweetwater creeks. The surface is elevated, and is traversed from E. to W. by a range of highland, called the Dug Down mountains. The valleys of the creeks are mostly fertile, and are separated by sterile and pine-clad ridges. Indian corn, oats, sweet potatoes, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 256,019 bushels of corn; 24,062 of oats; 44,378 of sweet potatoes; and 1439 bales of cotton. There were 12 grist mills and 4 tanneries. It contained 15 churches, and 324 pupils attending public schools. Limestone is abundant in the N. W., and freestone in the S. E. part of the county; it also contains iron and other valuable minerals. Organized in 1832, and named in honor of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André. Capital, Van Wert. Pop., 7039; of whom 5562 were free, and 1477, slaves.

PAULDING, a county in the W. N. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, contains 414 square miles. It is intersected by the Maumee and Auglaize rivers, and also drained by the branches of Little Auglaize, and by Blue and Crooked creeks. The surface is level, and mostly covered with dense forests. The county forms part of the tract known as the Black Swamp, which is more than 100 miles in length. The soil is a black vegetable

mould, remarkably fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 41,699 bushels of corn; 10,704 of wheat; 4509 of oats; 4214 of potatoes; and 362 tons of hay. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal, and by the Miami Extension canal. Organized in 1820. Capital, Charloe. Population, 1766.

PAULDING, a small post-village, capital of Jasper co., Mississippi, about 100 miles E. by S. from Jackson. It contains a court house and 1 newspaper office.

PAULDING, a post-office of Paulding co., O.

PAULINA, a village of Delaware co., New York, on or near the Erie railroad, about 160 miles N. W. from New York.

PAULINA, a post-office of Warren co., N. J.

PAULINSKILL, a small river in the N. W. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex county, crosses Warren county in a S. W. direction, and falls into the Delaware at Columbia. It is a valuable mill stream.

PAUWAICUN, PAUWAGUN, or PEWAUGONEE lake, Wisconsin, in the W. part of Winnebago co., is an expansion of Wolf river. Entire length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles.

PAVLION, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Genesee co., New York, contains a village of the same name. Pop., 1640.

PAVLION, a post-township in the S. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Population, 495.

PAVLION, a post-village of Kendall co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. S. W. from Chicago.

PAVLION CENTRE, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

PAWCATUCK river, of Washington co., Rhode Island, formed by the junction of Wood and Charles rivers, falls into Long Island sound, after constituting part of the boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut. It is navigable about 6 miles from its mouth.

PAWLET, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, 77 miles S. W. by S. from Montpelier. Population, 1843.

PAWLET, a post-village in the above township, on the Rutland and Washington railroad, contains an academy.

PAWLET RIVER, a fine mill stream, rises in Bennington co., in the S. W. part of Vermont, and running through Rutland county, unites with Wood creek, in New York.

PAWLINGS, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Dutchess co., New York. Population, 1720.

PAWLINGS, a post-village in the above township, on the Harlem railroad, 67 miles N. N. E. from New York. It contains a bank and several stores.

PAWPAW, a small river of Michigan, rises in Van Buren co., and flowing nearly S. W., enters the St. Joseph's 1 mile from its mouth. It is navigated by small boats for 75 miles.

PAWPAW, a post-office of Morgan co., Va.

PAWPAW, a flourishing post-village, capi-

tal of Van Buren co., Michigan, is situated at the junction of the East and West branches of Pawpaw river, 70 miles W. S. W. from Lansing. The surrounding region possesses great resources for farming and the lumber business, and is settling rapidly. Pawpaw has abundant hydraulic power, and contains 2 flouring mills, 2 iron foundries, 1 wouleeu factory and 2 distilleries. Two newspapers are published here. Population in 1853, about 1500.

PAWPAW, a post-office of Miami co., Ind.

PAWPAW, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Population, 653.

PAWPAW, a small village of De Kalb co., Ill.

PAWPAW GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Illinois, about 75 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

PAWTUCKET, a small river of New England, forming part of the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, falls into Narragansett bay. At Pawtucket it has a fall of 50 feet. See PAWTUCKET. Above the falls it is called Blackstone river; below, it takes the name of Seekonk.

PAWTUCKET, a township of Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Blackstone river, about 40 miles S. W. by S. from Boston. Population, 3753.

PAWTUCKET, a flourishing post-town, situated 4 miles N. N. E. from Providence, partly in Providence co., R. I., and partly in Bristol co., Mass., and on both sides of the Pawtucket river, which here falls some 50 feet in a short distance, affording an extensive hydraulic power. The first cloth manufactory operated by water-power ever established in this country was commenced at Pawtucket in 1790, and for more than 40 years it held the first rank among the manufacturing towns of New England. In 1823, the village and vicinity contained, besides numerous other manufactories, 10 cotton mills, 2 casting furnaces, 2 screw factories, 2 anchor establishments, and 6 machine shops. The manufactures at the present time are very extensive, consisting principally of cotton goods and machinery, though boots, shoes, cabinet ware, and carriages are produced to some extent. Pawtucket also has an important commerce. During the year 1852, 141 vessels arrived at its wharves, laden with coal, lumber, &c. to the amount of 12,798 tons. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains 8 or 9 churches. Among the public buildings the Masonic temple and Manchester Hall may be mentioned as good specimens of architectural beauty. Three newspapers are published here. Pawtucket has communication with Worcester by the Providence and Worcester railroad, and with Boston by the Boston and Providence railroad. The town contains 3 banks. Pop. in 1853, about 10,000.

PAWUXET river rises in the N. part of Rhode Island, and after forming part of the boundary between Kent and Providence counties, unites its waters with Narragansett bay

about 5 miles S. of Providence. It is a fine mill stream.

PAWTUXET, a thriving post-village of Kent county, Rhode Island, situated partly in Warwick and partly in Cranston townships, on both sides of Pawtuxet river, near its mouth, 5 miles S. from Providence. It has a fine harbor, and is the seat of extensive cotton and woollen manufactories. Population in 1853, about 1800.

PAWTUXET, a post-office of Wakulla co., Fla.

PAXON'S, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

PAXTON, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts. Population, 820.

PAXTON, a post-village in the above township, 50 miles W. from Boston.

PAXTON, a small village of Columbia co., Pa.

PAXTON, a township in the S. W. part of Ross co., Ohio. Population, 930.

PAXVILLE, a small village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PAY DOWN, a post-office of Osage co., Mo.

PAYNE'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

PAYNE'S POINT, a village in Ogle co., Illinois, 95 miles W. by N. from Chicago.

PAYNESVILLE, a post-village in Sumter co., Alabama.

PAYNESVILLE, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., 92 miles E. N. E. from Jefferson City.

PAYSON, a post-township in Adams co., Illinois. Population, 1494.

PAYSON, a post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 92 miles W. from Springfield.

PAYSON, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

PEACHTDALE, a post-village in Washington co., Rhode Island, 30 miles S. by W. from Providence.

PEACHAM, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont. Population, 1377.

PEACHAM, a post-village in the above township, 20 miles E. by N. from Montpelier, contains an academy.

PEACH BOTTOM, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river. Pop., 1409.

PEACH BOTTOM, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

PEACH CREEK, of Texas, flows into Montgomery co., and enters the San Jacinto river in Harris county.

PEACH CREEK, of Gonzales co., Texas, flows south-westward into Guadalupe river.

PEACH CREEK, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

PEACH GROVE, a post-office of Fairfax co. Va.

PEACH ORCHARD, a post-office of Lawrence co., Kentucky.

PEACHTREE, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

PEACHTREE, a small village of Horry district, South Carolina.

PEACHTREE CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Tar river, near the S. E. border of Nash county.

PEACHTREE CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee in De Kalb co., a few miles N. W. from Atlanta.

PEACHTREE GROVE, a post-office of Nash co., North Carolina.

PEAKS OF EAGLETAIL, in the eastern part of Utah Territory, near the source of Eagletail river, are in lat. about 38° 40' N., lon. 106° 50' W.

PEAKS OF OTTER, Virginia, between Bedford and Botetourt counties, 30 miles W. by N. from Lynchburg. Their summits are about 4260 feet above the level of the sea.

PEAKSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

PEALER'S, a post-office of Columbia co., Pa.

PEAPACK, or **PEPACK**, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 11 miles N. N. W. from Somerville. Population, 100.

PEA RIDGE, a post-village of Union dis., S. C.

PEA RIDGE, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

PEA RIDGE, a small village of McNairy co., Tennessee.

PEA RIDGE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn., 53 miles N. W. from Nashville.

PEA RIVER, a small river of Alabama, rises near the S. line of Macon co., and enters the Choctawhatchee at the boundary between Alabama and Florida.

PEA RIVER, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

PEARL CREEK, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

PEARLINGTON, a post-village of Hancock co., Mississippi, on Pearl river, about 200 miles S. by E. from Jackson.

PEARL RIVER, of Mississippi, rises in Winston county, in the N. E. central part of the state, and flows south-westerly to the city of Jackson. It then flows south-south-eastward till it strikes the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana. From this point it pursues a southerly course, and flows through Lake Borgne into the Gulf of Mexico. Its whole length exceeds 250 miles. The navigation is impeded by sandbars and driftwood, but small boats sometimes ascend as high as Jackson.

PEARL RIVER, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

PEARL RIVER ISLAND, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

PEARL VALLEY, a post-office of Neshoba co., Mississippi.

PEASE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop., 3515.

PEATSTONE SHOALS, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

PEAVINE, a post-village of Walker co., Ga.

PECAN BAYOU, of Texas, a small stream which enters the Colorado from the N. W. in Travis county.

PECAN CREEK, Texas, is formed by Chambers and Waxahachi creeks, which unite in Navarro county. It flows south-eastward, and enters Trinity river in Freestone county.

PECAN GROVE, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

PECAN POINT, a post-office of Mississippi co., Arkansas.

PECCAN, a township in Mississippi co., Arkansas. Population, 167.

PECKATONICA. See PEKATONICA.

PECKSBURG, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana.

PECK'S RUN, a post-office of Barbour co., Va.

PECKSVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

PECOPSEN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 592.

PECOS, pá'koce, a large river of New Mexico and Texas, rises in the Rocky mountains, near 36° N. lat. and 105° 30' W. lon. Flowing at first southerly, and then southeasterly, it falls into the Rio Grande, in about 29° 40' N. lat. and 102° W. lon. The entire length is estimated at 700 miles.

PEDEE, a post-village in Cedar co., Iowa, 20 miles E. from Iowa City.

PEDEE, GREAT, a river of South Carolina, which rises in the N. W. part of North Carolina, where it is called the Yadkin, until it approaches or crosses the boundary between the two states. It enters South Carolina several miles above Cheraw, in the N. E. part of the state, which it traverses in a general S. S. E. direction, and enters the Atlantic near 33° 10' N. lat., through an estuary called Winyaw bay. It is navigable for sloops about 130 miles. The Little Pedee rises in Richmond county, North Carolina, and flowing southward, falls into the main stream at the S. extremity of Marion district, South Carolina.

PEDERNALES, pá-der-ná'lés, a small river of Texas, which rises in Gillespie co., and flowing easterly, enters the Colorado in Travis county.

PEDLAR'S CREEK, a small village of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

PEDLAR'S HILL, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

PEDLAR'S MILLS a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

PEDRICTON, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Oldman's creek, contains 2 churches and 2 stores. Pop., about 240.

PEEBLES, a township of Alleghany co., Pa., about 5 miles E. of Pittsburg. Pop., 2168.

PEEDEE, a post-office of Anson co., N. C.

PEEKSKILL, a post-village of Cortland township, Westchester county, New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, and on the railroad of that name, 100 miles S. from Albany. It is situated a little below the Highlands, and has considerable business. There are Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Friends' churches. It contained a bank, a newspaper office, an academy, and several iron foundries. Population in 1840, 2000; in 1853, estimated at 2500.

PEELED OAK, a post-office of Bath co., Ky.

PEELSVILLE, a small village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

PEELTREE, a post-office of Harrison co., Va.

PEPEE, a township in the central part of Pike co., Ohio. Population, 1321.

PEERY'S STORE, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

PEIRCEVILLE, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

PEKATONICA, a river of Wisconsin and Illinois, is formed by two branches which unite at Wiota, in Wisconsin. It flows south-eastward into Illinois, and afterwards turns to the N. E. and enters Rock river at Rockton, in Winnebago county. It passes through a fertile valley which is bordered by high bluffs, and is navigable for small boats from its mouth to Wiota. The E. and W. branches rise in Iowa county in Wisconsin; the former is sometimes called Wassemou river.

PEKIN, a post-office of Niagara co., N. Y.

PEKIN, a post-office of Jackson co., Tenn.

PEKIN, a post-office of Jessamine co., Ky.

PEKIN, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 138 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

PEKIN, a post-office of Washington co., Ind.

PEKIN, a thriving post-village of Tazewell county, Illinois, on the left bank of Illinois river, 12 miles below Peoria, and about 60 miles N. from Springfield. It is the largest place in the county, and has an active business. Large quantities of produce are shipped here by steamboats. Pekin contains a number of churches, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and several steam mills. The value of the produce received here in 1852 was estimated at \$1,500,000. Population, in 1853, about 2000.

PELHAM, a post-township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 38 miles S. E. from Concord, contains a village of its own name. Population, 1071.

PELHAM, a post-township in Hampshire co., Mass., 77 miles W. from Boston. Pop., 983.

PELHAM, a post-township in the S. part of Westchester co., New York, on Long Island sound, and on the New York and New Haven railroad. Population, 577.

PELHAM, a post-village of Grundy co., Tenn.

PELLA, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 88 miles W. by S. from Iowa City. It was settled mostly by the Dutch. Population, in 1853, about 500.

PELL'S LANDING, a small village of Hardin co., Illinois, on the Ohio river.

PELTONVILLE, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 18 miles N. by E. from Bath.

PEMBERTON, or NEW MILLS, a post-village of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the Rancocas creek, 20 miles E. by S. from Trenton. It contains 3 churches, several manufactories, and stores. Population, about 700.

PEMBERTON, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

PEM'BINA, a lake in the N. part of Minnesota Territory, about 10 miles long. Its outlet flows into Red river.

PEMBINA, a very large county of Min-

nesota, comprises nearly half of the territory extending from Itasca lake to the Missouri river, and from lat. 45° 25' to lat. 49° N. It is drained principally by the Red river of the North, and by Rivière à Jacques. The surface is elevated, and in some parts hilly. The greater part of this region is possessed by the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. The population in 1850 was 1134.

PEMBINA, a settlement in Pembina co., Minnesota Territory, on Red river of the North, where it crosses the northern boundary of the United States. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly on the produce of the chase.

PEMBROKE, a post-township of Washington co., Maine, about 155 miles E. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1712.

PEMBROKE, a post-village of Merrimack co. New Hampshire, on the Merrimack river, near the Portsmouth and Concord railroad, 7 miles S. E. from Concord. It contains an academy. Population of the township, 1733.

PEMBROKE, a post-township in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 27 miles S. E. from Boston. The village contains an academy. Population, 1388.

PEMBROKE, a post-township of Genesee co., New York, about 250 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population, 2279.

PEMBROKE, a post-office of Giles co., Va.

PEMBROKE, a post-village in Christian co., Kentucky, 197 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

PEMADUMCOOK, a lake of very irregular shape, in the E. part of Piscataquis co., Maine, receives the waters of Chesuncook lake. Its outlet joins the Penobscot river.

PEMIGEWASSET river, near the centre of New Hampshire, is formed by three principal branches which rise and unite in Grafton county. It joins Winnipiseogee river, on the borders of Merrimack county, to form the Merrimack river.

PEMISCOT, a lake near the S. E. extremity of Missouri, lies in the S. part of Pemiscot county, scarcely two miles from the Mississippi river, from which it probably receives supplies during high water. It communicates with Whitewater river by a short outlet. Length about 18 miles, greatest breadth 5 or 6 miles.

PEMISCOT, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas and on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Tennessee, has an area estimated at 300 square miles. The surface is level, and mostly occupied by swamps and shallow lakes, among which the largest is Lake Pemiscot, situated in the S. part. Formed in 1851, out of the S. part of New Madrid county. Capital, Gayoso.

PENNAQUID, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

PENNAQUID POINT, on the W. side of the entrance to George's river, Lincoln co., Maine. On its extremity is a fixed light, 75 feet above the level of the sea, serving both for

Bristol and Waldoborough rivers. Lat. 43° 48' N., lon. 69° 29' W.

PENATAQUIT, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

PENCHANT, a small bayou of Louisiana, commences in Terre Bonne parish, and flows north-westward into Bayou Chene.

PENDARVIS'S STORE, a post-village of Wayne co., Georgia.

PENDLETON, a county in the N. central part of Virginia, has an area of 620 square miles. It is intersected by the South or principal branch of Potomac river, and by two affluents of the same, called the North and South forks. The surface is very mountainous, and densely covered with timber. The main Alleghany mountain forms its boundary on the N. W., the North mountain on the S. E., and Jackson's mountain extends across the county. The mean height of the land is estimated at 2060 feet above the sea. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 109,838 bushels of corn; 44,137 of wheat; 29,930 of oats; 7664 tons of hay, and 69,306 pounds of butter. There were 20 flour and saw mills, 7 wool-carding mills, and 7 tanneries. It contained 12 churches, and 225 pupils attending academies and other schools. Organized in 1788, and named in honor of Edmund Pendleton, a distinguished statesman of Virginia. Capital, Franklin. Pop., 5795; of whom 5473 were free, and 322, slaves.

PENDLETON, a former district of South Carolina, forming the N. W. extremity of the state, has been divided into two parts constituting the present districts of Pickens and Anderson.

PENDLETON, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 300 square miles. The Ohio river forms its N. E. boundary, separating it from the State of Ohio: it is intersected by the Licking river, navigable by small steamboats, and also drained by the South Licking river. The surface is undulating, and extensively covered with forests of oak, ash, &c.: the soil is fertile, both on the bottoms and uplands. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, grass, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 429,855 bushels of corn; 44,207 of oats, and 253,827 pounds of tobacco. It contained 14 churches, 380 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending an academy. The surface rock of this county is the blue limestone. It is intersected by the Covington and Lexington railroad. Formed in 1798. Capital, Falmouth. Population, 6774; of whom 6265 were free, and 509, slaves.

PENDLETON, a post-township of Niagara co., New York, on the Tonawanda creek, about 17 miles N. N. E. from Buffalo. Pop., 2166.

PENDLETON, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, on Eighteen Mile creek, about 120 miles W. N. W. from Columbia. It contains several churches, academies, and a newspaper office.

PENDELTON, a small village of Hamilton co., Ohio, is a suburb of Cincinnati.

PENDELTON, a post-office of Putnam co., O.

PENDELTON, a thriving post-village of Madison co., Indiana, on Fall creek, and on the Belfontaine and Indiana railroad, 26 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis. The creek affords excellent water-power. There are quarries of fine limestone and marble in the vicinity. Population, 386.

PENDELTON CENTRE, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

PENDELTON HILL, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

PENDELTON'S RIVER, of Georgia, a small stream which flows S. E., and enters the Ochoopee river in Tatnall co., near Reidsville.

PENEUACH, a village in Dallas co., Iowa, 145 miles W. by S. from Iowa City.

PENFIELD a post-township in the E. part of Monroe co., New York. Population, 3185.

PENFIELD, a post-village in the above township, on Irondequoit creek, 7 miles E. from Rochester. It contains several churches, factories, and mills. Pop., about 800.

PENFIELD, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, 47 miles N. from Milledgeville, was first settled in 1836. It is the seat of the Mercer University, under the direction of the Baptists. Population, near 400.

PENFIELD, a post-township forming the S. S. E. extremity of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop., 672.

PENFIELD, a township in the N. W. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Population, 598.

PENFIELD, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

PENINSULA, a small post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 136 miles N. E. from Columbus.

PENN, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. W. from Reading. Pop., 1476.

PENN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 738.

PENN, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad route, 12 miles S. W. from Huntingdon. Population, 839.

PENN, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. by W. from Lancaster. Population, 1909.

PENN, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania about 22 miles E. by N. from Williamsport. Population, 578.

PENN, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the right side of the Susquehanna river, 40 miles S. S. W. from Sunbury. Population, 1109.

PENN, a township in the S. W. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Population, 1370.

PENN, a township in the N. E. part of Cass co., Michigan. Population, 698.

PENN, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Population, 810.

PENN, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Population, 1622.

PENNAHATCHEE CREEK, of Georgia, enters Flint river near Drayton, in Dooly county.

PENNELVILLE, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

PENNEY'S a post-office of Randolph co., Mo.

PENNFIELD, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pa.

PENNFIELD, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

PENNFIELD, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

PENN FOREST, a township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, about 33 miles N. N. W. from Allentown. Population, 413.

PENN HILL, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PENNINGTON, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 8 miles N. from Trenton, contains 2 churches, and 2 seminaries. Pop., 500.

PENNINGTON, a township in Bradley co., Arkansas. Population, 1216.

PENNINGTON, a township in Licking co., Ohio. Population, 1145.

PENNINGTONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad between Philadelphia and Columbia, 48 miles W. from the former. It is a depôt for coal and lumber, and contains several large stores.

PENN LINE, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the W. boundary of the state, 24 miles W. from Meadville.

PENN RUN, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

PENNSBOROUGH, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

PENNSBOROUGH, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

PENNSBURG, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PENNSBURY, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on Brandywine creek. Population, 761.

PENN'S COVE, a thriving village, or settlement, capital of Island county, Washington Territory, situated near the centre of Whidby's island. It has one of the finest harbors in the world, completely sheltered from all the winds that prevail in this quarter.

PENN'S CREEK rises in the centre part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Susquehanna a few miles below Sunbury.

PENN'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

PENN DISTRICT, formerly PENN TOWNSHIP, is situated N. of Philadelphia, and adjoining the district of Spring Garden; intersected by the Reading railroad. The N. part of Penn township has been cut off, forming now the township of North Penn.

PENNSGROVE, a thriving post-village of Upper Penn's Creek township, Salem county, New Jersey, is situated on the Delaware river, about 12 miles N. from Salem. It has 1 church, 3 stores, and a steam saw mill with a ship-yard attached. There are also 2 hotels, which are much frequented in summer by citizens of Philadelphia.

PENNSGROVE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Chester creek, 3 miles S. W. from Media.

PENN'S NECK. See WILLIAMSBURG.

PENN'S NECK, a former township of Salem county, New Jersey, now divided into Lower Penn's Neck and Upper Penn's Neck. The former is situated on the Delaware river, about 5 miles N. W. from Salem. Population, 1429. The latter is also bordering on the Delaware, about 11 miles N. from Salem. Population, 2422.

PENN'S SQUARE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PENN'S STORE, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia, 224 miles S. W. from Richmond.

PENNSVILLE, a small village of Chester co., Pa., about 8 miles S. from Westchester.

PENNSVILLE, a small village of Penn township, Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

PENNSVILLE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa.

PENNSVILLE, formerly **HICKSVILLE**, a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles N. from Muncy.

PENNSVILLE, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 34 miles S. by E. from Zanesville.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the Middle United States, and the second in population of the confederacy, is bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York; E. by New York and New Jersey, from which it is separated by the Delaware river; S. by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and W. by Virginia and Ohio. It lies between $39^{\circ} 43'$ and $42^{\circ} 15'$ N. lat., and between $74^{\circ} 42'$ and $80^{\circ} 36'$ W. lon., being about 310 miles in length, and 160 in width, (except at the angle at Lake Erie, where it is 175,) and containing an area of 46,000 square miles, or 29,440,000 acres, of which only 8,628,619 were improved in 1850.

Population.—Pennsylvania was originally settled by English and Welsh Friends, or Quakers, but the population afterwards received large additions of Germans and Irish, and some other foreigners. In some of the middle and eastern counties, the Germans still keep up their own language and customs, and have papers printed and schools taught in their own tongue. By the census of 1790, there were 434,373 inhabitants; 602,365 in 1800; 810,091 in 1810; 1,049,458 in 1820; 1,348,233 in 1830; 1,724,033 in 1840; and 2,311,786 in 1850; of whom 1,142,863 were white males; 1,115,600 females; 25,037 colored males, and 28,266 females. This population was divided into 408,497 families, inhabiting 386,216 dwellings. Of the population, 1,844,672 were born in the state; 169,947 in other states of the Union; 38,048 in England; 151,728 in Ireland; 16,212 in Scotland and Wales; 2500 in British America; 78,592 in Germany; 4083 in France; 7796 in other countries; and 2296 whose places of birth were unknown—giving nearly 13 per cent. of foreign birth.—See *Table of Nativities*, APPENDIX. In the twelve months preceding June 1, 1850, there occurred 28,318 deaths, or rather more than 12 in every 1000 persons. In the same period, 11,551 paupers received aid, of

whom 5653 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$20 for each pauper. Of 1004 deaf and dumb, 18 were colored; of 829 blind, 31 were colored; of 1891 insane, 49 were colored; and of 1448 idiotic, 62 were colored.

Counties.—This state is divided into 64 counties, viz. Adams, Alleghany, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northumberland, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Potter, Pike, Schuylkill, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York. Capital, Harrisburg.

Cities and Towns.—The principal city, the metropolis of the state, and only second in the Union in importance, is Philadelphia, population in 1850, 408,762; besides which, there are Pittsburg, 46,601, (by a local census in 1853, Pittsburg and its environs numbered 110,000 inhabitants;) Alleghany City, 21,261; Reading, 15,743; Lancaster, 12,360; Harrisburg, 7834; Pottsville, 7515; Easton, 7250; York, 6863; Norristown, 6000; Erie, 5858; Birmingham, Carlisle, Columbia, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Westchester, Tamaqua, Allentown, Carbondale, Beaver, and some others, between 3000 and 5000; and Hollidaysburg, Union, Bristol, Phoenixville, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Minersville, Meadville, Brownsville, Marietta, Lebanon, Lewiston, Port Carbon, Washington, and Honesdale, between 2000 and 3000.

Face of the Country.—No state in the Union presents a greater variety of surface than Pennsylvania. Though they do not rise to any great elevation, (seldom above 2000 feet,) its mountains spread over about one-fourth of the state in parallel ridges, in a direction generally from N. E. to S. W., and occupy the southern central and eastern counties. Though all forming parts of the great Appalachian chain, they are known by various local appellations. Commencing below Easton, on the Delaware, we have the South mountain; then in order, proceeding W. or N. W., the Blue or Kittatinny mountains, (both entering the state from New Jersey, and passing S. W. into Maryland,) and the Broad mountain, which lies south of the N. branch of the Susquehanna. We now cross the river just mentioned, but still have with us the Broad mountain, under the name of the Tuscarora; passing which, we come upon another ridge, lying mostly S. of the Juniata river, known as Sideling hill; which is succeeded in turn by the Alleghany mountains proper, the dividing ridge between the Atlantic slope and the Mississippi valley. Descending the very

gradual Ohio slope, we cross two inferior but well-defined chains, known as Laurel and Chestnut ridges. As before stated, these mountains do not rise to a great height: the South mountain is within 1000, and the Blue mountain within 1500 feet. Broad mountain is said to rise higher above its immediate base than the Alleghany range, but to be inferior to them in elevation above the sea. These different ridges are separated by valleys, now contracted within narrow limits, and now spreading out to a width of from 15 to 30 miles. The entire belt in Pennsylvania spreads over a space of 200 miles—the greatest breadth the Alleghany range attains in its whole course from Maine to Alabama. In the northern part of the state the mountains become high and rugged hills; the W. is also hilly, and the S. E. and N. W. moderately so, but occasionally level. The rivers of the western part of the state, cutting their way through the table-land, present sometimes precipitous shores of several hundred feet in height, and many valleys bear evident marks of their having been formed by running water.

Geology.—We condense from Trego's work on Pennsylvania, a brief sketch of the geology of the state. The S. E. portion of Pennsylvania, including the southern parts of Bucks and Montgomery, the whole of Philadelphia and Delaware, with the southern parts of Chester, Lancaster, and York counties, is occupied by rocks belonging to the stratified primary class: irregular veins of unstratified rocks, such as granite, sienite, &c., traverse parts of the primary range. North of this triangular belt is the limestone and marble of Chester and Montgomery counties, and still more northward a considerable extent of gneiss, with talc and mica slate. Proceeding farther north, we come to the red sandstone, which stretches across the state from the Delaware river, above Treuton, to the Maryland line, passing through Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, and Adams counties. The red sandstone is traversed by numerous dikes of trap rock or greenstone. This rock is generally composed of feldspar and hornblende, and is an igneous production. Just below Easton commences another belt of primary rock, which (like nearly all the other formations in the E. and middle of Pennsylvania) stretches S. W. to the Maryland line, having Allentown, Reading, and Gettysburg near its north-western limit. This formation is generally here called the South mountain. Overlying the primary rocks is a belt of white sandstone, and above this is another broad belt of limestone, occasionally appearing in Northumberland, Lehigh Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Adams, Cumberland, and Franklin counties. The same limestone appears in the counties of Centre, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Bedford. The rock

next in order overlying the limestone is the slate: this belt crosses Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, Cumberland, and Franklin counties. Next above the slate is a formation composed of hard white and gray, or sometimes reddish or greenish, silicious sandstones, frequently containing large pebbles. This rock constitutes the Kittatinny or Blue Ridge; is seen in the rugged sandstone ridges of Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties, in the Tuscarora mountains, and in Montour's Ridge, from Bloomsburg to near Northumberland. Upon the sandstone just described rests, generally near the base of the mountains, a series of red and variegated shales. This formation contains the fossiliferous iron ore, extensively worked in Columbia county, near the Juniata, and in other parts where this formation exists. This group of rocks extends from Danville into Union county. Next in position we have an argillaceous blue limestone, rather slaty, and of moderate thickness, with thin bands of slaty shale. Some bands contain abundance of fossil organic remains, and occasionally iron ore. This rock is found as far N. E. as the neighborhood of Berwick, and in Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Union, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties. It is also found along the West branch of the Susquehanna, from Muncy to Bald Eagle creek. The formation next in the ascending order is a coarse-grained yellowish-white sandstone, abounding in fossils. It will be generally found accompanying the limestone in Juniata, Mifflin, Union, Huntingdon, and Bedford counties—some iron is found in the range. We now come to a group of alternating strata of dark-gray, greenish, and olive-colored slates, interstratified with greenish argillaceous sandstones, sometimes with thin layers of limestone. Many of the strata abound in fossil shells, encrinites, and trilobites. This rock covers a large portion of Monroe, Pike, and Wayne counties, extending to the Susquehanna, between Kittatinny and Second mountain. Above the formation last described, we find a series of brown red shales and sandstones, interspersed with layers of gray and buff, and forming a good building material. This formation extends from the Susquehanna, above the Blue mountain, through Monroe county, spreading out in Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Luzerne, and Bradford counties; also appearing on the Juniata and in Bedford county. Over the red shales and sandstone rest massive beds of coarse, hard gray sandstones, sometimes containing pebbles, with occasional bands of dark greenish slates intermixed. We are now approaching the coal-bearing rocks, and occasionally find black carbonaceous slate, and sometimes even scales of coal itself: still we are several hundred feet below the true coal-bearing series. This formation encloses all the anthracite and bituminous coal region;

but having on top and between it and the coal a series of red shales and sandstones—the strata more or less calcareous. Immediately underneath the coal is a group of massive strata, of coarse silicious conglomerates, with light-colored sandstones. All search below this last formation for coal *must be fruitless*. The seams of coal are separated by soft, argillaceous, bluish clay, or light-gray sandstone, or by dark-colored slates and shales.

Minerals.—Pennsylvania stands first among the United States in the abundance of her coal and iron. Though not possessing a great variety of rare minerals, and none of the precious metals, she has those which have made England the wealthiest and most powerful nation on the globe, while Spain and Portugal, with their gold, silver, and diamond mines, have become poor in national wealth, and have sunk to a low degree of political influence. Owing no doubt to her homely but useful minerals, Pennsylvania has advanced, between 1840 and 1850, in a greater ratio in population than even the Empire State, (New York,) or that vigorous and youthful giant of the West, Ohio. The vast anthracite coalfields of Pennsylvania lie mostly between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, about the head waters of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Lackawana. In 1852 this region sent to market 5,018,346 tons of coal. In 1851 the Lehigh mines yielded 989,251; the Schuylkill, 2,178,584; the Lackawana, 788,485, and the Susquehanna, about 400,000 tons. At Blossburg, in Tioga county, and in Clinton county, are mines of bituminous coal, said to be equal, if not superior, to the Newcastle coal, of England; while the region around Pittsburg, the commencement of the coalfield of the Mississippi valley, abounds in coal of the same kind, but little inferior in purity. Cannel coal of fine purity is found in Beaver county. The best evidence of the quantity and excellence of the iron of Pennsylvania, is the fact, according to the census report of 1850, that nearly half of the pig, cast, and wrought iron manufactured in the Union, was from her forges and furnaces. Pennsylvania also abounds in lime, marble, slate, and stones suitable for building. Marble is particularly abundant in Chester and Montgomery counties, which supply the beautiful material that shows so conspicuously in the private and public buildings of Philadelphia. Copper exists extensively in Adams county, and is found also in Chester, Montgomery, and other counties on the Atlantic slope. Zinc is mined in the vicinity of Bethlehem, plumbago in Bucks county, and lead in Chester and Montgomery counties. A bed of this mineral of great richness is reported to have been discovered recently in Blair county. Chrome exists in Lancaster county in abundance, and to some extent in Chester and York. Scattered over the state are

some of the following minerals: titanium, plumbago, magnetic iron ore, iron pyrites, magnesia, talc, asbestos, barytes, zircon, tourmalin, marl, &c. Salt springs exist on the Monongahela, Kiskiminitas, and Beaver rivers, and in other parts of the state. Large quantities of salt are manufactured here. There are several medicinal springs, generally chalybeate, the most noted of which are Bedford, in the county of the same name; York, in Adams county; Doubling Gap, in Cumberland; Yellow Springs, in Chester, and Ephrata, in Lancaster county.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—The only lake of importance in this state is Lake Erie, which forms its N. W. boundary for about 50 miles. The Delaware, which rises in the S. E. part of New York, and flows southerly, separates New York and New Jersey from Pennsylvania and Delaware, and empties into Delaware bay. It is navigable for large ships to Philadelphia, about 96 miles from the sea, and for sloops and steamboats to Trenton, 30 miles farther up. The Susquehanna, the largest river in the state, enters Pennsylvania from New York, and flowing southerly for 500 miles, crosses the entire state, dividing it into two unequal portions, having the larger part on the W. This river is not navigable, except at high water in the spring and autumn, when large quantities of timber are floated down it in rafts, and produce in rough boats called arks. Owing to its rapid descent to within a few miles of the Chesapeake bay, into which it flows, it is but little affected by the tides. Its principal tributaries are the West Branch and Juniata from the W., and the Swatara and Conestoga from the E. Between the Susquehanna and the Delaware are the Lehigh and Schuylkill, affluents of the Delaware, and each about 100 miles in length. The Ohio, which is formed by the union of the Alleghany from the N., and the Monongahela from the S., drains the western part of the state, having about 50 miles of its course in Pennsylvania. It is navigable for large steamers to its head at Pittsburg. The Alleghany is about 300, and the Monongahela 200 miles in length, and both, at high water, are navigable, the former 200, and the latter 60 miles, for small steamers. The Youghiogheny, a branch of the Monongahela, and the Beaver, a branch of the Ohio, are small rivers. Canals coast most of these rivers, except the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, to a greater or less extent.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Justice has never been done to the picturesque beauty and grandeur of the scenery of Pennsylvania, because it has been hitherto difficult of access to those who will not travel except in luxurious cars or steamboats; but now that railroads are beginning to traverse her interior, to make accessible the romantic shores of the Juniata, Susquehanna, Schuylkill, and Lehigh rivers, we may expect to

hear others exclaim, as did an English tourist, (Hon. C. A. Murray,) "To my shame be it spoken, I never heard of the Juniata till this day!" Though there is not in Pennsylvania any grand object to overpower the senses as at Niagara, the traveller has a succession of fine views in traversing the state, which fill the mind with tranquil delight. The passages of the Delaware, Lehigh, and Schuylkill rivers through the Blue Ridge—the first two called the Delaware and Lehigh Water Gaps—are well worthy a visit from the lover of fine scenery. The Delaware Water Gap, situated to the N. of Easton, is the most renowned of these. The river here breaks through the mountains, in a gorge about 2 miles in length, walled in by precipices from 1200 to 1600 feet in height, scarcely leaving space for a road between their base and the water. The mountains on the shores of the Juniata rise to about 1500 feet. The banks of the Susquehanna are interesting in almost every part of its course, and often grand. The celebrated Wyoming valley, on the N. branch, needs only to be named. The Pennsylvania canal passes through a tunnel of 1000 feet, near Blairsville; the Union canal through one of 729 feet; the Danville and Pottsville railroad through one of 700 feet; the Reading railroad through 4, severally of 960, 172, 1934, and 1300 feet long. The Pennsylvania railroad will pass through the summit of the Alleghany mountain by a tunnel 3570 feet long, at an elevation of about 2200 feet above the sea. The Portage railroad crosses the mountain by 10 inclined planes. All the railroads named above pass through successions of wild and picturesque scenery. Bedford springs are imbedded in picturesque scenery which interests the mind, while the pure air of the mountains aid the medicinal waters in their restorative qualities. For the geologist and mineralogist the coal and iron beds of Pennsylvania abound in sources of entertainment and study. A descent into one of the coal mines at Pottsville, or in its vicinity, will well repay one who is not afraid of wet and mud. Falling spring, in Luzerne county, above Pittston, and Swatara falls, 9 miles from Pottsville, present wild and romantic scenes, and are especially interesting when the streams are full. The Sawkill falls, in Pike county, near Milford, descends 80 feet by two leaps of 20 and 60 feet, into a narrow and rocky gorge as interesting as the falls themselves. The Youghiogheny descends 60 feet in a mile in a wild pass through the mountains in Fayette county. The falls of the Wallenpaupack, in Wayne county, descend 150 feet, 70 of which are perpendicular, in a rocky channel.

Climate.—The climate of Pennsylvania is variable, and liable to sudden extremes, having sometimes the heat of the Carolinas, and at others the cold of Canada, but in periods generally of only three days, inter-

mingled in summer with sharp winds from the N. W., and mitigated in winter by the milder breezes from the S. W. Periods of warm weather sometimes occur in January and February, when the buds begin to swell. The mountainous region has a greater degree of cold, and the snows are deeper and lie longer than in other portions. In the W. the climate is milder and less variable than in the E. According to observations kept at Philadelphia in 1852, the greatest average cold was in January—mean temperature, 31°.9; the greatest average heat in July—mean temperature, 77°. The hottest day was June 16, 94°; the most intense cold was January 20, 2° below zero. The mean temperature of the winter months during 26 years was 33°; spring months, 51°.8; summer, 73°.3, and autumn, 54°.5. The average amount of rain for 15 years, 44.6 inches. The average for 14 years gives August the greatest, (5.13 inches;) February the least, (2.92 inches.) The greatest amount in any one month was 11.80 inches, in July, 1842; and the least, 5 inches, in September, 1846.

Soil and Productions.—Pennsylvania, though destitute of the luxuriant prairies of the West, is eminently an agricultural state, producing more wheat, rye, and grass-seeds than any member of the confederacy, more Indian corn than any Northern or Middle State, and more buckwheat, orchard fruits, butter, hay, oats, and slaughtered animals, than any state except New York. She is the third in the value of her live stock, and in the amount of her wool and Irish potatoes. The best soils are in the limestone and river valleys, and in the depressions among the mountains, which have a rich alluvion of 2 or 3 feet deep. There are large tracts of excellent land in the bituminous coal region of Western Pennsylvania; but the northern counties are more bleak and rugged, and not quite so productive. In many places even the mountains are valuable for pasture. Perhaps in no part of the United States is there more skilful farming than in some of the older counties of Pennsylvania. The staple articles are wheat and Indian corn, but large quantities of oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, grass-seeds, live stock, orchard fruits, butter, cheese, wool, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, market produce, tobacco, hay, flax, beeswax, honey, maple sugar, with some molasses, silk, hops, hemp, wine, and sweet potatoes, are produced. According to the census of 1850, there were in Pennsylvania 127,577 farms, containing 8,628,819 acres of cultivated land, producing 15,367,691 bushels of wheat; 4,805,161 of rye; 19,830,214 of Indian corn; 21,538,156 of oats; 55,231 of peas and beans; 5,980,732 of Irish potatoes; 165,584 of barley; 2,193,692 of buckwheat; 125,030 of clover-seed; 53,953 of other grass-seeds; 41,723 of flax-seed; 912,651 pounds of tobacco; 4,481,570 of

wool; 39,878,418 of butter; 2,505,034 of cheese; 530,307 of flax; 2,326,425 of maple sugar; 839,509 of beeswax and honey; 1,842,970 tons of hay; value of live stock, \$41,500,053; orchard fruits, \$703,339; market products, \$688,714; and slaughtered animals, \$8,219,848.

Forest Trees.—The forest-trees of Pennsylvania consist of several varieties of oak, walnut, hickory, maple, dogwood, magnolia, cucumber, papaw, American poplar, gum, sycamore, catalpa, crabapple, birch, locust, sassafras, wild cherry, persimmon, aspen, chestnut, chinquin, beech, hornbeam, mulberry, ash, willow, elm, linden, several species of pine, spruce, hemlock, larch, cedar, &c.

Animals.—Among the mammalia are the bear, wildcat, panther, wolf, otter, red and gray fox, racoon, marten, mink, weasel, skunk, opossum, beaver, (rare,) muskrat, porcupine, ground-hog; flying, red, and gray squirrel; hare, rabbit, deer, and elk. Among birds are the bald eagle, fish-hawk and other varieties of hawk, owl, whippoorwill, night-hawk, swallow, Indian hen, woodcock, wild turkey, partridge, pheasant, wild goose and duck, and a great variety of small birds.

Manufactures.—Pennsylvania ranks among the first of the states of the Union in the extent and variety of her manufactures, for the fabrication of which she has great facilities in the cheapness and proximity of her coal and iron, as well as in the abundance of her water-power. This state manufactured nearly half the iron made in the United States in 1850. According to the census of 1850, there were in Pennsylvania 22,036 establishments, producing each \$500 and upwards annually; of these, 208 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing \$4,528,925 capital, and 3564 male, and 4099 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$3,152,530, and producing 45,746,790 yards of stuffs, and 5,308,561 pounds of yarn: total value, \$5,322,262; 380 in wool, employing \$3,005,064 capital, and 3490 male, and 2236 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$3,282,718, and producing 10,099,234 yards of stuffs, and 1,941,621 pounds of yarn, worth a total value of \$5,321,866; and 631 forges and furnaces, employing \$19,613,415 capital, 20,831 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$11,593,285, and producing 285,702 tons of pig, 182,506 of wrought, and 57,810 of cast iron, worth a total value of \$20,329,301. There was also at the same census, \$1,719,966 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, employing 911 hands, consuming 2,575,540 bushels of grain, and producing 188,581 barrels of ale, &c., and 6,555,310 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c. Homemade manufactures valued at \$755,104 were also fabricated.

Internal Improvements.—Pennsylvania early entered with spirit upon the work of improving her internal communications. The first

great road made in the United States was the turnpike connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and (till the opening of the Hudson and Erie canal in 1825) the great connecting link between the East and the West, on which might be seen at any time long lines of Conestoga wagons, heavily laden with merchandise and produce, wending their tardy way over hill and valley, and occupying a much greater length of time in the transit than is now necessary for a voyage to Europe. But the days when the Conestoga wagons were the pride of Pennsylvania are gone for ever, and with them are passing away much of that patient pains-taking industry which led her so safe, if not so brilliant, a course. May her people, in adopting the active spirit of the age, still hold on to the homely integrity of the days of the Conestoga wagon! Pennsylvania commenced in 1825 her extensive system of canals, (but too extensive, unfortunately,) as it led to locating them in places uncalled for by the demands of the time, which clogged the state with a heavy debt, under which she still labors, while, by the unproductiveness of some of them, she is deprived of the income from whence to liquidate the debt, or even pay its interest, unaided by taxation. But part of this unproductiveness is no doubt caused by the then unforeseen, but now general introduction of railways. Pennsylvania is saddled with a debt of \$40,000,000, incurred mainly for purposes of internal improvement, on which an annual interest of over \$2,000,000 accrues, while the revenue of the public works in 1852 was but \$1,896,811.42, part of which is required to repair damages from freshets, &c. Some of her works that have long lain unfinished, will soon be completed, when it is expected they will add to the resources of the state, instead of, as heretofore, requiring constant outlay, or at best producing no return in the way of revenue for the capital expended on them. Pennsylvania has now a line of canal connecting Pittsburg and Harrisburg; one, nearly completed, along the whole course of the Susquehanna within the state, and also on the West branch; one from Beaver to Erie, one along the Delaware from Bristol to Easton, and thence up the Lehigh to the mines; one up the Schuylkill to Pottsville; one along the Lackawana to the Delaware and Hudson canal, and one uniting the Schuylkill with the Pennsylvania canal, at Middletown—making in all about 1030 miles of canal completed, or nearly so, within the state. On the 1st of January, 1853, Pennsylvania had 1244 miles of railway in operation, and 903 in course of construction. Only 82 miles of this, however, belong to the state. It has been the fashion to decry the tardiness of Pennsylvania in constructing public works. Let the \$40,000,000 expended for them, and the 2200 miles of completed railways and canals, with nearly as much more projected, vindicate

her. Her commercial metropolis is connected by railway with New York, with Baltimore, with Pittsburg, with Pottsville, with Columbia, York, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown in Maryland. Her western metropolis is united to Cleveland, to Cincinnati, and to other points in Indiana and Ohio; and in a short time it may be possible for a passenger to come from St. Louis to Philadelphia without changing cars for the entire distance. The railroads now constructing, or in contemplation, will connect Wheeling with the Pennsylvania road, Philadelphia with Easton and Belvidere, Pittsburg with Cumberland, Maryland, Westchester (a second road) with Philadelphia, Pittsburg with Erie and Steubenville, and Philadelphia with Erie and intermediate places.—See *Table of Canals and Railways*, APPENDIX. The receipts from the public works in 1852, were \$1,896,811.42; the expenditures, \$1,029,341.23, and net revenue, \$867,470.19. Pennsylvania holds stocks in internal improvements to the amount of \$32,770,061.21, of which \$31,137,064.49 are in state railroads and canals, and the rest in turnpikes, navigation stocks, &c.

Commerce.—Though Pennsylvania has lost her comparative importance as a commercial state, yet her increase in the last 30 years, in foreign commerce, has been steady; while in her coasting, lake, and Ohio river trade, her advances have been immense. The completion of the Pennsylvania railway, the most direct and shortest route from the Eastern and Middle States to the great Mississippi valley, has greatly increased the transit trade across her territory. In the first five months of 1853, the receipts of toll on this road amounted to \$1,292,588. A reference to the article on the commerce of Philadelphia, will show the great increase of her coasting trade. In 1852, Pennsylvania owned 301,722 $\frac{8}{9}$ tons of shipping, of which 83,763 was steam tonnage. The same year 188 vessels were built, with an aggregate tonnage of 31,220 $\frac{3}{4}$. The imports were, for the fiscal year, terminating June 30, \$14,785,917; the exports, consisting mostly of flour, wheat, Indian corn, provisions, tobacco, quercitron bark, lard, butter, &c., amounted to \$5,823,571. Tonnage entered, 178,364; cleared, 139,932.—See PHILADELPHIA. Large quantities of lumber are floated down the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers in the spring and fall. The amount on the former river alone for 1852, brought down by canal and rafts, has been estimated at 250,000,000 feet. A large amount is also sent down the Alleghany.

Education.—The first general free-school system in Pennsylvania was adopted in 1834, which has since been remodelled and improved; but still much room is left for amendment before it can fully meet the requirements of the age—though comparatively the system is probably equal to any out of New

England, and in Philadelphia equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The number of school districts in 1851 was 9462. (exclusive of Philadelphia city and county,) open on an average 5 months in the year, and attended by 460,086 pupils—12,090 of whom were learning German. In the same year, \$930,221.84 was raised by taxation, and \$161,697.50 appropriated by the state, for educational purposes. The city and county of Philadelphia are under a separate management, and have one high-school, one normal, 53 grammar, 34 secondary, 142 primary, and 39 unclassified schools, with an aggregate of 48,056 pupils. This district received in 1851, a state appropriation of \$31,307.30. The medical schools of Pennsylvania are first in reputation of any on the Western continent, and are attended yearly by about 1400 students. This state had in 1852, nine colleges, with an aggregate of 952 students, and 58,100 volumes in their libraries; 7 theological, with 213; 1 law, with 9; and 5 medical schools with 1163 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX. Another college has just gone into operation at Lancaster, called the Franklin and Marshall, of which the Hon. James Buchanan is president.

Religions.—Pennsylvania seems to have used to the full extent the privilege so strenuously contended for by her illustrious founder—that of each one worshipping according to his inclination; as there are no less than 47 different sects, occupying 3523 places of worship, of which the Baptists own 252; Freewill, 9; Disciples, 28; and Seventh Day Baptist, 4; Church of God, 27; Christians, 19; Covenanters, 18; Episcopalians, 135; Free Church, 22; Friends, 142; German Reformed, 206; Lutherans, 497; Mennonites, 86; Methodists, 882; Moravians, 84; Presbyterians, 751; Roman Catholics, 139; Union, 80, and Universalists, 19. The rest are occupied by Africans, Congregationalists, Dutch Reformed, Independent, Jewish, Seceders, Tunkers, Unitarians, United Brethren in Christ, and many other smaller sects, for which, see *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX. There is one church for every 658 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$11,551,885.

Public Institutions.—Pennsylvania has always been noted for her charitable institutions, and even in her penal establishments she looks rather to mercy and reformation than to punishment. There are two great penitentiaries in the state, one at Philadelphia, and another at Pittsburg, both on the solitary system; but only solitary so far as communication with their fellow-prisoners is concerned, as they are weekly visited by the members of that self-sacrificing body, the Prison Discipline Society, who endeavor to cheer, encourage, and instruct them, both in morals and religion, as well as in school learning. During the year 1852, 126 convicts

were received in the Eastern Penitentiary, and 153 discharged, leaving in confinement, December 31, 1852, 283 convicts, of whom 52 were colored: total number received since the opening of the prison in 1829, 2689; received into the Western Penitentiary in 1852, 187 convicts: total, in 26 years of its existence, 1648. The convicts of the Western Penitentiary more than supported themselves by the proceeds of their labor. Expenses, \$86,341; of which a portion was met by a state appropriation, \$16,330 by the labor of the prisoners, and the rest by the counties. Montgomery county has withdrawn its prisoners. The two houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents, (white and colored,) the deaf and dumb asylum, and blind asylum, all in Philadelphia, receive state appropriations. An appropriation of \$20,000 has been made by the state for the establishment of an asylum for idiots, on condition of a like sum being subscribed by individuals. Incited by the benevolent exertions of that most noble woman, Dorothea Dix, the state has just completed, [1853,] at Harrisburg, a state lunatic asylum, at a cost of \$50,000, embracing in the structure of the building, and in its discipline, most of the improvements of the age in the treatment and accommodation of the unfortunate class of beings for whom it is intended. During the year 1852, 118 patients were received, and 48 discharged; of whom 13 were restored, 16 improved, 10 unimproved, 2 eloped, and 7 died; remaining in the institution, January 1853, 106. Expenditures for the year, \$38,385; of which more than \$10,000 was defrayed by board received from patients, and a considerable portion of the remainder was expended for liabilities of the preceding year, from furniture, building, &c., that will not be required when the hospital is fairly in operation. The appropriations for charitable purposes in 1853, amounted to nearly \$77,000.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Pennsylvania is elected by the people for 3 years, but cannot be chosen more than 6 out of any 9 consecutive years, and receives a salary of \$3000 per annum. The senate consists of 33 members, elected for three years, and a house of representatives of 100 members, elected annually. One-third of the senate must be chosen each year. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of five judges, elected by the people at large for 15 years, but so that one judge shall be elected every third year, and the one having the shortest term to serve shall be chief justice. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the state, and the judges, by virtue of their offices, are judges of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery for the several counties. 2d. Of 24 courts of common pleas, each presided over by one judge, elected for 10 years, and one or more associates to each county, elected for 5 years.

The judges of the common pleas of each county are also justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery. 3. Of a district court for Philadelphia county, and one for Alleghany county. The judges of the supreme court and the county courts receive \$1600 per annum, and those for Philadelphia and Pittsburg from \$2000 to \$2500 per annum. Every white freeman of the age of 21 years, having resided in the state one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector. The state debt of Pennsylvania was, in 1853, \$40,263,633; annual interest, over \$2,000,000; productive property, \$31,639,321; unproductive, \$321,082; and ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about \$350,000 annually. Assessed value of property for 1851, \$492,898,829. Banking institutions, 54, with an aggregate capital of \$18,966,351, and circulation of \$12,000,000; \$6,200,000 in coin. Revenue from permanent sources in 1852, \$4,428,096.20.

History.—Pennsylvania is the only instance of an American colony founded without bloodshed. The benevolent Penn, when he settled the state in 1682, with his peaceful associates, the Friends, conciliated the natives by the purchase of their territory, and by the kindness and good-will manifested towards them secured their friendship during 70 years. Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn in liquidation of a debt due his father, Admiral Penn, by the Government of Great Britain. In 1699, Delaware, which had before been united to Pennsylvania, was allowed a distinct legislature, but remained subject to the same governor. Previous to the old French and Indian war in 1755, the contests waged between the English and French colonies had not reached Pennsylvania; but in that year occurred the disastrous defeat of Braddock, near Pittsburg, in which Washington, then a young man, distinguished himself. In 1763 occurred the massacre of the Conestoga Indians, in Lancaster county, by the Paxton boys. In 1767 was run the famous Mason and Dixon's line, (39° 43',) the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and which has become proverbial as the dividing line between the North and the South. Pennsylvania took an active part in the Revolutionary contest, and on her soil occurred the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, September and October, 1777, and the massacres of Wyoming and Paoli, and the suffering winter encampment at Valley Forge in 1777 and '8. In her metropolis, too, met the first congresses of the Revolution, and here was the seat, for nearly ten years, of the newly-organized government of 1789. Within her limits, in 1794, occurred the bloodless resistance to the General Government, in Washington's administration, called the

Whiskey Insurrection; but notwithstanding this defection of a small part of her citizens, no state in the confederacy has been more loyal to the constitution of the federal government in all times of trial than Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania gave Franklin, Rush, Thompson, and Robert Morris to the councils of the nation in the Revolution, and the former two, besides Rittenhouse, Fulton, Say, and Morton, to science. Pennsylvania formed a constitution in 1776 suited to her changed character of an independent republican state. A new constitution was formed in 1790, and again in 1838; several alterations have since been made, as a provision in the constitution enables amendments to be made by the enactments of two legislatures, with the sanction of the people. Benjamin Franklin was president of the executive council, *i. e.* governor, from 1785 to 1788.

PENNSYLVANIABURG, a village of Ripley co., Indiana, 16 miles N. E. from Versailles, has near 200 inhabitants.

PENN TOWNSHIP, see PENN DISTRICT.

PENNVILLE, a post-office of Jay co., Ind.

PENN YAN, a thriving post-village of Milo township, capital of Yates county, New York, on the outlet of Crooked lake, and on the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad, 192 miles W. from Albany, and 43 miles N. by W. from Elmira. The Crooked Lake canal, connecting the Crooked with Seneca lake, passes through the village, and furnishes abundant water-power, having 27 locks in the distance of 7 miles. Penn Yan contains, besides the county buildings, 7 churches, 2 banks, several academies and union schools, 2 newspaper offices, 70 stores. 1 iron furnace, 1 plough factory, and several flouring and saw mills. Population in 1853, about 3000.

PENNYPACK CREEK, in the S. E. part of Pennsylvania, flows through Philadelphia county, and enters the Delaware river near Holmesburg.

PENNY'S FERRY, a post-office of Henry co. Ill.

PENOBSCOT river, the largest river in Maine, is formed by two branches, the East and the West, which unite in Penobscot county, near the centre of the state, and flowing in a general S. S. W. course, it meets the tide-water at Bangor, about 60 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels to Bangor, where the tide rises 20 feet, which extraordinary rise is probably produced in part at least by the wedge-shaped form of the bay, and the current from the Gulf stream. About 12 miles above Bangor there are several islands, owned by the Penobscot tribe of Indians, the principal of which is Oldtown. This river, particularly in its upper portions, affords very valuable water-power. Its length from the junction of its two branches is about 135 miles, or measuring from the source of the West and largest branch, (which is regarded by some geographers as the true Penobscot,) it amounts to 275 miles. *Branches.*—The West branch

rises near the W. boundary between Maine and Canada, in Somerset county, and flowing through Chesuncook and Pemadumcook lakes, in Piscataquis county, unites with the East branch, in Penobscot county, near the centre of the state. The East branch, also called the Seboois river, forms the outlet to the Seboois lakes, in Penobscot county, and flowing southerly, joins the West branch.

PENOBSCOT, a county extending from the centre of Maine to its northern border, has an area of about 3200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the St. John's river: the central and southern parts are drained by the Penobscot and its numerous tributaries, which afford valuable water-power. It is intersected in its northern part by the Aroostook river. The greater portion of this county is still unsettled, though much timber is cut in it and rafted down the Penobscot and its branches. The surface is uneven, with some mountains in the northern part. The soil is fertile, and adapted to cultivation. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 119,584 bushels of corn; 310,184 of oats; 221,248 of potatoes; 51,758 tons of hay, and 784,155 pounds of butter. There were 4 flannel and 2 woollen factories, 2 foundries, 7 grist mills, 2 paper mills, 130 saw and planing mills, 1 ship-yard, and 12 tanneries. It contained 65 churches, 6 newspaper offices; 22,919 pupils attending public schools, and 775 attending academies and other schools. The Penobscot river is navigable for large vessels 50 miles, to Bangor, and for boats some distance farther. The railroad connecting Bangor (the head of ship navigation) with Oldtown is included within this county. Organized in 1816. Capital, Bangor. Population, 63,089.

PENOBSCOT, a post-township in Hancock co., Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot bay, and 57 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1556.

PENOLA, a post-office of Sumter co., Ala.

PENORA, a post-office of Guthrie co., Iowa.

PENSACOLA, a port of entry and capital of Escambia county, Florida, is situated on the W. shore of Pensacola bay, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, 64 miles E. from Mobile, and 180 miles in a direct line W. from Tallahassee. The harbor has 21 feet water on the bar at low tide and it is one of the safest in the Gulf. The shore, which is low and sandy, rises gently to the height of about 40 feet. The plan of the town is regular, and the streets are wide. It contains several churches, a market house, custom house, and 3 newspaper offices. The United States Government has established a naval station here. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1465 $\frac{4}{5}$ tons enrolled and licensed, of which 1331 $\frac{3}{5}$ tons were employed in the coast trade. The foreign arrivals for the year were 20, (tons,

3885,) of which 19 were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 19, tons 3996, of which 3459 were in American bottoms. Population, in 1850, 2164.

PENSACOLA, a post-village of Leake co., Miss.

PENSACOLA BAY, in the N. W. part of Florida, at the mouth of the Escambia river. Length, 27 miles; greatest breadth, 12 miles.

PENSAUCOLA LIGHTHOUSE, on an eminence about 40 feet high, at the E. side of the entrance of Pensacola harbor, Florida, about 2 miles N. from Fort McCrea. The light is 80 feet above the level of the sea, and revolves once in 70 seconds. Lat. 30° 19' N., lon. 87° 18' 54" W.

PENSAUKEE, a small river of Oconto county, Wisconsin, enters Green bay, about 6 miles S. from Oconto river.

PENSAUKIN CREEK, in the S. W. part of New Jersey, forms part of the boundary between Burlington and Camden counties, and enters the Delaware 5 miles above Camden.

PENTRESS, a post-office of Monongalia co. Va.

PEOLA MILLS, a post-office of Madison co. Va.

PEOLI, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., O.

PEOLIA, a small village of Washington co. Ky.

PEOPLESVILLE, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

PEORIA, a county in the N. W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 650 square miles. The Illinois river and Peoria lake form the S. E. boundary. It is drained by Spoon river, and by Kickapoo, Elbow, and Copperas creeks. These streams are bordered with tracts of timber, which are separated from each other by beautiful undulating prairies. The soil is uniformly and highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, potatoes, and wool are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 1,013,289 bushels of corn; 185,157 of wheat; 138,718 of oats; 12,553 tons of hay, and 40,225 pounds of wool. It contained 19 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 3260 pupils attending public schools. Valuable mines of stone coal have been opened. The Illinois river is navigable by steamboats along the border. The county is intersected by the Peoria and Oquawka railroad. Organized in 1825, and named from the tribe of Indians who possessed the soil. Capital, Peoria. Population, 17,547.

PEORIA, a post-office of Wyoming co., N. Y.

PEORIA, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind.

PEORIA, a handsome and flourishing city, capital of Peoria county, Illinois, on the right or W. bank of Illinois river, at the outlet of Peoria lake, 70 miles N. from Springfield, and 151 S. W. from Chicago. It is the most populous town on the river, and one of the most important and commercial in the state. The river is navigable by steamboats in all stages of water, and is the channel of an immense trade in grain, lumber, pork, &c. A number of steamboats make regular passages between St. Louis and Peoria, which also communicates with Chicago, by means

of the Illinois and Michigan canal. The Peoria and Oquawka railroad connects this place with Burlington, Iowa, and will be extended eastwardly to Middleport. The town is regularly laid out, and well built. It has, besides the county buildings, about 10 churches, several seminaries, a telegraph office, a bank, and 5 newspaper offices. We quote the following description from the letter of a recent traveller:—"Peoria is the most beautiful town on the river. Situated on rising ground, a broad plateau extending back from the bluff, it has escaped the almost universal inundation. Indeed the river here expands into a broad, deep lake, that embosoms the rising flood. This lake is a most beautiful feature in the natural scenery of the town, and as useful as beautiful, supplying the inhabitants with ample stores of fish, and in winter with abundance of the purest ice. It is often frozen to such a thickness that heavy teams can pass securely over it. A substantial drawbridge connects the town with the opposite shore of the river. The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, the streets being wide and well graded. The schools and churches are prosperous, and the society good. A public square has been reserved near the centre. Back of the town extends one of the finest rolling prairies in the state, which already furnishes to Peoria its supplies and much of its business." The number of steamboat arrivals in 1850 was 1286. La Salle, the Frenchman, established a post at this place in 1680. The rise of the present town dates from April, 1819. It was incorporated as a city in 1844. Population on January 1, 1851, 6212, in 1853 about 8000.

PEORIA LAKE, Illinois, an expansion of the Illinois river, on the E. border of Peoria county. Length, 22 miles; greatest breadth, about 3 miles.

PEORIARVILLE, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

PEPACK, New Jersey. See PEAPACK.

PEPACTON, a post-office of Delaware co., N. Y.

PEPACTON RIVER. See POPACTON RIVER.

PEPOKATING, a post-office of Sussex co., N. J.

PEPPERELL, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Nashua river, on the Worcester and Nashua railroad. Pop., 1754.

PEPPERELL, a post-village in the above township, on the railroad, 37 miles N. W. from Boston, contains 2 or 3 churches.

PEPPER'S FERRY, a post-office of Pulaski co., Virginia.

PEQUANNOCK river, is a small stream of Fairfield co., Conn., falls into Bridgeport harbor. The Housatonic railroad follows its course for nearly its whole length.

PEQUANNOCK. See POQUANNOCK.

PEQUANNOCK, a township of Morris co., New Jersey, about 57 miles N. N. E. from Trenton. Population, 4116.

PEQUANNOCK CREEK, in the N. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex co., flows south-eastward along the boundary between Passaic and

Morris counties, and unites with the Ringwood and Ramapo, near Pompton, to form Pompton river.

PEQUEA, or PECQUEA CREEK, of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

PEQUEST CREEK, in the N. W. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex county, flows south-westward through Warren county, and falls into the Delaware at Belvidere. It is a rapid stream, draining a limestone valley, and affording abundant water-power.

PEQUOT, a village in New London co., Connecticut, 8 miles N. E. by E. from New London.

PEQUOT, a post-village of Calumet co., Wisconsin, on the E. shore of Winnebago lake, about 100 miles N. E. from Madison.

PERALTO, a village of Valencia co., New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio Del Norte, about 70 miles S. S. W. from Santa Fe.

PERCH RIVER, of Jefferson co., New York, flows south-westward, and enters Black river near its mouth.

PERCH RIVER, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 175 miles N. W. from Albany.

PERCY'S CREEK, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Mississippi.

PERDIDO, a small river of Alabama and Florida, rises near the N. W. extremity of Florida, and forms the boundary between Alabama and West Florida, until it empties itself into Perdido bay.

PERIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

PERKINS, a post-township in the N. W. part of Erie co., Ohio. Population, 1207.

PERKIN'S GROVE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 68 miles N. N. E. from Peoria.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on Black river, has an academy, and a number of manufactories.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-village in Burke co., North Carolina.

PERKINSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Indiana, on White river, 10 miles W. N. W. from Anderson, has several mills, and about 200 inhabitants.

PERKIOMEN creek, of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Schuylkill river, about 7 miles above Norristown.

PERKIOMEN, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 27 miles S. from Allentown. Population, 1622.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PEROT, a small bayou in the S. E. part of Louisiana, is connected on the N. with Lake Washa, and on the S. with Little lake.

PEROTE, a small village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PEROTE, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

PEROTE, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

PERQUIMANS, a river which rises near the

N. border of North Carolina, in the vicinity of the Dismal Swamp, and flows south-eastward through the middle of Perquimans county, into Albemarle sound. Length, about 60 miles. The largest vessels that navigate the sound can ascend the river about 45 miles from its mouth.

PERQUIMANS, a county in the N. E. part of North Carolina, bordering on the N. side of Albemarle sound: area estimated at 250 square miles. Perquimans river flows through the middle of the county into the sound. The surface is nearly level; the soil from the sound to the middle is fertile, adapted to wheat, Indian corn, and grass: the other portion is more sandy, and is covered with forests of pine. In 1850 this county produced 418,355 bushels of corn; 45,943 of wheat, and 1565 tons of hay. There were 3 saw mills, 2 grist mills, and 1 tannery. It contained 12 churches, 375 pupils attending public schools, and 105 attending academies or other schools. The Scupernong grape is said to succeed well here. The Perquimans river is navigable by vessels of medium size for a distance of about 45 miles. There are profitable shad and herring fisheries on this river. The earliest permanent settlement of the state was made in this county in 1662. The name was derived from the tribe of aborigines who possessed this portion of the province. Capital, Hertford. Population, 7332; of whom 4080 were free, and 3252, slaves.

PERRIN, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2736.

PERRINE, a small post-village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

PERRINEVILLE, a post-village of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

PERRINTON, or PERRINGTON, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie canal, 12 miles E. S. E. from Rochester. Population, 2891.

PERRY, a county in the S. E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 540 square miles. The Susquehanna river forms its entire E. boundary; the N. part of the county is intersected by the Juniata river, and the S. part by Sherman's creek. The surface is mountainous; the Blue mountain extending along the southern border, and Tuscarora mountain along the north-western. The soil of the arable land is excellent. Grain, cattle, iron, and leather are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 190,697 bushels of wheat; 155,271 of Indian corn; 144,142 of oats; 16,690 tons of hay, and 302,139 pounds of butter. There were 43 flour and grist mills, 45 saw mills, 1 rolling mill, 10 cabinet-ware shops, 5 woollen factories, 1 nail factory, 4 iron foundries, and 25 tanneries. It contained 49 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 6373 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending an academy. Limestone and slate are the principal rocks; the hills contain an abundance of iron ore. The

county is intersected by the Pennsylvania canal and Central railroad; another canal extends along the E. border. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, of the United States navy. Capital, Bloomfield. Population, 20,088.

PERRY, a county in the W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba river, an affluent of the Alabama. The surface is hilly and undulating; the soil is highly productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 24,524 bales of cotton; 934,116 bushels of corn, and 184,616 of sweet potatoes. There were 6 grist and saw mills, 3 tanneries, 1 iron foundry, and 1 castor-oil mill. It contained 20 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 714 pupils attending public schools, and 548 attending other schools. The Cahawba river is navigable by steamboats in this county. Capital, Marion. Population, 22,285; of whom 8368 were free, and 13,917, slaves.

PERRY, a county in the S. E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1040 square miles. It is intersected by Leaf river, a branch of the Pascagoula. The surface is uneven; the soil is rather light, and produces pine timber, Indian corn, and pasture for cattle. In 1850 this county yielded 58,360 bushels of corn; 44,980 of sweet potatoes, and 88,000 pounds of rice. Capital, Augusta. Population, 2438; of whom 1689 were free, and 749, slaves.

PERRY, a county in the W. central part of Arkansas; area, 580 square miles. The Arkansas river bounds it on the N. E., and it is drained by the Fourche La Pave. The surface is diversified by hills, which contain marble and other valuable materials for building. The soil near the streams is fertile, adapted to grass and corn, which are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 31,770 bushels of corn, and 6778 pounds of butter. It contained 2 saw mills, and 45 pupils attending public schools. White oak, hickory, pine, cedar, and ash abound in the county. Capital, Perryville. Population, 978; of whom 963 were free, and 15, slaves.

PERRY, a county in the W. central part of Tennessee, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Tennessee forms its entire W. boundary, and it is intersected by Buffalo river. The surface is moderately uneven, and partly covered by forests. Indian corn, oats, and grass are cultivated. Pork is also exported. In 1850 the county produced 395,535 bushels of corn; 23,484 of oats, and 41,686 pounds of butter. There were 685 pupils attending public schools. Tennessee river is navigable by steamboats on the border, and flat-boats descend Buffalo river in high water. The county has a turnpike leading to Nashville. Capital, Linden. Population, 5822; of whom 5508 were free, and 314, slaves.

PERRY, a county in the S. E. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. It is drained by the North and Middle forks of Kentucky river. The surface is diversified by valleys and mountains; the land is mostly too rugged for cultivation, but adapted to wool-growing. In 1850 this county produced 124,296 bushels of corn, and 4758 of oats. It contained 1 church. Horses, cattle, pork, and salt are exported. Coal is abundant in the county. The forks above named are navigable for descending boats in high water. Capital, Hazard. Population, 3092, of whom 2975 were free, and 117, slaves.

PERRY, a county in the S. E. central part of Ohio, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by Rush and Jonathan creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 428,903 bushels of corn; 160,043 of wheat; 101,591 of oats; 9887 tons of hay, and 261,806 pounds of butter. It contained 61 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 100 pupils attending an academy. The Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati railroad passes through the county. Capital, Somerset. Population, 20,775.

PERRY, a county in the S. part of Indiana, contains about 400 square miles. The Ohio river bounds it on the S. and S. E. The surface is very hilly, excepting the river bottoms. Indian corn, oats, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 232,835 bushels of corn; 33,475 of oats; 999 tons of hay, and 10,581 pounds of wool. It contained 8 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 476 pupils attending public schools. The hills produce valuable timber, and contain large beds of coal, both of which are extensively used in the steamboats on the Ohio. The county also contains quarries of fine sandstone, which afford a good material for building. Capital, Rome. Pop., 7268.

PERRY, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 420 square miles. It is intersected by Beaucoup creek, which flows southward into the Big Muddy river. The county consists partly of prairies and partly of timbered land; the soil is represented to be fertile. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 363,300 bushels of corn; 66,363 of oats, and 119,079 pounds of butter. It contained 5 churches, and 340 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Pinckneyville. Population, 5278.

PERRY, a county in the E. S. E. part of Missouri, has an area of 430 square miles. The Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois, forms the boundary on the E. and N. E.; it is also drained by Apple, Saline, and Cape Cinque Homme creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is generally fertile, especially on the river bottom, which is about 3 miles wide. Indian

corn, wheat, oats, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 349,280 bushels of corn; 65,395 of wheat; 42,916 of oats, and 73,845 pounds of butter. It contained 14 churches, 360 pupils attending public schools, and 95 attending other schools. Lead and iron abound in the county; marble also is found in it, and blue limestone is the principal rock. The streams are said to furnish ample water-power. Capital, Perryville. Population, 7215, of whom 6421 were free, and 794, slaves.

PERRY, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, 154 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1824.

PERRY, a post-township in the E. part of Wyoming co., New York. Pop., 2832.

PERRY, a post-village in the above township, at the outlet of a beautiful pond called Perry lake, near 2 miles in length, about 50 miles E. by S. from Buffalo. It contains 4 churches, 1 furnace, 2 flour mills, and 1 hotel. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, estimated at 1500.

PERRY, a township of Armstrong co., Pa., on the right side of the Alleghany river, about 50 miles N. N. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 799.

PERRY, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1320.

PERRY, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 55 miles N. N. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1394.

PERRY, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. It is intersected by the Youghiogeny river, 30 miles N. E. from Waynesburg. Population, 1272.

PERRY, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S. S. E. from Waynesburg. Population, 1090.

PERRY, a township in Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. from Brookville.

PERRY, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop., 528.

PERRY, a township of Union co., Pa., 40 miles S. from Williamsport. Pop., 1341.

PERRY, a small village of Union co., Pa.

PERRY, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

PERRY, a thriving post-village, capital of Houston co., Georgia, on Indian creek, an affluent of the Ocmulgee, about 33 miles S. by W. from Macon. It is surrounded by rich plantations of cotton, and has an active business. Perry contains 3 neat churches, 2 large schools, 5 dry-goods stores, 5 other stores, and 2 carriage shops. Pop. in 1853, about 1200.

PERRY, a township in Johnson co., Arkansas. Population, 603.

PERRY, a township in the S. E. part of Allen co., Ohio. Population, 923.

PERRY, a township in the N. E. part of Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 1788.

PERRY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Brown co., Ohio. Pop., 2464.

PERRY, a township in the S. part of Carroll co., Ohio. Population, 1277.

PERRY, a township in the N. part of Columbiana co., Ohio. Population, 2731.

PERRY, a township in the S. W. part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Population, 1340.

PERRY, a township in Fayette co., Ohio. Population, 955.

PERRY, a township in the N. W. part of Franklin co., Ohio. Population, 1169.

PERRY, a township in the central part of Gallia co., Ohio. Population, 1208.

PERRY, a township in the W. part of Hocking co., Ohio. Population, 1066.

PERRY, a post-township in the N. E. part of Lake co., Ohio. Population, 1131.

PERRY, a township in the S. part of Lawrence co., Ohio. Population, 924.

PERRY, a township in the E. part of Licking co., Ohio. Population, 1371.

PERRY, a township in the E. central part of Logan co., Ohio. Population, 1230.

PERRY, a township in the S. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 1459.

PERRY, a township in the W. central part of Montgomery co., Ohio. Population, 1906.

PERRY, a township in the N. E. part of Morrow co., Ohio. Population, 846.

PERRY, a township in Muskingum co., Ohio. Population, 1016.

PERRY, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop., 1120.

PERRY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Pike co., Ohio. Population, 519.

PERRY, a township in the W. part of Putnam co., Ohio. Population, 262.

PERRY, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Richland co., Ohio. Pop., 924.

PERRY, a township in the S. E. part of Shelby co., Ohio. Population, 899.

PERRY, a township in the S. W. part of Stark co., Ohio. Population, 4667.

PERRY, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop., 1396.

PERRY, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Wood co., Ohio. Population, 888.

PERRY, a post-township in the S. W. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Pop., 313.

PERRY, a post-township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 842.

PERRY, a township in Clay co., Indiana. Population, 691.

PERRY, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Population, 1091.

PERRY, a township in Lawrence co., Indiana. Population, 1457.

PERRY, a township in Marion co., Indiana. Population, 1803.

PERRY, a township in Martin co., Indiana. Population, 1517.

PERRY, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Population, 1176.

PERRY, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Population, 1004.

PERRY, a township in Noble co., Indiana. Population, 1104.

PERRY, a township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Population, 1036.

PERRY, a township in Vanderburg co., Indiana. Population, 693.

PERRY, a township in Wayne co., Indiana. Population, 710.

PERRY, a neat and thriving post-village of Pike co., Illinois, 62 miles W. from Springfield. It is situated in a fertile prairie. Population in 1853, about 500.

PERRY, a township in Dane co., Wisconsin. Population, 121.

PERRY CENTRE, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, about 50 miles E. by S. from Buffalo.

PERRY COURT HOUSE, a post-village in Perry co., Kentucky.

PERRYMANVILLE, a post-village in Harford co., Maryland.

PERRY MINE, a post-village of St. Francis co., Missouri.

PERRYOPOLIS, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny river, about 35 miles S. from Pittsburg. It has a glass factory, and 1 newspaper office.

PERRYOPOLIS, a small village of Noble co., O.

PERRY'S BRIDGE, a post-village of Vermilion parish, Louisiana.

PERRYSBURG, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Erie railroad. Population, 1861.

PERRYSBURG, a small village of Ashland co., Ohio.

PERRYSBURG, a flourishing post-village, capital of Wood co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee river, opposite Maumee City, 140 miles N. N. W. from Columbus. The situation is elevated and beautiful. During a large part of the year, steamboats ascend the river to this point. It is on the Dayton and Michigan railroad, and is the terminus of several plank-roads. A hydraulic canal has recently been made here, by which a fall of 18 or 20 feet is obtained in the space of 2 miles. The sickness which formerly prevailed in the Maumee valley has disappeared since the land has been cleared and cultivated. Perrysburg has a bridge across the river, and contains 3 or 4 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1850, 1199, in 1853, about 1600.

PERRYSBURG, a small post-village of Miami co., Indiana, 78 miles N. from Indianapolis.

PERRY'S CORNER, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

PERRY'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PERRY'S MILLS, a small post-village of Clinton co., New York, about 170 miles N. by E. from Albany.

PERRY'S MILLS, a post-office of Tatnall co., Georgia, 85 miles W. by S. from Savannah.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village in Washington co., Rhode Island.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, 20 miles E. by S. from Syracuse.

PERRYVILLE, New Jersey. See PERRYVILLE.

PERRYSVILLE, or PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. by W. from Pittsburg.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 18 miles S. from Brookville. Population in 1853, 300.

PERRYSVILLE, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles E. by N. from Pittsburg.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 72 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

PERRYTON, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 50 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

PERRYTON, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois, about 66 miles N. E. from Nauvoo.

PERRYVILLE, or PERRYSVILLE, a small post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 33 miles N. N. W. from Trenton.

PERRYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Juniata river, and on the Central railroad, 2 miles below Mifflintown. The river is crossed here by a handsome bridge.

PERRYVILLE, or PERRYSVILLE, a thriving village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. from Lewistown.

PERRYVILLE, a small post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, 40 miles E. N. E. from Baltimore.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Perry co., Alabama, about 10 miles E. from Marion.

PERRYVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Perry co., Arkansas, on the Fourche La Pave river, 30 miles from its entrance into the Arkansas river, and 40 miles W. N. W. from Little Rock.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village of Decatur co., Tennessee, on the W. bank of Tennessee river, 100 miles W. S. W. from Nashville. About 3000 bales of cotton are annually shipped here. Population, about 250.

PERRYVILLE, or PERRYSVILLE, a post-village of Boyle co. Kentucky, 42 miles S. from Frankfort. It has 2 churches and a woollen factory.

PERRYVILLE, or PERRYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Vermilion co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 89 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis. It is favorably situated for business, and is the largest village in the county. A plank-road is in progress from this place to Georgetown, in Illinois. A newspaper is published here. Pop., about 1000.

PERRYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Missouri, about 10 miles W. from the Mississippi river, and 75 miles S. S. E. from St. Louis. It contains a court house, jail, and a few stores.

PERSIA, a post-township in the N. W. part of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Erie railroad. Population, 1955.

PERSIFER, a post-office of Knox co., Ill.

PERSIMMON CREEK, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

PERSON, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia; area estimated at 370 square miles. It is intersected by the Hycootee, an affluent of Dan river, and the Neuse river rises within its limits. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate size; the soil is generally fertile. Tobacco and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 259,072 bushels of corn; 49,802 of wheat, and 1,562,119 pounds of tobacco. There were 3 grist mills, 3 corn and flour mills, and 4 tobacco manufactories. It contained 18 churches. Formed in 1791, and named from General Thomas Person, of Granville county, North Carolina. Capital, Roxborough. Population, 10,781; of whom 5888 were free, and 4893, slaves.

PERTH, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Fulton co., N. Y. Pop., 1140.

PERTH AMBOY, a post-village and port of entry of Middlesex county, New Jersey, at the head of Raritan bay, and at the mouth of Raritan river, 36 miles N. E. from Trenton, and 25 miles from New York. It is situated in Perth Amboy township, on the left or N. bank of the Raritan river, and at the southern end of Staten Island sound. The harbor is good and easily accessible. The village contains 4 churches, an academy, a lock factory, and a stoneware pottery. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 21,651 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed, of which 20,852 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 4758 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons in steam navigation. During the year, 8 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 1273 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons, were admeasured. Incorporated in 1784. Population of the township, 1865.

PERU, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 33 miles W. by N. from Augusta. Pop., 1109.

PERU, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 80 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 567.

PERU, a post-township in Berkshire co., Mass., 112 miles W. from Boston. Pop., 519.

PERU, a post-village of Peru township, Clinton county, New York, on the Au Sable river, 4 miles W. from Lake Champlain, and about 10 miles S. S. W. from Plattsburg. It contains several churches and mills. Pop. of the township, 3640; of the village, about 900.

PERU, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Population, 528.

PERU, a village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles S. W. from Mifflintown. It was commenced in 1848, and has near 150 inhabitants.

PERU, a post-office of Haywood co., N. C.

PERU, a post-township in the N. W. part of Huron co., Ohio. Population, 1632.

PERU, a post-village in the above township, on a branch of Huron river, 94 miles N. by E. from Columbus. It has several stores and mills. Population, near 400.

PERU, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop., 876.

PERU, a thriving post-village, capital of Miami county, Indiana, is situated on the right bank of the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 68 miles N. from Indianapolis. It is the terminus of the Peru and Indianapolis railroad, which is expected to be completed in 1854, is on the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis railroad, not yet finished. Another railroad is projected from Peru northward, to connect with the North Indiana railroad at Elkhart. Miami county formed part of the Miami reserve, which passed from aboriginal hands a few years ago. Since that event the population has increased rapidly by immigration. Peru contains 1 Catholic, and 5 Protestant churches, and 1 newspaper office. Laid out in 1825. Pop. in 1850, 1266; in 1853, about 1700.

PERU, a flourishing post-village of La Salle county, Illinois, is situated on the Illinois river, 63 miles above Peoria, and 100 miles S. W. from Chicago. This village, which is near the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and at the head of natural navigation on the river, has an active trade, and is rapidly increasing. The river affords extensive water-power, and is navigable by steamboats in all stages of water. Stone coal is abundant in the vicinity. The Chicago and Rock Island railroad intersects the Central railroad at this point. The trade of Peru in 1852 was estimated by Governor Matteson, in his late message, at \$1,100,000. It contains 2 banks. Two newspapers are published weekly. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

PERU, a small village of Lawrence co., Ill.

PERU, a village in Dubuque co., Iowa, on the W. bank of Mississippi river, 7 miles N. from Dubuque.

PERU BLUFF, a small village of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

PERU MILLS, a post-office of Juniata co., Pa.

PERUVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 14 miles N. E. from Ithaca.

PESHAW or **CLEAR CREEK**, of Missouri, flows N. E. through Bates co., and enters Osage river in St. Clair county.

PESHTEGO river, of Wisconsin, rises in Oconto co., and flowing south-eastward, enters Green bay, about 6 miles below the mouth of the Menomonee river.

PETALUMA creek, a small stream in the N. N. W. part of California, forms part of the boundary between Marin and Sonoma counties, and falls into San Pablo bay.

PETALUMA, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal.

PETAULA, a post-office of Randolph co., Ga.

PETERBOROUGH, or **PETERSBOROUGH**, a post-township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 34 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 2222.

PETERBOROUGH, a post-village in Smithfield township, Madison co., New York, about 110 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It has several churches and stores.

PETERS, a township of Franklin co., Penn-

sylvania, about 48 miles W. S. W. from Carlisle. Population, 2310.

PETERS, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S. S. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 924.

PETERS, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PETERSBURG, a post-township in the E. part of Rensselaer co., N. Y. Pop., 1908.

PETERSBURG, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

PETERSBURG, a new township of Adams co., Pennsylvania. Population, 356.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, on a turnpike 13 miles S. from Carlisle. It contains a church, academy, and several stores.

PETERSBURG, a post-borough of West township, Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, and Central railroad, 97 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg. Pop. in 1850, 264.

PETERSBURG, a village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 4 or 5 miles N. N. W. from Lancaster.

PETERSBURG, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Population, 680.

PETERSBURG, a post-borough of Penn township, and the largest town of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna river, 1 mile below the mouth of the Juniata, and 15 miles above Harrisburg. It is a place of active trade, which is facilitated by the Pennsylvania canal, and Central railroad. The Duncannon iron-works at this place, consisting of a nail factory and rolling mill, are capable of giving employment to 500 men. Population in 1853, about 1000.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the National road, 154 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg. The name of the post-office is ADDISON.

PETERSBURG, a handsome and flourishing post-town and port of entry of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on the right or S. bank of the Appomattox river, at the crossing of the Great Southern railroad, 22 miles S. from Richmond, and 10 miles from the James river, at City Point. Lat. 37° 14' N. lon., 77° 20' W. It is the third town of Virginia in respect to population, and possesses extensive facilities for business. Vessels of 100 tons ascend the river to the town, and those of larger size to Waltham's landing, 6 miles below. The South Side railroad has its eastern terminus at this place, and the Appomattox railroad connects it with City Point, at the mouth of the river. The larger vessels engaged in the trade of Petersburg discharge their cargoes at City Point. Large quantities of flour and tobacco are exported from this place. Petersburg is well built, and contains 2 churches of the Presbyterians, 2 of the Methodists, 2 of the Episcopalians, 1 of the Baptists, 1 of the Catholics, besides several places of worship for colored people. It has also 3 banks, several cotton factories,

1 woollen factory, 2 rope-walks, 1 iron furnace, 6 forges, and numerous mills of various kinds. Three newspapers are published here. The falls of the river, which arrest the ascent of the tide immediately above Petersburg, furnish extensive water-power. Around these falls a canal has been constructed, by which means small boats ascend the river for the distance of about 100 miles. The limits of the borough include the decayed village of Blandford, in Prince George county, which was once superior to Petersburg in some respects. The remains of its church are among the most interesting and picturesque ruins of Virginia. In 1815 a great fire occurred here, by which near 400 houses were consumed. The shipping of this port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 484 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons registered, and 2109 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2030 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 322 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 16, (tons, 10,147;) of which 5 (tons, 2773) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 10, (tons, 5102;) of which 3906 were in foreign bottoms. Pop. in 1850, 14,010; in 1853, about 15,000.

PETERSBURG, a decayed post-town of Elbert county, Georgia, on the Savannah river, at the mouth of Broad river, about 62 miles N. W. from Augusta, was once an important place. It has now only 3 families.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Lavacca co., Texas, on the left bank of the Lavacca river, 100 miles S. E. from Austin City. It was once the county seat.

PETERSBURG, a post-village in Lincoln co., Tennessee, 72 miles S. by E. from Nashville.

PETERSBURG, a thriving post-town of Boone county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 25 miles below Cincinnati, has a good landing, an active trade, and contains 2 churches, and a flouring mill. Incorporated in 1820. Population in 1853, about 500.

PETERSBURG, a small village of Ashland co., Ohio.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 16 miles S. E. from Canfield, and close to the E. line of the state.

PETERSBURG, a small village or railroad station of Monroe co., Mich., on the Southern railroad, 20 miles W. from Monroe City.

PETERSBURG, a post-village, capital of Pike county, Indiana, is finely situated on an elevated plain, 1 mile S. from White river, and 110 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through it. Population, 500.

PETERSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Menard co., Illinois, on the Sangamon river, 22 miles N. W. from Springfield. The river is navigable for small boats to this place.

PETERSBURG, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, 50 miles N. from Jefferson City.

PETERSBURG FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

PETERS' CREEK, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

PETERS' CREEK, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PETERSHAM, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 67 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 1527.

PETERS' MOUNTAIN, Virginia, is situated on the boundary between Monroe and Giles county.

PETERSTOWN, a post-village of Monroe co., Virginia, on Rich creek, 247 miles W. from Richmond, has a water-power and several mills.

PETERSVILLE, a small village of Washington township, Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, contains about 50 inhabitants.

PETERSVILLE, a small post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles in a direct line W. by N. from Easton.

PETERSVILLE, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 57 miles N. by W. from Washington.

PETIT CAILLOU BAYOU, a small stream of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, flows southward, into the Gulf of Mexico. It is bordered by rich plantations of sugar.

PETIT JEAN river, of Arkansas, rises in the W. part of the state, and flowing eastward enters the Arkansas near the N. extremity of Perry county.

PETIT JEAN, a small post-village of Yell co., Arkansas.

PETIT MENAN, a small island in the S. part of Washington co., Maine. On the S. end is a fixed light, 53 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 44° 22' N., lon. 67° 52' W.

PETRA, a post-village of Saline co., Missouri, 75 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

PETTIS, a county in the W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 650 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of La Mine river, namely, Flat creek, Muddy creek, and Heath's fork, which unite near the N. E. border. Black river, an affluent of La Mine, flows through the N. W. part. The general surface is rolling, and presents extensive prairies, with groves of timber distributed along the large streams. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 519,439 bushels of corn; 20,000 of wheat; 89,915 of oats; 1244 tons of hay, and 61,398 pounds of butter. It contained 15 churches, and 700 pupils attending public schools. Extensive beds of stone coal are found in it. Named in honor of Spencer Pettis, secretary of the State of Missouri, killed in a duel by Major Biddle. Capital, Georgetown. Population, 5150; of whom 4266 were free, and 884, slaves.

PETTIS, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Population, 2954.

PETTIS STAND, a small village of Polk co., Tennessee.

PETTY, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ill.

PEWAUGONEE RIVER, of Wisconsin. See WOLF RIVER.

PEWAUKEE, a post-township in Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Population, 1106.

PEWAUKEE, a post-village in the above township, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Watertown, 6 miles N. W. from Waukesha. It has 2 churches, 2 stores, and 2 mills. Population, 120.

PEWAUKEE LAKE, Wisconsin, in Waukesha county, is 4½ miles long, and about a mile wide. It is called by the Indians Peewau-kee wee-ning, or "lake of shells," from the great number of small shells found in the sand along its shores.

PEYTONA, a post-office of Boone co., Va.

PEYTONA, a small village of Stewart co., Tennessee.

PEYTON'S, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

PEYTONSBURG, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Virginia, 145 miles S. W. from Richmond.

PEYTON'S CREEK, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

PEYTONSVILLE, a post-village in William-son co., Tennessee.

PEZEKO RIVER. See PISECO.

PHALIA, a small bayou of Tammany parish, Louisiana, flows into the Chefonty river.

PHARISHANG, a post-village of Union co., O.

PHARR'S MILLS, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

PHARSALIA, a post-township of Chenango co., New York, 12 miles W. N. W. from Norwich. Population, 1185.

PHARSALIA, a village in Panola co., Mississippi, about 150 miles N. from Jackson.

PHIASANT BRANCH, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

HELPS, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Ontario co., New York, intersected by the Auburn and Rochester railroad. The post-office is in the village of VIENNA. Population, 5542.

HELPS, a post-township in the S. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

HELPS TOWN, a post-township in the N. E. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop., 393.

PHENIX, a post-office of Kent co., R. I.

PHILADELPHIA, a county in the extreme S. E. part of Pennsylvania, contains 120 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Delaware river, and intersected by the Schuylkill, and by the Pennypack, Tacony, and Wissahiccon creeks. Darby creek flows along the W. border. The surface is level near the Delaware, and hilly in the other parts. In 1850 the county produced 294,891 bushels of Indian corn; 121,204 of wheat; 117,024 of oats, and 385,347 of potatoes. It contained 245 churches, and 65 newspaper offices. The manufactories and railroads of this county will be noticed in the article PHILADELPHIA CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Philadelphia township, Jefferson co., New York, on Indian river, and the Potsdam and Watertown railroad, about 20 miles N. E. from Watertown. Pop. of the township, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA, a port of entry, the second city in the United States, and the metropolis of Pennsylvania, is situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about 6 miles above their junction, and (following the river and bay) 96 miles from the ocean. It is in 39° 57' N. lat., and 75° 11' W. lon., being about 130 miles N. E. of Washington City, and 87 S. W. of New York.

Population.—If we except Paris, Philadelphia nearly equals the largest capitals on the continent of Europe in population, and, at its present rate of increase, will soon surpass them. In 1684 it had 2500 inhabitants; 21,767 (exclusive of the army and strangers) at a census taken by order of Lord Cornwallis in 1777 or '8; 42,520 in 1790; 70,287 in 1800; 96,287 in 1810; 119,325 in 1820, (up to which period it was the largest city in the United States;) 167,325 in 1830; 258,037 in 1840, and 408,762 in 1850, showing an increase of 58½ per cent. in the ten years preceding the census of 1850, and 95½ per cent. in the 60 years since the first national census. In the same ratio of increase, its population in July, 1853, would be about 480,000; but as the 3 years since the census has been a period of great prosperity, and of an unexampled increase in the number of dwellings erected, the population was undoubtedly, in 1853, considerably over 500,000. These populations include the county. The peculiar divisions of Philadelphia are such that its suburbs have a greater population than the city proper, (*i. e.* the portion between Vine and Cedar streets, and extending from the Delaware river to the Schuylkill,) which had in 1850, 121,377 inhabitants, while the districts of Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Kensington, Southwark, and Moyamensing, had respectively, in the order named, 58,894, 47,223, 46,774, 38,799, and 26,879 inhabitants. Besides these, there are several other suburbs only separated by a street, or a small open space, or in one instance by the narrow Schuylkill river. In speaking of Philadelphia, unless the distinction is made, we refer to the city and suburbs united. Opposite to Philadelphia, in New Jersey, are Camden and Gloucester, which bear about the same relation to it that Jersey City and Hoboken do to New York, and add, in 1853, from 15,000 to 20,000 to its population.

General Aspect.—The approach to Philadelphia on the Delaware side is not apt to inspire much enthusiasm, as the site of the city is level, and there are not so many steeples and towers looming over it as is usual in cities of its size. The view that is most likely to impress a stranger is that which meets him on approaching from the N. W.,

particularly from the summit of the inclined plane on the old Columbia railroad. The roof of Girard College, or the basin at Fairmount, gives a good bird's-eye glance at the city and its environs. The ground immediately N. of the city begins to rise, and furnishes beautiful drives, and fine sites for villas and cottages, particularly on the banks of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon, whose beauties have been sung by Tom Moore and Fanny Kemble. The suburbs of West Philadelphia, Hamilton and Mantua villages, W. of the Schuylkill, and the vicinity of Germantown, N. of the city, are thronged with cottages and villas, surrounded by beautiful grounds, pleasantly shaded, and inhabited by persons doing business in the city, who retire thither from the heat and din of the town after the cares of the day are over. Philadelphia occupies the narrowest part of the peninsula (where it is only two miles wide) between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, but widening, somewhat in the form of a druggist's mortar, N. and S. of High, its central street. The plan of this city as laid out by Penn. is exceedingly regular, (Dickens said, distractingly so, though it met the unequalled approbation of his scientific and talented countryman, Sir Charles Lyell,) consisting, according to the original plan of its founder, of ten streets, running from river to river, and crossed by twenty-five others, at right angles to them. High or Market, and Broad street, the former running E. and W., and the latter (on the highest ground between the rivers) N. and S., divides the plot into four nearly equal portions, (the longest and most populous, however, E. of Broad street.) About the centre of each of these divisions, the wisdom of Penn reserved an open space for parks or public squares, as well as one at the intersection of Broad and High streets, which is subdivided by that intersection into four smaller squares. Broad street is 113 feet wide, Market street 100, and the other principal streets from 50 to 66 feet in width. A number of new streets have been opened of various lengths, between the original streets, mostly short and often narrow. The cross streets number from the Delaware to Schuylkill and are named Front, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, &c. The plan of the city is continued into the districts, both north and south, but with considerable variations, caused in part by the widening of the space between the rivers, and partly by caprice having marked out the highways before the city had extended itself beyond the original limits. There are, however, in the suburbs some very spacious avenues and streets, particularly in the northern districts. The densely inhabited portion of Philadelphia extends about 4 miles on the Delaware, from Southwark N. to Richmond, (formerly Port Richmond,) and 2 miles on the Schuylkill, with an area of about 8 square miles. Some portions W. of Broad

street are not yet entirely built upon, but other portions beyond the limits named make up the deficiency. The great bulk of the business is transacted between Vine and Spruce streets, on the Delaware front, E. of Sixth street, but the focus of this business is in Market and Chestnut, E. of Fifth street, and here, or in their immediate neighborhood, are the Exchange, Custom House, the most important banks, insurance offices, warehouses, stores, &c. Third street now rivals Market street both in the extent of business done, and in its noble stores, offices, and warehouses. This street, between Market and Walnut, is the brokers' and money dealers' quarter. Here, too, are issued most of the periodicals published in Philadelphia. The fashionable quarter, "par excellence," is south of Market street and west of Seventh street; but Walnut street is the "ton" street of the quarter. This region is thronged with spacious and elegant residences, built of sandstone, granite, marble, and fine-pressed or stuccoed brick, giving abundant evidence of affluence, taste, and luxurious ease, and comfort. Arch street, north of Market, is one of the widest streets in the city, and is not inferior to any in point of architecture and the respectability of its residences.

Public Squares.—There is but one park (Independence square, in the rear of the State House) or public square in the dense part of the city (besides the five enumerated in the general plan) of much importance. In the immediate vicinity of Fairmount water-works (themselves forming a fine promenade, with an extensive view from the basin) is Lemon Hill, formerly Pratt's Garden, and once the residence of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame. These grounds are very extensive, covered with fine old trees, possess great variety of surface, and descend on the W. and S. W. by steep banks to the Schuylkill river. The squares within the city cover each an extent of from 5 to 7 acres, are enclosed by tasteful iron railings, are beautifully laid out, and planted with a great variety of trees. Squirrels, peafowls, and deer are domesticated in them. Five of these squares are named Washington, Rittenhouse, Penn, Logan, and Franklin. The latter has a fine fountain and basin, with 40 jets of water.

Public and other Buildings remarkable for their Architecture.—Philadelphia possesses in Girard College, situated about 2 miles N. W. from the State House, the finest specimen of Grecian architecture in the United States, if not of modern times. It is in the Corinthian style, the cella or main body of the building being 169 feet in length by 111 in width, surrounded by a magnificent colonnade of 34 columns 55 feet high and 6 feet in diameter. This colonnade extends the building to a length of 218 feet and a breadth of 160 feet. The height is 97 feet. This edifice is entirely fireproof, the outer walls, staircases, floors,

and roof being constructed of marble, and the inner of brick. There are two additional buildings on each side of the main structure, all of marble, and each 125 feet long by 52 wide, and two stories high. A sixth building has recently been erected for water purposes, baking, washing, drying, and as a laboratory. The whole is surrounded by an ugly stone wall 10 feet high, and enclosing 41 acres of land, half of which is laid out in gardens, &c., and the rest in grass-plots, play-ground, and gravel-walks. The entire cost of buildings, wall, and embellishments of the grounds was \$1,933,821.78, or \$66,000 less than was donated by Stephen Girard for the erection and endowment of the institution. Mr. Girard, who made this magnificent bequest, was a native of France who came poor and friendless to Philadelphia in boyhood, and by industry and good management accumulated a fortune of several millions, the greater portion of which he left to the city for the erection and endowment of the Girard College for Orphans, and for improving the city in various ways. The next most prominent public building is the Custom House, (formerly the United States Bank,) a noble Doric structure, extending from Chestnut to Library streets, and situated midway between 4th, and 5th, streets. The Custom House is built on a raised platform, (ascended by 20 steps,) is 161 feet long by 87 wide, and ornamented on both the Chestnut and Library street fronts by a noble colonnade of 8 fluted Doric columns 27 feet high and 4½ in diameter. This edifice cost about \$500,000. The great hall is 81 feet long by 48 wide, ornamented by Ionic columns supporting a semi-cylindrical dome or ceiling. The Custom House, by the aid of "the pale moonlight," presents a most chaste and classic appearance. There are a number of other buildings connected with the collection of the customs, warehousing, &c., on Second, Dock, and Granite streets. The United States Mint occupies a plot of ground lying adjoining to, and W. of Juniper street, and extending from Chestnut street to Olive street. It fronts 120 feet on Chestnut street, the centre of which is occupied by a portico 62 feet long, supported by six beautiful Ionic columns. There is a similar portico on Olive street. The entire depth to Olive street is about 220 feet, the whole enclosing a square or oblong court. The building was erected at a cost of \$200,000. There were coined in this establishment—

	Silver.	Gold.
In 1850.....	\$409,600.....	\$27,757,000
" 1851.....	446,800.....	52,143,000
" 1852.....	846,400.....	51,506,000
For 8 mos. of 1853.....	3,592,366.....	32,916,706

The Merchants' Exchange, at the intersection of Walnut, Third, and Dock streets, is a beautiful building, constructed of white marble, and is about 114 feet long on Walnut

street, and 95 feet on Third street. The Third street front has a recessed portico with 4 Corinthian columns resting on the basement story. Towards Dock street is a semi-circular colonnade of 8 noble pillars in the same style, presenting a magnificent aspect to one approaching from the east. In the basement story are the post-office and several insurance offices. The semi-rotunda, with a part of the main building, constitutes the great hall of the Exchange, which is also a reading-room, "where merchants most do congregate." The remainder of the building is let out for offices, &c. The State House, a plain brick edifice of small architectural pretensions, but of venerable aspect, situated on the Chestnut-street front of Independence Square, between Fifth and Sixth streets, is among the first places sought out by intelligent visitors to Philadelphia. It was erected between the years 1729 and 1734. In the E. room of this structure sat the Congress that issued, July 4, 1776, that great American Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, which has made this hall historical—a cherished object with Philadelphians, and a national political shrine. Though plain in its exterior, its heavily wainscoted walls and quaint carvings, give it an interest in our country, where every thing is so new, independent of its historical interest. It is surmounted by a steeple, in which are a clock, and a bell, rung on the occurrence of fires and remarkable events. This building is occupied by courts, except Independence Hall, and has two wings in which are the county offices. In the same square, on Sixth and Chestnut streets, is a brick building, (in which Congress met upon the adoption of the present constitution,) now occupied as court rooms. At the other extremity of the square, in Fifth and Chestnut streets, is an exactly similar building, in which are the mayor's and other city offices. The Museum, a very large but plain stuccoed building, at the corner of Ninth and George streets, was formerly occupied by the Philadelphia and Chinese Museums, but is now devoted to public meetings, concerts, lectures, fairs, &c. The Musical Fund Hall is a capacious building in Locust street, said to be the best adapted to concerts of any room in the country. It will seat about 2500 persons. Concert Hall, in Chestnut street, west of Twelfth, devoted to similar purposes, has a fine front of sandstone Sanson-street Hall, a very large structure with a brownstone front, the Assembly Buildings, and Franklin Hall, all have spacious rooms let out for concerts, fairs, and public meetings. Each particular district has its commissioners' hall, with its police-office, lock-up house, &c. The Commissioners' Hall, Spring Garden, the finest building of the kind in Philadelphia, is constructed of brick stuccoed, and has a fine portico of 6 Corinthian columns, surmounted

by a steeple ornately carved, and containing a fire-bell and clock. On the Delaware river, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. of the State House, is the United States Navy Yard, occupying an area of 12 acres. In this yard are two large ship houses, respectively 210 and 270 feet long, in which have been built some of the finest vessels in the navy; among others, the Pennsylvania, (the largest man-of-war in the world.) There is a Sectional Floating Dock at this yard, which cost \$813,742. Nearly opposite to the Navy Yard, on the Schuylkill river, is the United States Marine Hospital, or Naval Asylum, a fine structure of white marble, composed of a centre and two wings, the whole presenting a front of 380 feet. The centre building, which is 175 by 142 feet, is ornamented by an Ionic colonnade of 8 columns. The whole is surrounded by beautifully laid out grounds, occupying an area of 25 acres. In 1852 there were in this institution 146 pensioners. Near the Naval Asylum is an extensive pile of brick buildings, formerly used as a United States arsenal.

Theatres.—There are in Philadelphia four regular theatres, the oldest of which, on Chestnut street, is the only one with any architectural pretensions. It has a front of marble, with 5 arcades for entrances, surmounted by a colonnade fronting the second story. It is capable of holding 2000 spectators. The Walnut-street theatre, though it has a plain exterior, is at present the most fashionable in Philadelphia. The Arch-street theatre, the most recently erected, has a good front, with marble columns to the entrance portico. The National theatre, in Chestnut street, below Ninth, is a plain but large building, sometimes used as a circus.

Banking Houses.—Philadelphia has long been celebrated for its elegant banking houses, prominent among which is the Pennsylvania bank, in Second street, near Walnut, a beautiful edifice of white marble, in the Grecian style, with a Doric colonnade of six columns on each front. On the west front are beautifully laid out grounds, surrounded with a semicircular iron railing. Near this, on Third street, at the head of Dock street, stands a large building, with a white marble front, and a Corinthian portico of six columns. This was the banking house of the first United States bank, afterwards Stephen Girard's, and at present occupied by the Girard bank. This building is city property. The Philadelphia and Western banks are in the upper part of a fine marble structure on Chestnut street, immediately east of the Custom House. This edifice has a Corinthian colonnade of six columns resting on the basement story, which is occupied by insurance offices and stores. The Bank of North America, the first established in the United States, (through the exertions of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution,) occupies a chaste building of

brownstone, in Chestnut street, above Third. In its neighborhood is the banking house of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, with a front of Quincy granite. The Mechanics' bank and the old Savings' bank have each tasteful fronts of white marble. The Bank of Commerce occupies a neat brownstone building, and a fine edifice for the Farmers and Mechanics' bank is now erecting in Chestnut street, below Fifth.

Stores, Warehouses, &c.—To omit all notice of the structures devoted in this commercial country to purposes of trade, would be to do great injustice to some of its finest architectural ornaments. Philadelphia and New York abound in edifices of this character, such as astonish foreigners accustomed to the gloomy and dingy warehouses of Europe, often in narrow and dark lanes and alleys. As the stranger approaches Philadelphia on the Delaware side, one of the first objects that strikes his attention is the tower (133 feet high) of Jayne's eight-story Quincy granite building, with a front of mixed Moorish and Spanish orders, in Chestnut street, below Third. Immediately adjoining it are four six-story stores of the same material, belonging to the same proprietor. Within a little more than a square of these are Vandyke's buildings, the city Girard stores, the North American Insurance office, the Farquhar buildings and Thomas' auction store, all of brown or light sandstone. The Girard stores have their Chestnut-street front finely ornamented in the Byzantine, and their Third-street front in the Italian style. We are now in Chestnut street by Third, the commencement of the fashionable promenade in this street of fashionable stores. We will proceed west, passing in our way a succession of plate-glass windows in stores with façades of every degree of taste, from the sombre granite and the light sandstone down to the flaring, fragile stucco, so ill-adapted to our climate of alternate freezings and thawings. The windows of these shops are crowded with jewelry and every article of fashionable or costly fabric to tempt the fancy of the purchaser. Proceeding in our promenade, we will name some of the more prominent buildings. We at once pass the bank of North America, Commercial and Philadelphia banks, and the Custom House, already named, the latter having opposite to it the United States hotel and an elegant building for the Farmers and Mechanics' bank, now erecting. On the left of the next square is the State House, and on the right the American hotel. In the next block are the Chestnut-street Theatre, with its marble front, the Arcade, with a front of the same material, Jones's and the Columbia hotels, Fisher's elegant stores of red sandstone, and Swaim's buildings of Quincy granite. In the next square, we have Jules Haul's perfumery, with a beautiful sandstone façade, the Washington hotel, the Ma-

sonic Hall, (now erecting of red sandstone in a fine style of Gothic,) and another group of beautiful granite stores. Going up the street, we pass in succession the Girard hotel, with its imposing sandstone front of six stories; the Art Union; the National theatre; the Markoe house; another group of granite stores; the Assembly buildings; Parkinson's ice-cream saloons and gardens; the Academy of Fine Arts; the Sunday-school Union's new building, with its ornamental front of Quincy granite; Simes' tasteful structure of Pictou stone; Concert Hall, and the United States Mint—which brings us to Broad street, (probably in another generation the finest promenade in this or any American city,) which terminates our fashionable lounge. We now pass from the fashionable to the business street, and retrace our steps toward the Delaware on Market street, in the lower part of which, in the throng of business, we find a great number of substantial and tasteful stores of every size, varying from three to eight stories, and from 50 to 300 feet in depth. The most noted among these are Hoskins & Hieskell's immense store, with perhaps the finest front of iron in the country; Caleb Cope & Co.'s and Morris L. Hallowell & Co.'s silk stores, the former of granite in the Italian style, and the latter of light sandstone of mixed Grecian orders, in our opinion the most tasteful store-front in this city, if not in America. The interior accommodations of these stores are not inferior to their external beauty. But our limits will not permit us further to particularize. We will merely say that granite, sandstone, iron, marble, and stucco fronts of commanding appearance abound in all the great business streets of Philadelphia.

Hotels.—Philadelphia has always been celebrated for the comfort, neatness, and excellence of the fare of her hotels; though till recently more attention has been paid to internal comforts than to external display. The Girard house ranks among the first hotels in the Union, and extends about 200 feet on Chestnut street. The Washington house, Jones's hotel, the Columbia, the American, the United States, Franklin, and Markoe houses, all in Chestnut street, the Union and Ashland in Arch, La Pierre (a new and splendid edifice) in Broad street, the Merchants' in Fourth, may all be termed first-class hotels. Besides which, there are about twenty second-class hotels.

Churches and Religious Institutions.—Philadelphia city and county abound in places of worship, and in 1852 they contained about 230 edifices devoted to religious services, of which the Baptists owned 22; the Covenanters, 2; the Dutch Reformed, 2; Episcopalians, 30; Friends, 15; German Reformed, 5; Jews, 3; Lutherans, 11; Methodists, 53; Moravians, 1; Presbyterians, 53; Roman Catholics, 23; Universalists, 4; Unitarians, 1, and Mariners, 1; besides a number belonging to minor

sects. Deriving her character, to a considerable extent, from that of her founders, the Friends, Philadelphia long preserved great simplicity in her church architecture; but of late a gradual change has taken place in the style of the religious as well as of the private edifices of the city. Recently a number of costly and highly ornamented churches have been and are now being erected. The largest and most costly of these will be the Catholic church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on Logan Square, which is of the Roman style, in the form of a cross, and constructed of red sandstone; the front on 18th street has 4 Corinthian columns, 60 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, with a tower at each angle of 110 feet; the whole to be crowned with a dome, swelling up to the height of 210 feet from the ground, and surrounded by a colonnade 30 feet high. Next to this in point of architectural beauty, is perhaps the church of St. Mark's, (Episcopal,) in Locust street, near Sixteenth street constructed of a light-red sandstone, with a tower and steeple of exquisite proportions, and of the same material; this church is 150 feet long by 91 wide, including the tower, and is without paint or plaster, the little woodwork being of solid oak; connected with this is a parochial school, in the same style. Christ church, with a lofty steeple and chime of 8 bells, is very interesting to Philadelphians, from its antique and quaint style; though of brick, its architecture is quite elaborate, and peculiar to the period of its erection. The Presbyterians have recently built a magnificent Gothic church in Locust street, near Fifteenth street of sandstone; two towers adorn the Locust-street front. Among the most remarkable of the remaining churches is the Tabernacle, a new Baptist church, in Chestnut street, which has a semicircular front of red sandstone, with a colonnade, and a graceful steeple which towers to the height of 210 feet. The Episcopal church of St. Stephen's has a granite front, and 2 towers 86 feet in height. St. Jude's Episcopal church, in Franklin street, is of sandstone. The Catholic Church of the Assumption, in Spring Garden street, has 2 towers, each crowned with a graceful spire, and a front of sandstone, in the Gothic style. There are many other churches, capacious and elegant within, but whose exterior has nothing particular to arrest attention. The Presbyterians and Baptists are each erecting churches on Arch street, one on and the other W. of Broad street; the former to be stuccoed, and have a dome and cupola 144 feet high, and 2 bell-towers 46 feet each above the roof: and the latter to be built of brownstone, with a high tower and spire. The Presbyterian Board of Publication occupy an elegant store, of light sandstone, at No. 265 Chestnut street. This building contains also the offices of the Board of Domestic Missions, the Board of Education, store

rooms, workshops, &c. The American Baptist Publication Society, in Arch street, occupies a store of brown sandstone; the receipts for 1851 were \$40,597.71 from the sale of books and periodicals. The American Sunday-school Union, the Pennsylvania Bible Society, the Philadelphia Bible Society, the Female Bible Society, the Friends' Bible Society, and a number of similar societies in the districts, are the principal religious institutions.

Cemeteries.—The environs of Philadelphia abound in places of sepulture, foremost among which, for beauty of position, are the two cemeteries of North and South Laurel Hill, situated on the Schuylkill river, 4 miles N. W. from the State House. The shores of the river are here highly picturesque, commanding extensive and beautiful views. The slopes and precipices on the Schuylkill are thickly wooded, while trees are more or less densely scattered over the plain. The oldest of the two, North Laurel Hill, occupies about 25 acres, and is crowded with splendid mausoleums. It is entered by an imposing gateway, in the Doric style, immediately in front of which, on a rising ground, in an alcove, is Thom's group, representing Old Mortality, his pony, and Sir Walter Scott. South Laurel Hill is very similar in the character of its grounds; it contains about thirty acres. It is separated by an intervening country seat from North Laurel Hill. Woodland Cemetery is located on the W. side of the Schuylkill, between Market street and Gray's Ferry bridges, and occupies an area of about 80 acres, adorned most pleasantly with alternate hill and vale, and with a variety of trees of venerable growth and umbrageous extent. Besides these are the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, of 32 acres, with an imposing Egyptian gateway, 2 miles N. of the city; Glenwood, adjoining it, of 21 acres; the Monument Cemetery, on Broad street, within a mile of the city, and a number of smaller cemeteries beyond the bounds of the dense population.

Water Works.—Fairmount Water Works, situated in the district of Spring Garden, on the Schuylkill river, about 2 miles N. W. of the State House, were, previous to the erection of the Croton works in New York, the envy of the other cities of the Union—Philadelphia having been for a long time the only city in the United States supplied with water in this way—and are still justly the pride and boast of Philadelphia, not more for their utility than for the picturesque attractions of the place. It would perhaps be difficult to point out anywhere a spot concentrating in the same space so many elements of the beautiful and picturesque. The ruggedness of the native rock; the view of the adjacent river and falls; Fairmount with its four reservoirs resembling so many silver lakes; the flowers and rich verdure of the level plat

and of the hillsides, added to the sparkling play of numerous fountains with which the grounds are adorned, all combine to form a landscape of exquisite and almost unequalled beauty. The present works were commenced in 1819, by the erection of a dam across the Schuylkill, 1248 feet in length, and in some places 30 feet deep below high water. This water is turned into a forebay 419 feet long and 90 feet wide, from whence it falls upon and turns 8 wheels, from 16 to 18 feet in diameter, (and 1 turbine wheel,) each having its separate pump, with power sufficient to raise 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours. The water is elevated 92 feet, into 4 reservoirs, on the top of a partly natural elevation (but in some parts raised 40 feet above the original hill) immediately at the works, and which gives them their name. These reservoirs contain in the aggregate 20,031,976 gallons, and when full have 12½ feet depth of water, and have supplied as much as 8,850,000 gallons in one day. The city proper and districts south of it (in which are laid 117½ miles of pipe) are supplied from these works. The total cost, including laying pipes, &c., up to 1851, was \$1,615,169.82; and yielding \$138,874.42 in water rents. Spring Garden and Northern Liberties (N. of the city proper) are supplied from steam works, located about a mile above Fairmount. The reservoir, which is adjacent to the N. W. angle of the grounds of Girard College, is capable of containing 9,800,000 gallons of water, and has supplied more than 4,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. These works were erected in 1845, at a cost of \$159,074.65. Kensington, another northern suburb, has similar works on the Delaware river. A large additional reservoir near Girard college, connected with the Fairmount works, has just been completed.

Gas Works.—The gas works are only surpassed by the water works in the increased comfort they bestow on the city. The city gas works, located on the Schuylkill river, at the termination of Market or High street, were commenced in 1835, and occupy an area of about 7½ acres. There are 8 gas-holders of 50, two of 80, and one of 140 feet diameter, with an aggregate capacity for about 1,500,000 cubic feet of gas, which is distributed through the city and southern districts by 113 miles of pipe. The greatest amount consumed in 24 hours in 1852 was 1,123,000 cubic feet. The city is erecting new additional gas works below Gray's Ferry, the gasometer of which (the largest in the world) is 160 feet in diameter and 90 feet high, and will contain 1,900,000 cubic feet of gas. The northern districts each have their own separate gas works. In 1852 there were in the streets, squares, and market houses of the city proper alone, 1718 lamps. The same proportion to the districts would give upwards of 6000 public lamps.

Prisons and Penal Institutions.—The East-

ern State Penitentiary is situated on Coates' street, about 1¾ miles N. W. of the State House, and occupies an area of about 11 acres, enclosed by a wall 30 feet high; the front of which is in castellated style, built of dressed stone, and contains the apartments of the officers of the prison. An octagonal building occupies the centre of the grounds, from which radiate wings, with a row of cells on each side, and a passage-way which traverses the whole length of each wing. For statistics of the penitentiaries, see *Public Institutions of Pennsylvania*. The Philadelphia County Prison is situated in the district of Moyamensing, about 1½ miles S. W. of the State House, and has a massive front of Quincy granite, in the Tudor style of English gothic. Adjoining is the female department, with a front of sandstone, in the Egyptian style. The male department has 408 separate cells, and the female 100, besides an infirmary, and apartments for the keepers. This prison is used for the purposes of a penitentiary as well as a county jail and workhouse. Of 11,172 commitments in 1852, 971 were for vagrancy, 1662 for drunkenness, and 4215 for disorderly conduct. There are two houses of refuge in Philadelphia for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, one for white, and the other for colored children. New and separate edifices, embracing most of the improvements desirable in such structures, have recently been erected near Girard College; the white refuge, with accommodations for 500 youths, and the colored, for 250. In 1852, 164 white boys and 60 girls were admitted into the white department; and 169 boys and 58 girls discharged, 142 of whom were indentured. During the same period, 36 boys and 44 girls were admitted into the colored department; and 43 boys and 37 girls discharged, 45 of whom were indentured: leaving 322 in both institutions, January 1st, 1853. Total number received into the white department since its establishment in 1828, 3238; and into the colored department, (founded in 1850,) 329. Expenses for 1852, for both departments, \$25,045; receipts from boys' labor, \$6654.

Almshouses.—The almshouse for the city and county of Philadelphia is situated S. of Market-street bridge, on the W. side of the Schuylkill river, to which its grounds extend. This immense pile of buildings is of stone, roughcast, constructed in a rectangular form, with a front of 500 feet on the Schuylkill, and occupying and enclosing about 10 acres of ground. The Schuylkill front has a centre building, ornamented by a Tuscan portico of six columns, 30 feet high and 5 in diameter. The average number of inmates for 1852 was 1961; greatest number in any one month, (in February,) 2323; smallest, (in September,) 1805. The expenses for 1851 were \$97,925.55. The manufactory, house labor, and the farm yielded more than

\$36,000. The children's asylum, attached to this institution, had, in 1851, 1860 children; the insane department, 390; and the hospital wards, 349 patients. The entire cost of supporting the poor in the city and districts for 1851 was \$228,977.11. The Moyamensing almshouse, under the control of the district in which it is situated, is for the support of the poor of Moyamensing only, whose inhabitants in consequence pay no county poor tax. The Friends' almshouse is supported by the society whose name it bears, for the use of its own poor; it has, however, few inmates.

Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.—Among the benevolent institutions, the Pennsylvania Hospital claims a prominent place. It was founded in 1751, and occupies a square of ground between Pine and Spruce street, and between Eighth and Ninth. The buildings are of brick, plain but tasteful, consisting of a centre, connected with two wings by long wards. The entire length of the main building is 282 feet, besides which there are various out-buildings, and much open space, shaded by lofty sycamores and planted with flowers. In the centre of the grounds, in the south front, is a bronze statue of William Penn. In 1841, the insane patients were removed to a newly erected hospital, two miles W. of the Schuylkill river, since which time the city hospital has been wholly devoted to those afflicted with bodily ailments. Of such, 1862 were treated in 1852, 1093 of which were surgical cases. Of 1707 patients admitted in 1852, 1089 were foreigners. Admitted since the establishment of the hospital, 54,469. Expenses for the year 1852-3 were \$31,777, and receipts, \$32,105, of which \$7241 was from pay patients, and the rest from interest of loans, donations, contributions, &c. Clinical lectures are regularly delivered here to a class of more than 300 students. The hospital is open for the reception of persons who have been injured by accidents, if brought to the house within 24 hours, provided they have occurred within the State of Pennsylvania. Ten physicians are in daily attendance, four of whom are surgeons, and three reside in the house. Not among the least of the advantages of this institution are the clinical lectures, which are delivered twice a week, and to which students may have access, on paying a fee of \$10, which goes to increase the library of the hospital, already numbering about 10,000 volumes. About 300 students annually avail themselves of this invaluable means for acquiring surgical skill. The insane department, before referred to, is located on a fine farm of 111 acres, and comprises a centre building and two wings, constructed of stone, rough cast, and presenting a front of 436 feet. Besides this, in different parts of the grounds, which are ornamented and furnished with arbors, circular railroads,

ten-pin alleys, &c., are lodges for the more noisy and violent patients. Since its separate establishment in 1841, this department has received 2266 patients. The number received in 1852-3 was 223; expenses for the same year, \$54,131; receipts, \$56,994, of which \$48,605 accrued from the board and care of patients. Wills Hospital, for diseases of the eye and limbs, is finely located, opposite Logan square, (park,) and has extended relief to 2000 persons since going into operation in 1834, besides relieving a much larger number at their homes. The Preston Retreat was built from a fund left by Jonas Preston, M.D., in 1836, to found a Lying-in Hospital, but the funds not being at present available, it is occupied as a Foster Home, where 74 poor children are clothed, fed, and instructed; this hospital is located near Fairmount, and has a white marble front ornamented with a portico. The Lying-in Charity, in 1851, extended medical aid and nursing to 69 obstetric cases. The Society for the Employment and Instruction of the Poor furnished, in 1851, temporary boarding and lodging to 622 persons. This society occupies a building called the Moyamensing House of Industry, in which 3450 free baths were furnished during the year, and the Soup Society, from the same house distributed 12,200 gallons of soup to a daily average of 2970 persons; and from its dispensary medical relief was given to 1392 invalids. Connected with the institution are temporary lodgings, a ragged school, work-rooms, and a store for the sale of provisions at cost prices. There are 4 dispensaries in Philadelphia and the districts, viz. the Philadelphia Dispensary, (which had 7362 patients under care in 1852;) the Northern Dispensary in Spring Garden, (with which is connected a lying-in department;) the Moyamensing Dispensary, and the obstetric department of the City Dispensary. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, in Race street, near the Schuylkill, occupies plain but commodious buildings, erected with special reference to their present uses; the number of pupils in 1852 was 93, 45 of whom were supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 6 by New Jersey, 5 by Maryland, 1 by Delaware, 15 by the institution, 15 by their own industry, and 6 by their friends. The Orphans' Asylum in Cherry street was erected in 1818, at an expense of \$26,675; this building was destroyed by fire in 1822, when 23 of the little inmates perished. The present structure, 110 feet long by 53 wide, is fire proof. About 100 orphans are carefully instructed. Adjoining the Orphans' is the Widows' Asylum, which has about 60 inmates. This institution depends upon contributions mainly. It has recently received \$14,000, from a bequest of the late Nathan Dunn. The Home Missionary Society, in 1850, extended aid to 1567 families. The

Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum is located in a commodious stone edifice, at the corner of Broad and Pine streets. It is ornamented with a Doric portico of 4 columns. There were in the institution on the 31st of December, 1852, 143 pupils, of whom 78 were boys, and 65 girls; 97 were supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 14 by Maryland, 10 by New Jersey, 4 by Delaware, and 18 by their friends or by the institution. The Temporary Home in Zane street, since its commencement in 1850, has boarded, lodged, and found places for 768 women and children. An intelligence office connected with it has procured employment for 2392 persons. A similar office attached to the Rosine Asylum found employment for 1687 women. The City Hospital at Bush Hill, near Fairmount water works, was established in 1818, by act of assembly, as a Pest Hospital. It is always in order, and ready to receive persons afflicted with infectious diseases. The St. Joseph's Hospital, (Catholic,) near Girard College, has capacity for 60 patients. The Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Kensington, receives patients irrespective of sect. Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford, is supported by contributions from members of the society. Christ Church Hospital in Cherry street is for the relief of indigent females of the Episcopalian church. The St. John's Orphan Asylum, (Catholic,) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Market-street bridge, consists of a centre building and wings, forming together a front of 220 feet. This asylum is in the Tudor style of Gothic, and has accommodations for 250 orphans. The St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, (also Catholic,) corner of Spruce and Seventh streets, accommodates about 100 orphans. There are three Magdalen Asylums in Philadelphia and districts. First, the Magdalen Asylum, in Twenty First St. above Race street, founded in 1800, and which has received about 1000 magdalens, of whom 500 have been reclaimed. 2. The House of the Good Shepherd, (Catholic); and 3. The Rosine Asylum, at No. 204 North Eighth street, established in 1849. Since its opening, 280 women have been inmates of the house, of whom many have been restored to their friends, others furnished with places, and some married respectably. The Colored Orphan Asylum, in Thirteenth street, maintains and educates about 70 colored orphans. The Union Benevolent Association divides itself into committees, which search out the abodes of wretchedness, and administer relief, so far as they can, according to the merit of the applicants. Besides those mentioned, are the Provident Society, the Northern Association for the Relief and Employment of Poor Women, the Soup Societies and City Trusts, various Beneficial Associations, the Humane Society for the Recovery of Drowned persons, the Prison Society, the Colonization

Society, various Abolition Societies, Odd Fellows' and Free Masons' Associations, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, St. David's, and other foreign benevolent associations, St. Ann's Widows' Asylum, (Catholic,) Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, (an association of ladies,) and various Temperance societies.

Libraries, Colleges, Schools, and Literary Institutions.—Philadelphia had long the honor of possessing the largest library in the United States. But now the Philadelphia Library, to which we allude, is surpassed in this respect by the library of Harvard College, and the Astor Library in New York. It occupies a plain brick edifice in Fifth street below Chestnut, and was founded through the influence of Dr. Franklin, (whose statue adorns a niche in front,) in 1731. The Philadelphia and Loganian libraries are in the same building, and owned by and loaned to the same stockholders. They have, united, about 70,000 volumes. The income of the library is \$6300. Strangers are allowed the use of books while in the building, but they are not to be taken out except by stockholders, or on deposit of their value. Opposite to the Philadelphia Library, in a building on Independence Square, are the rooms of the American Philosophical Society, which also owed its origin to Dr. Franklin. It has enrolled among its members the names of some of the most distinguished men in the United States, and has had Franklin and Jefferson for presidents. It has a library of 20,000 volumes, and an extensive cabinet of medals, coins, &c., and a large collection of maps, charts, and engravings. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania holds its meetings in the third story of the Athenæum building. It has a library of near 2000 volumes, and a collection of coins, &c. The Athenæum library and reading room occupies a beautiful building of light sandstone, in the Italian style, on Sixth street, opposite Washington Square. It has about 12,000 volumes on its shelves, and is extensively supplied with maps, charts, and periodicals. The Mercantile Library, situated in Fifth street, opposite Independence Square, was established in 1821, for the benefit of merchants' clerks and other young men. It occupies a chaste building with a marble basement and upper stories of brick finely stuccoed. The Fifth street front has a colonnade of 6 Corinthian columns. The library occupies the second floor, which is most appropriately fitted up, and furnished with numerous periodicals, both European and American, and with maps, engravings, &c. There are nearly 12,000 volumes on the shelves, which are loaned to stockholders and subscribers. In 1852 nearly 36,000 volumes were loaned. The Apprentices' Library has over 14,000 volumes; loaned in 1852 to 937 boys and 670 girls. Books loaned during the same

year, 43,005. The Friends have an extensive library in Arch street above Third, and one in Race below Fifth. There are a number of associations, with considerable libraries, in different parts of the city. The Academy of Natural Sciences, located on Broad street, near Chestnut, has the largest museum of natural history in America. There are 25,000 specimens in ornithology alone, and 30,000 in botany. The mineralogical and geological cabinets are also full. The institution possesses Dr. Morton's celebrated collection of crania. The library (chiefly works of science) numbers over 26,000 volumes, besides charts, maps, serials, &c. Many of these volumes are full of plates, scarce and expensive. Professor Agassiz pronounced this institution the best out of Europe in its collections of subjects of natural history. The Franklin Institute, for the promotion of manufactures and the useful arts, occupies a large building, with a marble front, in Seventh street, above Chestnut. It holds an annual exhibition of American manufactures, and has a library of 6000 volumes, chiefly on scientific subjects. Lectures are delivered at cheap rates every winter, on chemistry, mechanical philosophy, &c. A monthly journal, issued by the Institute, is the oldest in the country of a similar character. The Institute has a valuable cabinet of models and minerals. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, located in Chestnut street, is the oldest institution of the kind in the United States, and was established in 1807. The Academy holds annual exhibitions in May and June, though it is open at other times. The Art Union, an association for the promotion of art, has rooms open to the public, where are exhibited annually about 1000 paintings. In medical science, Philadelphia stands first of the cities of America, and her medical schools are attended by students from not only every portion of the Union, but even from Canada, Mexico, and South America. The medical department of the Pennsylvania University, in Ninth street above Chestnut, is the oldest medical college in the United States, having been established in 1765, and has numbered among its professors some of the most distinguished names in medical science. The faculty consists of 7 professors, and the class for the course of 1852-3 numbered 431 students. There is an anatomical museum connected with this institution, rich in illustrative aids for the student. Total number of graduates up to 1852, 5316. The collegiate department of this university was established in 1755, and has 4 professors of the faculty of arts, and 6 not of the faculty. Its alumni numbered 5142 in 1852, and the students that year, 88. The library has 5000 volumes. Connected with this university is also a law department, with 3 professors, and 52 students in the class of 1853. The academical department had, in 1853, 74 pupils, and the

charity school connected with the foundation of the university, 160 scholars. The medical branch of Jefferson College, which has the largest class of any medical school in America, is located in Tenth street, above Walnut, in a commodious building, ornamented by a portico of six Composite pillars. It was established in 1825. In the clinic connected with and for the *sole* benefit of this institution, were treated, in the clinic year terminating April, 1851, 2029 cases, 1103 of which were surgical. The faculty consists of 7 professors, and the class of 1852-3 numbered 556 students; the whole number of graduates, 2592. The Pennsylvania College, located in an imposing building in Ninth above Spruce street, is a flourishing medical institution. Its faculty is composed of 7 professors, and the class of 1852-3 numbered 150 students. The Philadelphia College of Medicine, incorporated in 1847, has its lecture rooms in Fifth street below Walnut. This college gives two courses a year, one called the winter and the other the spring course. The faculty consists of 5 professors, and the total number of students, up to 1852, was 799. The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was instituted in 1846. Its faculty consists of 7 professors, and the class of 1852-3 had 108 students. Total number of graduates, 142. There is a Homœopathic hospital, at which the students attend clinical lectures. The Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, founded in 1849, has had a very prosperous commencement; 52 students attended the class of 1851-2. The Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania was chartered in 1850. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has its rooms in Zane street. This institution has 3 professors, and was established for the instruction of druggists and apothecaries, and its diploma is considered necessary for a reputable pursuit of the business of druggist in Philadelphia. Total number of students attending the different medical colleges, nearly 1400.

Public Schools.—The public schools of Philadelphia city and county form a separate district, with a distinct organization, which is under the direction of a board of controllers, elected by the several local governments. This district is subdivided into 11 sections, each of which is subject to directors appointed by their respective governments, viz. the councils in the city, and the commissioners in the districts. On the 30th of June, 1852, there were 54 grammar, 40 unclassified, 34 secondary, 149 primary, 1 high, and 1 normal school. Total in the first district, 279 schools, attended by 49,635 pupils, and taught by 83 male, and 741 female teachers. There were on register 3946 children who could not be admitted for want of accommodations. The number of buildings occupied for schools—many of which are fine structures, and built with especial reference

to complete adaptation for places of instruction—is 180, of which 73 belong to the controllers, and 107 are rented. In 1849, night schools, for minors over 14 years of age and for adults, were first opened; and were attended in the winter of 1851–2 by 7961 pupils, (4063 of whom were of foreign birth.) These schools were open for about 4½ months. The total expenditure for all purposes in the first school district, for 1851–2, was \$446,199.59, of which sum \$199,230.69 was paid to teachers, who received salaries varying from \$150 to \$1000, the latter sum being generally the salary of the principal male teachers of the grammar schools, while the female principals received \$500 to \$600. At each extreme of this system of schools, so to speak, is the normal school, for the preparation of teachers, and the high-school, to complete the education of the most gifted of the pupils sent up from the grammar schools. The normal school, at present located in Chester street, above Race, is under the direction of a male principal, who receives \$1200 salary, and 5 assistant female teachers, with salaries of from \$225 to \$300, besides drawing and music teachers. In the same building is a grammar school of practice, with 230 girls, and a secondary boys' school, with 150 pupils. The high-school, the crown of the system, has been in operation since 1838, and has sent forth to the world nearly 3000 young men, some with high qualifications for contributing to the advancement of society. This institution is in fact a college, but giving a more practical training than colleges usually do. The high-school is at present located opposite Penn square, south of Market street, but a large building in Broad street, near Green, better suited to the increased number of candidates seeking its advantages, is now (1853) being erected. An observatory, furnished with a powerful telescope, transit instrument, &c., is connected with the high-school, which has also 10 professors and 3 assistants. The professors receive from \$1200 to \$1500 salary, and the principal \$2000. The class of 1851–2 had 514 students.

Philadelphia abounds in private schools of a high character, of which we have no statistics. There are a few educational institutions of a semi-public character. Among which we may mention, the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, established in 1785, and which now occupies an elegant building in the Elizabethan style, in Locust street near Broad street, constructed of sandstone. The Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, corner of Schuylkill Fifth and Race streets, is a Catholic institution. The Philadelphia Academy of the Visitation, corner of Broad and Poplar streets, is also a Catholic institution for the education of girls. Each division of Friends has a central school in Cherry street. The Presbyte-

rians have a union school in Market street. We place last the Girard College, as peculiar in its nature, partaking of the character of an asylum for orphans, and partly of a school and college. Orphans are admitted between the ages of 6 and 10, and remain (according to merit) in college until between the ages of 14 and 18, when they are to be bound out to some useful occupation. In the principal department the pupils are taught the usual branches of an English education, the French and Spanish languages, and, as they are prepared for them, higher branches are introduced. The primary classes, numbers 1 and 2, receive instruction in the usual elementary branches. The principal department had 88 pupils in 1852, and the primaries 213. Of these, 246 were born in the City of Philadelphia, and 55 in other parts of the state. Total expenses for the year 1852, \$60,512.37; of which \$11,140.38 was for instruction. The college officers are a president, 5 male, and 6 female instructors, and a matron. The affairs of the college are managed by a board of directors appointed by the city councils.

Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.—There were in Philadelphia city and county, November, 1852, 16 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$10,758,000, a circulation of \$4,979,790, and \$5,459,335 in specie. In the spring of 1853 there were 30 insurance companies, of which 8 were life insurance. The paid-in capital of these institutions amounted, in 1853, to \$3,200,000; of which \$1,200,000 was life insurance: the chartered capital, however, is much greater. Besides these, there are several new companies chartered and about going into operation. There are three savings' institutions, one of which is an old and long-tried institution, which has done a vast amount of good in the encouragement it has given to thrift among the poor.

Manufactures.—According to the report of the marshal of the district, at the taking of the census in 1850, Philadelphia had \$33,737,911 capital, and 43,296 male, and 15,803 female hands employed in manufactures, yielding products valued at \$64,114,112—but no particular statistics are given. Philadelphia is celebrated for the speed and excellence of her locomotives, and two establishments turned out 134 in 1852, and expect, during the present year, (1853,) to make 200. They have sent 260 to Europe since 1833; one house alone has built 723 locomotives in the same period. The Messrs. Horstman employ 300 hands in the manufacture of military and ladies' dress trimmings, and Cornelius, Baker & Co. nearly 1000 in the fabrication of chandeliers and gas fixtures. Both these establishments, we believe, are unequalled, in their several branches of manufacture, in the United States, and occupy immense buildings in Cherry street, in a good style of ornamental

brickwork. Forges, foundries, and almost every species of iron manufacture, abound in the suburbs of Philadelphia, producing immense numbers of steam engines, water and gas pipes, &c. Sugar-refining is a very extensive business in Philadelphia. The suburb of Manayunk is almost wholly engaged in manufactures, principally of cotton and woollen goods, and carpets. In every part of the suburbs is heard the sound of the loom; and in the same quarters, in private families, are manufactured more shoes for the S. and W. than in any other town or city in the United States. This fact makes the census reports an unfaithful representation of the manufactures of Philadelphia, as that only professes to give reports of establishments producing each \$500 and upwards. Great quantities of umbrellas and parasols are made, one house alone claiming to turn out 1000, and another 700 a day. Carts, wheelbarrows, and other vehicles, and cabinet furniture are made and exported extensively to the South, to the West Indies, and California. Ship-building, to a large extent for other ports, is carried on here, especially in steam propellers. In 1852, 20 vessels were launched, whose aggregate tonnage was 5246, and 27 were on the stocks, with a tonnage of 11,416. An immense number of hands are employed in book-binding, printing, &c., and the upper stories of warehouses, and buildings back from the streets are thronged with industrious artisans that the stranger wists not of, while the employees of commerce are mostly visible to the traveller.

Commerce.—Though Philadelphia ranks at present but fourth among the commercial cities of the United States in foreign trade, she is steadily on the increase even in this respect, while her coasting trade is extending beyond all parallel. The least number of foreign arrivals in the last 22 years was 372, (in 1843,) and the greatest, 679, (in 1852.) In the coasting trade the arrivals have grown from 2573 (in 1833) to 30,175, (in 1852); and if we include the coal trade of Port Richmond, (a suburb,) it is 38,505. The imports for the fiscal year ending June, 1852, amounted to \$14,785,917, and the exports to \$5,828,571; but the imports for the ordinary year amounted to \$16,455,708, and exports to \$5,994,564; duties collected the same year, \$4,033,909; tonnage entered, 173,364; cleared, 139,932. Of the exports to foreign countries for the fiscal year 1852, there were—

	Greatest in 22 yrs.	Least in 22 yrs.
Wheat flour, 341,453 bbls.	420,684 in 1847.	33,680 in 1827.
Rye " 6,285 "	36,471 " 1840.	6,285 " 1852.
Indian meal, 68,182 "	300,531 " 1847.	42,798 " 1836.
Wheat, 494,163 bus.	523,538 " "	2,258 " 1834.
Indian corn, 113,993 "	1,102,210 " "	17,087 " 1833.

Among the leading articles of imports were cotton, woollen, and silk goods, raw cotton, hides, manufactured iron, molasses, sugar, naval stores, salt, tobacco, rice, oranges,

and lemons. There were exported in the year ending September 30th, 1852, wheat flour, 368,386 barrels; rye flour, 6536; Indian meal, 72,440; bread, 22,211; pork, 7595; beef, 5617; bread, 8856 kegs; naval stores, 19,255 barrels; wheat, 495,424 bushels; Indian corn, 130,979; domestic goods, 5424 packages; cotton, 6375 bales; coal, 16,316 tons; manufactured iron worth \$336,989; tallow candles, 1,038,656 pounds; tallow, 835,026; hams, 624,029; lard, 2,789,353; butter, 436,307; cheese, 165,487; soap, 1,082,922; sperm candles, 34,727; manufactured tobacco, 269,612; nails, 409,050; bark, 2704 hogheads; tobacco, 876; rice, 3661 tierces; sperm lard and whale oil, 66,761 gallons; besides some fish, (pickled and dried,) potatoes, beer, ale, cider, vinegar, gunpowder, lard oil, turpentine, gold, and silver, (to the amount of \$324,584,) apples, peas, onions, and grass-seeds. In 1852 there were inspected 4344 hogheads of tobacco. The coal trade of Philadelphia has become an immense item of its coasting trade. At Richmond, or (Port Richmond) the depot of the Reading railroad, 7830 vessels arrived to load with coal in 1852. The total amount sent down by the Schuylkill and Lehigh canals, and Reading railroad, amounted to 3,577,109 tons in the same year; of which, probably more than 3,000,000 tons were either reshipped at Philadelphia, or consumed in it, and the money transactions of nearly the whole, it is presumed, were negotiated in the offices at Philadelphia. The import of hides from foreign countries (chiefly South America) amounted to 120,154, and coastwise to 37,154. A revival in the commerce of this city has recently taken place, and regular lines of steamships have been established to Liverpool, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, New York, and Boston.* A brisk trade with California has sprung up, and fine clipper ships, which Philadelphia capitalists had formerly run from New York, now trade directly from their own port. The opening of the Pennsylvania railroad to Pittsburg has also given Philadelphia the most direct communication with the Mississippi valley, and greatly increased her trade with the West. The number of passengers arriving from foreign ports in 1852 amounted to 18,081, all of whom, with the exception of a very small fraction, were foreigners. Philadelphia is either directly or indirectly connected by railway with the most important places in the United States, N. and E. of Alabama. Immediately terminating at this city are railways connecting her with New York city, Wilmington, Baltimore, Lancaster, Harrisburg, York, Carlisle, Pottsville, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati. Others are in course of construction to unite her with Easton, Erie, and other interior towns. In 1853, \$57,110.76 were paid in for auction duties.

Miscellaneous Statistics.—Philadelphia has

13 markets, mostly located in the middle of the wider streets, and extending from a fourth to two-thirds of a mile. New market houses, however, have been, and others are about to be erected on a different plan, in place of those in Market street, which the demands of commerce, it is thought, will soon require to be removed. The markets of Philadelphia are the admiration of foreigners for the extent, variety, freshness, and excellence of their supplies. There arrived from the West in 1852, (exclusive of those brought by butchers,) 71,200 beeves; 14,420 cows; 49,200 swine, and 81,200 sheep.

The Philadelphia Fire Department is at present composed of 27 volunteer engine, the same number of hose, and 4 hook and ladder companies. In consequence of the contentions between these companies, leading to riots and breaches of the order of the city, their dissolution has been for some time agitated, and the substitution of a paid department proposed.—During the year 1852 there occurred in Philadelphia city and county, 10,245 deaths, of which 1204 were by consumption; 558 by dysentery; 499 by convulsions; 444 by inflammation of the lungs; 433 by scarlet fever; 426 by small-pox; 354 by marasmus; 345 by debility; 329 by cholera infantum; 258 by inflammation of the brain; 248 by dropsy of the brain; 208 by inflammation of the bronchiæ; and 208 by croup. Of these, nearly half were under 5 years of age.—Ferry-boats run every five minutes to Camden; every half-hour to Gloucester and Red Bank; every hour to Tacony, Richmond, and Bridesburg; several times a day to Wilmington, Bristol, Burlington, Bordentown, and other points on the river; and once a day or three times a week to places near the Delaware bay. There are 3 fine bridges crossing the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. There are in the city and districts 310 licensed omnibuses; about 3416 cars, drays, &c.; 380 hacks and cabs; 430 wheel and hand barrows; 22 pawn-brokers; and 7657 licensed stores.

Philadelphia has (1853) 12 daily papers, 32 weekly, (14 of a religious character,) and 4 Sunday newspapers; 12 scientific and literary monthly magazines, besides a number of scientific and other periodicals.

The value of real estate in Philadelphia city and county was assessed in 1853, at \$128,218,658; the real value may be stated at above \$170,000,000.

Government.—Philadelphia, as has been before stated, (following the divisions of London, from which city and its vicinity its early settlers came,) has been divided into a number of distinct governments, composed first of the city proper as laid out by Penn, and then of the districts of Northern Liberties, Kensington, Richmond, Spring Garden, Penn district, &c. on the N.; Southwark, Moyamensing, and Passyunk on the S.;

and West Philadelphia, separated by the Schuylkill river from of the city proper. The latter is governed by a mayor and council. The council is divided into select and common, the former consisting of 12 members, elected for 3, and the latter of 20, for 1 year, by popular vote. According to "Philadelphia as it is," the mayor, who is the head of the police department, is elected annually, and has to aid him a clerk of police, 4 special, and 4 high constables, 34 day-policemen, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 200 watchmen, and 57 lamplighters. There are 4 police districts, each having a station house. Over the whole police of the city and districts is a marshal, elected by the people for 3 years, and has powers, as far as concerns the police, the same as the mayor of the city and sheriff of the county. The marshal has 12 lieutenants and 168 policemen. The board of health, consisting of 18 members, is appointed by the councils and the commissioners of the adjoining districts. The quarantine ground is about 10 miles below the city, and is called the Lazaretto. The city is defended by Fort Mifflin, 6 miles below the city. A new fortress, called Fort Delaware, is now in course of construction on Peapatch Island, opposite Delaware City.

History.—Philadelphia was planned and settled by William Penn and a colony of English Friends or Quakers in 1682, after a regular purchase from the Indians, ratified by treaty in due form, under an elm-tree in the present district of Kensington. The name of Philadelphia (brotherly love) was given by Penn, both in reference to the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor, and from its embodying principles he had so much at heart. Though there was considerable contention between Penn and his colony, no very striking events occurred even down to the Revolution. The first Congress preparatory to that event met in Carpenter's Hall, (a building still standing,) in a court back of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, September 4, 1774. How great the change, from that meeting in doubt and uncertainty, of our patriotic and anxious fathers, in a provincial town of less than 30,000 inhabitants, to the metropolitan city of half a million, (equal, perhaps, to the Paris of that day in population,) inhabited by a wealthy, proud, and confident people, fearless of any power on earth! Here met also most of the Congresses of the Revolution, and from hence went forth in doubt and forebodings on the part of many, and confident reliance on the part of others, that world-renowned instrument, the Declaration of Independence, which was read from a stand in the State-house yard, by Captain John Hopkins, July 8, 1776. The convention that formed the present constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia, May, 1787. Here resided the President of the United States, (in a building

in Market street, one door E. of Sixth street, S. side;) and here Congress assembled for nearly 10 years after the adoption of the present constitution. In consequence of the disastrous battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the British army had possession of this city from September, 1777, to June, 1778. In the autumn of 1793, the yellow fever visited Philadelphia, and carried off more than 4000 persons out of a population of a little over 40,000, of whom half, it was thought, had fled the city. This pestilence again visited Philadelphia in 1798, but though it numbered many victims, was not so fatal as in 1793. The Asiatic cholera ravaged the city in the summer of 1832, and swept off about 2000 victims. In 1849 it renewed its ravages; but as in the case of the yellow fever, was much less fatal on its second occurrence. In 1838 the Pennsylvania Hall, belonging to the Abolitionists, was attacked by a mob and burned, the Shelter for Colored Orphans fired, and the negro quarters attacked. In 1844 the city was disquieted for several days by riots in the northern suburbs, caused by jealousies between the Protestants and Catholics, in which several Catholic churches were burned. The mobs were renewed in July of the same year in the southern suburbs. On both occasions the military were called out, and several lives were lost.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village, capital of Neshoba co., Mississippi, about 80 miles E. N. E. from Jackson.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Monroe co., Tenn., 160 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village in Hancock co., Indiana.

PHILADELPHIA, a post-village of Marion co., Mo., about 95 miles N. N. E. of Jefferson City.

PHILADELPHIA, a small post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines river, about 8 miles N. from Keosauque.

PHILADELPHUS, a post-village in Robeson co., North Carolina.

PHILANTHROPY, a post-office of Butler co., O.

PHILIPPI, a post-village, capital of Barbours co., Virginia, on Tygart's Valley river, about 210 miles N. W. from Richmond. The surrounding country contains coal and iron.

PHILIPS, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Mississippi; area 725 square miles. It is drained by St. Francis river. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. The southern part is liable to inundation, and is partly occupied by swamps, but there is a prospect that these will be reclaimed, as Congress has made a grant of land for that object. Corn and cotton are the chief products. In 1850 there were raised 281,889 bushels of corn; 20,895 of sweet potatoes; 5165½ bales of cotton, and

20,340 pounds of butter. There were 5 saw mills, and 1 tannery. It contained 4 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 95 pupils attending academies or other schools. Capital, Helena. Population, 6935; of whom 4344 were free, and 2591, slaves.

PHILIPSBURG, a village of Warren county, New Jersey, on the left bank of the Delaware river, opposite Easton in Pennsylvania. The Morris canal terminates here, and a substantial stone bridge crosses the Delaware.

PHILIPSBURG, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on the Erie turnpike, 28 miles W. from Bellefonte. Population, about 300.

PHILIPSBURG, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 75 miles N. E. by N. from Marietta.

PHILIPSBURG, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

PHILIP'S RIVER, of Coos co., in the N. part of New Hampshire, a small branch of Upper Ammonoosuck river.

PHILIPSVILLE, a post-village of Amity township, Alleghany county, New York, on the Genesee river, where it is crossed by the New York and Erie railroad, 375 miles from New York city. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade. Philipsville derives its name from the Hon. Philip Church. Population in 1853, about 800.

PHILIPSVILLE, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PHILIPS, a post-township in Franklin co., Maine, on the N. side of Sandy river, about 55 miles N. W. from Augusta. Pop., 1673.

PHILIPSBURG, a post-village of Orange co., New York, 110 miles S. S. W. of Albany.

PHILLIPSBURG, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Beaver river, 28 miles below Pittsburg. Steamboat building is carried on here. Population in 1850, 473.

PHILLIP'S CREEK, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

PHILLIPSPORT, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware and Hudson canal, about 90 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

PHILLIPSTON, a post-township in Worcester co., Mass., intersected by Miller's river, 60 miles N. W. by W. from Boston. Pop., 809.

PHILLIPSTOWN, a township of Putnam co., New York, on the Hudson river, 90 miles S. from Albany. The Hudson River railroad passes through it. Population, 5063.

PHILLIPSTOWN, a post-village in White co., Illinois, 165 miles S. E. from Springfield.

PHILLIPSVILLE, a village in the S. W. part of Oswego co., New York, on Oswego river.

PHILLIPSVILLE, a post-office of Erie co., Pa.

PHILO, a post-office of Muskingum co., O.

PHILOMATH, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

PHILOMATH, a post-office of Union co., Ind.

PHILOMONT, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 12 miles S. from Leesburg, is situated in a rich farming district.

PHILOPOLIS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

PHIPPSBURG, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, on the W. side, 40 miles S. from Augusta. Population, 1805.

PHIPPS' MILLS, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PHENICIA, a post-office of Ulster co., N. Y.

PHENIX, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on the Oswego river and canal, about 150 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

PHENIX, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pa.

PHENIX, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PHENIXVILLE, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

PHENIXVILLE, a flourishing post-borough of Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Schuylkill river, at the mouth of French creek, and on the railroad between Philadelphia and Reading, 27 miles from the former, and 31 miles from the latter. The canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company passes through the place. It is one of the most populous towns in the county, and is the seat of extensive manufactures of iron and cotton. The rolling mill of Reeves, Buck, & Co. is supposed to be the largest in the Union. A large quantity of nails and railroad iron is made here annually, the material for which is obtained in the vicinity, and is of superior quality. Valuable mines of copper and lead have also been opened in the township. Near this town the railroad passes through a tunnel of solid rock about 2000 feet in length. Phenixville contains several handsome churches, a lyceum, and a printing-office. Population in 1850, 2670; in 1853, above 3000.

PIASA, a post-office of Macoupin co., Ill.

PIATT, a county in the E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 270 square miles. It is intersected by the North fork of Sangamon river, which flows in a S. W. direction. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land, the former being the more extensive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 430,655 bushels of corn; 5769 of wheat; 29,115 of oats, and 37,950 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches, and 300 pupils attending public schools. Named probably in honor of Colonel Piatt, a Western pioneer. Capital, Monticello. Pop., 1606.

PICAYUNE, a post-office of Henderson co., Illinois, 45 miles N. E. from Nauvoo.

PICKAWAY, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, has an area of 510 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Scioto river, and also drained by Darby, Deer, and Walnut creeks. The surface is level, diversified by forests and prairies. The celebrated Pickaway plains, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Circleville,

are said to be the richest in Ohio. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2,672,303 bushels of corn; 144,377 of wheat; 55,494 of oats, and 131,261 of potatoes. It contained 47 churches, 4 newspaper offices, and 8625 pupils attending public schools. This county is intersected by the Ohio canal, and by the Zanesville, Wilmington, and Cincinnati railroad, not yet finished. Pickaway is a corruption or misspelling of Piqua, the name of an Indian tribe. Capital, Circleville. Population, 21,008.

PICKAWAY, a township in the S. E. part of Pickaway co., Ohio. Population, 1425.

PICKAWAY PLAINS, a post-office of Monroe co., Virginia.

PICKENS, a district forming the N. W. extremity of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina and Georgia, has an area of 1060 square miles. The Chattooga river forms its boundary on the N. W., the Tugaloo, a branch of Savannah river, on the S. W., and the Saluda on the N. E.; it is drained by the sources of the Kiowee river, and by numerous creeks. The surface is elevated, and in some parts mountainous, the district occupying the south-eastern declivity of the Blue Ridge. Table Rock mountain, in the N. part of the district, rises 4000 feet above the sea, and is a place of great resort. A large portion of the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, sweet potatoes, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 the district produced 634,011 bushels of corn; 42,052 of wheat; 125,405 of oats; 102,886 of sweet potatoes, and 1357 bales of cotton. There were 2 grist, and 2 saw and planing mills, 12 distilleries, and 4 tanneries. It contained 54 churches, 1 newspaper office, 355 pupils attending public schools, and 15 attending an academy. Limestone is among the most valuable and abundant minerals of the district. The streams furnish extensive water-power. Named in honor of General Andrew Pickens, an officer in the War of the Revolution. Capital, Pickens Court House. Population, 17,004; of whom 13,325 were free, and 3679, slaves.

PICKENS, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 1020 square miles. It is intersected by the Tombigbee and Sipsey rivers, which unite on the S. border. It is also drained by Lub-bub creek. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil generally fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 12,305 bales of cotton; 868,705 bushels of corn; and 157,537 of sweet potatoes. There were 8 saw mills, 3 grist and saw mills, and 3 tanneries. It contained 44 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 718 pupils attending public schools, and 336 attending academies and other schools. The Tombigbee is navigable by steamboats through this county. Capital, Pickens Court House.

Population, 21,512; of whom 10,978 were free, and 10,534 slaves.

PICKENS COURT HOUSE, capital of Pickens district, South Carolina, 144 miles W. N. W. from Columbia. It is situated near Kiowee river, a branch of the Savannah, in a hilly district, which abounds in valuable minerals. The village contains a court house, jail, an academy, and a newspaper office.

PICKENSVILLE, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina, 120 miles W. N. W. from Columbia.

PICKENSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pickens co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee river, about 180 miles W. N. W. from Montgomery. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats. The village contains 2 flourishing seminaries, named the Pickensville Female Institute, and Pickensville High School. Population in 1850, 276.

PICKERELTOWN, a post-office of Logan co., O.

PICKERING, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

PICKERING CREEK, of Chester co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Schuylkill river about 1 mile below Phoenixville.

PICKERINGTON, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, about 15 miles S. E. from Columbus. Population, near 200.

PICKET'S CORNERS, a post-office of Cass co., Michigan.

PICOLATA, a post-office of St. John's co., Fla.

PIEDMONT, a village of Hampshire co., Virginia, on the North branch of the Potomac river, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 215 miles N. W. from Richmond. It contains machine shops of the railroad company.

PIEDMONT, a post-village in Harris co., Georgia, 115 miles W. S. W. from Milledgeville.

PIEDMONT STATION, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia.

PIERCE, a new county in the W. part of Wisconsin, contains about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Croix river, on the E. by Red Cedar river, on the S. W. by the Mississippi, and drained by the Rush and Menomonie rivers. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests. It was formed in 1851, by a division of St. Croix county. Capital, Prescott.

PIERCE, a county in the S. E. central part of Minnesota, contains about 2900 square miles. The Minnesota or St. Peter's river forms its boundary on the S. W., and the North fork of Crow river on the N. E., and it is drained by the Manya Wakan, and the South fork of Crow river. The surface is elevated and rolling; the soil is generally fertile. A range of wooded highlands, called Coteau Grand du Bois, extends across the county. This county was formed since 1851.

PIERCE, a new county in the N. W. part of Washington Territory, on the E. side of Puget sound, named in honor of the present chief magistrate of the United States. The census of 1850 gives us no information respecting

this county, it having been formed since that time. Capital not yet established.

PIERCEVILLE, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

PIERCEVILLE, a post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, 13 miles E. N. E. from Madison.

PIERMONT, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, 60 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 948.

PIERMONT, a post-village of Orangetown township, Rockland co., New York, on the Hudson river, at the terminus of the Erie railroad, 24 miles above New York. It is pleasantly situated at the N. extremity of the Palisades, with high hills in the rear, and has a pier 1 mile long extending into the river. Here is an extensive depôt and machine shops of the railroad company. The adjacent hills are dotted with cottages or country seats. Population, estimated at 1200.

PIERPONT, a post-township in the central part of St. Lawrence co., New York. Population, 1459.

PIERPONT, a post-township in the E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 999.

PIERPONT, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 218 miles N. E. from Columbus.

PIERPONT PLACE, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

PIERRE BAYOU, a small stream of Mississippi, rises in Copiah co., and flows into the Mississippi near the S. W. extremity of Claiborne county.

PIERREPOINT MANOR, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York. It is the S. terminus of the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg railroad.

PIERSON, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. Population, 642.

PIFFARD, a post-office of Livingston co., N. Y.

PIGEON, a township in Vanderburgh co., Indiana. Population, 201.

PIGEON, a township in Warrick co., Indiana. Population, 715.

PIGEON CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Gibson co., and enters the Ohio at Evansville.

PIGEON CREEK, a post-village of Ralls co., Missouri, 80 miles N. E. by N. from Jefferson City.

PIGEON FORGE, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

PIGEON GROVE, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

PIGEON RIVER, of Alabama, rises in Butler co., and enters Sepulga river near Brooklyn.

PIGEON RIVER, of Indiana and Michigan; rises in Steuben county of the former, and enters the St. Joseph's river in the south-east corner of Cass county, Michigan. Its direction is W. N. W. It furnishes valuable water-power.

PIGEON RIVER, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

PIGEON ROOST, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

PIGEON RUN, a post-office of Campbell co. Va.

PIKE, a county in the E. N. E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 600 square miles. The Delaware river forms its entire boundary on the N. E. and on the S. E.; it is drained also by the Laakawaxen and Shohola creeks. Bushkill creek forms part of the S. boundary. The surface is uneven and hilly; the soil is generally thin and stony. A large part of the county is a wilderness of scrubby oaks. The river bottoms, however, produce a larger growth of pine and hemlock. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 33,608 bushels of corn; 16,374 of oats; 52,059 of potatoes, and 99,517 pounds of butter. There were 4 flour and grist mills, 28 saw mills, 1 farming implement manufactory, and 5 tanneries. It contained 5 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 955 pupils attending public schools. Sandstone and slate are the principal rocks. The Delaware and Hudson canal traverses the northern part, and the New York and Erie railroad passes along the N. E. border. Organized in 1814, and named in honor of General Zebulon Pike. Capital, Milford. Population, 5881.

PIKE, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, has an area of 390 square miles. It is traversed in the N. W. part by the Flint river, which afterwards forms its western boundary; and also drained by the Big Potato, Elkin's, Flat, Rose, and South Towaliga creeks. The southern part of the county is hilly; the soil is moderately fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 8002 bales of cotton; 418,990 bushels of corn; 46,442 of oats, and 85,558 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 flour mills, 5 saw mills, and 4 tanneries. It contained 28 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 354 pupils attending public schools, and 184 attending academies or other schools. The rocks which underlie the surface are primary, containing iron ore. It is intersected by the Macon and Western railroad. Organized in 1822. Capital, Zebulon. Population, 14,306; of whom 8748 were free, and 5558, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S. E. part of Alabama, has an area of 1330 square miles. Conecuh river rises in the county, and the Pea river flows through it. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and extensively covered by forests of pine. The soil is moderately fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, swine, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 8679 bales of cotton; 531,192 bushels of corn; and 151,657 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 tanneries, and 2 grist and saw mills. It contained 18 churches; 498 pupils attending public schools, and 177 attending other schools. Capital, Troy. Pop., 15,920; of whom 12,126 were free, and 3794, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area

of about 780 square miles. Bayou Chitto flows nearly through the middle of the county. The soil is sandy and not very rich. Indian corn, oats, sweet potatoes, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 245,751 bushels of corn; 27,366 of oats; 64,040 of sweet potatoes; 4128 bales of cotton, and 290,550 pounds of rice. It contained 15 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 458 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Holmerville. Population, 7360, of whom 4258 were free, and 3102, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S. W. part of Arkansas; area, about 660 square miles. It is drained by the Little Missouri river. The surface is partly occupied by mountains and hills, in which silver, iron, lead, zinc, cobalt, stone coal, and alabaster are found. These highlands are well adapted to the pasturage of sheep, and the lowlands to the growth of grain. In 1850 this county produced 58,826 bushels of Indian corn; 4878 of sweet potatoes, and 301 bales of cotton. It contained 1 flour and grist mill, 1 saw mill, 5 churches, and 214 pupils attending public schools. The streams of the county furnish extensive water-power. Capital, Murfreesborough. Population, 1861, of whom 1751 were free, and 110, slaves.

PIKE, a county forming the E. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on Virginia, contains an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is drained by the forks of the Big Sandy river. The surface is hilly and broken, having the Cumberland mountain near the E. border. Indian corn, wheat, rye, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 198,764 bushels of corn; 2454 of wheat; 18,501 of oats, and 4401 pounds of tobacco. It contained 180 pupils attending public schools. Extensive beds of bituminous coal, from 5 to 8 feet thick, have been opened, and some iron is found. The Big Sandy river is navigable for boats as high as Pikeville. Formed in 1821. Capital, Pikeville. Population, 5365, of whom 5267 were free, and 98, slaves.

PIKE, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 445 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto river and by the Ohio canal, and also drained by Beaver and Sunfish creeks. The surface is generally hilly, and the soil fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 797,655 bushels of corn; 16,725 of wheat, and 121,597 pounds of butter. It contained 47 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1478 pupils attending public schools. The Cincinnati and Parkersburg railroad is in course of construction through this county. Capital, Picketon. Pop., 10,953.

PIKE, a county in the S. W. part of Indiana, contains about 300 square miles. It is intersected by Patoka creek, and bounded on the N. by White river. The surface is nearly level, and the greater part of the soil

is fertile. The exports consist of Indian corn, wheat, oats, pork, and beef. In 1850 this county produced 407,231 bushels of corn; 15,128 of wheat; 27,394 of oats, and 733 tons of hay. It contained 14 churches, and 375 pupils attending public schools. Coal of good quality is abundant. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal. Organized in 1817. Capital, Petersburg. Population, 7720.

PIKE, a county in the W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 750 square miles. It extends from the Illinois river on the E. to the Mississippi, which forms its south-western boundary. It is traversed by a side-channel of the Mississippi, called Snycartee slough, and also drained by McKee's, Bay, and Little Muddy creeks. The surface is rolling, and consists of prairies and forests, the proportions of which are nearly equal. The soil is extremely fertile, and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1,375,045 bushels of corn; 194,051 of wheat; 130,267 of oats, and 119,741 pounds of butter. It contained 16 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 3241 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. Stone coal is abundant. The rivers afford great facilities for exporting produce to the Northern or Southern markets. Pike county is among the most populous in the state. Capital, Pittsfield. Population, 18,819.

PIKE, a county in the E. part of Missouri, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois, contains about 600 square miles. It is intersected by Salt river, and also drained by Cuivre river, and by Spencer's, Ramsey's, and Buffalo creeks. The county consists partly of prairies. The forests originally covered about two-thirds of the surface. The soil is generally good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 748,540 bushels of corn; 106,241 of wheat; 85,060 of oats, and 848,830 pounds of tobacco. It contained 15 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2730 pupils attending public schools, and 110 attending other schools. Limestone and sandstone underlie the surface. Capital, Bowling Green. Population, 13,609, of whom 10,334 were free, and 3275, slaves.

PIKE, a post-office of Washington co., Me.

PIKE, a post-village in Pike township, Wyoming county, New York, about 45 miles E. S. E. of Buffalo. It contains several mills, a water-cure establishment, 3 churches, and 3 taverns. Population of the township, 2003.

PIKE, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. N. E. from Reading. Population, 883.

PIKE, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. from Montrose. Population, 1747.

PIKE, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, about 44 miles N. W. from Hollidaysburg. Population, 1249.

PIKE, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles N. W. from Williamsport. Population, 200.

PIKE, a township in the W. part of Brown co., Ohio. Population, 1022.

PIKE, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Clark co., Ohio. Pop., 1315.

PIKE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Coshoccon co., Ohio. Pop., 1081.

PIKE, a township in the E. central part of Fulton co., Ohio. Population, 485.

PIKE, a township in the N. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1720.

PIKE, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Madison co., Ohio. Pop., 423.

PIKE, a post-township in the central part of Perry co., Ohio. Population, 2147.

PIKE, a township in the S. part of Stark co., Ohio. Population, 1447.

PIKE, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Population, 786.

PIKE, a township in Marion co., Indiana. Population, 1928.

PIKE, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Population, 555.

PIKE, a township in Stoddard co., Missouri. Population, 1053.

PIKE, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

PIKE, a township in Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Population, 680.

PIKE CREEK, a post-office of Ripley co., Mo.

PIKE MILLS, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles E. from Coudersport.

PIKE POND, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

PIKE RUN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PIKE'S PEAK, one of the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, near 38° 25' N. lat., and 105° W. lon. Height, 12,000 feet.

PIKESVILLE, Maryland. See PIKEVILLE.

PIKETON, Kentucky. See PIKEVILLE.

PIKETON, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Scioto river, 25 miles from its mouth, 65 miles S. from Columbus, and 2 miles E. from the Ohio canal. The Cincinnati and Parkersburg railroad, now in progress, is designed to pass through Pike-ton. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, 1 newspaper office, and a number of stores. Laid out in 1814. Population in 1850, 690.

PIKETON, a post-village in Marion co., Indiana, 10 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

PIKETON, a post-office of Stoddard co., Missouri.

PIKE TOWNSHIP, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

PIKE VALLEY, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

PIKEVILLE, or PIKESVILLE, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 10 miles N. W. from Baltimore.

PIKEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Alabama, 3 miles E. from the Butta-hatchee river, 68 miles N. N. W. from Tuscaloosa.

PIKEVILLE, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, on the road from Houston to Aberdeen, 14 miles from each.

PIKEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bledsoe co., Tennessee, 112 miles E. S. E. from Nashville. It is situated on high ground, and has abundance of stone coal in the vicinity. Population, about 400.

PIKEVILLE, or PIKETON, a post-village, capital of Pike co., Kentucky, on the W. fork of Big Sandy river, 160 miles E. S. E. from Frankfort. The river is navigable for boats from this point downward. The village contains numerous stores. Population, estimated at 500.

PILAHATCHIE, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi.

PILATKA, a post-village, capital of Putnam co., Florida, on the left bank of St. John's river, about 200 miles E. S. E. from Tallahassee. Cotton and sugar are shipped here in steamboats which run to Savannah and Charleston.

PILCHER, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

PILESGROVE, a township of Salem co., New Jersey. It is intersected by Salem creek. Population, 2962.

PILLAR POINT, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

PILLOW, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pa.

PILLOWVILLE, a post-office of Weakley co., Tennessee.

PILLSBOROUGH, a small village of Pitt co., North Carolina.

PILÖT, a post-village of Vermilion co., Illinois, about 42 miles N. by W. from Paris.

PILOT GROVE, a post-office of Grayson co., Texas.

PILOT GROVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

PILOT GROVE, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, about 52 miles N. W. by W. from Jefferson City.

PILOT GROVE, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

PILOT HILL, a post-office of Fulton co., Ark.

PILOT HILL, a post-office of Mason co., Ill.

PILOT KNOB. See MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB, a post-office of Todd co., Ky.

PILOT KNOB, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, called also ARARAT, a mountain of Surry co., North Carolina, between the Ararat and Dan rivers. It is of a pyramidal form, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile in height.

PINCKNEY, a post-township forming the W. extremity of Lewis co., New York. Population, 1208.

PINCKNEY, a small village of Rutherford co., North Carolina, about 200 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

PINCKNEY, a post-village in Williamson co., Tennessee.

PINCKNEY, a post-village of Putnam township, Livingston co., Michigan, on a branch of Huron river, 45 miles S. E. from Lansing. It has some water-power, a flouring mill, and a few stores. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

PINCKNEY, a post-village in Warren co., Missouri, on Missouri river, 55 miles E. by N. from Jefferson City.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina, on Broad river, 70 miles N. N. W. from Columbia.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village in Gwinnett co., Georgia, near Chattahoochee river, 90 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a small post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village in Wilkinson co., Mississippi, 135 miles S. W. from Jackson.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Illinois, on Big Beaucoup creek, 134 miles S. from Springfield. It contains, besides the county buildings, several stores.

PINDERTOWN, a village in Lee co., Georgia, on Flint river, 110 miles S. W. by S. from Milledgeville.

PINE, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles N. from Pittsburg. Population, 2109.

PINE, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles S. from Clarion. Population, 2288.

PINE, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 52 miles S. S. W. from Erie. Population, 702.

PINE, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1367.

PINE, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Population, 942.

PINEAPPLE, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.

PINE BARREN CREEK, Alabama, flows north-westward, and enters Alabama river on the boundary of Wilcox and Dallas counties.

PINE BLUFF, a post-office of Copiah co., Miss.

PINE BLUFF, a small post-village of Red River county, Texas, on Red river, about 360 miles N. E. from Austin city. It has 2 or 3 stores, and a steamboat landing.

PINE BLUFF, a thriving post-village, capital of Jefferson county, Arkansas, on the right bank of Arkansas river, 48 miles S. E. from Little Rock. It is situated in a rich cotton-planting region, and contains a newspaper office and several stores. About 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually in steamboats. Population, about 500.

PINE BLUFF, a post-village of Callaway co., Kentucky.

PINE BLUFF, a post-village of Pulaski co., Missouri, on Big Piney fork of Gasconade river, 53 miles S. by E from Jefferson City.

PINE BLUFF, a post-office of Dane co., Wis.

PINEBOROUGH, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

PINEBROOK, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey.

PINE CREEK rises in the N. part of Penn

sylvania, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna, near Jersey Shore.

PINE CREEK, of Crawford co., Arkansas, enters Arkansas river from the N.

PINE CREEK, of Berrien co., Michigan, enters St. Joseph's river, 2 miles from its mouth.

PINE CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Benton co., and flows into the Wabash, opposite Attica. Stone coal and pine timber are abundant on its banks.

PINE CREEK, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the left side of the Susquehanna river, about 22 miles W. from Williamsport. Population, 774.

PINE CREEK, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles S. by E. from Clarion.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of Tioga co., Pa.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Va.

PINE CREEK, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

PINE CREEK, a post-township in the S. W. part of Ogle co., Illinois. Population, 924.

PINE FLAT, a post-office of Bossier par., La.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

PINE GROVE, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S. W. from Carlisle.

PINE GROVE, a village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles E. S. E. from Mercer.

PINE GROVE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Total population, 2611.

PINE GROVE, a post-borough in the above township, on Swatara creek, at the head of navigation of the Union canal, 40 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It is the principal shipping point for the coal which is obtained from the extensive mines of the Swatara coalfield. The strata vary in depth from 5 to 30 feet. A railroad has been constructed from the town to the mines. Population in 1850, 646; in 1853, about 700.

PINE GROVE, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, 60 miles S. S. E. from Erie. Population, 690.

PINE GROVE, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles N. from Warren. Population, 1531.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Wetzel co., Va.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Franklin co., Mississippi.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Clarke co., Ky.

PINE GROVE, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

PINE GROVE, a town of Sierra co., California. Population, 504.

PINE GROVE MILLS, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 90 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It contains three stores.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

PINE HILL, a village in Elba township, Genesee co., New York. It contains three churches, and several stores.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Ulster co., N. Y.

PINE HILL, a post-office of York co., Pa.

PINE HILL, a small village of Jefferson co., Georgia, 4 miles from Louisville.

PINE HILL, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., about 25 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Washita parish, Louisiana.

PINE HILL, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

PINE LAKE, Wisconsin, in Waukesha co. Length, two miles and a quarter; breadth, three quarters of a mile.

PINE LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan, 28 miles N. W. from Detroit.

PINELAND, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn.

PINE LEVEL, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

PINE LICK, a post-office of Clark co., Ind.

PINE LOG, a post-office of Cass co., Ga.

PINE MEADOW, a post-office of Litchfield co., Connecticut.

PINE PLAIN, a post-township in Allegan co., Michigan. Population, 34.

PINE PLAINS, a post-township in the N. part of Dutchess co., New York. Pop., 1416.

PINE PLAINS, a post-village in the above township, about 50 miles S. by E. from Albany. It contains a bank, and has several hundred inhabitants.

PINE PLAINS, a post-office of Ocean co., N. J.

PINE RIDGE, a post-office of Decatur co., Ga.

PINE RIVER, a small stream of Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Ossipee lake.

PINE RIVER, of Michigan, rises near the border of Gratiot co., and flowing north-eastward, enters the Tittibawassee, in Midland co.

PINE RIVER, a small stream of Richland co., Wisconsin, flows into Wisconsin river.

PINE RIVER, a post-township of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

PINER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Kenton co., Kentucky.

PINE RUN, a post-office of Genesee co., Mich.

PINE'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

PINE STREET, a post-office of Elk co., Pa.

PINETOWN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Tex.

PINETREE, a post-office of Upslur co., Tex.

PINE VALLEY, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

PINE VALLEY, a post-office of Warren co., Pa.

PINE VALLEY, a post-office of Yallabusha co., Mississippi.

PINE VALLEY, a township of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

PINEVIEW, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va.

PINEVILLE, a post-office of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

PINEVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa.

PINEVILLE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

PINEVILLE, a post-village in Charleston district, South Carolina, 75 miles S. E. from Columbia.

PINEVILLE, a small post-village of Marion co., Ga., about 30 miles S. E. from Columbus.
 PINEVILLE, a post-village in Marengo co. Ala.
 PINEVILLE, a post-office of Bossier par., La.
 PINEVILLE, a post-office of Hocking co., O.
 PINEVILLE, a post-village of McDonald co., Missouri, on Elk river, which is navigable for small boats.

PINEWOODS, a post-office of Madison co., N. Y.
 PINEY, a post-township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania. Population, 910.

PINEY, a post-township in Johnson co., Arkansas. Population, 290.

PINEY CREEK, of Arkansas, rises near the N. extremity of Pope county, and flows into the Arkansas river from the left, on the W. border of the same county. Little Piney creek unites with it about 10 miles S. E. from Clarksville.

PINEY CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

PINEY FORK, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Population, 438.

PINEY GREEN, a small post-village of Onslow co., North Carolina.

PINEY GROVE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

PINEY GROVE, a post-office of Hardeman co., Tennessee.

PINEY HEAD, a post-office of Appling co., Ga.

PINEY POINT, at the E. side of the Potomac river, about 14 miles from its mouth. On it is a fixed light, 25 feet high.

PINEY RIVER, a small stream in the W. central part of Tennessee, flows into Duck river, from the right, in Hickman county.

PINEY RIVER, or BIG PINEY, of Missouri. See GASCONADE.

PINGREE GROVE, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

PINHOOK, a small village of Wayne co., Tenn.

PINHOOK, a post-office of Fleming co., Ky.

PINHOOK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ind.

PINK HILL, a post-village of Lenoir co., N. C.

PINK HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Miss.

PIN ISLAND BAYOU, Texas, flows into the Neches river from the W., a few miles N. from Beaumont.

PINKNEY, see PINCKNEY.

PINNELLVILLE, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

PINOAK, a post-village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 80 miles N. E. by N. from Iowa City.

PINTLALA, or PINTELALALA, creek of Alabama, flows into Alabama river, from the S. E., 16 miles below Montgomery.

PINTLALA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

PINTLER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan.

PINTUCKY, a post-office of Hancock co., Miss.

PINY. See PINEY.

PIONEER, a post-office of Williams co., Ohio.

PIONEER, a post-office of Greene co., Ill.

PIONEER GROVE, a post-village in Cedar co., Iowa, 25 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

PIONEER MILLS, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina, 155 miles from Raleigh.

PIPE CREEK, in the N. part of Maryland, rises in Carroll county, flows westward and south-westward, and enters the Monocacy river, in the N. central part of Frederick county. Little Pipe creek enters the stream just described, a few miles from its mouth.

PIPE CREEK, of Erie co., Ohio, flows into Sandusky bay, near Sandusky.

PIPE CREEK, of Indiana, a good stream for mills, flows from the S. into the Wabash river, 7 miles above Logansport.

PIPE CREEK, of Indiana, an affluent of White river in Madison county.

PIPE CREEK, a post-township in Madison co., Indiana. Population, 1502.

PIPE CREEK, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Population, 504.

PIPER'S GAP, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

PIPERSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

PIPESTONE, a post-office of Berrien co., Mich.

PIQUA, a flourishing post-town of Washington township, Miami county, Ohio, is beautifully situated on the right (W.) bank of the Great Miami river, 76 miles W. from Columbus, and 78 miles N. from Cincinnati. It is laid out with broad streets and uniform blocks. The Miami river describes a curve at this place leaving a level plateau between its margin and the town, while the opposite bank presents a somewhat abrupt acclivity. The town contains about 10 churches, a bank, and a town hall. Three newspapers are published here. The Miami canal connects it with Cincinnati and Toledo; and the river affords abundant water-power. A large amount of produce is shipped at this place. There are numerous mills and factories of various kinds in operation here, in some of which steam-power is used. The Dayton and Michigan railroad intersects the Columbus Piqua and Indiana railroad, at this place. Two bridges across the river connect Piqua with Rossville and Huntersville. Population in 1850, 3277; in 1853, about 4000.

PIQUEA, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa.

PISCASSICK river, a small stream of Rockingham and Strafford counties, in the S. E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Lamprey river.

PISCATAQUA river is formed by the waters of the Salmon falls, the Coheco, and several other streams in Strafford county, New Hampshire, and running a S. S. E. course, falls into the Atlantic ocean, about 3 miles below Portsmouth. Through its whole length it forms the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire.

PISCATAQUIS RIVER, a good mill stream of Maine, rises in Somerset county, and flowing easterly through Piscataquis county, falls into the Penobscot river, in Penobscot county, near the centre of the state. Its length is about 65 miles.

PISCATAQUIS, a county forming the N. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 5500 square miles. It contains numerous lakes,

the principal of which are Moosehead lake, the source of the Kennebec river, and Chesuncook lake. It is drained by the head waters of the St. John's and Piscataquis rivers, and traversed by the Penobscot. Most of the northern part of the county is still a densely wooded wilderness. The surface is generally undulating, with some mountains, of which the principal is Mount Katahdin. The soil is fertile, especially along the Piscataquis river. Lumber, Indian corn, potatoes, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 48,925 bushels of corn; 147,034 of potatoes; 171,220 of oats; 21,746 tons of hay, and 349,576 pounds of butter. There were 2 flannel factories, 1 woollen factory, 1 iron foundry, 3 grist mills, 14 saw and planing mills, and 2 slate quarries. It contained 19 churches, 6055 pupils attending public schools, and 303 attending academies or other schools. Organized in 1838. Capital, Dover. Population, 14,735.

PISCATAQUOQ river, of Hillsborough co., in the S. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Merrimack river.

PISCATAWAY, a township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, distant from New Brunswick about 5 miles. Population, 2875.

PISCATAWAY, a village in the above township, formerly the county seat for Somerset and Middlesex counties, contains 12 or 15 dwellings.

PISCATAWAY, a post-village of Prince George's co., Maryland, on the Piscataway river, 16 miles S. from Washington.

PISCOLA, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ga.

PISECO, or PIZECO, a small village of Hamilton co., New York, at the N. E. end of the lake of its own name, 73 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

PISECO, PIZECO, or PEZEECO LAKE, New York, in the S. part of Hamilton county, is 6 miles long, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles wide: it is the source of Sacondaga river.

PISGAH, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

PISGAH, a post-office of Cole co., Mo.

PISGAH, a village in Union co., Iowa, 150 miles S. W. by W. from Iowa City.

PISHON'S FERRY, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

PISHTAKA. See FOX RIVER.

PITCAIRN, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, 31 miles S. S. W. from Canton. Population, 503.

PITCHER, a post-township on the W. border of Chenango co., New York. Pop., 1403.

PITCHER, a post-village in the above township, on Otselic river, 16 miles W. N. W. from Norwich.

PITCHER SPRINGS, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 125 miles W. from Albany.

PITCH LANDING, a post-village in Hertford co., N. C., 110 miles N. E. by E. from Raleigh.

PITMAN, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pa.

PITT, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina: area estimated at 650 square

miles. It is intersected by Tar river and Contentuey creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy. Indian corn, potatoes, and pork are the staples. Tar, turpentine, and other products of the pine are exported. In 1850 this county produced 458,478 bushels of corn, and 165,352 of sweet potatoes. There were 12 corn and flour mills, 23 tar and turpentine manufactories, and 1 turpentine distillery. It contained 13 churches; 1035 pupils attending public schools, and 56 attending other schools. The Tar river is navigable for small boats. Capital, Greenville. The county was formed from Beaufort as early as 1760, and named in honor of the celebrated William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. Population, 13,397, of whom 6764 were free, and 6633, slaves.

PITTMANSVILLE, a small village of Taylor co., Kentucky.

PITT'S LAKE, in the S. part of Oregon, near 118° W. lon. and 42° 10' N. lat. Length, about 40 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles.

PITT RIVER rises in Shasta county, in the N. part of California, near the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and running in a general S. W. course, falls into Sacramento river, about 10 miles N. of Shasta city.

PITTSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Chatham county, North Carolina, 34 miles W. from Raleigh, and a few miles W. from Haw river. It contains a court house recently built, 2 or 3 churches, an academy, and several stores.

PITTSBOROUGH, a small post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on Whitelick creek, 19 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

PITTSBURG, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, 135 miles N. by E. from Concord. Population, 425.

PITTSBURG, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, is situated at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which here form the Ohio, 357 miles W. from Philadelphia; 477 N. E. by E. from Cincinnati; 1174 E. N. E. from St. Louis, and 2025 miles N. E. from New Orleans. Lat. 40° 32' N., lon. 80° 2' W. The site comprises the triangular plain enclosed by the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, Grant's Hill, and several other elevations, which terminate the plain on the E. The general outline and many other features of this city bear a striking resemblance to the lower part of New York. Along the Monongahela the streets were laid out at right angles to each other, and extend either parallel or perpendicular to the river. The same plan was also adopted on the Alleghany side, by which arrangement the cross streets meet obliquely a few squares S. from the latter stream. The space included within these limits was found insufficient to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing population, which soon extended itself to the opposite shores. Here have sprung up several

large and flourishing towns, the most important of which are Alleghany City and Manchester, situated directly opposite the junction of the Alleghany river with the Ohio, and Birmingham, on the left bank of the Monongahela. In commercial and social interests, all these are identical with the city proper, and we should do Pittsburg injustice not to consider them as a part of the same community. The site of the city is a natural amphitheatre, being environed on all sides by beautiful hills, rising from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the Ohio, and filled with coal, iron, and limestone, the working of which into articles of utility constitutes the chief occupation of the inhabitants. These hills are not, except in a few instances, precipitous, and from their slopes and peaks afford a series of rich and varied landscapes. The scenery is in a most interesting manner strengthened in color by the fertility of the soil, which continues to the very summits. There is nothing of barrenness visible; vegetation in the forests, meadows, fields, orchards, and gardens, exhibits one panorama of abundance and beauty.

Pittsburg is handsomely built, principally of brick, and in the eastern section contains many beautiful residences. Indeed, no more delightful place of residence could be found than this, were it not for the disagreeable inconveniences arising from the use of bituminous coal. From innumerable chimneys are belched forth dense volumes of smoke, which fills the air for miles around, soiling the garments of persons in the streets, and discoloring the buildings, giving them a dark and sooty appearance.

Many of the public edifices of this city are splendid specimens of architecture. Of these, however, our limits will permit us to mention only a few. The court house, occupying the summit of Grant's Hill, is a massive stone structure of the Grecian Doric order, 165 feet long and 100 feet deep, adorned in front with a portico. The dome, which is 37 feet in diameter at the base, and 148 feet from the ground, affords a view in the highest degree varied and picturesque. The entire cost of the building was about \$200,000. The new custom house, at the corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, is a very large and costly building of freestone. It is now nearly completed, and contains an apartment for the city post-office, in addition to those appropriated to the business of the United States customs. Pittsburg has one of the finest hotels—the Monongahela House—in the United States, or perhaps in the world. It is a costly brick edifice, square, six stories high, and extends from Smithfield street to Water street, fronting the Monongahela river. Two fine market houses are now nearly completed, one of which is to contain a hall for public use, from 200 to 250 feet long, and about 100 feet wide. There are numerous other build-

ings deserving of notice, among which is the Pittsburg Theatre, a large edifice, with a very handsome front. The Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania is located in Alleghany City, fronting on Ohio street. It is an immense stone building, in the ancient Norman style, and cost, at the time of its erection in 1827, \$188,000. In front is a fine lawn. The United States Arsenal at Lawrenceville, on the left bank of the Alleghany river, about 2½ miles above Pittsburg, is an elegant edifice of stone, enclosed by spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds.

Pittsburg and its suburbs contain about 90 churches, of which upwards of 50 are in the city proper. Many of these are choice specimens of architectural beauty. The Catholic cathedral, at the corner of Grant and Fifth streets, near the court house, is a magnificent brick edifice, adorned with a lofty spire. St. Peter's church, (Episcopal,) also situated on Grant street, opposite the court house, is a fine Gothic structure, similar to St. Mark's church, Locust street, Philadelphia. Occupying the summit of Grant's Hill, these churches and the court house are imposing objects to one approaching the city from the Ohio. The First Presbyterian church, now being erected of freestone, on Wood street, when completed, will be one of the finest church edifices, it is said, in the United States.

The principal benevolent institutions are the Mercy Hospital, on Locust street; the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, a fine brick edifice, between Fisk and Ferguson streets, near Smith street, in the eastern part of Alleghany City, and two orphan asylums.

Among the literary and educational institutions may be mentioned the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, founded at Pittsburg in 1823, and the Western Theological Seminary, in Alleghany City, both of which are in a highly prosperous condition. The latter, also established in 1828, under the direction of the Presbyterians, is situated on a prominent elevation commanding a view of the river and surrounding scenery. The edifice is 140 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high, with wings three stories high. There are also several literary associations, of less prominence, most of which have fine libraries. The Western University of Pennsylvania, formerly located here, was destroyed by the great fire of 1845, since which it has ceased to exist. Within a few years past, an increased interest has been manifested in the subject of popular education. There are now upwards of 50 schools in the city, and nearly an equal number in the suburbs annually attended by about 12,000 pupils. The periodical press of Pittsburg is remarkable, especially for a city of such recent origin. There are now about 25 offices issuing newspapers and other publications, 11 of which are dailies. Three or four newspapers are also published in Alleghany City.

The commerce of the port is very extensive, and deserving of particular attention. The principal harbor is furnished by the Monongahela river, which has a greater depth of water than the Alleghany. The Ohio is navigable to the confluence of these streams for boats of light draught, except at short periods of very dry seasons, and a few days of the severest winters. It is not navigable, however, for boats of the largest class during any considerable portion of the year. The steamboats, therefore, constructed at Pittsburg, are adapted to the lowest possible draught of water, in order that they may transact business most of the entire year. Communicating with the Ohio and Mississippi valleys by means of the navigable waters of the Ohio river, and connected by railways and canals with the great lakes on the one hand, and with Philadelphia and the Atlantic on the other, Pittsburg is not only the great entrepôt of the entire trade of Pennsylvania with the West, but merchandise to a large amount from New York, destined for the cities along the Ohio and Mississippi, annually passes through this emporium. Besides its other great advantages, Pittsburg is about to derive important benefits from numerous railways which will soon go into operation in various portions of Western Pennsylvania. One of the most important of these is the Pittsburg and Olean railroad, which will communicate with some of the best agricultural counties in the state. To connect with this route, another road is about to be constructed from Buffalo to Olean, thereby connecting the western termini of the Pennsylvania canals with the western termini of the New York canals, and the head of Ohio navigation with the great port at the eastern terminus of navigation on Lake Erie.

The enrolled and licensed tonnage of the district, June 30, 1852, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 64,156 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, of which 57,782 $\frac{3}{4}$ were employed in steam navigation. In steam tonnage, therefore, Pittsburg is the third city in the Union, being surpassed only by New Orleans and New York.

The following comparative statement exhibits a few of the leading articles imported into Pittsburg by canal during the three years named, each ending December 31:—

ARTICLES.	1852.	1847.	1846.
Produce not specified, lbs...	858,231	1,257,620	871,500
Oats, bushels.....	43,087	21,360	19,000
Leather, lbs.....	237,616	312,239	386,325
Coffee, lbs.....	17,102,061	9,927,605	10,290,993
Dry goods, lbs.....	36,117,244	23,201,074	12,651,818
Groceries, lbs.....	17,883,792	7,833,925	6,923,856
Hardware, lbs.....	17,457,733	14,301,693	10,322,463
Iron, pig, lbs.....	20,225,538	21,979,353	
" castings, lbs.....	814,500	124,662	15,410,661
" blooms, lbs.....	14,232,688	14,942,330	13,890,707
" bars and sheet, lbs.....	15,292,015	4,307	2,833,879
Nails and spikes, lbs.....	156,500	15,858,611	575,402
Fish, bbls.....	32,644	19,926	19,600

A comparative statement exhibiting a few of the leading articles exported from Pittsburg by canal during the three years named:—

ARTICLES.	1852.	1847.	1846.
Cotton, lbs.....	1,670,922	1,056,138	1,000,971
Hemp, lbs.....	1,165,031	3,311,618	1,287,886
Tobacco, unmanufactured, lbs	79,430,918	14,777,059	24,629,742
Groceries, lbs.....	1,724,070	1,978,822	1,571,859
Hardware, cutlery, lbs.....	433,669	246,897	239,353
Iron, pig, lbs.....	16,557,572	66,537	2,675,341
" castings, lbs.....	607,995	250,910	
" blooms, lbs.....	411,629	13,836	333,702
Cast steel, lbs.....	7,964,436	54,416	319,736
Lead, lbs.....	5,000	188,078	325,085
Nails and spikes, lbs.....	3,083,636	81,769	82,732
Racon, lbs.....	39,586,694	12,713,427	21,061,236
Beef and pork, bbls.....	10,367	41,225	19,620
Butter, lbs.....	434,495	747,643	890,265
Flour, bbls.....	297,940	297,940	156,412
Lard and lard oil, lbs.....	5,995,693	5,319,378	2,929,284
Tallow, lbs.....	865,569	62,946	291,313

On the average, these figures indicate a very gratifying increase in the canal commerce of the city, but especially in the iron trade for 1852. In this fact, and in the greatly increased importations of dry goods and groceries, may be seen the evidence of the stimulation which the advanced prices have already imparted to the iron manufactures.

The receipts at Pittsburg by the Pennsylvania railroad, for the year 1851, amounted to 15,259,619 tons, and for 1852, 36,378,281 tons, of which 19,947,103 were dry goods, against 8,578,985 tons of similar commodities the previous year.

The extent of the steamboat commerce carried on through the Ohio, or the entire value of the exports and imports of Pittsburg, we are unable to determine, not having been able to procure statistics upon these subjects. We are assured, however, by intelligent gentlemen of that city, that the trade of 1853 will show an increase of at least 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. over that of any previous year. Should this seem exaggerated, some idea of the rapid growth in the river trade may be gained from the fact that during the year 1852 there were constructed at the various yards of Pittsburg no less than 69 steamers, with an aggregate burthen of 15,000 tons, all of which found sufficient and lucrative employment. Statistics also show that as many as one boat a week on the average has been completed at these yards for several years past. Owing to the increased facilities of communication, the trade with the lakes has doubled itself every year since 1844.

The manufactures of Pittsburg are immense, and capable of being extended almost indefinitely. Indeed there is no known limits to the elements necessary to their augmentation. Wood, coal, ores, and agricultural resources, all abound in the utmost profusion and at the greatest possible convenience. According to a memorial presented to Congress on behalf of the ironmasters of Pennsylvania, there were in the city and vicinity, in 1850, 16 establishments for the manufacture of

iron, comprising 129 puddling furnaces, 85 heating furnaces, 59 trains for rolling iron, and 246 nail machines. Number of hands employed, 2161. Material annually consumed, 4,152,300 bushels of bituminous coal; 900 cords of wood; 50,366 tons of pig iron; 10,780 tons of bloom, and 4750 tons of scrap iron. Annual produce, 52,932 tons, consisting of bar, rod, hoop, boiler, and sheet iron, sheet steel, bar steel, nails, spikes, rods, shafts, anchors, and axles. All these works are operated by steam-power. Among the above, the rolling-mill of G. & J. H. Shoenberger may be mentioned as one of the most extensive. It comprised 14 puddling furnaces, 12 heating furnaces, 5 trains for rolling, 50 nail machines, and consumed annually 410,000 bushels bituminous coal, 5000 tons pig iron, and bloom and scrap 1000 tons each—producing 5500 tons of manufactured iron. Gaff, Lindsay & Co., Lyon, Shorb & Co., and Bailey, Brown & Co., also have large establishments, each producing from 4000 to 5000 tons of manufactured iron annually.

There were also in Pittsburg, in 1850, 30 large foundries and several smaller ones, with a capital of \$2,000,000, yielding goods to the value of \$2,000,000 annually; 33 manufactories of glassware, 8 of which produced flint glass annually amounting to \$400,000; 5 white-lead factories, turning out 150,000 kegs, worth \$200,000; 5 large cotton factories, and a number of smaller ones—capital, \$1,500,000, yielding goods to the value of about \$1,600,000 yearly; 1 copper-rolling mill and 1 copper-smelting establishment, annually producing \$400,000 worth of various kinds of copper. Besides these, there were 7 vial furnaces, 2 extensive manufactories of locks, coffee-mills, scales, &c., and several for the production of various articles of steel manufacture, such as springs, saws, axes, anvils, and vices; and others for making gun-barrels and agricultural utensils. About 12,000,000 bushels of coal were annually consumed, and an equal quantity exported to neighboring markets, furnishing employment to 4000 persons. By the census of 1850, there were 819 manufactories in Pittsburg, and 120 in Alleghany city, employing 10,253 hands, and producing goods to the value of \$11,883,427. There is, however, but little room to doubt that this is greatly understated. All statistics since compiled show very different results; and it is not improbable that the manufactories of 1853 will exceed \$25,000,000. In 1840 there were in operation in Pittsburg and Alleghany city 32 furnaces and forges, with a capital of \$1,437,000; the total capital then employed in manufactures was stated at \$2,784,594.

There are 4 banks in Pittsburg, the condition of which, in November, 1852, was as follows:—Bills discounted, \$3,670,248; specie and treasury notes, \$495,433; due by other banks, \$743,726; notes and checks of

other banks, \$122,309; real estate and personal property, \$114,669; bonds and mortgages, and other securities, \$78,727; stocks, \$500; total resources, \$6,010,769.

Pittsburg communicates with Alleghany city by means of three substantial bridges on piers and one wire suspension-bridge, and by a suspension-bridge and steam-ferry with Birmingham. Water of the purest quality is introduced from the Alleghany river. The reservoir, occupying an eminence N. E. of the court house, has a greater elevation probably than that of any similar reservoir in America, being 396 feet above the level of the Ohio. It is of great capacity, and supplied by steam-power. Gas, manufactured from bituminous coal, is furnished at a comparatively trifling cost, for lighting the city. The Alleghany cemetery, on the Alleghany river, 2 miles above Pittsburg, is one of the most beautiful places of the kind in the world. It comprises 110 acres, tastefully adorned, and enclosed by a wall of stone masonry.

Pittsburg is divided into 9 wards, and Alleghany City into 4, each town being governed by a mayor and common council.

History.—Fort Du Quesne, a French trading post, erected in 1754, formerly occupied the site where Pittsburg now stands. In 1758 an English expedition marched against this post, which was then regarded by the youthful Washington as the key of the West. An advanced detachment under Captain Grant having encamped on what is still known as Grant's Hill, was attacked and defeated by a party of French and Indians. But on the approach of General Forbes, with a force of 6200 men, the disheartened garrison set fire to the fort and descended the Ohio. The victorious troops, on entering, November 25th, by general acclamation called the place Pittsburg, in honor of Pitt, then prime minister. Pittsburg was founded in 1765. It became a county town in 1791, was incorporated a borough in 1804, and chartered as a city in 1816. April 10th, 1845, a great fire consumed a large part of the town, causing a destruction of property to the amount of \$9,000,000. Notwithstanding this terrible calamity, the city has continued to increase in wealth and population almost beyond parallel. Population in 1810, 4768; 1820, 7248; 1830, 12,542; 1840, 21,115—Alleghany City, 10,089—Birmingham, 1554; city proper, in 1850, 46,601—Alleghany City, 21,261—Birmingham, 3742. By a local census, in January, 1853, Pittsburg and its suburbs contained a population of 110,241.

PITTSBURG, a post-village in Johnson co., Arkansas.

PITTSBURG, a flourishing village of Carroll county, Indiana, on the Wabash river, opposite Delphi. It has great water-power, produced by a dam across the river, and contains a foundry, woollen factory, and several mills. Population, 336.

PITTSBURG, a post-village of Hickory co., Mo., about 85 miles S. W. from Jefferson city.

PITTSBURG, a small post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the right bank of Des Moines river, 78 miles S. S. W. of Iowa City.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 35 miles N. E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1166.

PITTSFIELD, a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 12 miles N. E. from Concord, has 1 bank. Pop. of township, 1828.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, 40 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 512.

PITTSFIELD, a flourishing post-town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, at the northern terminus of the Housatonic railroad, and southern terminus of the Pittsfield and North Adams railroad, 151 miles W. from Boston, and 49 miles E. S. E. from Albany. Lat. $42^{\circ} 26' 55''$ N., lon. $73^{\circ} 15' 36''$ W. It is delightfully situated at an elevation of upwards of a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is handsomely laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles. In the centre is a fine public square, on which front the principal hotels, the Berkshire Medical School, a flourishing institution founded in 1823, and the First Congregational church, completed in 1853. The latter is an elegant stone edifice, in the Gothic style. The South-street Congregational church is also a fine building. Pittsfield contains 8 churches, viz. 3 Congregational, 2 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Roman Catholic; a bank, 3 newspaper offices, 3 railroad depôts, and about 60 stores. The Young Ladies' Institute, a very flourishing institution, occupies 3 handsome edifices, situate in the midst of spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds. The manufactures of Pittsfield are extensive, employing a large amount of capital. The leading articles are cotton and woollen goods, machinery, railroad cars, fire-arms, &c. Incorporated in 1761, and named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Population of the township in 1840, 3747; in 1850, 5872; and in 1853, about 6500.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, on the left bank of the Unadilla river, 86 miles W. from Albany. Pop., 1591.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles S. E. by E. from Erie. Population, 756.

PITTSFIELD, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Big Brokenstraw creek, 220 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It has been built since 1840.

PITTSFIELD, a small village of Henry co., Ga., 75 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township in the S. W. part of Lorain co., Ohio; intersected by the West branch of Black river. Pop., 1088.

PITTSFIELD, a post-township in Washtenaw co., Michigan. Population, 1232.

PITTSFIELD, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 40 miles W. by S. from Detroit.

PITTSFIELD, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Pike county, Illinois, is situated on a prairie, 70 miles W. by S. from Springfield. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, diversified by prairies and timbered lands. It contains a court house, several churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1853, about 800.

PITTSFIELD, a township in Brown co., Wisconsin. Population, 198.

PITTSFORD, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, 45 miles S. W. from Montpelier, on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, contains several churches. Pop. of the township, 2026.

PITTSFORD, a post-village in Pittsford township, Monroe county, New York, on the Erie canal and the Rochester and Syracuse railroad, 10 miles S. E. from Rochester. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several warehouses. Population of the township, 2061.

PITTSFORD, a township in the S. E. part of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Population, 1223.

PITTSFORD, a post-township of Salem co., New Jersey, about 55 miles S. W. by W. from Trenton. Population, 1151.

PITT'S POINT, a post-office of Bullitt co., Ky.

PITSTON, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, about 15 miles S. by E. from Augusta. It is noted for its shipbuilding. Pop. 2823.

PITSTON, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 4049.

PITSTON, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on the North branch of the Susquehanna, just below the mouth of the Lackawanna river, 9 or 10 miles above Wilkesbarre. It is situated in the Valley of Wyoming, and in the vicinity of rich mines of anthracite coal. The village owes its rapid growth chiefly to the mining operations of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the iron business. Coal and produce are shipped at this place on the West Branch canal. A newspaper is published here. A new plank-road connects Pittston with Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. Population in 1853, about 2000.

PITSTON FERRY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

PITSTOWN, a post-township of Rensselaer co., New York, 22 miles N. E. from Albany. Population, 3732.

PITSTOWN, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 8 miles N. W. from Flemington.

PITSTOWN, a village of Bullitt co., Kentucky, at the junction of Salt river with its Rolling fork, 60 miles W. S. W. of Frankfort.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 1000 square miles. The Staunton river forms its N. boundary; the Banister river flows through the middle, and

the S. border is crossed several times by the meanderings of the Dan. The surface is diversified by valleys and hills, and the soil is excellent. Tobacco, Indian corn, and wheat are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4,700,757 pounds of tobacco; 653,815 bushels of corn, and 123,934 of wheat. There were 25 flour, grist, and saw mills, 43 tobacco factories, 7 tanneries, and 3 distilleries. It contained 50 churches, 1 newspaper office; 697 pupils attending public schools, and 112 attending other schools. A mine of iron ore has lately been opened here, and is said to be very rich. Limestone is abundant. The rivers furnish extensive motive-power. A railroad has been partly constructed from Richmond to Danville, the chief town of the county. Organized in 1767. Capital, Competition. Population 28,796, of whom 15,998 were free, and 12,798, slaves.

PITTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE. See COMPETITION.

PISECO VILLAGE, New York. See PISECO.

PLACER, plâ-sair', a county toward the N. part of California, bordering on Utah, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Middle fork of American river, and on the N. by Bear river, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the E. part is uneven, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range. But little attention has yet been paid to agriculture. Barley, oats, horses, and pork are the principal productions. In 1852 there were raised 14,290 bushels of barley and 610 of oats. There were 648 horses, and 1261 hogs. The number of acres under cultivation was 679. Gold is abundant in this county, and capital amounting to upward of \$1,400,000 is invested in mining, principally for this precious metal. Capital, Vernon. Population, 10,784.

PLACER MOUNTAIN, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico, about 20 miles S. W. from Santa Fe. Its latitude is about 35° 25' N., and its lon. 106° 20' W.

PLACERES, a village in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte.

PLACERVILLE, a post-village of Eldorado co., California, about 90 miles E. N. E. from Vallejo. It is chiefly a mining settlement. Population of the village and vicinity, in 1850, 5623.

PLAIN, a post-office of Greenville dis., S. C.

PLAIN, a township forming the N. extremity of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop., 1393.

PLAIN, a township in the central part of Stark co., Ohio. Population, 2211.

PLAIN, a post-township in the S. W. part of Wayne co., Ohio. Population, 2375.

PLAIN, a township in the W. central part of Wood co., Ohio. Population, 492.

PLAIN, a township in Kosciusko co., Indiana. Population, 868.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township in Sullivan

co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N. W. from Concord. Population, 1392.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 8 miles E. from Montpelier. Population, 808.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village in the above township, near Onion river, contains several churches.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 814.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 45 miles E. from Hartford, contains an academy. Pop. of the township, 2732.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 15 miles N. W. from Cooperstown. Population, 1450.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village in Westfield township, Essex co., New Jersey, on Green brook and on the Central railroad, 20 miles W. S. W. from Newark, and 11 N. from New Brunswick. It is pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a rich farming country. It contains 7 or 8 churches, belonging to the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, and Seventh-day Baptists; 2 boarding-schools, a mutual insurance company, and several hat factories. Two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1735. Population in 1853, estimated at 2000.

PLAINFIELD, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N. by W. from Easton. Population, 1753.

PLAINFIELD, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on Wills creek, 80 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

PLAINFIELD, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Allegan co., Michigan. Pop., 659.

PLAINFIELD, a township in the N. W. part of Kent co., Michigan, intersected by the Grand river.

PLAINFIELD, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, where it crosses White Lick creek, 14 miles S. W. from Indianapolis. Population, 251.

PLAINFIELD, a post-township in Will co., Illinois. Population, 1093.

PLAINFIELD, a post-village in the above township, 155 miles N. E. by N. from Springfield.

PLAIN GROVE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

PLAINSBOROUGH, a small village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 14 miles N. E. from Trenton, contains a grist mill and 10 or 12 dwellings.

PLAINS OF DURA, a post-office of Sumter co., Georgia, 110 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

PLAINSVILLE, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, about 6 miles above Wilkesbarre.

PLAINVIEW, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia.

PLAINVIEW, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

PLAINVILLE, a village of Providence co., Rhode Island, 20 miles N. W. from Providence. It contains 1 cotton mill, with 2232 spindles and 52 looms. Pop., about 100.

PLAINVILLE, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on Farmington river, and at the intersection of the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill railroad with the New Haven and Northampton railroad, about 15 miles S. W. from Hartford. It contains 2 churches, 2 stores, and a lumber-yard.

PLAINVILLE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 18 miles W. N. W. from Syracuse.

PLAINVILLE, a village of Somerset co., New Jersey, 20 miles N. E. from Trenton.

PLAINVILLE, a post-village and railway station of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Little Miami railroad, 10 miles E. by N. from Cincinnati.

PLAINWELL, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

PLAISTOW, a post-village in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Boston and Maine railroad, 35 miles S. E. from Concord. Population of the township, 748

PLANK RIDGE, a small village of Camden co., North Carolina.

PLANK-ROAD, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

PLANK-ROAD, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

PLANO, a post-office of Collin co., Texas.

PLANTERS, a post-village of Attala co., Miss.

PLANTERS, a township in Chicot co., Arkansas. Population, 497.

PLANTERS, a post-township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Population, 687.

PLANTER'S HALL, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky, about 125 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

PLANTER'S HILL, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

PLANTER'S STAND, a post-office of Madison co., Georgia.

PLANTERSVILLE, a post-village of Perry co., Alabama, 77 miles S. from Tuscaloosa.

PLANTERSVILLE, a small village of Georgetown district, South Carolina, near Great Pedee river, about 20 miles N. by E. from Georgetown. It is a place of summer resort.

PLANTSVILLE, a railroad station in Branford township, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London railroad, 7 miles E. by S. from New Haven.

PLAQUEMINE, plak'meen', a parish forming the S. E. extremity of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi, by which it is intersected. Area

about 900 square miles. The surface is level, and elevated only a few feet above the gulf. A large part of the parish, near the Balize, is occupied by extensive marshes, which produce nothing but tall reeds. The soil of the higher portions is fertile. Sugar, rice, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this parish produced 16,835 hogsheads of sugar; 589,130 gallons of molasses; 149,090 bushels of corn, and 1,536,740 pounds of rice, being the greatest quantity of that article raised in any parish of the state. It contained 2 churches, 280 pupils attending public schools, and 83 attending academies or other schools. Population, 7590, of whom 2611 were free, and 4779 slaves.

PLAQUEMINE, a post-village and former capital of Iberville parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of Mississippi river, at the egress of Plaquemine bayou, 112 miles above New Orleans. It has a steamboat landing and an active business in shipping cotton.

PLAQUEMINE BAYOU, Louisiana, an outlet of Mississippi river, commences at Plaquemine, on the right bank, and flowing S. W., unites with Atchafalaya bayou. The Mississippi flows into this bayou only in the highest stages. Its whole length is perhaps 10 or 12 miles.

PLAQUEMINE BRULEE, a bayou of Louisiana, commences near Opelousas, and flowing S. W., unites with the Mermentau.

PLAQUEMINE, a post-office of St. Landry co., Louisiana.

PLATEA, Pennsylvania. See LOCKPORT.

PLATO, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y., about 40 miles S. by E. from Buffalo.

PLATO, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

PLATO, a post-village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois river, about 75 miles S. by W. from Chicago.

PLATO, a township in Kane co., Illinois. Population, 813.

PLATTE river, of Michigan, rises in the N. W. part of the peninsula, and flows into Lake Michigan in lat. 45° N.

PLATTE river, of Iowa and Missouri, rises in the S. part of the former state, and enters Missouri near the N. W. corner of Gentry county. Below this point its general course is southward; it falls into Missouri river in Platte county, 12 miles above the mouth of Kansas river. It is sometimes called Little Platte. *Branches.*—Smith's fork enters the Platte from the left, in Platte county, several miles N. E. from Platte City. Third fork enters the main stream on its left bank, in Buchanan county.

PLATTE, a small river of Wisconsin, flows through Grant county, and enters the Mississippi about 9 miles above Dubuque. Rich mines of lead are opened along its banks.

PLATTE, or NEBRASKA, the longest of the affluents of the Missouri, rises in the Rocky mountains, by two branches, termed the North and South forks, which unite about 800 miles

from the source of the former, or principal branch. It flows in a general easterly course, and empties itself into the Missouri in about 40° 50' N. lat., and 96° W. lon. The whole length, including that of the North fork, is about 1200 miles. As its name Platte (*i. e.* "shallow") signifies, it has little depth of water, and except in floods, can be forded in almost every part. During the dry season, the channel of this river is said to exhibit nothing but a succession of shallow pools. It is full of islands, some of which are many miles in length, and in some places it is three miles wide.

PLATTE, a county in the W. N. W. part of Missouri, has an area of 416 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Missouri river, and traversed from N. to S. by Little Platte river, from which it derives its name. The surface is diversified by forests and undulating prairies; the soil is very productive, and extensively cultivated. Hemp, tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, and pork are the staples. By the census of 1850 Platte county produced more hemp than any other county in the Union, more wheat and butter than any other in Missouri, and more corn than any other in the state excepting Buchanan. The produce of that year was 1,814,287 bushels of corn; 129,067 of wheat; 127,392 of oats; 4355 tons of hemp; 3551 of hay, and 959,811 pounds of butter. It contained 15 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1784 pupils attending public schools, and 200 attending other schools. Platte county is the most populous in the state excepting St. Louis. The inhabitants carry on a profitable trade with the Indian tribes. Capital, Platte City. Population, 14,845; of whom 14,047 were free, and 2798, slaves.

PLATTE, a township in Andrew co., Missouri. Population, 2290.

PLATTE, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Population, 881.

PLATTE CITY, a post-village, capital of Platte county, Missouri, is situated on the river of the same name, 200 miles W. N. W. of Jefferson City, and 7 miles E. of the Missouri river. Population, in 1853, about 600.

PLATTEKILL, a post-township in the S. E. part of Ulster county, New York, contains a village of the same name. Population, 1998.

PLATTE RIVER, a post-office of Buchanan county, Missouri.

PLATTEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Grant county, Wisconsin, on a small affluent of Platte river, about 22 miles N. from Galena, and 78 miles W. S. W. from Madison. It is surrounded by extensive lead mines, and is one of the principal places in the county. The land in the vicinity is excellent, and much improved. Platteville was incorporated in 1841. It has an academy, several churches, and two smelting furnaces. Population in 1853, about 1200.

PLATTSBURG, a post-village in Plattsburg

township, and capital of Clinton county, New York, is situated on both sides of the Saranac river, at its entrance into Cumberland bay of Lake Champlain, about 160 miles N. by E. from Albany. The Plattsburg and Montreal railroad connects it with Montreal, and steamboats ply to the several ports on Lake Champlain. The village contains churches of four or five denominations, 2 banks, an academy, and two or three newspaper offices. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6258 $\frac{1}{5}$ tons enrolled and licensed, of which 1701 $\frac{1}{5}$ tons were employed in steam navigation. It is a place of active trade, and has manufactories of cotton, wool, machinery, &c. The river furnishes extensive water-power. A battle was fought on the bay in September, 1814, which resulted in the capture of the British fleet. Population of the township, 5618.

PLATTSBURG, a post-village, capital of Clinton co., Missouri, on Smith's fork of Platte river, about 175 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

PLATTVILLE, a post-office of Kendall co., Ill.

PLAZA ARRIBA, a village on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico.

PLEASANT, a township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, 63 miles S. E. by E. from Erie. Population, 240.

PLEASANT, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tennessee.

PLEASANT, a township in the S. part of Brown co., Ohio. Population, 1456.

PLEASANT, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Clark co., Ohio. Pop., 1349.

PLEASANT, a township in the N. part of Fairfield co., Ohio. Population, 2011.

PLEASANT, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop., 962.

PLEASANT, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop., 522.

PLEASANT, a township in the central part of Hardin co., Ohio. Population, 1059.

PLEASANT, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Henry co., Ohio. Pop., 338.

PLEASANT, a township in the S. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 909.

PLEASANT, a township in Logan co., Ohio. Population, 806.

PLEASANT, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Madison co., Ohio. Pop., 1184.

PLEASANT, a township in the S. E. part of Marion co., Ohio. Population, 1198.

PLEASANT, a post-township in the S. E. part of Putnam co., Ohio. Population, 714.

PLEASANT, a township in the N. part of Seneca co., Ohio; intersected by the Sandusky river. Population, 1592.

PLEASANT, a township in the central part of Van Wert co., Ohio. Population, 619.

PLEASANT, a post-office of Kent co., Mich.

PLEASANT, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 658.

PLEASANT, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Population, 1082.

PLEASANT, a township in Johnson co., Indiana. Population, 1270.

PLEASANT, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Population, 632.

PLEASANT, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Population, 311.

PLEASANT, a post-township in Switzerland co., Indiana. Population, 2211.

PLEASANT, a township in Wabash co., Indiana. Population, 1312.

PLEASANT BROOK, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

PLEASANT CREEK, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

PLEASANT DALE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

PLEASANT EXCHANGE, a small post-village of Henderson co., Tennessee, 110 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

PLEASANT FLAT, a post-office of Mason co., Virginia.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-office of Centre co., Pa.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

PLEASANT GAP, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., 65 miles S. S. W. from Independence.

PLEASANT GARDEN, a small village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

PLEASANT GREEN, a small village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT GREEN, a post-village of Cooper co., Missouri, about 90 miles E. by S. from Independence.

PLEASANT GROVE, a small post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, 21 miles W. from Morristown, contains a church.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Va., 89 miles S. W. from Richmond.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Alamance co., North Carolina.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Effingham co., Georgia.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Pickens co., Alabama.

PLEASANT GROVE, a small village of Macon co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Ohio co., Ky., about 155 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Jasper co., Indiana.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-village in Keokuk co., Iowa, near Skunk river, 40 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Kenosha co., Wisconsin.

PLEASANT GROVE, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

PLEASANT GROVE MILLS, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT HALL, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 45 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg. It has about 100 inhabitants.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of New Castle co., Delaware.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia, 44 miles N. E. from Columbus.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Dallas co., Alabama.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of De Soto co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.

PLEASANT HILL, a small post-village of Franklin co., Arkansas.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Mercer co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Miami co., O.

PLEASANT HILL, a finely situated post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 58 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., about 80 miles W. S. W. from Springfield.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., about 36 miles S. W. from Lexington.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

PLEASANT HILL, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

PLEASANT HOPE, a post-office of Polk co., Missouri.

PLEASANT LAKE, New York. See LAKE PLEASANT.

PLEASANT LAKE, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

PLEASANT LANE, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

PLEASANT LEVEL, a post-office of Lee co., Georgia.

PLEASANT MILLS, a village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on the Little Egg Harbor river, 15 miles nearly N. from May's Landing, has a small Roman Catholic church.

PLEASANT MILLS, a post-township in Adams co., Indiana. Population, 71.

PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT MOUNT, a post-office of Miller co., Missouri.

PLEASANT OAKS, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

PLEASANT OAKS, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

PLEASANTON, a post-village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

PLEASANTON, a post-office of Athens co., O.

PLEASANT PARK, a small post-village of Carroll co., Missouri.

PLEASANT PLAIN, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

PLEASANT PLAIN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 45 miles S.S.W. from Iowa City.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 66 miles S. from Albany.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a small post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, about 15 miles S. from Batesville.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-office of Sangamon co., Illinois.

PLEASANT PLAINS, a post-village of Scott co., Missouri, about 30 miles W. from the mouth of the Ohio river.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., 22 miles E. N. E. from Springfield.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE, a post-township of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Population, 959.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE, a post-village in the above township, 7 miles S. W. from Kenosha.

PLEASANT RETREAT, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

PLEASANT RETREAT, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.

PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Bracken co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

PLEASANT RIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Indiana.

PLEASANT RIDGE, a small post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois.

PLEASANT RIDGE, a small village of Lee co., Iowa, about 28 miles N. from Keokuk.

PLEASANT RUN, a creek of Texas, flows into the Trinity river from the W. in Dallas co.

PLEASANT RUN, a post-office of Dallas co. Tex.

PLEASANT RUN, a small village of Montgomery co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT RUN, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

PLEASANT RUN, a township in Lawrence co., Indiana. Population, 1342.

PLEASANTS, a new county in the N. W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from the State of Ohio. The surface is hilly, the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cattle are the staples. This county is not named in the census of 1850, having been formed since that year out of parts of Wood, Tyler, and Ritchie counties. Capital, St. Mary's.

PLEASANT SHADE, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

PLEASANT SHADE, a post-office of Perry co., Illinois.

PLEASANT SITE, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

PLEASANT SPRING, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.

PLEASANT SPRING, a post-office of Howard co., Indiana.

PLEASANT SPRING, a township in Dane co., Wisconsin. Population, 732.

PLEASANT SPRINGS, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

PLEASANT UNITY, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg.

PLEASANT VALE, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

PLEASANT VALE, a post-village in Pike co., Ill., 90 miles W. by S. from Springfield.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village in Litchfield co., Connecticut.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village of Pleasant Valley township, Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's creek, 7 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie. It has several churches and mills. Population of the township, 2226.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Population, 73.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Va., 30 miles W. from Washington.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Washington co., Alabama.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Yell co., Arkansas.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a village of Madison co., Ohio, has 200 inhabitants.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-office of Wright co., Missouri.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a small post-village of Scott co., Iowa.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a post-township in Marquette co., Wisconsin. Population, 766.

PLEASANT VALLEY MILLS, a post-office of Nicholas co., Kentucky.

PLEASANT VIEW, a post-office of Juniata co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANT VIEW, a post-office of Jackson co., Virginia.

PLEASANT VIEW, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

PLEASANT VIEW, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Indiana, on the Lawrenceburg and Mississippi railroad, 15 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

PLEASANT VIEW, a small post-village of Schuyler co., Illinois, on the road between Rushville and the Illinois river.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y., 122 miles S. from Albany.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANTVILLE, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village in Rockingham co., North Carolina.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village in Hickman co., Tennessee.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 30 miles S. E. from Columbus.

PLEASANTVILLE, a small village of Cumberland co., Illinois.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, near Spoon river, about 50 miles N. W. from Springfield.

PLEASANTVILLE, a post-village in Marion co., Iowa, 100 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

PLEASANT WOODS, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

PLEASURESVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, on the railroad from Louisville to Frankfort, 45 miles E. from the former.

PLEMMON'S MILL, a small village of Carroll co., Missouri.

PLENTITUDE, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

PLESIS, a post-village of Jefferson co., N. Y., about 38 miles S. W. by S. from Ogdensburg.

PLINY, a post-office of Putnam co., Va.

PLINY, a post-office of Greenville dis., S. C.

PLOVER, a post-township in Portage co., Wisconsin. Population, 451.

PLOVER, a post-village, capital of Portage county, Wisconsin, is situated on the Wisconsin river, at the mouth of Plover river, 125 miles N. from Madison. The Wisconsin river is bordered by large forests of pine, and the lumber business is carried on here. Settled about 1836. Plover contains 2 hotels and 2 stores. Population in 1853, 300.

PLOWDEN'S MILLS, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PLUCKEMIN, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N. N. W. from Somerville. Population, 200.

PLUM, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1241.

PLUM, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Venango county, Pennsylvania. Population, 835.

PLUM, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

PLUMAS, a small town of Sutter co., California, is situated on the right bank of Feather river, nearly opposite the mouth of Bear river, about 40 miles N. from Sacramento City.

PLUM BAYOU, a post-township in Jefferson co., Arkansas. Population, 756.

PLUM BAYOU, a small post-village of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

PLUMB BROOK, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

PLUMB CREEK, Pennsylvania, flows into Crooked creek, in Armstrong county.

PLUMB CREEK, a post-office of Caldwell co., Texas.

PLUMB ISLAND, in Long Island sound, near its eastern entrance. It contains a revolving light 63 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 10' 18" N., lon. 72° 13' 12" W.

PLUM CREEK, of Texas, flows into San Marcos river from the N., at the S. extremity of Caldwell county.

PLUM CREEK, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, about 38 miles S. by E. from Clarion. Population, 2220.

PLUM CREEK, a post-office of Clinton co., Mo.

PLUMER, a post-office of Venango co., Pa.

PLUM GROVE, a post-office of Fayette co., Texas.

PLUM HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Illinois.

PLUMMER'S MILL, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

PLUM RIVER, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 145 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

PLUMSTEAD, a township of Ocean co., New Jersey. Population, 1613.

PLUMSTEAD, a post-township of Bucks co., on the right side of the Delaware river, 10 miles N. from Doylestown. Pop., 2298.

PLUMSTEADVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

PLUMVILLE, a village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 170 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. It has 2 stores.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 19 miles N. W. from Williamsport. Population, 189.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK, a township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania, about 45 miles N. E. by E. from Lockhaven. Population, 199.

PLYMOUTH, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 720 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic ocean and Cape Cod bay, and is drained by the Taunton and North rivers and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. It has a seacoast of upwards of 30 miles, indented with numerous bays, which

afford excellent harbors. The industry and enterprise of the county are chiefly directed to the coasting trade and the fisheries. The soil is generally poorer than in the other counties of the state. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 105,243 bushels of corn; 208,402 of potatoes; 28,532½ tons of hay, and 374,816 pounds of butter. There were 6 cotton and 2 woollen factories, 10 nail manufactories, 12 tack establishments, 18 iron foundries, 5 iron forges, 8 manufactories of edge tools, 116 of boots and shoes, 5 of farming implements, 4 of straw braid and bonnets, 16 of wooden ware, 6 tanneries, 8 tin and sheet-iron works, 20 grist mills, and 31 saw mills. It contained 109 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 10,667 pupils attending public schools, and 513 attending academies and other schools. Plymouth county abounds in iron ore of excellent quality. It is intersected by different railroads centering in Boston. Organized in 1835, and named from Plymouth, a town of England. Capital, Plymouth. Population, 55,697.

PLYMOUTH, a county in the W. N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 930 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sioux river, and drained by Floyd's river, an affluent of the Missouri, with its tributaries. Plymouth county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township in Penobscot co., Maine, 45 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 925.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village and semi-capital of Grafton county, New Hampshire, near the confluence of Pemigewasset and Baker's rivers, and on the Boston Concord and Montreal railroad, 51 miles N. by W. from Concord. Population of the township, 1290.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township in Windsor co., Vt., 55 miles S. from Montpelier. Pop., 1226.

PLYMOUTH, a post-town, port of entry, and seat of justice of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, is situated on Plymouth bay, at the southern terminus of the eastern branch of the Old Colony railroad, 37 miles S. by E. from Boston. Lat. 41° 57' 26" N., lon. 70° 40' 19" W. It is well laid out, and for the most part compactly built, principally of wood. Although it is the oldest town in New England, being the first settled by the Pilgrims, yet it is entirely modern in the style of its buildings: not a single antique dwelling now remains. The most remarkable public edifice is Pilgrim's Hall, erected by the Pilgrim Society in 1824-5, and situate on Court street, a little N. of Court square. It is constructed of granite, 70 feet by 40, with a Doric portico in front. In the interior is a large hall, containing the society's cabinet of curiosities, and numerous historical paintings. The Pilgrim Society was organized in 1820, the object of which was to commemorate the landing of the pilgrim fathers. The

"Forefathers' Rock," or that on which the 101 persons, disembarking from the Mayflower, December 22, 1620, first set foot, lies at the head of Hedges' wharf. The rock is now only about 6½ feet across its broadest part, with a thickness of 4 feet, so much of it having been removed; it is almost entirely buried in the ground, its surface only being visible. The town contains 6 or 7 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and several good hotels. Among the churches deserving of notice may be mentioned the Gothic edifice of the First Society, and the Church of the Pilgrimage, erected in 1840, near the site occupied by the church first built by the pilgrims. Plymouth is the seat of various manufactures, principally cotton, and it is also extensively engaged in the fisheries. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3368½ tons registered, and 9365½ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 2538½ tons were employed in the coast trade, 5169½ tons in the cod fishery, and 1494½ tons in the mackerel fisheries. The foreign arrivals for the year were 5 vessels; clearances the same. During the period above specified, 2 ships and 4 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 1443½ tons, were admeasured. Population of the township in 1830, 4758; 1840, 5281, and in 1850, 6024.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, intersected by the Shepang river and Naugatuck railroad, 29 miles N. by W. from New Haven. It contains a flourishing village of its own name, and two others in which are extensive manufactories of brass clocks, cotton and woollen goods, pocket cutlery, musical instruments, carriages, and various articles of hardware. Population, 2568.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1473.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village in the above township, on the right bank of the Susquehanna river, 3 or 4 miles below Wilkesbarre. It is situated in a good farming district, in the vicinity of rich coal mines.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1453.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Washington county, North Carolina, 150 miles E. from Raleigh, and about 8 miles S. from Roanoke river, where it enters Albemarle sound. It is connected with the sound by a small inlet, called Nag's Head. It has an active trade and is rapidly increasing. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 2726½ tons registered, and 1346½ tons enrolled and licensed. All of the latter was employed in the coast trade, and 86½ tons in steam navigation. During the year, 4 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 284½ tons, were admeasured. If the above inlet should be opened by the government,

Plymouth will become an important place. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1850, 951.

PLYMOUTH, a small post-village of Lowndes co., Mississippi, about 140 miles N. E. from Jackson.

PLYMOUTH, a township in the N. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 752.

PLYMOUTH, a village of Fayette co., Ohio, on a branch of Paint creek, 46 miles S. W. from Columbus. Laid out in 1845.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Richland co., Ohio. Population, 1663.

PLYMOUTH, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the railroad from Sandusky to Newark, 36 miles S. from the former. Population in 1853, estimated at 700.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Wayne co., Michigan. Population, 2431.

PLYMOUTH, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the W. branch of the Rouge river, 25 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village, capital of Marshall county, Indiana, on the Yellow river, and on the Michigan road, 112 miles N. from Indianapolis. It is situated in a fine farming district, and has an active business. A plank-road connects it with Michigan City. It has several churches and a bank. Settled in 1834. Population, estimated at 700.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village in Hancock co., Ill., 85 miles N. W. by W. from Springfield.

PLYMOUTH, a township in Rock co., Wisconsin. Population, 581.

PLYMOUTH, a post-township of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

PLYMOUTH, a post-village in the above township, on the plank-road from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan, 16 miles W. from Sheboygan. It has several mills.

PLYMOUTH HOLLOW, a small post-village in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck River railroad, about 25 miles S. W. by W. from Hartford, contains several factories.

PLYMOUTH MEETING, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PLYMPTON, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony railroad, 30 miles S. E. from Boston. Population of the township, 927.

POAST TOWN, a post-office of Butler co., O.

POCAHONTAS, a county in the N. W. central part of Virginia, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Elk, Gauley, and Greenbrier rivers. The surface is mountainous, and one of the most elevated parts of the state. The Greenbrier mountain extends across the county, while the main Alleghany forms its S. E. boundary. A large portion of the land is rocky and sterile, and covered with forests; but the southern part is more productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and live stock are

the staples. In 1850 the county produced 51,949 bushels of corn; 11,806 of wheat; 52,998 of oats; 5911 tons of hay, and 76,080 pounds of butter. It contained 1 flour mill, 1 wool-carding mill, and 1 tannery; 7 churches, 200 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending another school. A cave has lately been discovered in the Elk mountain, which, in the number and magnitude of its apartments, is said to be scarcely inferior to the celebrated Weir's cave. It is called Skeen's cave. Organized in 1821, and named in honor of the Indian princess Pocahontas. Capital, Huntersville. Population, 3598, of whom 3331 were free, and 267, slaves.

POCAHONTAS, a new county towards the N. W. part of Iowa, contains about 550 square miles. It is intersected by Lizard's river, and also drained by two other smaller affluents of the Des Moines. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

POCAHONTAS, a post-office of Somerset co. Pa.

POCAHONTAS, a small post-village, capital of Randolph county, Arkansas, on the right bank of Black river, about 145 miles N. E. from Little Rock. The river is navigable by steamers from this point to its junction with White river, a distance of about 100 miles.

POCAHONTAS, a small post-village of Bond co., Illinois, near Shoal creek, 10 miles S. W. from Greenville. It has an academy, a few shops, and saw mills in the vicinity.

POCASSET, a post-village in Barnstable co., Mass., about 60 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

POCHISHATCHEE CREEK, Alabama. See SOCHAPATOWY.

POCKET, a post-office of Moore co., N. C.

POCOMOKE, a river which rises near the northern border of Worcester county, Maryland, and after traversing that county, flows into Pocomoke bay, an arm of the Chesapeake. General course S. S. W.; length, about 60 miles. Sloops ascend with the tide about 2 miles above Snow Hill.

POCONO, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, about 28 miles N. W. by N. from Easton. Population, 925.

POCOTALICO, a river of Kanawha co., Virginia, falls into the Great Kanawha. It is navigable for boats at high water.

POCOTALICO, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia, 318 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

POCOTALICO, a post-village in Beaufort district, South Carolina, 100 miles S. by E. from Columbia.

POESTENKILL, a small river of Rensselaer co., New York, falls into the Hudson at Troy.

POESTENKILL, a post-township of Rensselaer co., New York, 11 miles E. from Albany. Population, 2092.

POGLAND, a post-office of Jefferson co., N. Y.

POHATCONG, or POHATCHUNK CREEK, of Warren co., New Jersey, flows south-westward and enters the Delaware river 8 miles below Easton.

POINDEXTER, a post-office of Marion co., Georgia, about 45 miles E. from Columbus.

POINDEXTER'S STORE, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, 68 miles N. W. from Richmond.

POINSETT, a county in the N. E. part of Arkansas, contains about 1300 square miles. The St. Francis river, navigable by steamboats, washes the entire eastern border. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and tobacco flourish. In 1850 this county produced 98,746 bushels of Indian corn; 270 bales of cotton, and 23,194 pounds of butter. It contained 5 churches, and 220 pupils attending public schools. A large part of the county is occupied by swamps and forests, which contain the cypress, ash, walnut, and other good timber. Capital, Bolivar. Population, 2308; of whom 2029 were free, and 279, slaves.

POINT, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the point formed by the two branches of the Susquehanna, about 4 miles N. from Sunbury. Population, 876.

POINT, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Population, 479.

POINT, a township in Calhoun co., Illinois. Population, 812.

POINT ADAMS, Oregon. See ADAMS' POINT.

POINT À LA HACHE, a post-office of Plaquemine parish, Louisiana.

POINT AU FER, on the E. side of the entrance to Achafalaya bay, Louisiana. On it is a fixed light, about 70 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 29° 19' N., lon. 91° 22' W. A floating light is also moored at the entrance to the bay, about 12 miles E. by S. from Point au Fer.

POINT BAUSSE, a small village of Portage co., Wisconsin.

POINT CEDAR, a post-office of Hot Spring co., Arkansas.

POINT COMMERCE, a thriving post-village of Green county, Indiana, at the junction of Eel river with the W. fork of White river, about 80 miles S. W. from Indianapolis. The Wabash and Erie canal passes near it.

POINT CRAWFORD, a small village of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

POINT DOUGLAS, a post-village of Washington county, Minnesota, on the point formed by the confluence of the St. Croix with the Mississippi, 26 miles below St. Paul. It has 1 hotel, a steam mill, several stores, and a good landing for steamboats.

POINTE COUPÉE, a parish in Louisiana, situated on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, in the S. E. central part of the state, contains about 600 square miles. The Atchafalaya bayou, an outlet of Red river, commences near the N. extremity of the parish and forms the entire W. boundary. The surface is low and subject to be overflowed by the river. The soil is fertile, especially along the river banks. Sugar, molasses, maize, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 the

county produced 8560 hogsheads of sugar; 321,546 gallons of molasses; 199,790 bushels of Indian corn, and 43,643 of sweet potatoes. It contained 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 160 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Pointe Coupée. Population, 11,339; of whom 3528 were free, and 7811, slaves.

POINTE COUPÉE, a post-village, capital of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi river, 25 miles N. N. W. from Baton Rouge. It contains 2 newspaper offices.

POINT INDUSTRY, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

POINT ISABEL, a post-village and port of entry of Cameron county, Texas, on a point of land projecting into the Laguna del Madre, opposite an inlet called the Barra, or Brazos Santiago, about 30 miles E. N. E. from Brownsville. It has a custom house, and a lighthouse. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1065½ tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in steam navigation.

POINT ISABEL, a small village of Pulaski co., Kentucky, on Cumberland river, at the mouth of the S. fork, 97 miles S. from Frankfort.

POINT ISABEL, a post-office of Clermont co., Ohio.

POINT ISABELLE, a post-office of Wapello co., Iowa.

POINT JEFFERSON, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

POINT JUDITH, the W. side of the entrance to Narragansett bay, Rhode Island. It contains a revolving light, 60 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 21' 35" N., lon. 71° 29' 18" W.

POINT LOOKOUT, on the N. side of the entrance to Potomac river, Chesapeake bay. On it is a fixed light.

POINT MAGRE, a post-office of Avoyelles parish, Louisiana.

POINT MEERS, a post-office of Johnson co., Arkansas.

POINT MONTEREY, a post-office of Cass co., Texas.

POINT OF ROCKS, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, on the Potomac and on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 65 miles N. W. by W. from Annapolis.

POINT PENINSULA, a post-village and shipping place in Sackett's Harbor district, Jefferson co., New York, on Lake Ontario.

POINT PETER, a post-office of Oglethorpe co., Georgia.

POINT PETER, a post-office of Searcy co., Arkansas.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

POINT PLEASANT, a small post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 120 miles E. from Harrisburg.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village, capital of Mason co., Virginia, on the Ohio river just above the mouth of the Kanawha river, 358

miles W. N. W. from Richmond. It contains a court house, and several stores and mills.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-office of Upshur co., Texas.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 25 miles above Cincinnati.

POINT PLEASANT, a thriving post-village in New Madrid co., Missouri, situated on the Mississippi river, 8 miles S. of New Madrid.

POINT PLEASANT, a post-village in Mahaska co., Iowa, 65 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

POINT PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Franklin co., Arkansas.

POINT REMOVE, a township of Conway co., Arkansas. Population, 294.

POINT REMOVE CREEK, of Arkansas, flows into Arkansas river from the N. a few miles above Lewisburg, in Conway county.

POINT REPUBLIC, a post-office of La Salle co., Illinois.

POINT WORTHINGTON, a post-office of Washington co., Mississippi.

POKAGON, a township in the N. W. part of Cass co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Population, 994.

POKE BAYOU, a small post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, about 16 miles N. from Batesville.

POKE RUN, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

POKONO CREEK, of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, falls into Brodhead's creek.

POKONO MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, situated chiefly in the N. E. part of Carbon and the N. W. central part of Monroe county. The Pokono ridge may, however, be traced across Monroe into Pike county, where it rises into an elevation called High Knob.

POLAND, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, on the W. side of the Androscoggin river, 36 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 2660.

POLAND, a township in the S. E. part of Chautauque co., New York. Pop., 1174.

POLAND, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on West Canada creek, 15 miles N. E. from Utica. Cotton goods and edge-tools are manufactured here.

POLAND, a post-township in the E. part of Mahoning co., Ohio, intersected by the Mahoning river, and Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. Population, 2126.

POLAND, a neat post-village in the above township, on Yellow creek, 174 miles N. E. from Columbus. The adjacent country is rich and populous, and is amply supplied with iron and coal. Poland contains 2 churches, 1 academy, 1 iron foundry, and mills of various kinds.

POLAND, a post-office of Clay co., Indiana.

POLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

POLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

POLK, a new county in the N. W. part of Georgia, formed since 1851.

POLK, a county situated towards the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Trinity river, navigable for steamboats. The surface is nearly level. Much of the soil is fertile, especially in the valley of Trinity river. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 60,065 bushels of corn; 13,881 of sweet potatoes; 582 bales of cotton, and 20 hogsheads of sugar. There were 60 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Livingston. Population, 2349; of whom 1544 were free, and 805, slaves.

POLK, a county of Arkansas, situated in the W. part of the state, bordering on the Indian Territory, contains about 1150 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Washita river. The surface is mountainous, and traversed by numerous streams which furnish water-power. The soil and climate are adapted to the growth of wheat, maize, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 43,405 bushels of Indian corn; 1892 of wheat; 4084 of oats, and 5388 of sweet potatoes. It is stated that the highlands of Polk county are rich in minerals, among which are iron, lead, silver, &c. It contained 89 pupils attending public schools, and 28 attending other schools. Capital, Dallas. Population, 1263; of whom 1196 were free, and 67, slaves.

POLK, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina and Georgia: area estimated at 300 square miles. It is intersected by the Hiawassee and Amocce rivers. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. In 1850 this county produced 299,917 bushels of corn; 51,572 of oats; 14,727 of wheat, and 46,923 pounds of butter. It contained 19 churches, 700 pupils attending public schools, and 65 attending academies and other schools. It is stated that a copper mine has been found in it. Capital, Benton. Population, 6338; of whom 5938 were free, and 400 slaves.

POLK, a county in the S. W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 625 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Pomme de Terre river, intersected in the S. W. part by the East fork of Sac river, and also drained by Lindley's creek. The general surface is undulating or level, and is diversified by prairies and forests. The soil is fertile, and abounds with springs of limestone water. Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 308,000 bushels of corn; 14,360 of wheat; 104,925 of oats, and 60,212 pounds of butter. It contained 11 churches, and 864 pupils attending public schools. Iron and lead abound in it. The rivers and creeks afford extensive water-power. Capi-

tal, Bolivar. Population, 6186; of whom 5817 were free, and 369, slaves.

POLK, a county in the central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The Des Moines river flows through the middle in a S. E. direction; the Skunk river traverses the N. E. part; and the S. part is drained by Racoon, North, South, and Middle rivers. The soil is highly productive, and well watered. Indian corn and butter are the staples. In 1850, Polk county produced 211,677 bushels of Indian corn; 13,455 of wheat, and 41,058 pounds of butter. It contained 1 church, 2 newspaper offices, and 346 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is found in several parts of the county. It is liberally supplied with water-power and timber. Capital, Fort Des Moines. Population, 4515.

POLK, a new county in the N. W. part of Wisconsin, contains about 2500 square miles. The St. Croix river forms its entire boundary on the W., separating it from Minnesota Territory, it is also drained by Shell river. The surface is uneven, and extensively covered with forests in which the pine is found. Polk county was formed in 1853, out of the N. part of St. Croix county. Capital, St. Croix Falls.

POLK, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific ocean, and on the E. by the Willamette river. Yaquima bay is situated on the W. coast. The soil in the E. part is fertile. Wheat, oats, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 16,373 bushels of wheat; 1605 of oats; 1218 pounds of wool, and 36,090 of butter. There were 134 pupils attending academies and other schools. Population, 1051.

POLK, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles N. W. from Easton. Population, 712.

POLK, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

POLK, a post-office of Union co., Georgia, 160 miles N. by W. from Milledgeville.

POLK, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. Population, 322.

POLK, a township in Dallas co., Arkansas. Population, 429.

POLK, a township in Montgomery co., Arkansas. Population, 208.

POLK, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. Population, 137.

POLK, a post-office of Ashland co., Ohio.

POLK, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. Population, 1318.

POLK, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Population, 431.

POLK, a township in Green co., Missouri. Population, 732.

POLK, a village in Lucas co., Iowa, near Chariton river, 110 miles S. W. by W. from Iowa City.

POLK, a village in Mahaska co., Iowa, near Des Moines river, 85 miles W. S. W. from Iowa City.

POLK, a township in Washington co., Wisconsin. Population, 1344.

POLK, a small post-village of Washington co., Wis., 36 miles N. W. from Milwaukee.

POLK CITY, a small village of Polk co., Iowa, 17 miles N. from Fort Des Moines.

POLK PRAIRIE, a small village of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

POLK RUN, a post-office of Clark co., Ind.

POLKSVILLE, a post-office of Hall co., Ga.

POLKTON, a post-township in the N. part of Ottawa co., Michigan. Population, 268.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., N.J.

POLKVILLE, a small post-village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

POLKVILLE, a small village of Whitefield co., Georgia.

POLKVILLE, a post-village of Benton co., Alabama, 5 miles E. from Coosa river, 15 miles S. W. from Jacksonville. Here is an iron furnace and forge.

POLKVILLE, a post-office of Smith co., Miss.

POLKVILLE, a small village of Bath co., Ky.

POLKVILLE, a small village of Macon co., Missouri.

POLLACASTY CREEK, of North Carolina, flows into Meherrin river, a few miles above Winton, in Hertford county.

POLLARD'S MILLS, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

POLLOCK'S, a small post-village of Randolph co., Illinois.

POLLOCKSVILLE, a post-village in Jones co., North Carolina.

POLVADERA, a village in the interior of New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte.

POMARIA, a small village of Lexington district, South Carolina.

POMARIA, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

POMEROY, a post-village of Salisbury township, and capital of Meigs county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 100 miles S. E. from Columbus. It is built on a narrow strip of land, which is enclosed between the river and a range of rugged and precipitous hills. Including the adjoining villages of Coalport, Minersville, Carltonville, and Middleport, which may be regarded as portions of the same town, it extends nearly three miles along the river. Pomeroy owes its rapid growth and prosperity chiefly to the abundance and superior quality of the stone coal found in the immediate vicinity. In 1851, about five million bushels were mined and exported from this place, and the trade is increasing. During the summer of 1851, a company was formed here for manufacturing salt, with a capital of \$25,000. Two wells were sunk to the depth of 1000 feet, each of

which discharges 50 gallons of water per minute, containing 9.5 per cent. of salt. The quality of the article produced is said to be very superior. Since the success of this attempt, five or six other companies have been formed, with a like capital, and it is confidently expected that in a short time the manufacture of salt will be carried on here more extensively than at any other place in the Western States. Pomeroy contains several churches, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, a telegraph office, and 2 foundries. Laid out in 1841. In 1850 it contained 1638 inhabitants, exclusive of the adjoining villages. Total population in 1853, estimated at 4000.

POMFRET, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, 45 miles S. by E. from Montpelier, intersected by the Vermont Central railroad. Population, 1546.

POMFRET, a post-village of Windham co., Connecticut, with a station on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 33 miles N. by E. from Norwich. The township is celebrated as containing the cave in which Putnam killed the wolf. Population, 1848.

POMFRET, a township of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, contains Dunkirk, and is intersected by the Lake Shore railroad. Total population, 4483.

POMFRET LANDING, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

POMME DE TERRE RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Green co., and falls into the Osage, in Benton co., a few miles S. W. from Warsaw. Its general course is N. by W.

POMONA, a post-office of St. Charles co., Mo.

POMONKEY, a post-office of Charles co., Md.

POMPANOSUC, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

POMPERUNG RIVER, in the W. part of Connecticut, rises in Litchfield co., and falls into the Housatonic river in New Haven co.

POMPEY, a post-township in the E. S. E. part of Onondaga co., N. Y. Pop., 4006.

POMPEY, or POMPEY HILL, a post-village of Onondaga county, New York, about 15 miles S. S. E. from Syracuse.

POMPEY CENTRE, a post-village in Pompey township, Onondaga co., New York, 146 miles W. from Albany. It is finely situated, and contains several churches.

POMPON, a small river in the N. E. part of New Jersey, formed by the Pequannock creek and Ringwood river, flows southward on the boundary of Passaic and Morris counties, and enters the Passaic river.

POMPTON, a post-township of Passaic co., New Jersey. Population, 1720.

POMPTON, a post-village in the above township, about 70 miles N. E. from Trenton, contains a church, and 15 or 18 dwellings.

POMPTON PLAINS, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

POND CREEK, a post-office of Greene co., Mo.

POND CREEK MILLS, a post-office of Knox co., Indiana.

POND EDDY, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on the Delaware river, about 109 miles from New York city. The river at this place makes a sudden bend, forming one of those basins called ponds by the people here. Its depth is sufficient to float a man-of-war, yet a few hundred yards above or below, the river may readily be crossed by wading.

POND FORK, a post-office of Jackson co., Georgia.

POND HILL, a post-office of Gibson co., Tenn.

POND ISLAND, at the entrance of Kennebec river, Maine. On it is a fixed light, 52 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 43° 42' N., lon. 69° 44' W.

POND RIVER, a small stream in the W. part of Kentucky, flows northward, and forms the boundary between Hopkins and Muhlenberg counties, until it enters Green river. It is navigable for flat-boats. Length, about 50 miles.

POND RIVER MILLS, a post-office of Miller co., Kentucky.

POND SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

POND SPRING, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

POND TOWN, a post-village of Sumter co., Georgia, 48 miles S. E. from Columbus. Population, about 200.

PONTCHARTRAIN LAKE, Louisiana, situated about 5 miles N. from New Orleans. It communicates with Lake Maurepas on the W., with Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico on the E., (through the Rigolets,) and with the Mississippi on the S. by St. John's bayou. The length is 40 miles, the greatest width, 24 miles, and the greatest depth from 16 to 20 feet. It is navigated by small steam-boats, and is accessible from New Orleans by means of a canal.

PONTIAC, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

PONTIAC, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

PONTIAC, a post-township in the S. E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop., 2820.

PONTIAC, a flourishing post-village in the above township, and capital of Oakland county, Michigan, is situated on Clinton river, 25 miles N. N. W. from Detroit, at the terminus of the Detroit and Pontiac railroad. It is a place of active business, and one of the principal wool markets in the state. The water power of the river gives motion to a number of mills. Pontiac contains 6 churches, a large public school, 3 hotels, 14 dry-good stores, 20 other stores, and 2 newspaper offices. It is the E. terminus of the Oakland and Ottawa railroad, now in course of construction. Population in 1853, about 2500.

PONTIAC, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Illinois, on Vermilion river, and on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, 110 miles N. E. from Springfield.

PONTICO, a post-office of Cayuga co., N. Y.

PONTOOSUCK, a small manufacturing village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the West

branch of the Housatonic river, about 115 miles W. by S. from Boston.

PONTOOSUCK, a thriving post-village of Hancock county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 215 miles above St. Louis. The adjacent country is very productive, and improving rapidly. Pontooosuck has grown up since 1846. Population, about 500.

PONTOTOC, a county in the N. E. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 950 square miles. It is watered by the Tallahatchee and Loosascoona rivers, and by Old Town creek, which rise near the borders of the county. The surface is gently undulating, and is partly covered with forests or groves of oak, hickory, &c., which are free from underbrush. The soil is fertile; cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 9017 bales of cotton; 667,012 bushels of corn, and 116,371 of sweet potatoes. It contained 47 churches and 2 newspaper offices; 578 pupils attending public schools, and 90 attending academies or other schools. This county was once a part of the Chickasaw territory, and was settled by white people about 1836. Capital, Pontotoc. Population, 17,112; of whom 12,144 were free, and 4968, slaves.

PONTOTOC, a post-village, capital of Pontotoc county, Mississippi, 175 miles N. by E. from Jackson. It has a United States land-office, and several stores. Two newspapers are published here.

PONTOTOC, a post-office of Fulton co., Ky.

POOLE ISLAND, Chesapeake bay, 17½ miles E. by N. from Baltimore. On it is a lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light.

POOLSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 65 miles W. N. W. from Annapolis.

POOL'S MILLS, a post-office of Jones co., Miss.

POOLSVILLE, a post-village in Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

POOLSVILLE, a small village of Lincoln co., Georgia.

POOLSVILLE, a post-village in Warren co., Indiana.

POOLVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, about 95 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It has several factories.

POOR FORK, a post-office of Harlan co., Ky.

POOR HILL, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

POPACTION, or PEPACTON river, a branch of the Delaware, rises among the Catskill mountains, in Delaware co., New York, and flowing in a W. S. W. direction for about 60 miles, unites with the Coquago, the larger branch, at the village of Hancock or Chechocton, on the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania. It is a beautiful and rapid stream, and furnishes valuable motive-power. The New York and Erie railroad crosses this river near its junction with the Coquago.

POPE, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 370 square miles. The Ohio

river, which separates it from Kentucky, forms the S. E. boundary. The county is also drained by Lusk and Big Bay creeks. The surface is rolling; the soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, oats, grass, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 it produced 223,592 bushels of Indian corn; 10,958 of oats, and 13,922 pounds of butter. It contained 29 churches, and 570 pupils attending public schools. The county contains a number of mineral springs, and abundance of iron and lead, but the mines have not yet been worked. Valuable quarries of sandstone are found near the Ohio river. Named in honor of Nathaniel Pope, a delegate to the United States Congress when Illinois was admitted as a sovereign state. Capital, Golconda. Population, 3975.

POPE CREEK, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

POPE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

POPE'S MILLS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

POPE'S MILLS, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois.

POPLAR, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

POPLAR, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

POPLAR BLUFF, a small post-village of Butler co., Missouri.

POPLAR BRANCH, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

POPLAR CORNER, a post-office of Madison co., Tennessee.

POPLAR CREEK, of Tennessee, rises in Anderson county, and enters Clinch river in Roane county.

POPLAR CREEK, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

POPLAR FLAT, a small post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

POPLAR GROVE, a post-village of Iredell co., North Carolina.

POPLAR GROVE, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee, 144 miles W. from Nashville.

POPLAR GROVE, a post-office of Owen co., Ky.

POPLAR GROVE, a post-office of Boone co., Ill.

POPLAR HILL, a post-office of Giles co., Va.

POPLAR HILL, a post-office of Anson co., N. C.

POPLAR HILL, a post-office of Casey co., Ky.

POPLAR HILL, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind.

POPLAR MOUNT, a post-office of Greenville co., Virginia.

POPLAR NECK, a post-office of Nelson co., Ky.

POPLAR PLAINS, a post-village of Fleming co., Kentucky, 80 miles E. from Frankfort. Population, about 300.

POPLAR POINT, on the W. side of Narraganset bay, about 7½ miles N. W. from Newport, Rhode Island.

POPLAR RIDGE, or SMITH'S CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 15 miles S. by W. from Auburn.

POPLAR RIDGE, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

POPLAR RIDGE, a post-office of Darke co., O.
POPLAR SPRING, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

POPLAR SPRING, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

POPLAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

POPLAR SPRINGS, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

POPLAR SPRINGS, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

POPLARTOWN, a thriving village of Worcester co., Maryland, about 12 miles N. E. from Snow Hill.

POPLIN, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 33 miles S. S. E. from Concord. Population, 509.

POQUANOC (or POQUONNOC) BRIDGE, a post-office of New London co., Connecticut.

POQUETANOC, a post-village of New London co., Connecticut.

POQUONNOC, or PEQUANNOCK, a post-village of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the N. side of Farmington river, about 12 miles N. by E. from Hartford. It contains 2 cotton mills; also a paper mill, said to be the largest in New England.

PORCUPINE RIVER, of Missouri Territory, falls into the Missouri river near 48° N. lat., and 104° 50' W. lon.

PORPOISE CAPE, Maine. See CAPE PORPOISE.

PORTAGE, a county in the N. E. part of Ohio, contains 480 square miles. It is drained by Cuyahoga and Mahoning rivers. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The staples are wool, butter, cheese, and cattle. In 1850 this county produced 293,069 pounds of wool; 662,614 of butter; 137,147 bushels of wheat, and 46,189 tons of hay. It contained 60 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 11,024 pupils attending public schools, and 106 attending an academy. The county is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad and by the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. The rivers furnish large motive-power. Portage county was settled by natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut about the year 1799. Capital, Ravenna. Population, 24,419.

PORTAGE, a county in the N. central part of Wisconsin, contains 1600 square miles. It is intersected by Wisconsin river, and also drained by Plover river. These streams are bordered by extensive pine forests, forming part of the "Great Pinery" of North Wisconsin, from which many million feet of lumber are procured annually, and floated down the river to Galena and St. Louis. A strip of land 6 miles wide, along the Wisconsin, was surveyed and settled in 1836; and the remainder of the county passed from aboriginal hands in 1848, since which the land has been occupied by great numbers of "squatters." Capital, Plover. Population, 1250.

PORTAGE, a township in the S. W. part of

Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee river. Population, 2478.

PORTAGE, a post-office of Cambria co., Pa.
PORTAGE, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, 50 miles N. W. from Lockhaven. Population, 34.

PORTAGE, a township in the N. part of Hancock co., Ohio. Population, 614.

PORTAGE, a township in Ottawa co., Ohio. Population, 377.

PORTAGE, a township in the S. part of Summit co., Ohio. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal joins the Ohio canal at Akron, a village in this township. Population, 1160.

PORTAGE, a post-township in the central part of Wood co., Ohio. Population, 403.

PORTAGE, a thriving post-village in the above township, 20 miles S. from Perrysburg.

PORTAGE, a post-township in the central part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, intersected by the Portage river. Population, 726.

PORTAGE, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Population, 266.

PORTAGE, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Population, 2073.

PORTAGE, a village in St. Joseph co., Indiana, on St. Joseph's river, 150 miles N. from Indianapolis.

PORTAGE CITY, capital of Columbia co. Wis. on the La Crosse railroad (unfinished) and on the ship canal connecting the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, at the noted Winnebago Portage, 40 miles N. from Madison. It is at the head of navigation on the Wisconsin river, and is a dépôt for large quantities of pine lumber. Two steamboats ply constantly during the summer between this place and Galena. The improvement of Fox river, when finished, will open steamboat navigation from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Portage City contains (in 1853) 15 stores, 7 hotels, 2 churches, 2 select schools, 1 iron foundry, 1 sash factory, and 1 chair factory. Pop. 2000. Here is the site of the old Fort Winnebago.

PORTAGE CREEK, of Jackson co., Michigan, enters Grand river, 4 miles below Jackson Court House.

PORTAGE DES SIOUX, a village in St. Charles co., Missouri, on Mississippi river, 115 miles E. N. E. from Jefferson City.

PORTAGE ENTRY, a post-office of Houghton co., Michigan.

PORTAGE FALLS. See GENESSEE RIVER and GENESSEE FALLS.

PORTAGE LAKE, of Keweenaw Point, Michigan, is very irregular in its form, and extends from Keweenaw bay across the point to within 2 or 3 miles of the shore of Lake Superior. The route of this lake has long been used by the traders and Indians as a portage, hence the name.

PORTAGE LAKE, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

PORTAGE PRAIRIE, a township in Columbia co., Wisconsin. Population, 603.

PORTAGE RIVER, a small stream of Ohio,

rises in Hancock county, and flows into Lake Erie at Port Clinton.

PORTAGE RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which flows through Livingston county into Portage Lake and Huron river.

PORTAGE RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which enters St. Joseph's river at the village of Three Rivers.

PORTAGEVILLE, New York. See **GENESEE FALLS**.

PORT ALLEGHANY, a post-village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, about 200 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

PORT ALLEN, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 28 miles S. by E. from Iowa City.

PORT BARNETT, a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Redbank creek, 168 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

PORT BLANCHARD, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

PORT BYRON, a post-village of Mentz township, Cayuga county, New York, on the Erie canal, and on the Rochester and Syracuse railroad, 28 miles W. from Syracuse. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several warehouses and mills. Population in 1853, estimated at 1400.

PORT BYRON, a post-village of Rock Island co., Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 18 miles above Rock Island City.

PORT CADDO, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

PORT CARBON, a thriving post-borough of East Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, at the mouth of Mill creek, 65 miles N. E. from Harrisburg, and 3 miles N. E. from Pottsville. It is surrounded by rich coal mines, and carries on an active trade by means of the Schuylkill Valley railroad, which extends to the mines, and the Schuylkill Navigation, which terminates here. In 1829 there was only one house in the place. Population in 1850, 2142; in 1853, about 3000.

PORT CAVALLO, a small post-village of Calhoun co., Texas, is situated on a point of land at the entrance of Matagorda bay, about 30 miles S. W. from Matagorda.

PORT CHESTER, a post-village in Rye township, Westchester county, New York, on Byram river, and on the New York and New Haven railroad, 29 miles N. E. from New York. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several seminaries and factories.

PORT CLATSOP, a post-office of Clatsop co., Oregon.

PORT CLINTON, a post-borough of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, at the mouth of the Tamaqua, 12 miles by land S. E. from Pottsville. The Reading railroad passes through it, and the Little Schuylkill railroad terminates here. Population in 1850, 374.

PORT CLINTON, a post-village, capital of Ottawa co., Ohio, is situated on a bay of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Portage river, 120 miles

N. from Columbus. It has a good harbor and a lighthouse.

PORT CLINTON, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

PORT CONWAY, a post-village of King George co., Virginia, on the left bank of the Rappahannock, 60 miles N. by E. from Richmond.

PORT CRANE, a post-office of Broome co., N. Y.

PORT DEPOSIT, a thriving post-village of Cecil county, Maryland, on the left or east bank of Susquehanna river, at the lowest falls, 5 miles from the head of Chesapeake bay, and 37 miles N. E. from Baltimore. It is one of the principal depôts of the pine lumber which is rafted down the river. It is situated at the head of tide-water, and has facilities for shipping to the southern markets. The quantity of lumber received at this place annually is estimated at 50,000,000 feet. Large quarries of granite are worked in the immediate vicinity. It contains a bank and several churches. Laid out in 1800.

PORT ELIZABETH, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, about 36 miles E. S. E. from Salem, has an extensive glass manufactory, 2 or 3 churches, and about 1000 inhabitants.

PORTER, a county in the N. W. part of Indiana, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 400 square miles. The Kankakee river bounds it on the S., and it is drained by the Calumet river. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests; the soil mostly fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 205,655 bushels of corn; 70,252 of wheat; 76,143 of oats, and 5896 tons of hay. It contained 6 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1418 pupils attending public schools. It is traversed by the Michigan Central railroad, the Northern Indiana railroad, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, (unfinished.) Organized in 1836. Capital, Valparaiso. Population, 5234.

PORTER, a post-township in Oxford co., Me., 90 miles S. W. from Augusta. Pop., 1208.

PORTER, a township of Niagara co., New York, bordering on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara river. Pop., 2455.

PORTER, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles S. from Clarion. Population, 1907.

PORTER, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles S. S. W. from Lock Haven. Population, 968.

PORTER, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 5 miles N. W. from Huntingdon, is intersected by the Juniata river, and by the Pennsylvania railroad. Pop., 1050.

PORTER, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop., 728.

PORTER, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 17 miles W. from Williamsport. Population, 768.

PORTER, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa., intersected by the Bear Mount railroad route, 23 miles S. E. from Sunbury. Pop., 305.

PORTER, a post-township in the E. central part of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop., 1037.

PORTER, a small village of Gallia co., Ohio, 10 miles N. W. from Gallipolis.

PORTER, a township in the S. E. part of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 1671.

PORTER, a township in the S. E. part of Cass co., Michigan. Population, 1259.

PORTER, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Van Buren co., Mich. Pop., 443.

PORTER, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Population, 768.

PORTER, a township in Green co., Missouri. Population, 497.

PORTER, a township in Rock co., Wisconsin. Population, 882.

PORTERFIELD, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PORTER RIDGE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

PORTER'S, a post-office of Carroll co., Md.

PORTER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

PORTER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Porter co., Indiana, 11 miles S. W. from Valparaiso, the county seat.

PORTER'S FALLS, a post-office of Wetzel co., Virginia.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-borough of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 220 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. Population, 240.

PORTERSVILLE, a small post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., 25 miles N. E. from Memphis.

PORTERSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., O.

PORTERSVILLE, a small village of Dubois co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White river, 8 miles N. by W. from Jasper.

PORTERVILLE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama.

PORT GIBSON, a post-village of Ontario co., New York, on the Erie canal, 54 miles W. from Syracuse, has 1 or 2 churches, and several stores.

PORT GIBSON, a flourishing post-village, capital of Claiborne county, Mississippi, on Bayou Pierre, 28 miles from its mouth, and about 65 miles S. W. from Jackson. It is surrounded by a rich planting district, and has considerable business. A newspaper is published here. The cotton raised in the vicinity is shipped here in keel-boats. Population in 1850, 1036.

PORT GIBSON, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

PORT GLASGOW, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

PORT HENRY, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, about 110 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has a steamboat landing.

PORT HERMAN, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

PORT HOMER, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

PORT HOPE, a post-township in the N. W. part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop., 413.

PORT HOPE, a small post-village in the above township, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Neenah or Fox river, which affords good water-power. It has a hotel and 2 churches.

PORT HUDSON, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson railroad, 25 miles above Baton Rouge. It is a place of active business, about 30,000 bales of cotton, and 2000 hogsheads of sugar being shipped here annually. Population, 252.

PORT HURON, a post-township in St. Clair co., Michigan. Population, 1584.

PORT HURON, formerly DESMOND, a thriving post-village in the above township, on St. Clair at the mouth of the Black river, 2 miles from the S. end of Lake Huron, and 57 miles N. E. from Detroit. Port Huron is the terminus of the proposed northern railroad to Lake Michigan. It has an active trade in pine lumber, and contains 8 churches, 6 warehouses, 5 hotels, 2 tanneries, 2 livery stables, 2 newspaper offices, several steam mills, and near 50 stores. Population, in 1853, about 3000.

PORT JACKSON, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

PORT JEFFERSON, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, on the N. side of Long Island, about 200 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

PORT JEFFERSON, a thriving village of Shelby county, Ohio, on the Miami river, 70 miles W. by N. from Columbus. A feeder of the Miami and Erie canal terminates here. Population, about 400.

PORT JERVIS, a thriving post-village of Orange county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 97 miles from New York city. Named in honor of John B. Jervis, engineer of the Hudson and Delaware canal, which passes through this place. It contains several churches, a bank, and large railroad depôts.

PORT KENDALL, a post-village of Essex co., N. Y., on the W. shore of Lake Champlain.

PORT KENNEDY, a post-village of Upper Merion township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, and the Reading railroad, 4 miles above Norristown. Population in 1850, 449.

PORT KENT, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on Lake Champlain, about 150 miles N. from Albany.

PORTLAND, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Cumberland county, Maine, 60 miles S. S. W. from Augusta, and 105 miles N. E. from Boston. Lat. 43° 4' 25" N. lon., 70° 45' 50" W. It is pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula or tongue of land projecting from the W. shore of Casco bay. This peninsula is about 3 miles in length from E. to W., and rises at each extremity into considerable elevations, giving the city a beautiful appearance as it is approached from the sea. Its breadth averages about three-

quarters of a mile, though it is much wider than this at its eastern termination, and also at its junction with the mainland. The harbor is one of the best on the Atlantic coast, the anchorage being protected on every side by land, the communication with the ocean easy and direct, and the depth sufficient for the largest ships. Although in a northern latitude, it is never closed by ice except in the most extreme cold weather, and then only for a few days. The principal entrance lies between the mainland on the S. W., and House island on the N. E., and is defended by Fort Preble on the former, and Fort Scammel on the latter. The city, with but few exceptions, is regularly laid out, and handsomely built, chiefly of brick. Several of the streets are remarkable for their elegance. Main street is the principal thoroughfare, and extends from Munjoy's hill on the E. to Bramhall's hill on the W., following the ridge of the peninsula throughout its entire length. In hardly any other city are to be found so many beautiful shade-trees. It is estimated that there are not less than 8000 of these scattered throughout the various parts of the town.

Among the public buildings of Portland, the custom house, situate at the corner of Exchange and Middle streets, is perhaps the most prominent. It is constructed of sienite, 136 feet in length, 72 feet in breadth, and three stories high. The principal front on Middle street is adorned with a colonnade, consisting of eight beautifully fluted columns, (each a single stone,) supporting an Ionic entablature at the top. From the centre of the edifice rises a copper-covered dome, the base of which is 62 feet in diameter, and the summit 75 feet above the pavement. There are also the city hall, and the court house, (formerly occupied as the state house,) both large and imposing structures. The latter is very pleasantly situated. The churches are as follows, viz. 5 Trinitarian Congregationalists, 2 Unitarian Congregationalists, 4 Methodist Episcopal, 3 Calvinists, 2 Protestant Episcopal, 1 Christian Society, 1 Freewill Baptist, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Swedenborgian, and several others—in all 26. Of the buildings, 1 is of granite, 9 of brick, and the remainder of wood.

Portland contains several flourishing scientific and literary institutions, among which may be mentioned the Portland Society of Natural History, having for its object to create an interest and diffuse information in regard to the natural sciences. It has a valuable cabinet of natural history, consisting of specimens of the ornithology of the state; shells of more than 4000 different species; mineralogical and geological specimens, fishes, reptiles, &c. It numbers about 275 members. Organized in 1843. The Portland Athenæum, incorporated in 1826, has about 140 proprietors, and a library of

8000 volumes. Besides the above, may be named the Mercantile Association, with a rapidly increasing library, and the Portland Sacred Music Society. The number of public schools in the city and its environs is 25: teachers, 57; average number of pupils in attendance, 3000; amount of money appropriated for school purposes for the year 1852-3, \$20,510.72. The school houses are generally substantial brick edifices, constructed upon the most approved plan. A commodious building is now being erected for the state reform school, and is calculated to accommodate all the unfortunate boys in the state who may need such a place of discipline. There are 11 newspapers published in Portland, 2 of them daily, and 9 weekly.

Portland enjoys excellent facilities both for ocean commerce and inland trade. In addition to its superior harbor advantages it has railway communication with the seaboard for many hundred miles, and with the various important sections of the interior. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, now about to be completed, will connect Portland with Montreal in Canada, and thereby form a direct channel for the introduction of the rich commerce of the river St. Lawrence, and of the great lakes to this Atlantic city. There are also several other railroads radiating from this point now in process of construction. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 77,575 $\frac{9}{16}$ tons registered, and 28,403 $\frac{4}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 19,688 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, 8157 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 1290 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 384, (tons, 57,610,) of which 186 (tons, 38,512,) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 443, (tons, 69,893,) of which 50,742 tons were in American bottoms. One of the chief articles of import is molasses, of which there were landed upon the wharves in 1852, upwards of 7,000,000 gallons. The receipts of this article for 1850 were 104 cargoes, consisting of 35,788 hogsheads, 1660 tierces, and 771 barrels; and for the first four months of 1853 the receipts of molasses was greater than for the whole year 1850. The imports of sugar for 1851 amounted to 2,057,633 pounds; of salt, 150,000 bushels; of railroad iron, 9,856,496 pounds; of flour, about 161,000 barrels, and of corn, 200,000 bushels. The total value of the imports for 1852 amounted to about \$1,000,000; and of the exports, \$800,000.

The manufactures of Portland are peculiar to a commercial city. Ship-building has been long and successfully carried on. During the year ending June 30, 1852, 44 vessels, (30 of them ships,) with an aggregate burthen of 16,293 $\frac{6}{8}$ tons were admeasured. The most important establishments are the Portland Company, for making locomotives, railroad cars, &c., chartered in

1846, with a capital of \$250,000, and the Portland Sugar House. The latter is owned by a single individual, Mr. J. B. Brown, and conducted upon an extensive scale. The first building was erected in 1845; since then, additions have been made, so that the whole now cover nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground. Sugar of every quality is manufactured, employing about 200 hands, and consuming from 150 to 180 hogsheads of molasses daily. The financial institutions are six banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,500,000, and an insurance office. The city is lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with pure water. It is considered as remarkably healthy, never having been visited by the cholera, even when that disease raged fearfully in other neighboring cities.

Portland was settled from England in 1632. Its Indian name was Machigonne. During the wars in which the colonies were involved with the Indians, the French, and the mother country, this town suffered the severest disasters: three times it was entirely destroyed. Since the Revolution, its increase in wealth and population has been constant, and for the most part uniform. The city charter was granted in 1832. Population in 1830, 12,601; in 1840, 15,218; in 1850, 20,879; in 1853, about 22,500.

PORTLAND, a thriving post-village of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the left bank of Connecticut river, nearly opposite Middletown, about 15 miles S. E. by S. from Hartford. Near by, and bordering the river, are the famous Portland quarries, from which building material is annually exported to the value of half a million of dollars. About 2000 men are here employed within an area not exceeding 100 acres. The stone is of a beautiful reddish color, and of a very superior quality; being soft, it is easily worked, and yet is remarkable for its durability, as it increases in hardness with time. Named from the celebrated English quarries. Population of the township, 2836.

PORTLAND, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, intersected by the Lake Shore railroad. Population, 1905.

PORTLAND, a post-village in Dallas co., Alabama, on Alabama river, 60 miles W. S. W. from Montgomery.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 3 miles below Louisville, and at the foot of the rapids. It is at the lower termination of the canal made around the rapids, and has considerable business. Population in 1853, about 800.

PORTLAND, a township in the N. W. part of Erie co., Ohio, intersected by the Lake Shore, Mansfield and Sandusky, and the Mad River and Lake Erie railroads. Population in 1850, including Sandusky city, 5088.

PORTLAND, a small village of Jefferson co., Ohio.

PORTLAND, a post-township in the S. E.

part of Ionia co., Michigan; intersected by the Grand river. Population, 763.

PORTLAND, a post-village in the above township, on Grand river, 21 miles W. N. W. from Lansing.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, on the Wabash river and canal, 7 miles above Covington.

PORTLAND, a post-village, capital of Jay co., Indiana, on the Salamonie river, and on the plank-road from Winchester to Fort Wayne, 90 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis. Laid out in 1837. Population, estimated at 300.

PORTLAND, a thriving village of Putnam co., Indiana, on Raccoon creek, 15 miles N. W. from Greencastle. Population, 300.

PORTLAND, a post-village in Whitesides co., Illinois, on Rock river, 140 miles N. by W. from Springfield.

PORTLAND, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, 30 miles below Jefferson City. It has a good landing, and several stores.

PORTLAND, a small post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the River Des Moines, about 72 miles S. S. W. from Iowa City.

PORTLAND, a post-town of Oregon Territory, on the Willamette river, at the head of ship navigation, 15 miles from its mouth. It is the largest and most commercial town in Oregon. It contains the territorial penitentiary, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1853, estimated at 6000.

PORTLAND HEAD, a small point of land on the W. side of the entrance to Portland harbor. A lighthouse, 85 feet high, containing a fixed light, stands near its extremity. Lat. $43^{\circ} 36' N.$, lon. $70^{\circ} 12' W.$

PORTLAND MILLS, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

PORTLANDVILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

PORT LAVACCA, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Texas, on the W. side of Lavacca bay, about 160 miles S. S. E. from Austin.

PORT LAWRENCE, a township in the N. E. part of Lucas co., Ohio, on the left side of the Maumee river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal. Population, exclusive of Toledo, 134.

PORT LEON, a port of entry of Wakulla co., Florida, on the E. side of the Wakulla river, about 15 miles S. S. E. from Tallahassee. The shipping, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of $118\frac{3}{5}$ tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade.

PORT LEYDEN, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

PORT LOUISA, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 40 miles S. E. from Iowa City.

PORT MERCER, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

PORT MITCHELL, a village of Noble co., Indiana, on the South fork of the Elkhart river, 123 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis, was formerly the seat of justice.

PORT NORRIS, a village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, on the right side of Maurice river, about 80 miles S. by W. from Trenton.

PORT OLIVER, a small village of Simpson co., Kentucky.

PORT ONTARIO, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon river, 170 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It has an improved harbor.

PORT ORFORD CITY, a village of Umpqua co., Oregon, about 200 miles S. S. W. from Salem.

PORT PENN, a village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the West branch of the Susquehanna river, 13 miles E. from Williamsport. The West Branch canal passes through it, and boat-building is carried on.

PORT PENN, a post-village of Newcastle co., Delaware, on Delaware bay, opposite Reedy Island, about 30 miles N. from Dover. It has 1 hotel and 4 or 5 stores.

PORT PERRY, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

PORT PERRY, a small post-village of Perry co., Missouri, on the Mississippi river, about 60 miles S. S. E. from St. Louis.

PORT PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

PORT REPUBLIC, formerly GRAVELLY LANDING, a post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on Nacote creek, about 15 miles E. N. E. from May's Landing.

PORT REPUBLIC, a post-village in Calvert co., Maryland.

PORT REPUBLIC, a post-village in Rockingham co., Virginia, on the Shenandoah, about 100 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

PORT RICHMOND, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, on the N. side of Staten Island.

PORT RICHMOND, Pa. See RICHMOND.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the Tuscarora creek, 3 miles S. from Mifflintown.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Caroline co., Virginia, on the right bank of Rappahannock river, 22 miles below Fredericksburg. Grain and tobacco are shipped here in steamboats, for which there is a good landing. Population, about 600.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on Red river, about 40 miles N. W. from Nashville.

PORT ROYAL, a post-village of Henry co., Kentucky, about 50 miles E. N. E. from Louisville, has 2 stores.

PORT ROYAL, a small village of Morgan co., Indiana, on White river, 16 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

PORT SHELDON, a village in Ottawa co., Michigan, on Lake Michigan, about 200 miles W. N. W. from Detroit.

PORTSMOUTH, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 54 miles N. by E. from Boston, is situated on the right bank of the Pisca-

taqua river, about three miles from the ocean, and at the terminus of the Eastern, the Concord, and the Portland and Saco railroads, by which it has communication with nearly every section of New England. Lat. 43° 4' 35" N., lon. 70° 45' 50" W. This city, the commercial metropolis and only seaport of the state, is built on a beautiful peninsula, formed by the Piscataqua, and connected by bridges with Kittery in Maine, and with Newcastle on Grand Island. The harbor which lies between the town and the mouth of the river is capacious, deep, easy of access, and much frequented by vessels in bad weather: 480 have been counted here at one time; and it is estimated that 2000 could easily find convenient anchorage. The formation of sandbars or ice is rendered impossible by the rapid tides, which centuries since have carried every earthy substance out to sea, leaving a smooth rock bottom, with a depth of water varying from 35 to 75 feet. The principal entrance is between the mainland and the E. side of Great island, and is defended by Fort McClary on the former, and Fort Constitution on the N. W. point of the latter. The city stands on a gentle acclivity overlooking the harbor, and is remarkable for its healthy atmosphere and fine gardens. Many of the streets are adorned with a profusion of shade-trees. The principal public buildings are the State Lunatic Asylum, the State Arsenal, the Athenæum, and two market houses. Besides these, there are eleven churches, some of which are elegant structures. The chief object of interest, however, is the United States navy-yard, situated on an island near the E. side of the river. Among other things, it contains three immense ship-houses, and a floating balance-dock, constructed at a cost of about \$800,000. It is 350 feet by 105, and has 24 pumps, worked by two steam-engines. The North America, the first ship of the line launched in the western hemisphere, was built on Badger's island in this harbor, during the Revolution. The literary advantages of Portsmouth are highly respectable. Besides the Athenæum, which has a well-selected library of about 10,000 volumes, and a cabinet of curiosities, there are several libraries belonging to church societies. The schools are numerous, and conducted upon the most approved system. The building erected in 1849 for the Haven School cost \$12,000. Nine newspapers are published, 2 or 3 of which are issued daily.

Portsmouth has less commerce now than formerly, though it is still the centre of an important trade, both foreign and coastwise. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 16,654 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons registered, and 8237 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 5723 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and the remainder in the cod and mackerel fisheries. The

foreign arrivals for the year were 78, (tons, 8493,) of which 2823 were in American bottoms. The clearances for foreign ports were 64, (tons, 7466.) The imports amounted to \$99,605; the exports, to \$66,927; and the duties collected, to about \$30,000. During the same year, 14 vessels, (10 of them ships,) with an aggregate burthen of 9515 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons, were admeasured. Some of the finest-built ships, both for the mercantile and naval service, have been supplied from the yards of Portsmouth.

Manufacturing is extensively carried on. Among the most important corporations may be mentioned the Portsmouth Steam Factory, giving employment to about 400 hands, who produce 3,000,000 yards of the finest quality of lawns annually, and the Sagamore Manufacturing Company. The leading articles of manufacture are ropes, spool cotton, hosiery, iron castings, shoes, &c. The city is supplied by means of pipes with excellent water, from a fountain in the suburb. It contains 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$491,000. Portsmouth has a large amount of capital invested in railroads, navigation, manufactures, &c. in other places; and though it has suffered in former years from disastrous fires, and has been compelled to relinquish to the larger cities some of its former extensive trade, still it has steadily increased in wealth and population. Population in 1850, 9739; in 1853, about 11,000.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-township in Newport co., Rhode Island, 6 miles N. N. E. from Newport. Population, 1833.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Population, 882.

PORTSMOUTH, a seaport and important naval depôt of the United States, and capital of Norfolk county, Virginia, on the left bank of the Elizabeth river, opposite the city of Norfolk, 8 miles from Hampton Roads, and 160 miles by water S. E. from Richmond. Lat. 36° 50' N., lon. 76° 19' W. The river, which is about half a mile wide, forms a safe and excellent harbor, accessible to vessels of the largest size, in which several ships of war are usually lying at anchor. The General Government has at Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth, a large and costly dry-dock, which is capable of admitting the largest ships. More than 1000 hands are sometimes employed in the construction of vessels at the navy-yard. Besides the United States naval hospital in the vicinity, a large and showy building of stuccoed brick, Portsmouth contains a court house, 6 churches, a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and the Virginia Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy. The town is situated on level ground, immediately below the junction of the southern and eastern branches of the river. The streets are straight and rectangular. Portsmouth is the terminus of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, which, with connecting lines, opens a communication

with Charleston, South Carolina. Since the reconstruction of this railroad the town has increased considerably in population and business. Ferry-boats ply constantly from Portsmouth to Norfolk, and a daily line of steam-boats communicates with Richmond. Five newspapers are published here. Founded in 1752. Population, 8626.

PORTSMOUTH, a post-village of Carteret co., North Carolina, on the S. side of Ocracoke Inlet, about 65 miles E. from Newbern.

PORTSMOUTH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Scioto county, Ohio, is beautifully situated on the Ohio river, just above the mouth of the Scioto, and at the terminus of the Ohio and Erie canal, 115 miles above Cincinnati, and 90 miles S. from Columbus. It stands on a plain of moderate extent, partly enclosed by hills. Steamboats ply regularly between this town and Cincinnati and other river ports. Portsmouth is a place of considerable activity in business, and is steadily increasing in population and importance. The Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad terminates here. The village contains a court house, 1 bank, 6 or 8 churches, 2 large and commodious school houses, with 13 teachers and about 700 pupils, 2 iron foundries, 1 nail factory, and 1 forge; 4 newspapers are published here. Iron ore, stone coal, and fine building stone are abundant in the vicinity. Population in 1850, 4011; in 1853, about 5000.

PORTSMOUTH, a thriving village of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the right bank of Saginaw river, 6 miles from its mouth, and 110 N. N. W. from Detroit. Large quantities of pine lumber are sawed here and exported.

PORTSMOUTH, a small village of Carroll co., Illinois, on the Mississippi river, about 180 miles N. by W. from Springfield.

PORT TOBACCO, a post-village, capital of Charles co., Maryland, is situated at the head of a bay which sets up from the Potomac river, about 30 miles S. from Washington. It contains a court house, jail, and a newspaper office.

PORT TOWNSEND, a thriving settlement, capital of Jefferson co., Washington Territory, on Puget sound. From its position, it will doubtless become a port of entry. The present collector (Mr. Ely) has recommended the custom house to be removed to this place. It has a post-office of its own name.

PORT UNION, a post-office of Butler co., O.

PORTVILLE, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Cattaraugus co., New York. Population, 747.

PORT WASHINGTON, a small village of Washington co., Mississippi.

PORT WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas river, and on the Ohio canal, 90 miles N. E. from Columbus. Pop. in 1853, about 400.

PORT WASHINGTON, or OZAUKEE, capital of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin, on the W. shore of

Lake Michigan, 31 miles N. from Milwaukee, and 90 miles E. N. E. from Madison. The name of the post-office is Ozaukee. The produce of the county is mostly shipped here in steamboats. The village contains 1 or 2 newspaper offices, several churches, 3 mills, 4 wheelwright shops, 1 iron foundry, 2 breweries, and about 10 stores. Population in 1846, 50; in 1850, 756; in 1853, about 2500.

PORT WILLIAM, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 9 miles N. from Wilmington.

PORT WILLIAM, a post-office of Franklin co., Missouri, 45 miles W. by S. from St. Louis.

POSEY, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Indiana, contains 390 square miles. The Ohio river bounds it on the S., and the Wabash on the W. The surface is mostly undulating, excepting the broad and extensive bottom lands, which are subject to annual inundation and are extremely fertile. The uplands also produce abundant crops of corn and wheat. In 1850 this county produced 895,794 bushels of corn; 21,245 of wheat; 30,209 of oats; and 846 tons of hay. It contained 18 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1000 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending other schools. Coal is abundant. The timber lands occupy about three-fifths of the surface. A plank-road, 16 miles long, extends from New Harmony to Mount Vernon, the county seat. Organized in 1814, and named in honor of General Thomas Posey, governor of Indiana Territory. Pop., 12,549.

POSEY, a post-office of Madison co., Ky.

POSEY, a township in Clay co., Indiana. Population, 1218.

POSEY, a township of Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 893.

POSEY, a township in Fayette co., Indiana. Population, 1185.

POSEY, a township of Franklin co., Indiana. Population, 940.

POSEY, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 870.

POSEY, a township in Switzerland co., Indiana. Population, 2395.

POSEY, a township in Washington co., Indiana. Population, 1817.

POSEYVILLE, a thriving post-village of Posey co., Indiana, about 20 miles N. N. E. from Mount Vernon. It has several stores.

POST CREEK, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

POST MILL VILLAGE, a post-village in Orange co., Vermont.

POST OAK, a post-office of Iredell co., N. C.

POST OAK, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

POST OAK, a post-township in Johnson co., Missouri. Population, 908.

POST OAK, a small post-village of Johnson co., Missouri, about 55 miles S. E. from Independence.

POST OAK SPRINGS, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

POST OF ARKANSAS. See ARKANSAS POST.

POSTVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, 20 miles N. N. E. from Utica.

POSTVILLE, a small post-village of Logan co., Illinois, about 30 miles N. E. from Springfield.

POSTVILLE, a post-village in Allomakee co., Iowa, 105 miles N. from Iowa City.

POTATO CREEK, of Upson co., Georgia, flows S. W. into Flint river.

POTATO CREEK, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

POTAWATAMIE, or POTTAWATTOMIE, a county in the W. S. W. part of Iowa, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of 700 square miles. The Missouri river, navigable by steamboats, forms the boundary on the W.; the W. branch of Nishnabotona river flows through the E. part, and Boyer river through the N. W. part. The surface is diversified with fine scenery, and presents a fair proportion of prairie and timber. The soil is fertile, adapted to grain and grass. Indian corn and butter are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 31,955 bushels of Indian corn; 9117 of wheat, and 8940 pounds of butter. It contained 1 newspaper office. This county is the most populous in the western part of the state, and is settling rapidly. Named from the Pottawattomie Indians, who were removed from the territory about the year 1845. Capital, Kanesville. Population, 7828.

POTAWATAMIES, a tribe of Indians formerly dwelling about Lake Huron and in Indiana. They have been removed to the west of the Mississippi.

POTEAU RIVER, Arkansas, rises in Scott co., and falls into the Arkansas river at Fort Smith.

POTECASI, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

POTOMAC, a large river of Virginia and Maryland, is formed by the North and South branches, which unite on the northern border of Virginia, about 20 miles S. E. from Cumberland. It flows first north-eastward to Hancock, passing through several ridges of mountains. It pursues a south-easterly direction, and receives from the right its largest affluent, the Shenandoah, just before its passage through the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry. The volume of the Shenandoah at their confluence is but little inferior to that of the main stream. Flowing thence south-eastward nearly 100 miles to Georgetown, it falls over the edge of the primitive formation, and changes its course to the south and south-west for a distance of about 50 miles. Again resuming its general direction, it expands in an estuary of 6 or 8 miles in width, and flows into Chesapeake bay about 38° N. lat., and 76° 10' W. lon. The length, exclusive of the branches, is estimated at 350 miles. The tide ascends to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, 120 miles from its mouth.

The principal towns on its banks are Cumberland, Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria. It is navigable for the largest vessels to Washington City. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal extends along this river from Cumberland to Georgetown. The Potomac, through its whole course, forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia. For a description of the Potomac Falls, see page 668.

POTOMAC CREEK, in the E. part of Virginia, flows through Stafford co., into the Potomac river. It is navigable by schooners for several miles.

POTOSI, a post-village, capital of Washington county, Missouri, about 70 miles S. S. W. from St. Louis. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, and an academy. Rich mines of lead (in the form of sulphuret) and of iron are worked in the vicinity. The lead ore yields 70 or 80 per cent. of metal.

POTOSI, a small village of Crawford co., Wisconsin.

POTOSI, a flourishing town of Potosi township, Grant county, Wisconsin, on Grant river, near its entrance into the Mississippi, 15 miles above Dubuque. It is situated in a narrow, deep, and picturesque valley or ravine, about 3 miles in length, through which a stream of good water flows. The town is divided into three portions or villages, namely, Dublin, Lafayette, and Van Buren. It is the largest and most commercial place in the county, and is likely to become more important as the principal depôt of the mineral region of Wisconsin. Large quantities of lead are mined in the county, and shipped at Potosi in steamboats. The principal part of the town is about 2 miles from the steamboat landing, which is at the mouth of Grant river. A weekly newspaper is published here. The town is incorporated. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

POTSDAM, a thriving post-village of Potsdam township, St. Lawrence county, New York, on Racket river, and on the route of the Potsdam and Watertown railroad, 11 miles E. N. E. from Canton. It contains several churches, a large academy, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and extensive iron works, machine shops, and mills. Population of the village estimated at 1500. Potsdam township is traversed by the Northern railroad. Population of the township, 5349.

POTTER, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1100 square miles. This county is one of the most elevated in the state, forming part of the dividing ridge between the waters which flow into the Ohio on the S., and the St. Lawrence on the N. The Genesee river rises in it and flows northward; the Alleghany rises near the middle and flows westward; it is also drained by Pine, Oswayo, and Kettle creeks. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered by thick forests.

The soil is well adapted to grazing. Oats, hay, butter, maple sugar, and pine lumber are the chief articles of export. In 1850 it produced 80,314 bushels of oats; 8717 tons of hay; 168,677 pounds of butter, and 134,887 of maple sugar. There were 50 saw mills, 3 flour and grist mills, and 2 pot and pearl asheries. It contained 1 church, 2 newspaper offices, 1020 pupils attending public schools, and .20 attending another school. Stone coal and iron ore are found. Formed in 1804, and named in honor of General James Potter, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Coudersport. Population, 6048.

POTTER, a post-township in the N. part of Yates co., New York. Population, 2194.

POTTER, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S. S. E. from Bellefonte. Population, 2216.

POTTER'S CREEK, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

POTTER'S HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

POTTER'S HILL, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

POTTER'S HOLLOW, a post-village in the S. W. part of Albany co., New York.

POTTER'S MILLS, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 73 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, contains a woollen factory and a grist mill.

POTTERSVILLE, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

POTTERSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., New York, on Schroon river, about 25 miles N. by W. from Caldwell.

POTTERSVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N. J., about 33 miles N. from Trenton.

POTTSVILLE, a post-office of Mahoning co., Ohio.

POTTSVILLE, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

POTTS' CREEK, in the S. W. central part of Virginia, rises in Monroe co., flows north-eastward, and enters Jackson's river near Covington, in Alleghany county.

POTTS' CREEK, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

POTTS GROVE, Pa. See POTTSTOWN.

POTTS GROVE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill river, and intersected by the Reading railroad. Population, 3353.

POTTS GROVE, a small post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, 66 miles N. from Harrisburg.

POTTS' MILLS, a post-village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

POTTSTOWN, or POTTS GROVE, a thriving post-borough of Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill river, at the mouth of Manatawney creek, 37 miles W. N. W. from Philadelphia. The Philadelphia and Reading railroad passes through it, and the Schuylkill canal runs on the other side of the

river, which is crossed here by a bridge. Pottstown contains several churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and many neat dwellings of brick and stone. There are several manufactories in the vicinity. Incorporated in 1815. Pop. in 1850, 1664; in 1853, about 2000.

POTTSVILLE, a handsome town of Norwegian township, capital of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, at the terminus of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, 93 miles N. W. from Philadelphia, and 35 miles from Reading. It is situated on the Schuylkill river, just above its passage through Sharp mountain, and at the mouth of Norwegian creek. It is remarkable on account of the rapidity of its growth, the picturesque beauty of its situation, and the immense trade in coal of which it is the centre. The ground is uneven, and rises so abruptly in some places that sites for building could only be obtained by levelling the mountain or walling the bank of the river. Above the junction of the streams, the valley widens, and affords space for several streets, some of which are nearly level. The principal business is transacted on Centre street, which extends along the right bank of Norwegian creek. The town is generally well built, and contains a large proportion of brick houses. The principal public buildings are the court house, the town hall, the jail, a bank, and about 15 churches. The jail is a new and costly edifice, faced with sandstone. Pottsville has a large and respectable academy, besides many private seminaries. Gas is used to light the streets. Among the manufactories are 5 machine shops, 1 rolling mill, 1 woollen factory, and 1 carpet factory. Five or six newspapers are published here. The coal is conveyed to this place from numerous mines in the vicinity by branch railroads. The greater part of it is sent to market by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and the other part by the Schuylkill navigation. The coal trade increases rapidly from year to year. The produce of the Schuylkill coalfield in 1851 was 2,184,240 tons; in 1852 it amounted to near 3,000,000 tons. The mountain ridges which surround Pottsville are too rugged and sterile for cultivation, but this region has become by means of its mineral resources one of the most populous parts of the state, and already presents a large number of thriving towns and villages. Pottsville was commenced in 1825. The seat of justice was established here in 1847. Population in 1840, 4345, and in 1850, 7515; in 1853, about 10,000.

POTTSVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa.

POUCH CREEK, a post-office of Campbell co., Tennessee.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a handsome city, capital of Dutchess co., New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, and on the railroad of

that name, 75 miles N. from New York, and 70 miles S. from Albany. Lat. 40° 41' N., lon. 73° 55' W. It is situated on a plain, and regularly laid out, the principal street extending eastward from the river. It is the largest town between New York and Albany. It contains about 16 churches, belonging to the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends, Universalists, and Catholics; a collegiate school, the Dutchess academy, and several seminaries for girls. Three or four newspapers are published here weekly. The collegiate school of this place is a large and costly building, situated on College hill. A number of steamboats and sailing vessels are owned here. Poughkeepsie has a variety of manufactories, the most important productions of which are cotton-goods, machinery, farming implements, carriages, iron ware, guns, carpets, earthen ware, flour, leather, and beer. The city contains 4 banks. Incorporated in 1801. Pop. of Poughkeepsie township in 1850, 13,944; of the city, in 1853, is estimated at 14,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a post-village in Allen co., Indiana.

POUGHQUAG, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

POULTNEY, a village in Rutland co., Vermont, 65 miles S. W. from Montpelier, contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy. Population of the township, 2329.

POULTNEY, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

POULTNEY RIVER, a fine mill-stream of Rutland co., Vermont, falls into an arm of Lake Champlain.

POUND, a post-office of Russell co., Va.

POUNDRIDGE, a post-township in the E. part of Westchester co., N. Y. Pop., 1486.

POVERTY HILL, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

POWAICKUN, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

POWDER RIVER, in the E. central part of Missouri Territory, rises among the Black hills, and flowing in a general northerly direction, falls into the Yellowstone river.

POWDER RIVER, a small stream of Oregon Territory, falls into the S. branch of Snake river.

POWDER SPRING GAP, a post-office of Grain-ger co., Tennessee.

POWDER SPRINGS, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, 12 miles S. W. from Marietta, has 2 churches, and 300 inhabitants.

POWELL, a township in Green co., Arkansas. Population, 552.

POWELL'S CREEK, of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna river from the left.

POWELL'S CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Auglaize river near its mouth, about 2 miles from Defiance.

POWELL'S MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

POWELL'S POINT, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

POWELL'S RIVER rises among the Cumberland or Alleghany mountains, in Lee co., in the S. W. part of Virginia, and flowing S. W. into Tennessee, unites with Clinch river, in Anderson county.

POWELL'S TAVERN, a post-office of Goochland co., Virginia, 15 miles W. from Richmond.

POWELLTON, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

POWELLTON, a post-village in Richmond co., North Carolina.

POWELLTON, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

POWELTON, a small post-village of Hancock co., Ga, 38 miles N. E. from Milledgeville.

POWERSVILLE, a post-village in Bracken co., Kentucky.

POWERVILLE, a post-village of Morris co., N. J., 12 miles N. E. by N. from Morristown.

POWESHIEK, a new county in the S. E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of English river, and by Beaver and Prairie creeks, affluents of Iowa river, which touches its N. E. extremity. The North fork of Skunk river flows through the S. W. part. The soil is fertile. In 1850 this county produced 26,455 bushels of Indian corn; 3011 of wheat, and 1253 pounds of wool. Named from an Indian chief. Capital, Montezuma. Population, 615.

POWHATTAN county, situated in the S. E. central part of Virginia, contains 280 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the James river, and on the S. by the Appomattox. The surface is generally level. Some portions of the soil have been exhausted by long cultivation. This can be bought at a mere nominal rate. Other parts are fertile, especially near the streams. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 215,155 bushels of corn; 115,437 of wheat; 89,189 of oats; and 1,000,490 pounds of tobacco. It contained 19 churches, and 305 pupils attending academies and other schools. The James River canal passes along the border. Organized in 1777. Capital, Scottsville. Population, 8178, of whom 2896 were free, and 5282 slaves.

POWHATTAN, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

POWHATTAN, a small post-village of Lawrence co., Arkansas, about 9 miles N. by E. from Smithville.

POWHATTAN COURT HOUSE, see SCOTTVILLE.

POWHATTAN POINT, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

POWL'S VALLEY, a post-office of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania.

POWNAL, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, 34 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1074.

POWNAL, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 130 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1742.

POWOW RIVER, a fine mill-stream rising in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, and falling into the Merrimack a few miles above Newburyport.

POYNETTE, a post-village of Columbia co., Wisconsin, 21 miles N. from Madison. It has good water-power, and about 150 inhabitants.

POY SIPPI, a post-office of Waupacca co., Wis.

PRAIRIE, a county in the E. central part of Arkansas, contains about 1060 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by White river, navigable by steamboats at all seasons, and on the N. by Cypress and Des Arc bayou. The surface is nearly level, and diversified by extensive prairies, and by forests which contain the oak, ash, walnut, cypress, and cedar. The soil is generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, butter, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 54,905 bushels of corn; 6519 of sweet potatoes; 246 bales of cotton, and 18,887 pounds of butter. There were 100 pupils attending public schools, and 20 attending another school. Capital, Brownsville. Population, 2097, of whom 1824 were free, and 273, slaves.

PRAIRIE, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. Population, 338.

PRAIRIE, a township in Carroll co., Arkansas. Population, 1214.

PRAIRIE, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. Population, 497.

PRAIRIE, a township in Madison co., Arkansas. Population, 836.

PRAIRIE, a township in Marion co., Arkansas. Population, 397.

PRAIRIE, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. Population, 176.

PRAIRIE, a township in Prairie co., Arkansas. Population, 696.

PRAIRIE, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Population, 1830.

PRAIRIE, a township in the S. W. part of Franklin co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Xenia railroad. Pop., 1043.

PRAIRIE, a township in the N. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Population, 1451.

PRAIRIE, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Population, 1340.

PRAIRIE, a post-office of Henry co., Ill.

PRAIRIE, a post-office of Lewis co., Mo.

PRAIRIE, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Population, 1764.

PRAIRIE BIRD, a post-office of Shelby co., Ill.

PRAIRIE BLUFF, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

PRAIRIE CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Tombigbee on the N. border of Marengo co.

PRAIRIE CREEK, of Indiana, flows through Daviess co. into the W. fork of White river, about 6 miles from Washington.

PRAIRIE CREEK, Iowa, rises in Benton co., and flows into Red Cedar river in Linn co.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Dallas co., Texas.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a small village of Yell co., Arkansas.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a post-office of Logan co., Illinois.

PRAIRIE DEPÔT, a post-office of Wood co., O.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, a beautiful post-village, capital of Crawford co., Wisconsin, is finely situated on the Mississippi, 4 miles above the mouth of Wisconsin river, and about 100 miles W. from Madison. It is one of the oldest towns of the state. It is the W. terminus of the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, in course of construction. The site is a level plain or prairie, 6 or 8 miles long and 1 or 2 miles wide, enclosed on the E. by rocky bluffs. The village contains a newspaper office and several churches, one of which is Catholic.

PRAIRIE DU LONG, a post-office of St. Clair co., Illinois, 125 miles S. from Springfield.

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, a post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, 14 miles N. W. from Kaskaskia. The name is derived from a rocky bluff which rises behind the village.

PRAIRIE DU SAC, a post-village of Sauk county, Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin river, 25 miles N. W. from Madison. It is situated on the border of the prairie.

PRAIRIE FARM, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

PRAIRIE FIELD, a post-office of Rock Island co., Illinois.

PRAIRIE FORK, a post-office of Montgomery co., Missouri.

PRAIRIE GROVE, a post-office of Clark co., Io.

PRAIRIE LEA, a post-office of Caldwell co., Texas.

PRAIRIE MER ROUGE, a post-office of Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

PRAIRIEMOUNT, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, 18 miles N. E. from Houston. It is situated in a highly productive country.

PRAIRIE PLAINS, a post-office of Grimes co., Texas.

PRAIRIE POINT, a post-office of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

PRAIRIE RIDGE, a post-office of White co., Indiana.

PRAIRIE RIVER, a post-office of Branch co., Michigan.

PRAIRIE RONDE, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Population, 690.

PRAIRIETON, a small post-village of Vigo co., Indiana, on the border of Honey Creek prairie, 7 miles S. S. W. from Terre Haute.

PRAIRIETON, a small village of Lawrence co., Illinois.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., about 58 miles W. S. W. from Lansing.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on the railroad from Lafayette to Indianapolis, 12 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a small post-village of Pike co., Mo., about 66 miles N. W. from St. Louis.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a township in Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

PRAIRIESVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, about 5 miles above Lambertville, has 2 or 3 stores. There is a fine bridge across the river at this place.

PRATT, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

PRATTSBURG, a post-township in the N. part of Steuben co., New York. Pop., 2786.

PRATTSBURG, a post-village in the above township, about 50 miles S. S. E. from Rochester.

PRATTSBURG, a post-village in Orange co., North Carolina.

PRATTSBURG, a post-village of Talbot co., Georgia, 45 miles N. E. from Columbus.

PRATTSBURG, a post-office of Ripley co., Ind.

PRATT'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

PRATT'S LANDING, a village of Perry co. Mo., on the Mississippi, 60 miles S. by E. St. Louis.

PRATTSVILLE, a thriving post-village in Prattville township, Greene co., New York, on Schoharie creek, about 50 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, and factories of various kinds, including several glove factories. It was formerly the seat of the most extensive tannery in the United States, belonging to Zadock Pratt, Esq. Population of the township, 1889; of the village, about 1800.

PRATTSVILLE, a small village of Alleghany co., Md., 13 miles E. from Cumberland.

PRATTSVILLE, village, Monroe co., Ga., on the Central railroad, 16 miles N. W. of Macon.

PRATTSVILLE, a handsome and thriving post-village of Autauga co., Alabama, on a small affluent of the Alabama river, 14 miles N. W. from Montgomery. The village contains 3 churches, 4 stores, 2 schools, 65 dwellings, 1 cotton mill, and 1 manufactory of cotton gins. The cotton mill is 150 feet long and 4 stories high. The other factory produces annually 600 cotton gins, which are regarded as superior articles. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

PRATTSVILLE, a post-office of Vinton co., O.

PREBLE, a county in the W. S. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 430 square miles. It is drained by Franklin, St. Clair's, and Fourmile creeks, affluents of the Great Miami. The surface is level or undulating; the soil is of limestone formation, and very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,175,391 bushels of corn; 228,435 of wheat; 181,926 of oats, and 10,221 tons of hay. It contained 51 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 3120 pupils attending public schools. The county has large quarries of good limestone, and is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Dayton and

Richmond railroad, and the Hamilton, Eaton, and Richmond railroad. Capital, Eaton. Population, 21,736.

PREBLE, a post-village in Preble township, Cortland co., New York, about 130 miles W. from Albany. Pop. of the township, 1312.

PREBLE, a small village of Choctaw co., Alabama.

PREBLE, a township in the N. part of Pike co., Ohio. Population, 914.

PREBLE, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Population, 547.

PRECINCT, a small post-village of Boone co., Illinois, on the railroad from Beloit to Chicago, 80 miles W. N. W. from the latter.

PRE-EMPTION, a post-office of Mercer co., Illinois, 155 miles N. N. W. from Springfield.

PRENTISS VALE, a post-office of McKean co., Pennsylvania.

PRESCOTT, a post-township in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 74 miles W. from Boston. Population, 737.

PRESCOTT, a post-village, capital of Pierce county, Wisconsin, at the confluence of the St. Croix with the Mississippi river, about 260 miles above Dubuque. It contains several taverns and stores.

PRESIDENT FURNACE, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

PRESQUE ISLE, presk'eel', an unorganized county in the N. E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron; area, estimated at 700 square miles. The surface has but little elevation above the lake. The census of 1850 furnishes no return of this county, which has but few inhabitants.

PRESQUE ISLE, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

PRESTON, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania and Maryland, contains nearly 800 square miles. It is drained by the Cheat river. The surface is mostly occupied by a valley which is enclosed by Chestnut ridge on the W., and the Alleghany ridge on the E. The soil produces excellent pasture, and in some parts grain succeeds well. The principal exports are lumber, Indian corn, oats, pork, and butter. In 1850 this county produced 144,276 bushels of corn; 153,496 of oats; 36,769 of wheat; 179,836 pounds of butter, and 7765 tons of hay. There were 4 tanneries, 1 woollen factory; 28 churches, 840 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending other schools. Limestone, sandstone, and slate, alternate with beds of coal; iron ore is abundant. The streams afford a vast amount of water-power. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which has recently been opened through this section, has given an impulse to the improvement of the county. Formed in 1818, and named in honor of James B. Preston, at that time governor of Virginia. Capital, Kingwood. Population, 11,708, of whom 11,621 were free, and 87, slaves.

PRESTON, a post-township in New London

co., Connecticut, 44 miles E. S. E. from Hartford. Population, 1842.

PRESTON, a post-village in the above township, contains several churches.

PRESTON, a post-township near the centre of Chenango co., New York, on Chenango river. Population, 1082.

PRESTON, a post-township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N. by W. from Honesdale. Population, 875.

PRESTON, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 200 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

PRESTON, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

PRESTON, a thriving post-village of Grayson co., Texas, on Red river, about 18 miles N. from Sherman, the county seat. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and is the principal shipping point for the county.

PRESTON, a village of Wharton co., Texas, 41 miles N. from Matagorda.

PRESTON, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ark.

PRESTON, a village of Carroll co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, just below the mouth of the Kentucky river, which separates it from Carrollton.

PRESTON, a post-office of Hamilton co., O.

PRESTON, a township in Platte co., Missouri. Population, 1270.

PRESTON, a township in Washington co., Wisconsin. Population, 504.

PRESTONBURG, a post-village, capital of Floyd co., Kentucky, on the W. fork of Big Sandy river, about 120 miles E. S. E. from Lexington. Population, about 200.

PRESTON HOLLOW, a post-village in the S. W. part of Albany co., New York, about 30 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

PRESTONVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Kentucky.

PREWITT'S KNOB, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

PRICE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Monroe co., Pa. Pop., 428.

PRICE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Ind.

PRICEBURG, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

PRICETOWN, a small post-village of Berks co., Pa., 10 miles N. E. from Reading.

PRICETOWN, a post-office of Highland co., O.

PRICEVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

PRIDE'S CHURCH, a post-office of Amelia co., Virginia.

PRILLAMAN'S, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

PRIMROSE, a post-village in Lee co., Iowa, 80 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

PRIMROSE, a post-township in Dane co., Wisconsin. Population, 334.

PRIMROSE, a post-village in the above township, about 24 miles S. W. from Madison. It has 2 churches, and about 250 inhabitants.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Appomattox river, and drained by Harris,

Briery, Bush, and Sandy creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified; the soil is naturally good, but impoverished in some degree by a bad system of cultivation. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 2,571,850 pounds of tobacco; 214,350 bushels of corn; 75,762 of wheat, and 87,229 of oats. There were 9 flour and grist mills, 6 tobacco factories, 3 tanneries, and 1 iron foundry. It contained 24 churches, 1 newspaper office, 377 pupils attending public schools, and 117 attending other schools. Copper, stone coal, and marl are found. The county is intersected by two lines of railway leading to Richmond, Danville, and Lynchburg. Capital, Prince Edward Court House. Population, 11,857, of whom 4665 were free, and 7192, slaves.

PRINCE EDWARD, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga., 160 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

PRINCE EDWARD COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 75 miles W. S. W. from Richmond. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches and 2 academies.

PRINCE FREDERICKTOWN, a post-village, capital of Calvert co., Maryland, 35 miles S. by W. from Annapolis.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county in the S. part of Maryland, bordering on the District of Columbia, and on the Potomac river, which separates it from Virginia, contains about 600 square miles. The Potomac washes its western border, the Patuxent forms its boundary on the E. and N. E.; it is also drained by the West branch of Patuxent river, and by Anacosta and Piscataway creeks. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil is generally productive. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. According to the census of 1850, this county produced more tobacco than any other in the Union, and more Indian corn than any other in the state. There were raised in that year 1,590,045 bushels of corn; 231,687 of wheat; 5557 tons of hay; 8,380,851 pounds of tobacco, and 100,917 pounds of butter. There were 2 cotton factories, 1 woollen factory, 1 iron furnace, 1 machine shop, 2 manufactories of farming implements, and 4 flour and grist mills. It contained 31 churches, 1 newspaper office; 240 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending other schools. The underlying strata are shell, marl, and cemented sand resembling sandstone; large quantities of iron are found. The county is intersected by the Baltimore and Washington railroad. Organized in 1695. Capital, Upper Marlborough. Population, 21,549, of whom 10,039 were free, and 11,510, slaves.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 300 square miles. James river forms its northern boundary, the Appomattox flows along its north-western border until it enters the former

stream, and it is also drained by the sources of Blackwater river. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil of middling quality. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 261,510 bushels of corn; 81,042 of wheat; 23,600 of oats, and 32,988 pounds of butter. There were 19 manufactories of wooden ware, besides other establishments; 14 churches, and 198 pupils attending public schools. The Appomattox railroad passes along the border of the county, and James river is navigable by steamboats in this part of its course. Capital, Prince George Court House. Population, 7596, of whom 3188 were free, and 4408, slaves.

PRINCE GEORGE COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Prince George co., Virginia, 24 miles S. S. E. from Richmond.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina and the Atlantic. The area is about 420 square miles. The Chesapeake bay washes its N. border; Cape Henry forms the N. E. extremity. The surface is level; the soil sandy. Large quantities of firewood and lumber (pine and cypress) are procured from the forests for the Norfolk market. Indian corn is the staple product of the farms. In 1850 there were raised 347,141 bushels of corn; 60,024 of oats, and 1593 tons of hay. There were 4 grist and saw mills, and 2 farming implement manufactories; 17 churches, and 819 pupils attending public schools. Formed from Norfolk in 1691. Capital, Princess Anne Court House. Population, 7669, of whom 4539 were free, and 3130, slaves.

PRINCESS ANNE, a post-village, capital of Somerset county, Maryland, on Manokin river, near the head of tide-water and navigation, 18 miles from its mouth, and about 100 miles S. E. from Annapolis. It contains a brick court house, a jail, bank, 2 newspaper offices, and several churches.

PRINCESS ANNE COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Princess Anne county, Virginia, 137 miles S. E. from Richmond. It contains 2 churches.

PRINCETON, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, 140 miles N. E. by E. from Augusta. Population, 280.

PRINCETON, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 45 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 1318.

PRINCETON, a post-township of Schenectady co., New York, 20 miles N. W. from Albany. Population, 1031.

PRINCETON, a pleasant post-borough of Princeton township, Mercer county, New Jersey, 40 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, and 10 miles N. E. from Trenton. It is situated on an elevated ridge which rises by long and gradual acclivity, and commands an extensive prospect towards the E. The New Jersey railroad and the Delaware and Raritan canal pass about 1 mile S. E. from the town. It is

the seat of the Princeton college, which ranks among the first literary institutions of the country, and was founded by the Presbyterians at Elizabethtown in 1746, and removed to Princeton in 1757. The college edifice, called Nassau Hall, is 176 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 4 stories high. Princeton contains several churches, a bank, and a theological seminary of the Presbyterian church, founded about the year 1813. A weekly newspaper and the Princeton Review, a literary and religious periodical of high character, are published here. A battle was fought here, January 3, 1777, between Washington and Col. Mawhood. Pop. of township, 3021; of the borough, 2500.

PRINCETON, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pa.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Mercer co., Virginia, 270 miles W. from Richmond. It has 2 churches.

PRINCETON, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

PRINCETON, a post-borough, capital of Washington co., Mississippi, on Mississippi river, 90 miles N. W. from Jackson.

PRINCETON, a township in Dallas co., Arkansas. Population, 1163.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Dallas co., Arkansas, about 75 miles S. by W. from Little Rock.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Caldwell county, Kentucky, about 230 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. It is surrounded by a fertile region, and it has considerable trade. It is the seat of Cumberland College, founded in 1825, and contains 4 churches, an academy, and a bank. Two newspapers are published here. Population in 1853, about 1500.

PRINCETON, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 21 miles N. by E. from Cincinnati.

PRINCETON, a small village of Mahoning co., Ohio.

PRINCETON, a thriving post-village, capital of Gibson county, Indiana, on the Evansville and Vincennes railroad, 28 miles S. from Vincennes. The situation is fine, and the surrounding country is highly productive. Princeton has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 seminaries. Population in 1850, 806; in 1853, about 1000.

PRINCETON, a post-village, capital of Bureau county, Illinois, on the Military Tract railroad, 65 miles N. from Peoria. It is situated on a fertile prairie, 1 or 2 miles E. from Bureau cr. Two newspapers are issued here.

PRINCETON, a small village of Cass co., Illinois, 30 miles W. by N. from Springfield.

PRINCETON, a small post-village, capital of Mercer co., Missouri, near Weldon river, about 160 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

PRINCETON, a small post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi river, about 21 miles above Davenport.

PRINCETON, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., 38 miles W. by N. from Fond du Lac.

PRINCEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, 20 miles N. W. from Peoria. Population in 1853, about 500.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a county in the N. E. part of Virginia, contains about 325 square miles. The Potomac river forms its boundary on the S. E., the Occoquan on the N. E.; it is also drained by Cedar Run, Broad Run, and Quantico creek. The surface is hilly, especially near the Potomac; the soil is sandy. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 161,248 bushels of corn; 57,728 of wheat; 57,717 of oats; 2309 tons of hay, and 79,079 pounds of butter. There were 19 flour, grist, plaster, and saw mills, 5 wool-carding mills, 1 cotton factory, and 1 woollen factory. It contained 13 churches, and 316 pupils attending public schools. The Occoquan river furnishes motive-power for mills. The county is intersected by the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and in part by the Manassa's Gap railroad. Formed in 1730. Capital, Brentsville. Population, 8129, of whom 5631 were free, and 2498, slaves.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a post-office of Carroll co., Indiana.

PRINCEIPO FURNACE, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

PRINGLE'S CROSS ROADS, a small village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

PRIVATEER, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PRIZE HILL, a small village of Johnson co., Missouri.

PROCTOR, a post-office of Wetzel co., Va.

PROCTOR, a thriving post-village of Owsley co., Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of the South fork, about 100 miles S. E. from Frankford. Bituminous coal found in the adjoining hills is exported by the river. The village has also an active trade in lumber. A newspaper is published here.

PROCTOR, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

PROCTOR'S CREEK, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Virginia.

PROCTORSVILLE, a post-village in Windsor co., Vt., on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, contains several churches, and 1 bank.

PROCTORSVILLE, a village of St. Bernard parish, La., on Lake Borgne, at the E. terminus of the Mexican Gulf railroad.

PROCTORSVILLE, a village in Crawford co., Indiana, on Great Blue river, 110 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

PROMPTON, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lackawaxen creek, 4 miles above Honesdale. Incorporated in 1844. Population in 1850, 306.

PROPHETSTOWN, a post-village of Whitesides co., Illinois, on Rock river, 15 miles from its mouth. Its prosperity is derived from the water-power of the river.

PROSPECT, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, on the E. side of the Penobscot river, 52 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Pop., 2427.

PROSPECT, a post-township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 15 miles N. by W. from New Haven. Population, 666.

PROSPECT, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on West Canada creek, about 100 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

PROSPECT, a post-borough of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 220 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. Population, 254.

PROSPECT, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia, 80 miles S. W. from Richmond.

PROSPECT, a post-office of Burleson co., Tex.

PROSPECT, a post-office of Giles co., Tenn.

PROSPECT, a post-township in Marion co., Ohio. Population, 697.

PROSPECT FERRY, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

PROSPECT GROVE, a post-office of Scotland co., Missouri.

PROSPECT HALL, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina, 82 miles S. from Raleigh.

PROSPECT HARBOR, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

PROSPECT HILL, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia, 9 miles W. from Washington.

PROSPECT HILL, a post-office of Caswell co., North Carolina, about 60 miles N. W. from Raleigh.

PROSPECT HILL, a small post-village of Ray co., Missouri, 26 miles N. N. E. from Independence.

PROSPECT HILL, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Janesville plank-road, 70 miles S. E. from Madison.

PROSPECT LAKE, a post-office of Van Buren co., Michigan.

PROSPERITY, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

PROSPERITY, a post-office of Moore co., N. C.

PROSPERITY, a post-village of Newberry district, South Carolina. See FROG LEVEL.

PROVIDENCE, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Rhode Island, has an area of about 380 square miles. It is bounded in part on the E. by Blackstone river, and on the S. by Pawtuxet river, and is principally drained by these streams and their branches, which afford extensive water-power. The commercial facilities of this county are great, and the inhabitants are largely engaged in manufactures. The surface is rough and uneven. The soil is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 157,070 bushels of corn; 308,379 of potatoes; 33,205 tons of hay, and 476,343 pounds of butter. The quantity of corn, potatoes, hay, and butter was each greater than that produced by any other county in the state. There were 98 cotton and 18 woolen factories, 8 calico-printing mills, 5 iron and 2 brass foundries, 5 chandleries, 6 currying establishments, 36 manufactories of silver ware and jewelry, 2 of hardware, 2 of India rubber, 2 of steam-engines, 3 of screws and nails, 4 of dyestuffs, 12 of coaches, 11 of clothing, 2 of chemicals, 8 of cabinet ware, 3 of farming implements, 26 machine shops,

13 grist, 3 paper, and 38 saw and planing mills. It contained 101 churches, 11 newspaper offices; 13,370 pupils attending public schools, and 1004 attending academies and other schools. The Providence river is navigable for ships along the border of this county to Providence. The county is intersected by the Stonington, and the Providence and Worcester railroads, and by the Blackstone canal. Capital, Providence. Population, 87,526.

PROVIDENCE, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Providence county, Rhode Island, and semi-capital of the state, is situated at the head of navigation on the north-western arm of Narraganset bay, or Providence river, as it is called, 35 miles from the ocean, 43 miles S. S. W. from Boston, and about 175 miles N. E. from New York. Lat. 41° 49' 22" N., lon. 71° 24' 48" W. The river divides the city into two nearly equal parts, which are connected by several substantial bridges, one of which is 90 feet wide. The site is very irregular, portions of it rising into prominent elevations, the highest of which on the W. is 78 feet, and on the E. 204 feet above the level of the harbor. On account of the inequalities of the surface, but little regard was paid to regularity in laying out the streets, though from time to time many of them have been variously improved. Near the centre of the business portion of the city is a delightful sheet of water, of an elliptic form, about a mile in circumference, constituting the head waters of Narraganset bay. Around this basin, which is enclosed by a wall of stone masonry, the city authorities have recently laid out a fine public park or promenade, 80 feet in width, and adorned it with a variety of shade-trees, gravelled walks, &c. The private edifices are built mostly of wood, though in the construction of a few, brick, granite, and other material, have been used. The latter are for the most part spacious and elegant dwellings, finely situated.

Many of the public buildings are extensive and costly structures. The Arcade, a beautiful granite edifice, situated on the W. side of the river, cost at the time of its erection, in 1828, \$130,000. It is 226 feet long, 80 feet deep, and three stories high, extending from Broad street to Westminster. Each front is adorned with a Doric portico, consisting of six massive granite pillars, each a single block. The building is divided into three stories, containing upwards of 80 shops, the whole lighted by a glass roof. "What Cheer" building, recently erected at the corner of North and South Mine streets, is a fine freestone edifice, chiefly occupied with public offices. The title ("What Cheer") is derived from the first salutation which the natives made to Roger Williams and his party of settlers on landing at Slate rock. Among the other public buildings may be

mentioned the State House, a brick structure, the Museum and Howard Hall, two handsome edifices on Westminster street, and the market house, on Market square. The latter is a plain brick building, containing in the second story various offices of the city government, and in the third a hall owned and occupied by the Freemasons. The railroad depôts in Providence, both for passengers and merchandise, are extensive and commodious buildings, situated in the business portion of the city, near each other, and so arranged that passengers or freight can pass from one to the other without changing cars. The most remarkable church edifices are the First Congregational church, built of granite, Grace church, a Gothic structure, St. John's, a stone building, the Beneficent Congregational, the Westminster Congregational, and St. Peter's and St. Patrick's churches. The First Baptist society, the oldest religious organization in Providence, have a beautiful wood edifice. The whole number of churches of the various denominations in the city at present is about 35, 5 or 6 of which belong to colored congregations.

The benevolent and disciplinary institutions of Providence are numerous, and conducted upon the most approved systems. The Butler Hospital for the Insane, incorporated in 1844, under the title of the Rhode Island Hospital for the Insane, is situated on the western bank of Seekonk river, which here expands to near a mile in breadth, affording a delightful prospect. Attached to the institution are extensive grounds, comprising about 60 acres under cultivation and 55 of native woodland. The number of patients in the hospital at the commencement of 1853 was 127. Admitted during the year, 68; discharged, 38; died, 16. The entire sum contributed towards the erection and support of the hospital up to 1851, amounted to near \$150,000, of which \$30,000 was bequeathed by the late Nicholas Brown, of Providence, and \$40,000 by Cyrus Butler, Esq., from whom the institution derives its name. The building was first opened for the reception of patients December 1, 1847. Annual expenses, from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The Dexter Asylum, for the accommodation of the poor, is located on an elevated range of land E. of the river. It is a substantial brick building, 170 feet long, including the wings, and three stories high. The grounds, comprising some 40 acres, are enclosed by a stone wall 10 feet high and 3 feet thick at the base, costing upwards of \$20,000. The Reform School, established in 1850, for the discipline of juvenile offenders between the ages of 8 and 18, occupies the building formerly known as the Sockwotton House, situated in the south-eastern section of the city. It is under the direction of a board of trustees, elected annually by the city council, and provides accommodations for about 190

inmates. Admissions the first year, 52, of whom 49 were boys. Providence is also the seat of the state prison, which, in October, 1850, contained about 40 convicts.

Providence is highly distinguished for its literary and educational institutions. Brown University, (under the direction of the Baptists,) originally founded at Warren, in 1764, and removed to Providence in 1770, is situated on the highest ground E. of the river, commanding an extensive, varied, and beautiful prospect. It comprises 4 principal buildings, viz. Manning Hall, appropriated to the use of the library, Rhode Island Hall, containing the cabinet, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and lecture rooms, and University Hall and Hope College, two large edifices occupied by the students. Connected with the university is a scientific school, established for the benefit of such as do not choose to pursue a classical course. This department is arranged for a residence either of one or two years. For statistics, see *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX. The Athenæum, incorporated in 1836, has a reading room, and a valuable library of about 12,000 volumes. The building, an elegant stone structure, was erected in 1837, at the corner of College and Benefit streets. The Yearly Meeting Boarding School (belonging to the Friends) occupies a lot of 43 acres, lying in the eastern part of the city, a short distance N. of the Dexter Asylum. Belonging to it are two buildings, one consisting of a centre 54 feet square and 3 stories high, with 2 wings each 84 feet by 42, and another 50 feet by 40, and 2 stories high. The institution is liberally endowed, and in a prosperous condition. A legacy of \$100,000 was bequeathed it by the late Obadiah Brown, Esq. This city has the merit of being first in the state to take the lead in favor of popular education. The schools at present are about 50 in number, comprising four grades, viz. the high-school, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. Number of pupils in attendance, from 6000 to 6500. Amount annually appropriated for school purposes, about \$45,000, of which nearly one-fourth is received from the state. Eight or nine newspapers are published in the city, 3 of which are dailies. The inflammable material of which most of the buildings are constructed renders necessary a very strong and efficient fire department. This organization is maintained at an annual expense of about \$20,000, and is probably not inferior to that of any city in the Union. Numerous railroads also communicate with the interior, besides which are several others either in process of construction or projected.

Providence is advantageously situated for commerce. Its harbor is safe, and admits vessels of 900 tons. Formerly the port carried on an extensive trade with Canton and the East Indies; but since the introduction of manufactures its foreign commerce has

considerably decreased. The foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30, 1852, were 57, (tons, 7944,) of which 30 (tons, 5150) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports during the same period were 60, (tons, 9876,) of which 34 (tons, 7263) were by American vessels. The coastwise arrivals for the year 1852 were 4861 vessels. The principal articles of foreign merchandise now imported are molasses, sugar, coal, salt, and iron, with an occasional cargo from Africa, consisting of ivory, gum, tortoise shell, cloves, dates, &c. The principal articles received coastwise during the year 1852 were cotton, 100,378 bales, an increase of 30,498 bales over any former year; flour, 144,930 barrels, against 116,045 barrels the previous year; grain, 835,988 bushels; hay, 587 tons, and coal, 134,191 tons, being an increase of 26,677 tons over any former year. The total value of foreign imports for the year 1852 amounted to \$175,220, and of domestic produce exported to foreign countries, \$41,576. Amount of duties collected, \$38,489. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 9095 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, registered, and 7326 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the former, 864 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were employed in the whale fishery; and of the latter, 1003 $\frac{2}{5}$ tons in the coast trade, and 395 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons in steam navigation. During the year, 8 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 1699 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons, were admeasured.

The manufactures of Providence and its vicinity are very extensive, and employ a capital of about \$6,000,000. They consist chiefly of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, castings, various articles of hardware, power-loom pickers, furniture, carriages, jewelry, &c. There are several large establishments for grinding grain, sawing and planing lumber, and working in marble. In addition to the water-power, which is extensively employed, upwards of 50 steam-engines are kept in constant operation.

According to the returns made to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at the October session, 1852, the city of Providence at that date contained 26 banks, with a capital stock actually paid in amounting to \$10,362,610; bills in circulation, \$1,880,697; specie actually in bank, \$271,576.94. The average semi-annual dividend was 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. The amount of deposits in the Providence Savings Institution, as reported to the same session of the General Assembly, was \$1,127,007.67. Thompson's Bank-note Detector for October, 1853, gives 31 banks in Providence.—The annual expenses of the government amount to about \$170,000.

The city is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, board of aldermen, and common council composed of 24 persons, 4 from each ward, elected annually.

Providence was settled by Roger Williams in 1635. A local government was organized in

1640, and in 1649 the settlement was incorporated as a town. The first houses were erected near St. John's church, on what is now North Main street. A spring in that vicinity still bears the name of the founder, and it is supposed that his remains were interred near by, though no stone marks their last resting-place. Providence suffered severely during King Philip's war. At one time it was nearly destroyed by fire, and almost entirely deserted of its inhabitants. Since the Revolution, its prosperity, with very slight exceptions, has been uninterrupted. In wealth and population it has long been the second city in New England. For the last ten years its growth has been remarkably rapid. Population in 1830, 15,941; 1840, 23,170; 1850, 41,512; and in 1853, about 47,500.

PROVIDENCE, a post-township on the W. border of Saratoga co., New York. Population, 1458.

PROVIDENCE, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pa., about 20 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre. Pop., exclusive of the borough, 466.

PROVIDENCE, a thriving post-borough in the above township, on the right bank of Lackawanna river, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Scranton, and 19 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre. It is situated in a rich farming district, and in the vicinity of rich coal mines. The manufacture of axes is carried on here extensively. It is connected by a plank-road with Wilkesbarre and Carbondale. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village in Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Sumter co., Ga.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village in Pickens co., Alabama.

PROVIDENCE, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

PROVIDENCE, a small post-village, capital of Carroll parish, Louisiana, on the Mississippi, and on a small lake of its own name, 420 miles above New Orleans.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Hopkins co., Kentucky, about 216 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

PROVIDENCE, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop., 467.

PROVIDENCE, a small post-village in the above township, on the Maumee river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 25 miles S. W. from Toledo.

PROVIDENCE, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, 42 miles N. from Peoria.

PROVIDENCE, a village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, 27 miles above Jefferson City. It is the landing-place for Columbia.

PROVIDENCE HILL, a post-office of Tyler co., Texas.

PROVIDENCE LAKE, of Carroll parish, Lou-

isiana, lies about 1 mile W. from Mississippi river, which perhaps once flowed through the bed of the lake. Length, about 6 miles.

PROVINCETOWN, a post-township in Barnstable co., Massachusetts. This is a noted fishing place, on the extreme point of Cape Cod, 50 miles E. S. E. from Boston. Population, 3157.

PROVINCETOWN, a post-village in the above township, contains 3 or 4 churches. Inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

PROVISO, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

PROVO CITY, a small village of Utah co., Utah, about 60 miles S. S. E. from Salt Lake City.

PRUNTY'S, a post-office of Patrick co., Va.

PRUNTYTOWN, Va. See WILLIAMSPORT.

PRYOR'S VALE, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

PUBLIC SQUARE, a post-office of Greene co., Ga., 50 miles N. E. from Milledgeville.

PUBOTINE, a small village of Clarke co., Ill.

PUCAWA LAKE, Wisconsin, an expansion of Neenah river, in the S. central part of Marquette co., is about 7 miles long and 2 miles wide.

PUCKETAS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

PUEBLA, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania canal, 28 miles N. from Greensburg.

PUEBLA, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio.

PUEBLA PEAKS, in the northern interior of the Territory of New Mexico, are in lat. about 36° 25' N., lon. 105° 40' W.

PUEBRO, *pwër'ko*, a river of New Mexico, rising near 36° 20' N. lat., and 107° 15' W. lon. It flows southerly, and joins the Rio Grande in about 34° 22' N. lat. Length, about 200 miles.

PUGET SOUND is the name of a bay of very irregular shape, at the N. W. extremity of Washington Territory, communicating through Admiralty Inlet with the straits of Juan de Fuca.

PUGH'S, a post-office of Madison co., La.

PUGH'S HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., North Carolina.

PUGHTOWN, a small post-village of Chester co., Pa., 68 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

PUGSEY'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

PULASKI, a county in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, contains about 250 square miles. It is intersected by New river, which also flows along the eastern border; Little river, an affluent of the former, forms part of its eastern boundary. The county occupies a part of the great valley between Walker's mountain on the N. W., and the Blue ridge on the S. E. The soil is generally good, adapted to grain and grass. Cattle are raised for exportation. In 1850 this county produced 175,510 bushels of Indian corn; 35,284 of wheat; 63,367 of oats, and 2639 tons of hay. There were 4 grist mills, 5 saw

mills, 1 flour mill, 4 wool-carding mills, and 5 tanneries. It contained 9 churches, and 292 pupils attending academies and other schools. The county contains abundance of iron and stone coal. It is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. Organized in 1839, and named in honor of the Polish count, Pulaski. Capital, Newbern. Population, 5118, of whom 3647 were free, and 1471, slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of 540 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee river, and also drained by Cedar, Cypress, and Reedy creeks. The surface of the upper part is rolling, and of the lower part level. The soil is generally inferior. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 5501 bales of cotton; 229,815 bushels of corn, and 60,976 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 saw mills, 13 churches, and 127 pupils attending public schools. Soft limestone underlies the surface. Pine timber is abundant. Organized in 1808. Capital, Hawkinsville. Population, 6627, of whom 3823 were free, and 2804, slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the central part of Arkansas, contains about 1200 square miles. It is intersected by the Arkansas river, navigable by steamboats, and also drained by Big Mammelle creek, and by Fourche and Meto bayous. The surface is level in the S., and hilly in the northern and western part; the soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, grass, sweet potatoes, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 it produced 191,085 bushels of corn; 12,127 of sweet potatoes; 478 bales of cotton, and 49,277 pounds of butter. There were 3 manufactories of cabinet ware and 3 saw mills. It contained 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 247 pupils attending public schools, and 195 attending academies or other schools. A rich mine of lead and silver has been opened 10 miles N. from Little Rock. In the vicinity of this town are valuable quarries of slate, and of granite very like the Quincy granite, but not so hard. A company has been formed by a number of gentlemen from Cincinnati to work the slate quarry. Little Rock is the county seat and capital of Arkansas. Population, 5658, of whom 4539 were free, and 1119, slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 650 square miles. The Cumberland river bounds it on the S., and Rock Castle river on the E. The surface is hilly or mountainous, excepting the N. part, which is gently undulating. In 1850 this county produced 558,864 bushels of corn; 13,385 of wheat, and 125,002 of oats. It contained 35 churches, and 1220 pupils attending public schools. Pulaski abounds in minerals, the most valuable of which are iron, lead, and stone coal. About 400,000 bushels of coal

are annually exported by the Cumberland river, which is navigable for small steam-boats. Formed in 1798. Capital, Somerset. Population, 14,195, of whom 12,388 were free, and 1307, slaves.

PULASKI, a county in the N. W. part of Indiana, contains about 430 square miles. It is intersected by Tippecanoe river, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface is mostly level, with a few low sandy ridges. About one-half of the county is prairie, and the other portion produces a scattered growth of oak and hickory, usually termed "oak openings." The soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 95,915 bushels of corn; 27,593 of wheat; 15,050 of oats, and 2276 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, and 161 pupils attending public schools. A railroad is projected through the county from Chicago to Logansport. Organized in 1839. Capital, Winamac. Population, 2595.

PULASKI, a county in the S. part of Illinois, contains about 180 square miles. The Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky, forms its boundary on the S. E., and Cash river on the N. W. The surface is partly covered with forests; the soil of the river bottoms is fertile. Indian corn, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 87,145 bushels of corn; 16,326 of oats, and 25,695 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches, and 149 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the Illinois Central railroad. Capital, Caledonia. Population, 2265.

PULASKI, a county in the S. central part of Missouri, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Gasconade river flowing in a N. E. direction, and also drained in the S. part by the Robidoux and Big Piney fork, and Little Piney creek, which flow into the Gasconade. The surface is hilly; the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, cattle, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 246,430 bushels of corn; 11,352 of wheat; 32,838 of oats, and 54,827 pounds of butter. There were 75 pupils attending public schools. Limestone underlies a part of the land. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Capital, Waynesville. Pop., 3998; of whom 3885 were free, and 113, slaves.

PULASKI, a post-village, semi-capital of Oswego county, New York, situated in Richland township, on Salmon river, 4 miles from Lake Ontario, and 150 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It contains a court house, several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactories of iron, wool, and other materials. Population, estimated at 1000.

PULASKI, a post-township forming the W. extremity of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop., 1721.

PULASKI, a post-village in the above township, on the Shenango river, and on Beaver and Erie canal, 56 miles N. N. W. from Pittsburg.

PULASKI, a post-office of Scott co., Miss.

PULASKI, a small post-village of Panola co., Texas, on the Sabine river, a few miles E. from Carthage.

PULASKI, a thriving post-village, capital of Giles co., Tennessee, is situated on a branch of Elk river, 75 miles S. from Nashville. It is a place of active business, and contains a cotton factory moved by steam, a bank, and several flourishing schools. A newspaper is published here. Pop. estimated at 1400.

PULASKI, a post-office of Williams co., O.

PULASKI, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Jackson co., Mich. Pop., 760.

PULASKI, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ind.

PULASKI, a post-village in Hancock co., Illinois, 85 miles N. W. from Springfield.

PULASKI, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

PULASKI, a post-township in Iowa co., Wisconsin. Population, 181.

PULASKI, a post-village in the above township, on Wisconsin river, about 28 miles N. N. W. from Mineral Point.

PULASKI CREEK, of Pulaski co., Georgia, flows into the Ocmulgee from the right.

PULASKIVILLE, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio.

PULNEY, a township of Steuben co., New York, on the W. side of Crooked lake. Population, 1815.

PULNEY, a township in the E. part of Belmont co., Ohio, on the W. side of the Ohio river. Population, 1816.

PULNEYVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario, 28 miles E. N. E. from Rochester. It has a landing and warehouses.

PULVER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

PUMPKIN, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

PUMPKINPILE, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

PUMPKINTOWN, a post-village in Pickens district, South Carolina, 125 miles W. N. W. from Columbia.

PUMPKINTOWN, a post-office of Randolph co., Georgia.

PUMPKINVINE, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

PUMPKINVINE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Etowah, a few miles S. from Cartersville, in Cass county.

PUNCHEON, a post-office of Allen co., Ky.

PUNGO CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

PUNGO RIDGE, a post-office of Princess Anne co., Virginia.

PUNGOTEAQUE, a post-village of Accomack co., Virginia, 12 miles S. W. from Accomack Court House. It has 2 churches and a mill.

PUNKUTAWNEY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, 130 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

PURCELLSVILLE, a post-office of Loudon co., Virginia.

PURDY, a post-village, capital of McNairy co., Tenn., 138 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

PURDY CREEK, a post-village of Steuben co., N. Y., about 22 miles W. S. W. from Bath.

PURDY'S STATION, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem railroad, 50 miles N. N. E. from New York.

PURGITSVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

PURVIS, a post-office of Sullivan co., N. Y.

PUSEYVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

PUSHMATAHA, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

PUTA, a small town of Yolo co., California.

PUTA RIVER, California, rises in Napa county, runs in an E. direction through the beautiful Berryessa valley, thence through the mountains into the Sacramento valley, forming part of the N. boundary of Solano county, and at last wastes its waters in the Tule marshes.

PUTNAM, a county in the S. E. part of New York, has an area of about 230 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the State of Connecticut, and on the W. by the Hudson, and is principally drained by Croton river and Peekskill creek, which afford some water-power. The surface is uneven and hilly, and in the W. part mountainous, the elevated ridge called the Highlands passing through it. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 132,376 bushels of corn; 79,535 of oats; 99,821 of potatoes; 25,140 tons of hay, and 785,330 pounds of butter. There were 15 flour mills, 1 steam-engine factory, 2 paper mills, 16 boot and shoe factories, and 4 tanneries. It contained 29 churches, 1 newspaper office, 3017 pupils attending public schools, and 180 attending other schools. Iron ore of excellent quality is abundant, and large quantities are manufactured. The West Point foundry is one of the most extensive in the United States. Plumbago, sulphur, and iron pyrites are also found. The Hudson river is navigable for ships along the entire western border. The Harlem railroad and the Hudson River railroad traverse the county from N. to S. Organized in 1812, and named in honor of General Israel Putnam, an officer in the Revolution. Capital, Carmel. Population, 14,138.

PUTNAM, a county in the W. part of Virginia, touching the Ohio river, contains 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha river, navigable by steamboats. The surface is occupied by valleys and hills; the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 249,040 bushels of corn; 50,079 of oats, and 59,862 pounds of butter. There were 6 grist mills, 8 saw mills, and 11 cooper shops. It contained 13 churches, 65 pupils attending public schools, and 80

attending other schools. The hills contain immense beds of iron ore and bituminous coal. It is intersected by the Covington and Ohio railroad, not yet finished. It was organized in 1848, including parts of Mason and Kanawha counties. Capital, Winfield. Population, 5335, of whom 4703 were free, and 632, slaves.

PUTNAM, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of about 360 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Oconee river, intersected by Little river, and also drained by Crooked, Indian, and other creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and partly covered with forests of oak, pine, and other trees. The soil is of the description called "mulatto," well adapted to cotton, but impoverished by a bad system of cultivation. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 8621 bales of cotton; 392,821 bushels of corn; 45,205 of oats, and 63,689 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 cotton factory, 6 flour mills, 2 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 4 tanneries; 12 churches, 197 pupils attending public schools, and 134 attending other schools. Copper and iron have been found, and granite is abundant. A railroad has been opened from Eatonton to the Central railroad at Gordon. Organized in 1807. Capital, Eatonton. Population, 10,794, of whom 3326 were free, and 7468, slaves.

PUTNAM, a county in the N. E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, has an area of 840 square miles. It is intersected by St. John's river, and also drained by the Ocklawaha. The surface is but little higher than the sea, and consists mostly of marshes, grassy plains, and pine forests. The soil is sandy. Indian corn, sugar-cane, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 it produced 4610 bushels of corn; 32 bales of cotton; 74 hogsheads of sugar, and 7030 gallons of molasses. Capital, Pilatka. Population, 687, of whom 483 were free, and 204, slaves.

PUTNAM, a county in the N. E. central part of Tennessee; area, estimated at 500 square miles. It is drained by small affluents of Cumberland river. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests. The county was formed since 1850 out of parts of Jackson and White counties. Capital, Monticello.

PUTNAM, a county in the N. W. part of Ohio, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the Auglaize river, and also drained by Blanchard's fork and the Ottawa river, affluents of the former. The surface is level and extensively covered with good timber. A large part of the county is occupied by the Black Swamp; the soil, when drained, is very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 189,165 bushels of corn; 68,853 of wheat; 31,723 of oats, and 4478 tons of hay. It contained 11 churches, 1 newspaper office, and

3063 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the Miami Extension canal and by the route of the Dayton and Michigan railroad. Capital, Kalida. Population, 7221.

PUTNAM, a county in the W. central part of Indiana, contains 486 square miles. It is drained by the Eel river, an affluent of White river. The surface is partly level and partly undulating. The soil is mostly a black loam, and in some parts calcareous, and is well adapted to grain or grass. Wheat, corn, oats, pork, fruit, and cattle are the chief productions. In 1850 this county yielded 1,313,209 bushels of corn; 82,965 of wheat; 81,423 of oats; 5015 tons of hay, and 85,837 pounds of wool. The quantity of wool was the greatest produced by any county in the state. It contained 62 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 4311 pupils attending public schools. Quarries of valuable limestone have been opened. It is intersected by the Indiana and Illinois canal, the Indianapolis and Terre Haute and the New Albany and Salem railroads. Capital, Greencastle. Population, 18,615.

PUTNAM, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Illinois river, navigable by steamboats. The surface is nearly level or undulating; the soil is highly productive and easily cultivated. The county contains extensive prairies, and is liberally supplied with timber. Indian corn, wheat, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 279,260 bushels of corn; 88,771 of wheat; 48,494 pounds of butter, and 3732 tons of hay. It contained 8 churches, 880 pupils attending public schools, and 110 attending other schools. Stone coal is found in this county. It is intersected by the Illinois Central railroad. Organized in 1831. Capital, Hennepin. Population, 3924.

PUTNAM, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of about 290 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Chariton river, flowing from N. to S., and intersected by Shoal creek. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, cattle, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 49,940 bushels of corn; 680 of wheat; 2020 of oats, and 9843 pounds of butter. There were 200 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Putnamville. Population, 1636, of whom 1617 were free, and 19, slaves.

PUTNAM, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Washington co., New York, bordering on Lakes George and Champlain. Population, 753.

PUTNAM village, Ohio. See ZANESVILLE.

PUTNAM, a township in the S. W. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Population, 977.

PUTNAM VALLEY, a post-township of Putnam co., New York, 50 miles N. by E. from New York. Population, 1626.

PUTNAMVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the National road, 40 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis. The extension of the Albany and Salem railroad passes through this village. Population in 1850, 251.

PUTNAMVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Putnam co., Missouri, about 150 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

PUTNEY, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, on the N. side of the Connecticut river, 105 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 1425.

PUTNEYVILLE, a small post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

PUTTSVILLE, a post-office of Essex co., N. Y.

PYLESVILLE, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

PYMATUNING, or PAYMATOONING, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. W. from Mercer. Population, 2161.

PYRAMID LAKE is situated near the W. border of Utah Territory, and lies partly in Fremont and partly in Tooele counties. It derives its name from a remarkable rock in the shape of a pyramid, which forms an island near its E. shore.

PYRMONT, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

Q

QUAKAKE CREEK, of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Lehigh river.

QUAKER BOTTOM, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

QUAKER HILL, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York.

QUAKER SPRINGS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

QUAKER SPRINGS, a village in Columbia co., Ga., 80 miles N. E. by E. from Milledgeville.

QUAKER STREET, a post-office of Schenectady, New York.

QUAKERTOWN, or FAIRVIEW, a post-village of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, is situated about 7 miles W. by N. from Flemington. It has 2 churches, 7 stores, 1 iron foundry, and a machine shop for making stoves, ploughs, &c. Population, 850.

QUAKERTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 100 miles E. from Harrisburg. Population, 242.

QUALLATOWN, a post-village in Haywood co., N. C., 300 miles W. from Raleigh.

QUANTICO, a post-village in Somersset co., Maryland, 93 miles S. E. from Annapolis.

QUABLES, a post-village of Racine co., Wisconsin, about 90 miles S. E. from Madison.

QUARRYVILLE, a post-office of Tolland co., Ct.

QUARRYVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

QUARTZBURG, a post-office of Mariposa co., California.

QUASQUETON, a small post-village of Bu-

chanan co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon river, 55 miles N. by W. of Iowa City.

QUAY, a post-office of Claiborne co., La.

QUECHEE, OTTA QUECHEE, or WATER QUECHEE river, of Windsor co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut river.

QUECHEE VILLAGE, a manufacturing post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, 50 miles S. by E. from Montpelier.

QUEEN ANNE, a county in the E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of about 400 square miles. It lies on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay, bounded on the N. W. by Chester river, and on the S. E. by Tuckahoe river, no part being more than 12 miles from navigable water. The surface is gently rolling, and free from rocks; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, and pork are the staples. The bay and inlets abound in fish and oysters. In 1850 the county produced 697,159 bushels of corn; 173,003 of wheat; 59,885 of oats, and 97,183 pounds of butter. There were 8 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 5 wheelwright shops, and 2 coach factories. It contained 23 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 729 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending academies and other schools. Marl is abundant, and is used to fertilize the land. The creeks furnish motive-power for mills. Formed in 1706. Capital, Centreville. Population, 14,484, of whom 10,214 were free, and 4270, slaves.

QUEEN ANNE, a post-village of Prince George co., Maryland, on the Patuxent river, 14 miles W. S. W. from Annapolis.

QUEEN'S, a county in the S. E. part of New York, has an area of about 420 square miles. It is situated in the western part of Long island, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island sound, and on the S. by the Atlantic ocean. Its shores are indented with numerous bays and inlets, which afford some excellent harbors, and great facilities for navigation and for fisheries. The surface is slightly uneven: Harbor hill, in North Hempstead, is the greatest elevation. The soil, when well cultivated, is very productive, and supplies large quantities of fruit and vegetables to the New York markets. Wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 124,494½ bushels of wheat; 403,705 of corn; 307,551 of potatoes; 48,027½ tons of hay, and 561,230 pounds of butter. There were 36 flour mills, 4 woollen factories, 5 paper mills, 4 tin-ware manufactories, 5 coach factories, and 1 ship-yard. It contained 60 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 5254 pupils attending public schools, and 349 attending academies or other schools. The Long Island railroad traverses this county from E. to W. Organized in 1683. Capital, North Hempstead. Population, 36,833.

QUEENSBOROUGH, a post-village in Anderson district, South Carolina, 110 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

QUEENSBURY, a post-township of Warren co., New York, on the Hudson river, 48 miles N. from Albany. Population, 2597.

QUEENSDALE, a post-village in Robeson co., N. C., 110 miles S. S. W. from Raleigh.

QUEEN'S RIVER, a small stream of Washington co., Rhode Island, falls into Charles river.

QUEEN'S RUN, a small village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of Susquehanna river, 3 miles above Lock Haven. Coal is mined here, and exported by canal.

QUEENSTOWN, a small post-village of Queen Anne co., Maryland, about 30 miles E. from Annapolis.

QUEENSVILLE, a small village of Jennings co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, 28 miles N. W. from Madison.

QUEMAHONING creek, of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, flows into Stony creek.

QUEMAHONING, a township in the N. central part of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

QUEREBUS GROVE, a post-office of Switzerland co., Indiana.

QUIBBY CREEK, of Sumter co., Alabama, flows into the Tombigbee river from the right.

QUICK'S RUN, a small village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

QUIET DELL, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

QUILLNSVILLE, a post-village in Scott co., Virginia, 320 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

QUINCY, a post-township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, bordering on Quincy bay, in Boston harbor, and intersected by the Old Colony railroad, 8 miles S. by E. from Boston. It is celebrated for its quarries of granite, commonly known as Quincy granite, which is exported in great quantities to all parts of the Union. About 1000 persons are constantly employed in working it. Blocks have often been quarried weighing as high as 300 tons. The first railroad ever constructed in America was here put in operation in 1826, for the purpose of transporting the granite from its bed to tide-water, in Neponset river, a distance of 3 miles. The village, which is considered remarkably beautiful, is situated on an elevated plain near the centre of the township. In a stone church, completed in 1828, at a cost of \$40,000, is a beautiful marble monument, erected to the memory of John Adams and his wife. The town house, a fine granite edifice, 85 feet by 55, is deserving of notice. One newspaper is published in the village, which also contains 2 banks. Quincy is celebrated as the birthplace of several of the most eminent men who have borne a part in the affairs of the nation. Among these may be mentioned John Hancock, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and the two Adams'. The estate of the Quincy family in this town is one of the finest in New England. Incorporated in 1792. Population in 1830, 2201; in 1840, 3486; in 1850, 5017.

QUINCY, a township in the S. E. part of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 2336.

QUINCY, a post-village in the above township, 12 miles S. E. from Chambersburg. Population in 1853, 400.

QUINCY, a post-village, capital of Gadsden county, Florida, is on the main road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, 22 miles N. N. W. of the latter. It has an active trade in tobacco. Its flourishing condition is caused partly by the excellence of its schools, by its healthy situation, and the mildness of the climate, which attracts invalids from the more Northern States. Within the last three years the number of such visitors has greatly increased. The distance from the Gulf (30 miles) is such that the sea-breeze is tempered and agreeably modified. It contains 3 churches, 1 academy, 1 select school, 2 hotels, 2 cabinet shops, 1 gin shop, (to supply cotton gins.) Population in 1853, near 1000.

QUINCY, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, about 12 miles N. E. from Aberdeen.

QUINCY, a post-village in Gibson co., Tennessee, 145 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

QUINCY, a flourishing post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad, 68 miles W. N. W. from Columbus. The Miami river here furnishes fine water-power. Population, 500.

QUINCY, a post-township in the N. E. part of Branch co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern railroad. Pop., 1111.

QUINCY, a handsome town, capital of Adams county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 170 miles above St. Louis, and 104 miles W. from Springfield. It is finely situated on a limestone bluff, 125 feet above the river, of which it commands an extensive view. It has a large public square, a good court house, 18 churches, a United States land-office, and 3 banks. Seven newspapers and periodicals are published here, two of which are dailies. Quincy carries on an active trade by steamboats on the Mississippi. It is the terminus of the Military Tract railroad, now in course of construction, which leads to Chicago. The country in the vicinity is a rich and rolling prairie, and one of the most highly cultivated parts of the state. Quincy contains (in 1853) 5 lumber-yards, 2 large distilleries, 4 large foundries, 6 machine shops, 5 or 6 steam mills for grain, 2 steam saw mills, 2 planing machines, 3 door sash and blind manufactories, 3 carriage furniture manufactories, 1 cotton mill, besides numerous other establishments. Coopering is carried on very extensively. Pop. in 1840, about 2000; in 1850, 6901; in 1853, 11,000.

QUINCY, a small post-village of Hickory co., Missouri.

QUINCY POINT, a beautiful post-village of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, at the confluence of Town and Weymouth rivers, 2 miles E. from Quincy, and about 9 miles S. by E. from Boston. It has an excellent harbor, and is engaged in the fisheries and in ship-building.

QUINEBAUG river, of Connecticut, rises in Tolland county, and flows N. into Massachusetts, when, after running some distance, it re-enters Connecticut, and unites with the Shetucket river, in New London county.

QUINEBAUG, a manufacturing post-village in Pomfret and Thompson townships, Windham county, Connecticut, on the Quinebaug river, and on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, about 45 miles N. E. by E. from Hartford. It contains 2 churches, and 12 stores. Population, 1500.

QUINEPIACK, or QUINNPIAC river, of Connecticut, rises in Hartford county, and falls into Long Island sound at New Haven, after a course of about 30 miles. The railroad between New Haven and Hartford follows its course for about 12 miles.

QUITMAN, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Mississippi, 140 miles E. by S. from Jackson. It contains a few stores.

QUITMAN, a post-village, capital of Wood co., Texas, about 275 miles N. E. from Austin.

QUITMAN, a small village of Van Buren co., Ark., about 70 miles N. from Little Rock.

QUITO, a post-office of Talbot co., Georgia, about 36 miles N. E. from Columbus City.

QUITO, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

QUITQUIOC, a village in Plymouth township, Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, on the Mullet river, 85 miles N. E. from Madison. It contains a fine hotel, a saw mill, and several stores.

QUIVER, a post-office of Mason co., Ill.

QUOGUE, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

QUONCHONTAUG, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

R

RABBIT RIVER, of Allegan co., Michigan, flows into the Kalamazoo river, 7 miles from its mouth.

RABBITSVILLE, a small post-village of Logan co., Kentucky.

RABBIT TOWN, post-office of Benton co., Ala.

RABUN, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, and separated from South Carolina by the Chattooga river, which forms the S. E. boundary: area, about 330 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Little Tennessee and Tallulah rivers. The surface is mountainous and mostly covered with forests. The principal peaks of the Blue ridge in this county are named the Pinnacle, Tallulah, and Bald mountains. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes are staples. In 1850 it produced 64,699 bushels of corn; 9771 of oats, and 9868 of sweet potatoes. It contained 13 churches, 644 pupils attending public schools, and 65 attending an academy. Iron is abundant, and gold has been found. The Rabun Gap railroad is projected through the county. Named in honor of William Rabun, formerly governor of Georgia. Capi-

tal, Clayton. Population, 2448; of whom 2338 were free, and 110, slaves.

RACINE, răs-seen', a county in the S. E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains about 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Root and Pishtaka rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly occupied by prairies, which are interspersed with oak openings, or plains producing a scattered growth of oak and hickory. The soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 218,149 bushels of wheat; 78,847 of corn; 175,665 of oats, and 232,466 pounds of butter. It contained 18 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 3756 pupils attending public schools, and 205 attending academies and other schools. Limestone is the principal rock. The Pishtaka river furnishes motive-power for mills. Racine county was separated from Milwaukee and organized in 1836. The name is derived from Root river, which in French is Racine. It is intersected by the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad. Capital, Racine. Pop., 14,973.

RACINE, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

RACINE, a township in the E. part of Racine co., Wisconsin, on the W. side of Lake Michigan. Population, 777.

RACINE, a city of Wisconsin, and capital of Racine county, is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Root river, 25 miles S. by E. from Milwaukee, and 70 miles N. from Chicago. It is the second city of the state in population and commerce, and has one of the best harbors on the lake, formed by the mouth of the river, which admits vessels drawing 12 feet of water. The city is built on a plain elevated about 40 feet above the surface of the lake. It is laid out in regular blocks, with wide streets, and contains a number of fine public buildings; among which is the Racine college, founded by the Episcopal Church. Racine contains 12 Protestant, and 2 Catholic churches, a central high-school, and a bank in successful operation. Several newspapers are published here. The commercial advantages of this port have attracted considerable capital, and there are 10 warehouses and 126 mercantile houses in various branches of business. Over \$60,000 have been expended by the citizens of Racine in the construction of a harbor. From 30 to 40 vessels are owned here, with a tonnage of over 4000 tons. The exports and imports for 1851 amounted to \$2,507,715. There are 3 ship-yards, and several furnaces, machine shops, and flouring mills. Three plank-roads extend from Racine into the interior, and railroads are in course of construction to Chicago, Milwaukee, and Janesville. First settled in 1835; incorporated as a city in 1848. Pop. in 1840, 337; in 1850, 5111; in 1853, about 7500.

RACKET RIVER forms the outlet of Long lake, in Hamilton county, New York, and

pursuing a winding course through Franklin and St. Lawrence counties, falls into the St. Lawrence river about 30 miles N. N. E. from Potsdam. Its whole length is about 120 miles.

RACKET RIVER, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

RACoon, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

RACoon, a post-office of Preston co., Va.

RACoon, a township in the N. part of Gallia co., Ohio. Population, 1473.

RACoon, a post-office of Marion co., Ill.

RACoon CREEK, of Gloucester co., New Jersey, enters the Delaware river about 18 miles below Camden. Sloops ascend 8 miles to Swedesborough.

RACoon CREEK, rises in the S. W. part of Pennsylvania, and joins the Ohio river a little below Beaver.

RACoon CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Hocking co., and falls into the Ohio river about 8 miles below Gallipolis.

RACoon CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Boone county, and falls into the Wabash, about 7 miles W. from Rockville, in Parke county, after a course of nearly 70 miles. It flows through a rich and beautiful farming region, and furnishes extensive water-power. The Little Racoon enters it from the N. E., 15 miles from its mouth.

RACoon CREEK, of La Crosse co., Wisconsin, flows into the Mississippi.

RACoon FORD, a post-village of Culpepper county, Virginia, on the Rapidan river, 90 miles N. N. W. from Richmond, contains several mills.

RACoon FORK of Licking river, Ohio, joins the main stream at Newark.

RACoon ISLAND, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

RACoon RIVER, Iowa, rises near the N. border of Dallas co., and empties itself into Des Moines river at Fort Des Moines.

RACoon VALLEY, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

RADFORDSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., Alabama.

RADNOR, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 8 miles S. from Norristown. Population, 1334.

RADNOR, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Delaware co., Ohio. Population, 1204.

RAGGED MOUNTAINS, an elevated range on the border between Grafton and Merrimack counties, New Hampshire. Height, about 2000 feet.

RAGLESVILLE, a post-office of Daviess co., Indiana.

RAHWAY, a small river in the N. E. part of New Jersey, rises in Essex co., flows nearly southward to Rahway, and then forms the boundary between Essex and Middlesex counties until it enters Staten Island sound. Vessels of 80 tons ascend it to Rahway.

RAHWAY, a post-township of Essex co.,

New Jersey, on the Morris and Essex railroad, 45 miles N. N. E. from Trenton. Population, 3306.

RAHWAY, a post-village of Essex and Middlesex counties, New Jersey, is situated on the Rahway river, and on the New Jersey railroad, 10 miles S. S. W. from Newark, and 38 miles N. E. from Trenton. It is divided by the river into Upper and Lower Rahway, the former of which is in Rahway township, and the latter (formerly called Bridgeton) in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county. It contains 9 churches, belonging to the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Friends, and colored people; also a bank, an insurance office, and 2 newspaper offices. There is a flourishing boarding school for girls, named the Rahway Female Institute, and a classical boarding school for boys. Rahway derives its support chiefly from the manufacture of carriages, hats, stoves, stone ware, and other articles. It is said that 3000 carriages are made here annually for the Southern market. It has a large muslin-printing establishment, an iron foundry, and a manufactory of felt cloth. Schooners ascend the river to this place. Settled about the year 1720. Population in 1853, about 7000.

RAIBORN'S CREEK, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

RAILROADS. A general account of these will be found under the head of the different states in which they are situated. For further particulars, see *Table of Railroads*, APPENDIX.

RAINBOW, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

RAINIER, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

RAINE'S TAVERN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

RAINSBOROUGH, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 69 miles E. from Cincinnati.

RAINSBURG, a post-village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on Cove creek, about 8 miles S. from Bedford.

RAINSVILLE, a small post-village of Warren co., Indiana, on Pine creek, 87 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

RAISIN, a post-township in the N. E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Southern railroad. Pop., 1267.

RAISIN RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Hillsdale county. Its general direction is nearly eastward, and its whole length is probably 140 miles. The water-power on this river is very extensive. The current is rapid, the banks are high, and the valley through which it flows is noted for fertility. After passing by Adrian and Monroe, it enters Lake Erie 2 miles from the latter place.

RAISINVILLE, a township in the E. part of Monroe co., Michigan, intersected by the Raisin river, and by the Michigan Southern railroad. Population, 967.

RALEIGH, a new county in the W. S. W. part

of Virginia, contains about 330 square miles. It is traversed in the E. part by New river, and also drained by the head streams of Coal river. The slope of the county is toward the N. W. The surface is mountainous, and mostly overspread with forests. Indian corn, oats, wheat, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 49,511 bushels of corn; 19,253 of oats, and 31,289 pounds of butter. The route of the projected Covington and Ohio railroad passes along the N. E. border. It was formed out of part of Fayette county, and named in honor of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585. Capital, Beckley. Population, 1765; of whom 1742 were free, and 23, slaves.

RALEIGH, a city, capital of North Carolina, and seat of justice of Wake co., a few miles W. from Neuse river, 148 miles N. by W. from Wilmington, 60 miles N. N. E. from Fayetteville, and 286 miles from Washington. Lat. 35° 47' N., lon. 78° 48' W. The situation is elevated and healthy. An open area of ten acres, named Union Square, occupies the centre of the city, from which four principal streets, 99 feet wide, extend in different directions. The state house, situated in Union square, is among the largest and most splendid capitols in the United States. It is built of granite, and surrounded with massive columns of the same material, after the model of the Parthenon, and surmounted by a handsome dome. The dimensions are 166 feet long by 90 wide, and the cost above \$500,000. The former state house, which contained a marble statue of Washington, by Canova, was destroyed by fire in 1831. The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has recently been established at this place. The foundation has also been laid of the State Lunatic Asylum, on Dix's Hill, in the W. part of the town. Raleigh also contains a court house, a market house, two banks, and churches of the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics: 13 or 14 newspapers are published here. It is the terminus of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, which, with other lines, forms a direct communication with Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia. The North Carolina railroad, now in progress, passes through this city, connecting it with those of South Carolina on one hand, and with the seaports of North Carolina on the other. Population in 1850, 4518.

RALEIGH, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Mississippi, about 50 miles E. by S. from Jackson. It is surrounded by pine barrens.

RALEIGH, a post-village, capital of Shelby county, Tennessee, on Wolf river, 200 miles W. S. W. from Nashville, and 9 or 10 miles N. E. from Memphis. It is situated in a fertile cotton-growing district, on the railroad route from Memphis to Nashville. Population, about 300.

RALEIGH, a small post-village of Union co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 215 miles W. by S. from Frankfort.

RALEIGH, a post-village of Rush co., Indiana, 10 miles N. N. E. from Rushville.

RALEIGH, a post-township in Saline co., Illinois. Population, 1092.

RALEIGH, a post-village, capital of Saline co., Illinois, on the Middle fork of Saline creek, 175 miles S. S. E. from Springfield.

RALEIGH COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See **BECKLEY**.

RALLS, a county in the E. N. E. part of Missouri, contains about 430 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois, traversed from W. to E. by Salt river, and also drained by Spencer's and Lick creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and the soil generally good. Originally, about three-fourths of the surface was covered with forests of hard wood. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 495,435 bushels of corn; 61,427 of wheat; 49,603 of oats; 2291 tons of hay, and 78,274 pounds of butter. There were 15 churches, and 1428 pupils attending public schools. Limestone underlies the greater part of the county. Stone coal and iron ore are found in it. Capital, New London. Population, 6151; of whom 4783 were free, and 1368, slaves.

RALLY HILL, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

RALSTON, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on Lycoming creek, and on the railroad between Williamsport and Elmira, 25 miles N. from the former.

RAMAPO, a small river rising in Orange county, New York. It flows southward through Bergen and Passaic counties of New Jersey, and enters Pompton river, about 8 miles N. W. from Paterson. It is a good mill stream.

RAMAPO, a township of Rockland co., New York. Population, 3197.

RAMAPO WORKS, a post-village in the above township, on Ramapo river, and on the Erie railroad, 44 miles N. by W. from New York. It has a rolling mill and a manufactory of files and other articles.

RAMER, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

RAMESSES, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

RAMSAYSBURG, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 5 miles N. from Belvidere.

RAMSAYTOWN, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

RAMSEY, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area estimated at 2800 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its boundary on the N. and on the S. W., and it is drained by the sources of Rum and Snake rivers. Spirit lake is situated in the N. part. The surface is elevated, and consists of prai-

ries and forests. The soil in some parts is productive. Lumber, wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and beans are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1615 bushels of corn; 390 of wheat; 6260 of oats; 9585 of beans and peas, and 100 tons of hay. Steamboats navigate the Mississippi on the border of the county. Capital, St. Paul's. Population, 2227.

RANALEBURG, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 174 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

RANCOCOS, or **RANCOCAS** creek of New Jersey, is formed by the North and South branches, which unite about three miles W. from Mount Holly. Flowing westward and north-westward, it enters the Delaware, seven miles below Burlington. Small vessels ascend from its mouth to Mount Holly on the North branch, and to Lumberton on the other.

RANCOCUS, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

RANDALLSTOWN, a village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 15 miles W. N. W. from Baltimore.

RANDALLSVILLE, a post-village in Robeson co., North Carolina, 85 miles S. S. W. from Raleigh.

RANDOLPH, a county in the N. part of Virginia, bordering on Maryland, is about 80 miles in length, and 35 miles wide; area, about 2800 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Buchanan, Cheat, and Tygart's Valley rivers, branches of the Monongahela; it is traversed in the S. W. part by Elk river. The surface is hilly and mountainous, the county occupying the north-western declivity of the Alleghany range. The soil is generally fertile, adapted to pasturage of cattle and sheep. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 87,468 bushels of corn; 11,740 of wheat; 44,789 of oats; 6480 tons of hay, and 56,339 pounds of butter. It contained 10 churches, and 380 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal, iron, limestone, sandstone, and slate are abundant. Salt is procured from some of its springs. Named in honor of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Capital, Beverly. Population, 5243; of whom 5042 were free, and 201, slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the central part of North Carolina: area estimated at 880 square miles. It is intersected by Deep and Uharie rivers. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 83,634 bushels of wheat; 440,086 of corn, and 1915 pounds of tobacco. There were 5 cotton mills, 1 woollen factory, 17 corn and flour mills, 3 grist mills, and 5 tanneries. It contained 49 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1550 pupils attending public schools, and 48 attending other schools. Extensive beds of slate underlie a part of the surface. Deep river furnishes valuable water-power. The

county is intersected by the Fayetteville and Salem plank-road. Formed in 1779. Capital, Ashborough. Population, 15,832; of whom 14,192 were free, and 1640, slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the W. S. W. part of Georgia, bordering on the Chattahoochee, which separates it from Alabama, contains about 800 square miles. It is intersected by Patawla creek, and also drained by the Hodchodkee and Pachitla creeks. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine timber; the soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, sweet potatoes, and sugar-cane flourish in this region. In 1850 this county produced 10,533 bales of cotton; 454,533 bushels of corn; 56,959 of oats, and 151,132 of sweet potatoes. There were 8 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, and 2 tanneries; 44 churches, and 715 pupils attending academies and other schools. The county contains several extensive caves. The Patawla creek furnishes fine water-power at Lowell, and the Chattahoochee is navigable by steamboats along the western border. Organized in 1828. Capital, Cuthbert. Population, 12,868; of whom 7860 were free, and 5008, slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 970 square miles. The Tallapoosa river, flowing through the county, is joined by the Little Tallapoosa, near the centre. The surface is uneven; the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, cotton, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1986 bales of cotton; 319,183 bushels of corn, and 60,930 of sweet potatoes. There were 5 potteries and 3 tanneries. It contained 40 churches, and 1829 pupils attending public schools. A gold mine is worked in the county. Capital, McDonald. Population, 11,681, of whom 10,645 were free, and 936, slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the N. E. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, contains about 880 square miles. It is intersected by Black river, and drained by the Eleven Points and Current rivers, affluents of the former. The surface is undulating; the soil on the river bottoms is very fertile, producing cotton, Indian corn, and tobacco. Many cattle and horses are raised. In 1850 it yielded 176,669 bushels of corn; 17,596 of oats; 36,530 pounds of butter, and 22,732 of tobacco. It contained 1 saw mill, 1 tannery, 1 church, and 157 pupils attending public schools. Steamboats can ascend, during more than half the year, to Pochontas, the county seat. Population, 3275, of whom 3032 were free, and 243, slaves.

RANDOLPH, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 440 square miles. It is drained by the Whitewater, Mississinewa, and White rivers, of which the first and second rise within it. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile, and adapted to grass and grain. There are a few wet prairies in the county. Indian corn, wheat,

oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 526,197 bushels of corn; 67,048 of wheat; 75,290 of oats, and 7361½ tons of hay. It contained 32 churches, and 1 newspaper office. It is intersected by the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Union and Fort Wayne, and other railroads. Capital, Winchester. Population, 14,725.

RANDOLPH, a county in the S. W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Mississippi, and intersected by the Kaskaskia, which enters the first-named stream on the southern border of the county. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is fertile and well timbered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 443,491 bushels of corn; 60,914 of wheat; 125,130 of oats, and 1296 tons of hay. It contained 24 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 1414 pupils attending public schools. Fine marble is found in it. Randolph is among the oldest counties of the state. La Salle established a post at Kaskaskia, in this county, in 1673. Capital, Chester. Population, 11,079.

RANDOLPH, a county in the N. central part of Missouri, has an area of 430 square miles. It is intersected by the East fork of Chariton river, and also drained by the Elk fork of Salt river, by the sources of Bonne Femme river, and by Silver creek. The surface is undulating, and diversified by prairies and forests; the soil is remarkably fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 668,195 bushels of corn; 35,483 of wheat; 109,880 of oats; 2,262,796 pounds of tobacco, and 138,768 of butter. It contained 14 churches, 607 pupils attending public schools, and 24 attending another school. Limestone is abundant, and coal is found. A plank-road extends from the Missouri to Huntsville, the capital. Pop. 9439, of whom 7283 were free, and 2156, slaves.

RANDOLPH, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, 89 miles N. by E. from Concord. Population, 113.

RANDOLPH, a post-township in Orange co., Vt., 25 miles S. from Montpelier. Pop., 2666.

RANDOLPH, a post-village in the above township, on the Vermont Central railroad, contains 1 or 2 churches, and an academy.

RANDOLPH, a post-township in Norfolk co., Mass., on the Fall River railroad, 13 miles S. from Boston, contains a bank. Pop., 4741.

RANDOLPH, a post-township in the S. W. part of Cattaraugus co., N. Y. Pop., 1606.

RANDOLPH, a township of Morris co., New Jersey, about 7 miles N. W. from Morristown. Population, 2632.

RANDOLPH, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. from Meadville. Population, 1260.

RANDOLPH, a post-office of Bibb co., Ala.

RANDOLPH, a decayed post-village of Tip-

ton co., Tennessee, on the Mississippi river, 33 miles N. from Memphis.

RANDOLPH, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.
 RANDOLPH, a township in the N. part of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop., 1883.

RANDOLPH, a post-township in the S. W. part of Portage co., Ohio. Population, 1732.

RANDOLPH, a village in Randolph co., Indiana, 85 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis.

RANDOLPH, a township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Population, 1105.

RANDOLPH, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

RANDOLPH, a post-village in the above township, 44 miles N. W. from Madison.

RANDOLPH CENTRE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

RANDOLPH CENTRE, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

RANDOLPH'S GROVE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

RANDON CREEK, of Monroe co., Alabama, flows into the Alabama.

RANEYSBURG, a small post-village of Washington co., Illinois.

RANGE, a township in the S. W. part of Madison co., Ohio. Population, 988.

RANKIN, a county in the S. W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 640 square miles. The Pearl river washes its N. W. border for a distance of more than 50 miles. The surface is mostly covered with pine forests. The soil is generally fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 this county yielded 2676 bales of cotton; 217,673 bushels of corn; and 68,206 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 newspaper office, and 349 pupils attending academies and other schools. A railroad extends from the county seat to Vicksburg, and is to be continued eastward. Named in honor of Christopher Rankin, member of Congress from Mississippi. Capital, Brandon. Population, 7227, of whom 3951 were free, and 3276, slaves.

RANSOM, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania. Population, 797.

RANSOM, a post-township in Hillsdale co., Michigan. Population, 549.

RANSOM'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Nash co., N. C., 56 miles from Raleigh.

RANSOMVILLE, a post-village in Porter township, Niagara co., New York, about 25 miles N. N. W. from Buffalo. It contains 2 stores and 2 churches. Pop., about 200.

RANTOROLLES, a post-village of Colleton district, South Carolina.

RAPHOE, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. W. from Lancaster. Population, 3160.

RAPIDAN river, of Virginia, rises on the S. E. base of the Blue Ridge. Flowing southward and then eastward, it forms the boundary between Green and Orange counties on

the right, and Madison and Culpepper on the left; and unites with the Rappahannock about 10 miles above Fredericksburg. Its length is estimated at 80 miles.

RAPID ANN, a post-village of Madison co., Virginia, 102 miles N. W. from Richmond. It contains 3 churches and several stores.

RAPIDES, a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of about 2100 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Little river, and intersected by Calcasieu and Red rivers. The surface is nearly level; the soil near the streams is very productive. A large part of the parish is covered with forests of pine. Cotton, sugar, Indian corn, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this parish produced 4222 bales of cotton; 4613 hogsheads of sugar; 438,170 gallons of molasses, and 357,480 bushels of corn. There were 4 saw and planing mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 10 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 590 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies or other schools. Red river is navigable by steamboats through the parish at all stages of water. Capital, Alexandria. Population, 16,561, of whom 5221 were free, and 11,340, slaves.

RAPIDS, a post-office of Niagara co., N. Y.

RAPIDS, a post-office of Portage co., Ohio.

RAPIDS, a post-office of Whitesides co., Ill.

RAPIDS, a post-office of Boone co., Iowa.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a river in the E. part of Virginia, is formed at the eastern extremity of Culpepper county, by the confluence of North and Rapidan rivers. Flowing in a south-easterly course, it falls over the primitive ledge, and meets the ocean tides at Fredericksburg, where it affords extensive water-power. It now becomes a navigable stream, and after forming the boundary between several counties on each hand, enters Chesapeake bay between Windmill and Stingray points. Its general direction is south-eastward, and its whole length about 125 miles. A canal, 45 miles long, has within a few years been opened along the river, above the falls, to the mouth of Carter's creek.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a county in the N. E. central part of Virginia, is situated on the S. E. declivity of the Blue Ridge. The area is about 240 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by a branch of the Rappahannock, (sometimes called North river,) from which it derives its name; and Hazel river flows along the S. border. The soil is generally fertile. Wheat and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 157,699 bushels of wheat; 281,216 of corn; and 3273 tons of hay. There were 15 flour, grist, and plaster mills, 3 distilleries, and 5 tanneries. It contained 11 churches, 437 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending other schools. The county is traversed by several turnpike-roads. Formed from Culpepper in 1831. Capital, Washing-

ton. Population, 9782, of whom 5938 were free, and 3844 slaves.

RAPPAHANNOCK ACADEMY, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

RAPP'S BARREN, a post-office of Fulton co., Arkansas.

RARDEN, a post-office of Scioto co., Ohio.

RARITAN, a river of New Jersey, is formed by the North and South branches, which unite in Somerset county, about 5 miles W. from Somerville. It flows in a general easterly direction, passes by New Brunswick, crosses Middlesex county, and empties itself into Raritan bay at Amboy. The main stream is about 33 miles long, and is navigable by steamboats 15 miles to New Brunswick. *Branches.*—The North branch rises in Morris county, and flows southward. The South branch also rises in Morris county, and flows in a circuitous course through Hunterdon county. It is rather longer than the main stream.

RARITAN, a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, on the South branch of the Raritan river, about 23 miles N. by W. from Trenton. Population, 3066.

RARITAN, a township of Monmouth co., New Jersey. Population, 4165.

RARITAN, a manufacturing post-village of Somerset county, New Jersey, is situated on the Raritan river and on the New Jersey Central railroad, about 1 mile W. from Somerville. This village has sprung up within the last ten years, and has now (1853) 2 churches, 3 stores, 1 hame factory, 1 gutta-percha factory, and 2 grist mills. Population, 900.

RARITAN BAY, at the mouth of Raritan river, is situated between Staten Island, New York, and Monmouth co., New Jersey. Length, near 15 miles. Greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

RARITAN LANDING, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the Raritan river, 27 miles N. E. from Trenton. The Raritan is crossed at this place by a wooden bridge. Population, about 200.

RATCLIFFSBURG, a post-office of Vinton co., Ohio.

RATHBONEVILLE, a post-village of Addison township, Steuben county, New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 317 miles from New York city. It is the depôt of the district lying south, and takes its name from the principal proprietor. Pop., about 500.

RATHBUN, a post-village in Mitchell township, Sheboygan co., Wisconsin, 86 miles N. E. from Madison.

RATON MOUNTAINS, in the eastern interior of the Territory of New Mexico, in latitude about 37° N., lon. 104° 30' W.

RATTLESLAKE, a post-office of White co., Illinois.

RATTLESLAKE CREEK, of Owen co., Indiana, flows into White river.

RATTLESLAKE FORK, of Paint creek, Ohio,

joins the main stream on the S. W. border of Ross county.

RAVEN CREEK, a post-office of Harrison co., Kentucky.

RAVENNA, a post-township in the S. central part of Portage co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Population, 2240.

RAVENNA, a handsome post-village of Ravenna township, capital of Portage county, Ohio, on the railroad between Cleveland and Pittsburg, 38 miles S. E. from the former. The completion of the railroad has recently contributed much to the prosperity of the village, and business is very active. Large quantities of butter, cheese, wool, and grain are shipped here. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal connects Ravenna with Pittsburg and Cleveland, and affords water-power at this place. The village contains a handsome stone court house, 1 bank, 1 academy, and 3 newspaper offices. The manufacture of carriages is carried on extensively. Settled in 1799. Population in 1853, about 3500.

RAVENNA, a post-township of Ottawa co., Michigan. Population, 77.

RAVEN'S NEST, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

RAVENSWOOD, a village of Queen's co., New York, on East river, opposite Blackwell's island.

RAVENSWOOD, a thriving post-village of Jackson co., Virginia, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Sand creek, 15 miles N. W. from Ripley. Population, 200.

RAWLINGSBURG, a post-village in Rockingham co., North Carolina, 103 miles N. W. from Raleigh.

RAWLINGSVILLE, a post-village of De Kalb co., Alabama, 180 miles N. by E. from Montgomery.

RAWLINSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

RAWSON, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

RAWSONVILLE, a village in the E. part of Fulton co., New York, in Broadalbin township. It contains several churches and factories.

RAWSONVILLE, a post-office of Lorain co., O.

RAWSONVILLE, a post-village in Wayne co., Michigan, 36 miles W. from Detroit.

RAY, a county in the W. N. W. part of Missouri, contains about 560 square miles. The Missouri river forms the entire southern boundary, and it is traversed by Fishing and Crooked creeks. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies and partly of forests. The soil is fertile both on the river bottoms and on the uplands. Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, tobacco, and hemp are the staples. Many cattle, horses, and swine, are reared. In 1850 it produced 655,020 bushels of corn; 48,003 of wheat; 183,641 of oats; 183,137 pounds of butter; 516,906 of tobacco, and 431 tons of hemp.

It contained 8 churches, 500 pupils attending public schools, and 123 attending other schools. Limestone and bituminous coal are abundant. Named in honor of — Ray, a member of the convention to form the state constitution. Capital, Richmond. Population, 10,373, of whom 8859 were free, and 1514 slaves.

RAY, a post-township in the N. part of Macomb co., Michigan, intersected by the N. branch of Clinton river. Population, 1232.

RAY, a township in Franklin co., Indiana. Population, 1231.

RAY CENTRE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

RAYMERTOWN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

RAYMOND, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, 44 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1142.

RAYMOND, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, contains a village situated on the Concord and Portsmouth railroad, 23 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 1256.

RAYMOND, a post-village, capital of Hinds county, Mississippi, 16 miles S. W. from Jackson, and 8 miles S. from the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, with which it is connected by a branch railroad. One or two newspapers are published here.

RAYMOND, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

RAYMOND, a post-township in the E. central part of Racine co., Wisconsin. Pop., 820.

RAYMOND, a thriving post-village in the above township, about 90 miles S. E. from Madison, and 10 miles W. from Lake Michigan. It contains 2 churches, and about 150 dwellings.

RAYMONDVILLE, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

RAYNE, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, about 42 miles N. W. by N. from Greensburg. Population, 1184.

RAYNHAM, a township in Bristol co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Taunton railroad, 33 miles S. from Boston. Pop., 1541.

RAYNORTOWN, a village of Queen's co., New York, near Hempstead bay.

RAY'S FORK, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

RAY'S HILL, a small mountain ridge extending across the Maryland line into the S. part of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

RAY'S HILL, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

RAYSTOWN BRANCH, Pennsylvania. See JUNIATA RIVER.

RAYSVILLE, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia, 35 miles W. by N. from Augusta.

RAYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Henry county, Indiana, on the Blue river, where it is crossed by the Central railroad, 33 miles E. from Indianapolis. It has a fine and improved water-power.

RAYTOWN, a post-village of Taliaferro co., Georgia, 52 miles N. N. E. from Milledgeville.

RAYVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Mississippi.

RAYWICK, a post-village of Marion co., Kentucky, on the Rolling fork of Salt river, 72 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

REABURN'S CREEK, of Laurens district, South Carolina, flows into Reedy river from the left, a few miles from its entrance into Saluda river.

READFIELD, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, about 10 miles N. W. of Augusta, intersected by the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad. Contains a village on the above railroad. Population, 1895.

READFIELD, or REDFIELD, a township in the N. E. part of Oswego co., New York. Population, 752.

READFIELD DEPÔT, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

READING, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, 54 miles S. from Montpelier. Population, 1171.

READING, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 13 miles N. from Boston, intersected by the Boston and Maine railroad. It contains 2 thriving villages, one in the N. and the other in the S. part. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Population, 3108.

READING, a township in Fairfield co., Connecticut, intersected by the Saugatuck river, 25 miles W. New Haven. Population, 1754.

READING, a village in the above township, contains several churches.

READING, a post-township in the N. E. part of Steuben co., New York, on Seneca lake. Population, 1434.

READING, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N. E. from Gettysburg. Population, 1252.

READING, a handsome city of Pennsylvania, and capital of Berks county, on the left, or east bank of Schuylkill river, and on the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville railroad, 52 miles E. from Harrisburg, and 52 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. This flourishing town, the third of the state in respect to population and manufactures, is beautifully situated on a plain, which rises gradually from the river, and is enclosed on the E. by an eminence named Penn's Mount. The city is compactly built, and intersected by straight and rectangular streets, which are remarkably clean and smooth. The most frequent of these are covered with a hard, white gravel, derived from the sandstone of the adjacent hill, forming a compact and durable road. Among the conspicuous public buildings, are the court house, which occupies a commanding situation, and has a handsome portico of sandstone; the German Lutheran church is capable of containing about 1500 persons, and is remarkable for its steeple, about 200 feet in height, and the German Reformed church, a brick building, which has a steeple 150 feet in height. In addition

to these, Reading has about 20 churches, 1 academy, 2 market houses, 2 banks, and several public libraries. Nine or ten weekly papers are published here, of which 3 are in the German language. The streets and many of the buildings are lighted with gas, and supplied with spring water, conveyed through iron pipes. The river is crossed here by 2 bridges, one of which is about 600 feet in length. Reading is a place of active trade, and is the market for a rich and populous agricultural district. The Schuylkill canal and the railroad above named open a ready communication with Philadelphia, on the one hand and with the coal region of Schuylkill county on the other, and the Union canal extends westward to the Susquehanna river. A railroad is also in progress from Reading to Harrisburg. This town is largely engaged in the manufacture of iron, hats, shoes, steam engines, and various other articles. The machine shops of the railroad company employ several hundred men. It has also 2 large rolling mills, 4 foundries, 1 anthracite furnace, a nail factory, a first-class cotton mill, and 2 flouring mills, in all of which steam-power is used. Reading was laid out by Thomas and Richard Penn, in 1748, and named from the town of Reading, in England. It was incorporated as a borough in 1783, and as a city in 1847. Population in 1840, 8410; in 1850, 15,743; in 1853, about 17,000.

READING, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 10 miles N. E. from Cincinnati.

READING, a township in the N. W. part of Perry co., Ohio. Population, 2744.

READING, a post-township in the W. part of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Pop., 956.

READING, a small village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 82 miles S. by W. from Indianapolis.

READING, a post-office of Livingston co., Illinois.

READING CENTRE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

READINGTON, a post-township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey. It is intersected by the South branch of the Raritan river, 8 miles N. E. from Flemington. Population, 2836.

READINGVILLE, a small village of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

READSBOROUGH, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 120 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 857.

READ'S CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Neuse river at the N. extremity of Wake county.

READ'S CREEK, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Population, 567.

READSVILLE, a village of Albany co., New York, 16 miles S. W. from Albany.

READYVILLE, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., 42 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

REAGANSVILLE, a small village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. from Greensburg.

REAMSTOWN, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 42 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg.

REAVILLE, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

REBERSBURG, a small post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles E. from Bellefonte.

RECKLESSTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 5 miles S. E. from Bordentown, contains 1 or 2 stores, and about 80 inhabitants.

RECOVERY, a township in the S. W. part of Mercer co., Ohio. Population, 596.

RECTORTOWN, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., 130 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

RED BANK, a small village and steamboat landing of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on the E. bank of the Delaware river, 5 miles below Philadelphia.

RED BANK, a post-village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, 45 miles E. from Trenton, contains about 10 stores, several factories, 1 or 2 churches, and about 100 dwellings. There is a great deal of coasting trade done at this place.

RED BANK, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1980.

RED BANK, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Clarion co., Pa. Pop., 1225.

RED BANK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Arkansas.

RED BANK CREEK, in the W. central part of Pennsylvania, flows nearly westward, along the boundary between Clarion and Armstrong counties, until it enters the Alleghany river.

RED BANK CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Coldwater river, in De Soto county.

RED BANK FURNACE, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

RED BANKS, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

RED BARN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

RED BEACH, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

RED BIRD, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of Wythe co., Va.

RED BLUFF, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

RED BOILING SPRING, a small post-village of Macon co., Tennessee.

RED BRIDGE, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

RED BUD, a post-office of Gordon co., Ga.

RED BUD, a post-office of Randolph co., Ill.

RED BUD, a post-office of Ozark co., Mo.

RED CEDAR, a village in Cedar co., Iowa, 20 miles E. from Iowa City.

RED CEDAR RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Livingston co., and falls into the Grand river at Lansing, where it is about 35 yards wide. Small boats can ascend 25 miles.

RED CEDAR RIVER, of Minnesota and Iowa,

rises in the S. part of the former, and flows south-eastward into Mitchell co., Iowa. From this point its general direction is S. S. E., nearly parallel with the Wapsipinicon river, which in several places is about 12 miles distant. It passes almost entirely across the state, and approaches within 10 miles of the Mississippi, when it turns to the S. W., and falls into the Iowa river, about 15 miles above Wapello. Its whole length is probably above 300 miles. It furnishes considerable water-power.

RED CEDAR RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises near the N. W. extremity of the state, and flowing southward, forms the boundary between Chippewa and St. Croix counties, and enters the Chippewa river, (of which it is the largest affluent,) 36 miles from its mouth. The channel is said to be deep from the mouth to the lower rapids, about 50 miles.

RED CLAY, a post-village of Whitefield co., Georgia, 245 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

REDCLAY CREEK, rises in Chester co., Pennsylvania, flows south-eastward, and unites with Whiteclay creek, in New Castle co., Delaware, to form the Christiana.

RED CREEK, of Mississippi, flows into Black creek, in Jackson county.

RED CREEK, in the N. part of California, after separating Shasta and Colusi counties through its whole length, falls into the Sacramento river, about 40 miles below Shasta City.

RED CREEK, a flourishing post-village in Wolcott township, Wayne county, New York, on a creek of its own name, about 160 miles N. W. by W. from Albany. It contains 3 churches, 1 incorporated academy, with 400 pupils, 3 stores, and several factories. Population, about 500.

REDDING, a post-office of Fairfield co., Conn.

REDDING, a township in Jackson co., Indiana. Population, 1325.

REDDING RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

REDDINGTON, a neat post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, near the E. fork of White river, and 16 miles N. E. from Brownstown, contains 1 church, and 3 stores. Pop., about 300.

RED FALLS, a post-office of Greene co., N. Y.

REDFIELD, a post-township of Oswego co., New York.

REDFORD, a post-village of Clinton co., New York, on the Saranac river, about 180 miles N. from Albany. It has a glass factory and several stores.

REDFORD, a post-township in the N. E. part of Wayne co., Michigan. Population, 1645.

REDFORD, a post-village of Wayne co., Michigan, on the N. branch of Rouge river, 13 miles N. W. from Detroit. It has several mills and stores.

RED FORK, a post-office of Desha co., Ark.

RED HILL, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

RED HILL, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia, 240 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

RED HILL, a small village of Clarke co., Alabama.

RED HILL, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

RED HILL, a post-office of Wayne co., Miss.

RED HILL, a post-office of Grainger co., Tennessee, 230 miles E. from Nashville.

RED HILL, a post-office of Hardin co., Ky.

RED HOOK, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson river. It contains the villages of Lower and Upper Red Hook, about 50 miles S. from Albany. Population of the township, 3264.

RED HOUSE, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia, 112 miles S. W. from Richmond.

RED HOUSE SHOALS, a post-office of Putnam co., Virginia.

RED JACKET, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

RED LAKE, in the N. part of Minnesota Territory, is about 37 miles in length, and 16 miles in its greatest breadth. The 48th parallel of N. latitude grazes its southern edge; and it is intersected by the 96th meridian of W. longitude. It resembles two lakes joined together by a narrow strait of water.

RED LAKE, a post-office of Minnesota co., Minnesota Territory.

REDLAND, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

REDLAND, a post-office of Bossier par., La. REDLAND, a township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Population, 516.

RED LION, a small village of Burlington co., N. J., 9 miles S. W. from Mount Holly.

RED LION, a hundred and post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, on the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad, 12 miles S. W. from Wilmington. Population of the hundred, 1105.

RED LION, a post-office of Warren co., O.

REDMAN, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

RED MILLS, a post-office of Putnam co., New York.

RED MOUND, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee, 114 miles from Nashville.

RED MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

RED OAK, a post-office of Fayette co., Ga.

RED OAK, a post-office of Ellis co., Texas.

RED OAK CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Flint river, in Merriwether county.

RED OAK CREEK, of Ellis co., Texas, flows eastward into Trinity river. It is also called Bois d'Arc creek.

RED OAK GROVE, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

RED OAK GROVE, a post-office of Charlotte co., Virginia.

RED PLAINS, a post-office of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

RED RIVER, one of the largest affluents of the Mississippi, is formed by the Salt fork and South fork, which unite near 34° N. lat. and 100° W. lon. It flows first eastward, forming the boundary between Texas and the Indian Territory, and enters the State of

Arkansas. Near the village of Fulton it bends towards the S., and passes into Louisiana, in the vicinity of the Great Raft. Below this point, its general direction is south-eastward, and after traversing a region which is intersected by numerous lakes and bayous formed by the overflowings of its waters, it enters the Mississippi in Louisiana, near 31° N. lat., about 200 miles above New Orleans. A new channel, called the "Red River Cut-off" has been opened at this place, by cutting a short trench through a neck of land formed by a bend of the Mississippi. The length of the main stream is estimated at above 1200 miles. During eight months of the year, steam-packets regularly navigate it from its mouth to Shreveport, a distance of about 600 miles, and the navigation is good in all stages of water to Alexandria. The portion of this river above the Raft is also navigable by small boats for about 300 miles, except in low water. The width of the river above the Raft is said to vary from 200 to 400 yards. The *Great Raft*, which is the most serious drawback to the prosperity of the upper part of the Red River valley, consists of an immense mass of driftwood and trees, which have been brought down several hundred miles by the current and lodged here, obstructing the channel for a distance of 70 miles, and inundating the adjacent country. In 1834-5, it was removed by the General Government at an expense of \$300,000, but another has since been formed. The lower part of the Raft is now about 30 miles above Shreveport. During high-water small boats pass round the raft by means of the lateral channels or lakes which are then formed. *Branches*.—The Salt fork, which is the principal branch, rises near the E. border of New Mexico, and flows in an E. S. E. direction. Its whole length probably exceeds 250 miles. The South fork rises in the N. W. part of Texas, and flows eastward till it unites with the former on the N. boundary of the state.

RED RIVER, in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, rises near the E. border of Robertson co., and flowing westward, enters the Cumberland river at Clarksville.

RED RIVER, of Kentucky, a small stream which rises in Morgan county, and flowing westward, forms the boundary between Clark and Estill counties, until it enters the Kentucky river.

RED RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Oakland co., and flows into Clinton river, six miles above Mount Clemens.

RED RIVER of the North, rises in Elbow lake, of Minnesota Territory, in about 47° 7' N. lat., and 95° 25' W. lon., and flowing in a general southerly, then in a south-westerly, and afterwards in a north-westerly direction, at last runs nearly northward, and crossing the northern boundary of the United States, falls into Lake Winnipeg, in Canada. Entire

length, about 550 miles. In the first 100 miles of its course it forms the line of connection between a multitude of small lakes, which seem to be disposed along this stream like beads upon a thread.

RED RIVER, a county in the N. E. part of Texas, bordering on the Indian Territory, contains 1100 square miles. The Red river bounds it on the N., and the Sulphur fork washes its S. border. The valley of the Red river is occupied by extensive prairies, among which tracts of fine timber are distributed: the soil is scarcely surpassed in fertility and durability. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the staples. Many cattle and horses are reared here for exportation. In 1850 the county produced 95,510 bushels of corn; 16,090 of oats; 579 bales of cotton, and 56,465 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, 257 pupils attending academies or other schools. Red river is navigable by steamboats along the northern border. Capital, Clarksville. Population, 3906; of whom 2500 were free, and 1406, slaves.

RED RIVER, a township in Lafayette co., Arkansas. Population, 623.

RED RIVER, a township in Van Buren co., Arkansas. Population, 294.

RED RIVER, a township in White co., Arkansas. Population, 190.

RED RIVER, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee, 36 miles from Nashville.

RED RIVER IRON WORKS, a post-village of Estill co., Kentucky, about 40 miles S. E. from Lexington. A large quantity of bar-iron and nails is manufactured here.

RED RIVER LANDING, a post-office of Pointe Coupée co., Louisiana.

RED ROCK, a post-office of Upshur co., Tex.

RED ROCK, a thriving post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Des Moines river, 94 miles W. S. W. from Iowa city. Population, 350.

RED ROCK, a post-village of Ramsey county, Minnesota, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 6 miles below St. Paul. It derives its name from a granite boulder, which the Indians have painted red. The place was settled in 1837.

RED SHOALS, a post-office of Stokes co., North Carolina.

RED SPRING, a post-office of Polk co., Tenn.

RED SPRINGS, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

REDSTONE, a post-township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. W. from Uniontown. Population, 1287.

REDSTONE CREEK, of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Monongahela river near Brownsville.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Monroe county, Virginia, on Indian creek, 240 miles W. from Richmond, and 38 miles S. W. from White Sulphur Springs. It is situated in a small valley among the Alleghany mountains, and is a place of fashionable re-

sort, having been improved by the erection of expensive buildings. The temperature of the water is 54°.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Hardin co., Tennessee.

RED SWEET SPRINGS, a post-office of Alleghany co., Virginia.

RED WING, a post-village, capital of Goodhue co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi, at the upper extremity of Lake Pepin, about 50 miles below St. Paul.

REDWOOD, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, about 24 miles N. N. E. from Watertown.

RED WOOD, a post-office of Granger co., Ten.

RED WOOD, a post-office of San Francisco co., California.

REE BLUFF, a post-office of De Soto parish, Louisiana.

REED, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Population, 408.

REED, a township in the E. part of Seneca co., Ohio. Population, 1494.

REED, a township in Will co., Illinois. Population, 183.

REED CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

REED ISLAND, a post-office of Pulaski co., Va.

REEDSBURG, a post-village in Wayne co., Ohio, on the State road from Wooster to Mansfield, 10 miles from the former. Population, near 200.

REEDSBURG, a post-township in the N. part of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

REEDSBURG, a post-village of Sauk co., Wisconsin, 50 miles N. W. from Madison, has 4 stores, 4 mills, and about 60 dwellings.

REED'S CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

REED'S CREEK, a small post-village of Lawrence co., Arkansas, several miles S. W. from Smithfield.

REED'S FERRY, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

REED'S GROVE, a small post-village of Will co., Illinois.

REED'S LANDING, a post-office of Wabashaw co., Minnesota Territory.

REED'S MILLS, a post-office of Vinton co., O.

REED'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

REEDSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike between Lewistown and Bellefonte, about 8 miles N. from the former.

REEDTOWN, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

REEDY BRANCH, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

REEDY CREEK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

REEDY CREEK, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia, 50 miles in a direct line N. E. from Milledgeville.

REEDY CREEK, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

REEDY FORK of Cape Fear river, North

Carolina, flows through Guilford co., and unites with the main stream in Alamance co.

REEDY ISLAND, at the head of Delaware bay. At its extreme southern point is a fixed light, elevated 55 feet above the sea.

REEDY ISLAND RIVER, in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, flows north-westward through Carroll county, and enters the New river. Length, about 70 miles; greatest width, 125 yards. It furnishes immense water-power.

REEDY RIPPLE, a post-office of Wirt co., Va.

REEDY RIVER, a small stream of South Carolina, rising a few miles from Greenville, near the N. W. border of the state, flows nearly S. by E., and enters the Saluda on the line between Laurens and Abbeville districts.

REEDYVILLE, a post-office of Wirt co., Va.

REEDYVILLE, a post-village of Cameron co., Texas, on the Rio Grande, above Brownsville, contains (in 1853) about 400 inhabitants.

REEL FOOT, a post-office of Obion co., Tenn.

REELSVILLE, a post-office of Putnam co., Ind.

REEM'S CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

REES' CORNER, a post-office of Kent co., Md.

REESE'S MILL, a post-office of Boone co., Ind.

REES' STATION, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

REEVE, a township in Daviess co., Indiana. Population, 1000.

REFORM, a post-office of Pickens co., Ala.

REFUGIO, a county in the S. S. E. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1485 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Guadalupe river, on the S. W. by the Arkansas, and intersected by the San Antonio and Mission rivers. The county contains a large proportion of prairie. The soil produces Indian corn, which crop in 1850 was 6290 bushels. It contained 1 church, 18 pupils attending public schools. The name is derived from a Mexican missionary establishment. Capital, Refugio. Population, 288; of whom 269 were free, and 19, slaves.

REFUGIO, a small post-village, capital of Refugio co., Texas, on Mission river, about 40 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, contains but few houses.

REGNIER'S MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Ohio.

REHOBOTH, a post-township in Bristol co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Warren river, 41 miles S. by W. from Boston. Population, 2104.

REHOBOTH, or REHOBOTH VILLAGE, a post-village in the above township, 44 miles S. by W. from Boston.

REHOBOTH hundred, Del. See LEWES.

REHOBOTH, a post-village in Lunenburg co., Virginia, 85 miles S. W. from Richmond.

REHOBOTH, a post-village in Edgefield district, South Carolina, 80 miles W. from Columbia.

REHOBOTH, a post-village of Wilkes co., Georgia, 75 miles N. E. from Milledgeville.

REHOBOTH, a post-office of Wilcox co., Ala.
 REHOBOTH, a post-village of Perry co., O.
 REHOBOTH BAY, in the S. E. part of Delaware, extends from the Atlantic into Sussex county.

REHOBOTHVILLE, a small village of Morgan co., Georgia, 57 miles N. by W. from Milledgeville.

REHRERSBURG, a small village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles N. W. from Reading.

REID, a township in the E. part of Seneca co., Ohio. Population, 1494.

REIDSBURG, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Piney creek, 4 or 5 miles S. from Clarion.

REIDSVILLE, a post-office of Albany co., N. Y.

REIDSVILLE, a post-village in Rockingham co., North Carolina.

REIDSVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Tatnall co., Georgia, is situated on a sandy hill, 65 miles W. from Savannah.

REIGLE'S MILLS, N. J. See RIEGLESVILLE.

REIGLESVILLE, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 8 miles below Easton. It has a bridge over the river.

REILY, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

REINDEER, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

REINHOLDSVILLE, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 41 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

REINSE creek, of Tennessee, rises in Wayne county, and flows through Hardin county into the Tennessee river.

REISTERSTOWN, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 17 miles N. W. from Baltimore.

RELFE, a post-office of Puzlaski co., Mo.

REL'S BLUFF, a post-office of Drew co., Ark.

REMINGTON, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

REMSEN, a post-village in Remsen township, Oneida co., New York, 18 miles N. by E. from Utica. It contains several churches and mills. Pop. of the township, 2407.

RENAULT, a small village of Monroe co., Illinois, 128 miles S. by W. from Springfield.

RENICK MILLS, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mississippi.

RENROCK, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

RENSELAE, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 630 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson, and is drained by the Hoosick and Kinderhook rivers, with several smaller streams, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is generally hilly and broken, and in the E. part mountainous, often thickly covered with pine and other timber. In its numerous valleys, which are sometimes very extensive, the soil is generally of excellent quality. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 469,877 bushels of corn; 762,734 of oats; 602,595 of potatoes, (the greatest quantity raised in any county in the state;)

84,642 tons of hay, and 1,336,281 pounds of butter. There were 30 flour and grist mills, 5 breweries, 6 paper mills, 13 cotton and 3 woollen factories, 2 nail factories, 8 iron foundries, 1 carpet factory, 6 stove and furnace foundries, and 12 brush manufactories. It contained 63 churches and 8 newspaper offices; 13,166 pupils attending public schools, and 2529 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore, roof slate, and Epsom salts are found, but they are not very abundant. Public Works: Hudson River railroad, Albany Northern, Troy and Boston, Troy and Greenbush, and Western railroads. Organized in 1791, and named in honor of the Van Rensselaer family. Capital, Troy. Population, 73,363.

RENSELAE, a village of Sand Lake township, Rensselaer co., New York, 12 miles E. by S. from Albany. It has 3 churches.

RENSELAE, a post-village, capital of Jasper co., Indiana, at the rapids of Iroquois river, 100 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis. It is situated in the Sevenmile Prairie. The river affords good water-power.

RENSELAE FALLS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

RENSELAEVILLE, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Albany co., New York. Population, 3629.

RENSELAEVILLE, a post-village in the above township, on Fox's creek, 24 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It has churches of 4 or 5 denominations, and several factories and mills.

REPUBLIC, a post-office of Surry co., N. C.

REPUBLIC, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

REPUBLIC, a thriving post-village of Scipio township, Seneca co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, 29 miles S. W. from Sandusky. It has an academy, a machine shop, and is an important depôt for produce. Population in 1853, about 1200.

REPUBLICAN, a post-office of Columbia co., Georgia.

REPUBLICAN, a post-office of Darke co., O.

REPUBLICAN, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 1405.

REPUBLICAN, a post-office of Coles co., Ill.

REPUBLICAN GROVE, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

REPUBLICAN MILLS, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

RESACA, a small village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, on Bushkill creek, 132 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

RESACA, a post-office of Murray co., Geo.

RESERVE, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, contains Alleghany city.

RESERVE, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Michigan.

RESERVE, a post-office of Miami co., Ind.

RETINA, a post-office of Hopkins co., Tex.

RETREAT, a post-office of Franklin co., Va.

RETREAT, a post-office of Grimes co., Tex.

REVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

REXFORD FLATS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

REYNALL'S BASIN, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

REYNOLDS, a new county in the S. E. part of Missouri, has an area of 660 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Big Black river. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and butter and the staples. In 1850 this county produced 75,925 bushels of corn; 2882 of wheat; 7551 of oats, and 10,900 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches, and 465 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of Thomas Reynolds, a former governor of Missouri. Capital, Lesterville. Population, 1849; of whom 1824 were free, and 25, slaves.

REYNOLDS, a post-office of Taylor co., Ga.

REYNOLDSBURG, a village of Humphreys county, Tennessee, on the E. bank of the Tennessee river, 75 miles W. from Nashville. It was formerly the county seat.

REYNOLDSBURG, a thriving post-village of Franklin county, Ohio, on the National road, 10 miles E. from Columbus. The Central Ohio railroad passes through or very near it. Population in 1853, about 600.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a village in Norfolk township, near Racket river, St. Lawrence, N. Y.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 16 miles W. by N. from Ithaca.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a post-office of Houston co., Georgia.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a small village of Pike co., Ohio, 8 miles E. from Piketon.

REYNOSA, a post-office of Laurens dis., S. C.

RHEA, a county in the S. E. central part of Tennessee: area estimated at 500 square miles. The Tennessee river, navigable by steamboats, forms the S. E. boundary. The county is traversed by a ridge of the Cumberland mountains. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 231,124 bushels of corn; 41,777 of oats, and 34,537 pounds of butter. It contained 3 churches, 40 pupils attending public schools, and 90 attending academies or other schools. Extensive beds of stone coal are found. Capital, Washington. Population, 4415; of whom 3979 were free, and 436, slaves.

RHEATOWN, a post-village in Green county, Tennessee, 240 miles E. from Nashville.

RHETT LAKE is situated in the N. part of California, in about 41° 50' N. lat., and 121° 30' W. lon. It is perhaps 12 miles long by 8 wide. Its outlet unites with the Klamath river.

RHINE, a township in the N. W. part of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

RHINEBECK, a post-village in Rhinebeck township, Dutchess county, New York, 55 miles S. from Albany, and 2 miles E. from Hudson river. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, several factories, and 1 bank. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1300. Population of the township, 2816.

RHINEBECK LANDING, a village of Dutchess county, New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, 91 miles N. from New York.

RHOADS POINT, a post-office of Macoupin county, Illinois.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the original states of the American confederacy, and the smallest, is bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusetts, on the S. by the Atlantic, and W. by the State of Connecticut. It lies between 41° 18' and 42° N. lat., and between 71° 8' and 71° 52' W. lon., being about 47 miles in extreme length from north to south, and 37 in greatest breadth from east to west, including an area of 1306 miles, or 835,840 acres, 356,487 of which were improved in 1850. One-tenth of the state is occupied by Narraganset bay.

Population.—In 1790, there were 69,110 inhabitants; 69,122 in 1800; 77,031 in 1810; 83,059 in 1820; 97,199 in 1830; 108,830 in 1840; 147,544 in 1850; of whom 70,417 were white males; 73,583 white females; 1600 colored males; 1884 colored females. There were in the same year, 28,216 families, occupying 22,379 dwellings. Of the entire population, 102,641 were born in the state, 21,658 in other states, 4490 in England, 15,944 in Ireland, 1000 in Scotland and Wales, 230 in Germany, 80 in France, 343 in other countries, and 135 whose places of birth were unknown—nearly 15 per cent. of foreign birth. 64 were deaf and dumb, of whom 3 were colored; 64 blind, of whom 3 were colored; 252 insane, of whom 4 were colored, and 107 idiots, of whom 3 were colored. There occurred in the twelve months preceding June 1st, 1850, 2241 deaths, or about 15 in every one thousand persons; in the same time, 2560 paupers received aid, of whom 1445 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$18 for each pauper.

Counties.—Rhode Island is divided into 5 counties, viz. Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington. Block island, in the Atlantic, and several small islands in Narraganset bay, are included in Newport county. Capitals, Providence and Newport alternately.

Cities and Towns.—Providence, with a population of 41,512, is the largest town in the state, besides which there are Newport, 9563; Bristol, 4616; Smithfield, Pawtucket, East Greenwich, Warren, Slatersville, and several smaller places, whose populations are so blended with the towns (townships) in which they are situated, as to make it difficult to separate them.

Face of the Country.—Rhode Island is generally hilly and rough, but has no elevations approaching to what is generally understood

by mountains. Mount Hope, in the eastern part of the state, Woonsocket Hills in the N., and Hopkins' Hill, near the middle of the state, are the most considerable elevations, but even they are of no great height. Near the Atlantic, and on the borders of Narraganset bay, is considerable level land.

Minerals.—Anthracite coal, to some extent, has been found, but either because inferior in quality or quantity, has not been extensively mined. Iron too is found, and limestone, marble, and serpentine, but this state is not remarkable for mineral productions.

Rivers, Bays, and Islands.—There are no large rivers in Rhode Island; the principal streams are the Pawtucket and Pautuxent, the first entering the N. E. of the state from Massachusetts, and both emptying into Narraganset bay. The Pawcatuck and its branches, flowing into the Atlantic, drain the S. W. part of the state. Narraganset bay, a noble sheet of water crowded with picturesque islands, projects into the state for 30 miles in a northerly direction. Its width is about 12 miles, including the islands. It has several arms, mostly on the E. side, bearing different names, as Bristol bay, Providence bay, &c. It is navigable to Providence for large vessels, and the harbor of Newport is one of the deepest and best in the United States. Though the rivers of this state are small, their rapid descents furnish great water-power, which has built up several manufacturing towns, such as Pawtucket, Slatersville, &c., on their banks.

Islands.—Rhode Island has several islands, the principal of which has an area of about 37 square miles, and gives its name to the state. Block island, in the Atlantic, about 10 miles from the state, and Conanicut and Prudence islands, both in Narraganset bay, are the other most important islands.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—On the S. W. shore of the island of Rhode Island, stands Newport, the most fashionable bathing-place on the Atlantic coast, though the number of visitants is not so great as at Cape May. The island affords fine rides and fine views, and the bay excellent fishing. It is said 60 varieties of fin and shell fish are caught here. On Conanicut island are the ruins of a circular fort, occupying an eminence at the entrance of the bay.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The proximity of Rhode Island to the sea has the effect to temper the severity of winter, as well as to mitigate the heats of summer. Its climate is very similar to Massachusetts and Connecticut. The soil is moderately fertile, but rough and difficult of cultivation in many parts. The soil upon the islands is better than on the mainland. The island of Rhode Island is particularly noted for its cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. The farmer in all parts of the state devotes his attention more to grazing and the dairy than to tillage.

According to the census of 1850, there were in the state 356,487 acres of improved land, divided into 5385 farms, and producing 539,201 bushels of Indian corn; 215,232 of oats; 651,029 of Irish potatoes; 5036 of grass seeds; 129,692 pounds of wool; 995,670 of butter; 316,508 of cheese, and 74,818 tons of hay; besides considerable quantities of rye, peas, beans, barley, beeswax and honey, and small quantities of wheat, buckwheat, wine, hops, and flax. Value of orchard fruits, \$63,994; (Rhode Island is celebrated for its apples;) market products, \$98,298; live stock, \$1,532,637, and slaughtered animals, \$667,486. There are no extensive forests in Rhode Island. The principal forest-trees are oak, chestnut, and walnut, with some pine and cedar—the latter rare.

Manufactures.—Rhode Island, from its abundant supply of water-power, has become extensively engaged in manufacturing, and the first cotton mill in the United States was erected within her limits. There were in 1850, 1144 manufacturing establishments in the state producing \$500 a year and upwards. In proportion to her population, this state ranks first in the product of her cotton, and second in that of her woollen manufactures. According to the census of 1850, she had 158 cotton factories, employing \$6,675,000 of capital, and 4959 male and 5916 female hands, consuming \$3,484,579 worth of raw material, and producing 96,725,612 yards of stuffs, and 1,902,980 pounds of thread and yarn, valued at \$6,447,120; 45 woollen factories, employing \$1,013,000 of capital, and 987 male and 771 female hands, consuming \$1,463,900 worth of raw material, and producing 8,612,400 yards of cloth, and 46,000 pounds of yarn, valued at \$2,381,825; 21 forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$636,000 of capital, and 1020 male hands, consuming \$370,017 worth of raw material, and producing 11,208 tons of castings and wrought iron, &c., valued at \$951,105; \$17,000 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 12,500 bushels of barley, and 6 tons of hops, employing 6 hands, and producing 3900 barrels of ale, &c.; and 10 tanneries, employing \$42,900 capital, consuming raw material worth \$40,615, and producing manufactured leather valued at \$75,040. Homemade manufactures valued at \$26,495 were also produced.

Commerce.—Rhode Island is actively engaged in the coasting trade, and has besides some foreign commerce. Her tonnage in 1852 was 41,049 $\frac{3}{4}$; foreign imports, \$201,680; exports, \$179,175; tonnage entered, 20,350; cleared, 16,929; and number of vessels built, 14, with a tonnage of 3204 $\frac{3}{4}$. Of the tonnage, 7470 $\frac{2}{3}$ was engaged in the whale, 198 $\frac{2}{3}$ in the cod, and 361 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the mackerel fishery. Her exports are principally manufactured cottons and woollens, some butter, cheese, and apples.

Internal Improvements.—In January, 1853, there were in Rhode Island 56 miles of railway completed, and 32 in course of construction. Providence is connected with Boston and Stonington by direct lines of railway, and also with Worcester, in Massachusetts. The Blackstone canal is now, we believe, the track of the Worcester and Providence railroad. A road is projected and nearly finished which will unite Providence with Hartford, and from thence directly with New York, Fishkill, and various other places.

Education.—Great attention has been paid to education in this state. Brown University, at Providence, is a flourishing institution, and has made some important changes in the system of instruction and mode of conferring degrees, with the intent of allowing young men to select their studies with reference to future plans or tastes.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX. The school fund of the state, invested in bank stock, amounts to \$56,314. Annually, \$35,000 is paid from the state treasury for public instruction. In 1852 the average attendance of scholars was 19,719, and number registered, 26,712. Total amount expended for schools, \$109,767, of which \$55,488 was raised by towns. Male teachers, 256; female teachers, 313.

Religious Denominations.—Of 221 churches in Rhode Island in 1850, the Baptists owned 100; Christians, 7; Congregationalists, 21; Episcopalians, 26; Friends, 18; Methodists, 23; Roman Catholics, 7; Union Church, 4; Unitarians, 4; and Universalists, 4. The rest were divided among the Free Church, Jews, Mariners, Second Adventists, and Swedenborgian sects—giving 1 church to 667 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$1,252,900.—See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—The state prison at Providence had 47 inmates, all males, in September, 1851. The expenses in 1851 were \$9851.27, and the receipts only \$2761.41. The convicts are mostly employed in shoemaking. There are contributed annually by the legislature \$2500 for the benefit of the blind, deaf, dumb, and idiotic, and \$1000 for the benefit of the Butler Hospital at Providence. But the most important of these institutions (inasmuch as prevention and reform are better than punishment) is the Providence Reform School for juvenile offenders, opened November, 1850. There were committed to this institution 59 boys and 3 girls in the year 1851, of whom 45 remained in November of that year. The inmates devote 7½ hours to labor, and 5 to school exercises, of each 24 hours.

Government, Finances, &c.—The executive power is lodged in a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected annually by the people, and receiving, the former \$400, and the latter \$200 per annum. The legislative power consists of a senate of 31, and a house of representatives of 72 members, both elected

annually by the people. The secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney-general are all elected annually by popular vote. The governor and lieutenant-governor are ex officio members of the senate. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, composed of 1 chief and 3 associate judges, one of whom holds a court of common pleas in each county. The judges hold office until removed by a joint resolution of both houses. The chief justice receives \$900 per annum, and the associates \$550 each. Rhode Island has no state debt, except the portion of her loan of the United States surplus fund, which amounts to \$382,335.23. Ordinary expenses, \$50,000, exclusive of debt and schools. School fund, \$56,314.37. Assessed value of property in 1850, \$77,758,974. Number of banks in September, 1852, in the entire state, 71, with an aggregate capital of \$14,037,441, a circulation of \$3,322,314, and \$414,970 in coin.

History.—Rhode Island was first settled at Providence, in 1636, by the enlightened Roger Williams, who had been banished from the Massachusetts colony, for alleged religious and political heresies. To Lord Baltimore, Penn., and Williams is generally accorded the honor of being the first to establish governments admitting the principles of religious toleration. In 1638 William Coddington and 17 others being persecuted in Massachusetts, on account of their religious tenets, followed Roger Williams and settled at Newport. A third settlement was formed at Warwick in 1642, by a party under Samuel Gorton. Each of these companies purchased their lands of the Narragansets, and continued an independent association until united by a civil charter in 1643, under the title of "Providence Plantations." In 1663, Charles II. granted a new charter, which, with a few changes, formed the basis of the government until the adoption of the present constitution in May, 1843. In the early part of 1842, the "suffrage party," as it was termed, proceeding illegally, framed a new constitution, and adopted it as the basis of legislation. Having elected a senate, house of representatives, and Thomas W. Dorr a governor, they attempted to maintain their authority by force of arms, but were dispersed by the military of the state. A convention, legally called, assembled in the September following, and after consultation agreed upon the present constitution, which, being submitted to the people, was adopted almost unanimously. Rhode Island early took an active part in the cause of American independence. The Stamp Act was resisted by her with great firmness, and when the importation of military stores was prohibited by the English government, the inhabitants seized the cannon in the public batteries, and the general assembly passed resolutions for arming the people. In December, 1776, Rhode Island was invaded by

the British, under General Clinton, who occupied it till near the close of the war. General Sullivan, aided by the French war ships, made several unsuccessful attempts to dislodge the enemy, and in the autumn of 1778 laid siege to Newport, but was finally obliged to abandon the project.

Towards the close of 1779 the British troops were withdrawn from Rhode Island, and in 1780 Rochambeau arrived with a force of 6000 French auxiliaries. The Providence Plantations joined with the other colonies in holding the old Continental Congress, and was among the first to direct her delegates to sign the Articles of Confederation, to which she adhered with great pertinacity. But at length, after all her associates had adopted the Constitution of the United States, she yielded, and was admitted as the thirteenth state, May 29th, 1790.

RHODE RIVER, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

RIBLER's, a post-office of Richland co., O.

RICE, a county in the S. E. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, contains about 3120 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Root, Red Cedar, and Upper Iowa rivers. The surface is undulating or level; the soil in some parts is fertile. This county was formed in 1852 or '53, by a division of Wabashaw county. County seat not yet located.

RICE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

RICE, a township in Sandusky co., Ohio. Population, 483.

RICEBOROUGH, a post-village of Liberty county, Georgia, on North Newport river, 32 miles S. S. W. from Savannah. It is the principal shipping port of the county, and contains 3 or 4 stores.

RICE CITY, a post-village in Kent co., Rhode Island, 19 miles W. by S. from Providence.

RICE CREEK, of South Carolina, flows eastward into the Wateree, a little above Camden.

RICE CREEK, of Michigan, flows into the Kalamazoo at Marshall, in Calhoun county.

RICE CREEK, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

RICE DEPÔT, a post-office of Prince Edward co., Virginia.

RICE'S LANDING, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

RICE'S STORE, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Virginia.

RICEVILLE, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

RICEVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on Oil creek, 20 miles N. E. from Meadville. It is well supplied with water-power. Population, near 150.

RICEVILLE, a thriving post-village of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, on Banister river, about 150 miles S. W. from Richmond. It has 2 stores.

RICEVILLE, a small village of Hancock county, Mississippi.

RICHARDSON, a post-office of Vermilion co. Illinois.

RICHARDSON, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

RICHARDSON'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows through Anson county into Rocky river, from the S. W.

RICHARDSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina, 167 miles from Raleigh.

RICHARDSONVILLE, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, 55 miles W. from Columbia.

RICHARDSONVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

RICHARDSVILLE, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, 95 miles N. N. W. from Richmond.

RICHBOROUGH, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 114 miles E. from Harrisburg.

RICHBURG, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

RICH CREEK, a post-office of Logan co., Virginia.

RICHELIEU, or St. JOHN'S river, the outlet of Lake Champlain, commences at the N. E. extremity of New York, and flowing N. falls into the St. Lawrence. Length, about 100 miles.

RICHELIEU, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

RICHFIELD, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Otsego co., New York. Population, 1502.

RICHFIELD, a post-office of Juniata co., Pa.

RICHFIELD, a township in the S. E. part of Henry co., Ohio. Population, 136.

RICHFIELD, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Lucas co., Ohio. Pop., 399.

RICHFIELD, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Summit co., Ohio. Population, 1268.

RICHFIELD, a small post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 134 miles N. E. from Columbus.

RICHFIELD, a post-township in Genesee co., Michigan. Population, 482.

RICHFIELD, a township in the W. part of Lapeer co., Mich., intersected by Flint river.

RICHFIELD, a post-township in Adams co., Illinois. Population, 820.

RICHFIELD, a small village of Clay co., Mo.

RICHFIELD, a township of Washington co., Wisconsin, 23 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. Population, 869.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 75 miles W. from Albany. It has a sulphur spring, and contains 2 churches.

RICHFORD, a post-township in Franklin co., Vermont, on the E. side of Missisque river, 50 miles N. by W. from Montpelier. Pop., 1074.

RICHFORD, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Tioga co., New York. Population, 1208.

RICHFORD, a post-village in the above township, on East Owego creek, about 140 miles W. by S. from Albany. Pop., about 300.

RICH FORK, a post-office of Davidson co., N. C.

RICH HILL, a township forming the N. W.

extremity of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2135.

RICH HILL, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

RICH HILL, a post-township in the S. E. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Population, 1495.

RICHLAND, a district in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 465 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wateree, and on the S. W. by Broad and Congaree rivers. The first and last of these unite at the S. E. extremity of the district. The surface is moderately hilly, and partly covered with pine forests. The soil is mostly excellent. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 11,365 bales of cotton; 433,998 bushels of corn; 34,267 of oats, and 94,364 of sweet potatoes. There were 18 grist, and 14 saw and planing mills, 3 cotton-gin factories, and 1 iron foundry. It contained 22 churches, 8 newspaper offices; 212 pupils attending public schools, and 691 attending academies and other schools. The Congaree and Wateree rivers are navigable by steamboats on the borders of the district. Three railway lines terminate at Columbia, in this district, namely, the Columbia Branch, the Greenville and Columbia, and the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. Capital, Columbia. Population, 20,343, of whom 7265 were free, and 12,978 slaves.

RICHLAND, a county in the N. or N. central part of Ohio, contains about 450 square miles. It is drained by the Black and Clear forks of the Walhonding river, which rise within its limits. The surface is partly level and partly undulating; the soil is generally excellent and well timbered. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, wool, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 347,487 bushels of wheat; 495,253 of corn; 301,858 of oats; 2779 tons of hay; 587,705 pounds of butter, and 194,573 of wool. It contained 71 churches, 5 newspaper offices, and 15,397 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by 3 railroads, viz. the Cleveland and Cincinnati, the Sandusky and Newark, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio. Organized in 1813. Capital, Mansfield. Population, 30,879.

RICHLAND, a county in the E. S. E. part of Illinois, has an area of about 310 square miles. The Little Wabash river touches the S. W. extremity, and Fox creek flows through the county from N. to S.; it is also drained by Bonpas creek. The surface is undulating; the soil is productive. The county contains a large proportion of prairie. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 113,205 bushels of corn; 5836 of wheat, and 25,848 of oats. It contained 4 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 360 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Olney. Population, 4012.

RICHLAND, a post-township of Oswego co.,

New York, on Lake Ontario. It contains Pulaski, the county seat. Population, 4079.

RICHLAND, a post-village in the above township, on the Rome and Watertown railroad, 42 miles N. W. from Rome.

RICHLAND, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles E. S. E. from Allentown. Population, 1734.

RICHLAND, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1278.

RICHLAND, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles W. from Clarion. Population, 1360.

RICHLAND, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Venango co., Pa. Pop., 1008.

RICHLAND, a small village of Venango co., Pa.

RICHLAND, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

RICHLAND, a post-village of Stewart co., Ga., 150 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

RICHLAND, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss.

RICHLAND, a post-township in Jefferson co., Arkansas. Population, 1134.

RICHLAND, a township in Madison co., Arkansas. Population, 736.

RICHLAND, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. Population, 96.

RICHLAND, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Population, 851.

RICHLAND, a township in Searcy co., Arkansas. Population, 128.

RICHLAND, a township of Washington co., Arkansas. Population, 489.

RICHLAND, a post-village in Giles co., Tenn.

RICHLAND, a village in Henderson co., Kentucky, near Green river, 165 miles W. by S. from Frankfort.

RICHLAND, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Allen co., Ohio. Pop., 989.

RICHLAND, a township in the E. central part of Belmont co., Ohio. Population, 3351.

RICHLAND, a township in the N. E. part of Clinton co., Ohio. Population, 1975.

RICHLAND, a township in the N. E. part of Darke co., Ohio. Population, 798.

RICHLAND, a township in Defiance co., Ohio. Population, 702.

RICHLAND, a township in the N. E. part of Fairfield co., Ohio. Population, 1776.

RICHLAND, a township in the S. E. part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1438.

RICHLAND, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Holmes co., Ohio. Pop., 1439.

RICHLAND, a township in the N. W. part of Logan co., Ohio. Population, 1169.

RICHLAND, a flourishing village in the above township, on the railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky, 126 miles from the former. Population in 1853, 200.

RICHLAND, a post-office of Richland co., O.

RICHLAND, a township in the S. W. part of Vinton co., Ohio. Population, 1193.

RICHLAND, a township in the W. part of Wyandott co., Ohio. Population, 615.

RICHLAND, a post-township in the N. E. part of Kalamazoo co., Mich. Pop., 795.

RICHLAND, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Population, 190.

RICHLAND, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Population, 653.

RICHLAND, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Population, 1725.

RICHLAND, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Population, 597.

RICHLAND, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Population, 878.

RICHLAND, a township in Green co., Indiana. Population, 1483.

RICHLAND, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Population, 339.

RICHLAND, a township in Madison co., Indiana. Population, 805.

RICHLAND, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Population, 1176.

RICHLAND, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Population, 966.

RICHLAND, a post-township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 1214.

RICHLAND, a small post-village of Rush co., Ind., 9 or 10 miles S. S. E. from Rushville.

RICHLAND, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Population, 393.

RICHLAND, a post-village in Sangamon co., Ill., 12 miles N. W. by W. from Springfield.

RICHLAND, a township in Gasconade co., Missouri. Population, 238.

RICHLAND, a small post-village of Greene co., Mo., about 10 miles N. by W. from Springfield.

RICHLAND, a thriving post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, 50 miles S. S. W. from Iowa City. It is situated in a fertile farming district, which is improving rapidly, and it has several stores. Population, about 600.

RICHLAND, a post-village, capital of Richland co., Wisconsin, 128 miles W. N. W. from Milwaukee. It is situated on Pine creek, and on a prairie surrounded by beautiful shade-trees. It has abundant water-power, and several mills are being erected.

RICHLAND CENTRE, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

RICHLAND CITY, a post-village in Richland co., Wisconsin, at the mouth of Pine creek.

RICHLAND CREEK, of Navarro co., Texas, rising in the W. part of the county. It enters Pecan creek, near the eastern border.

RICHLAND CREEK, in the S. part of Tennessee, flows southward, and enters Elk river, in Giles county, at the village of Elkton.

RICHLAND CROSSINGS, a post-office of Navarro co., Texas.

RICHLAND GROVE, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill., 13 miles S. S. E. from Rock Island.

RICHLANDS, a post-office of Onslow co., N. C.

RICHLANDTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 105 miles E. from Harrisburg.

RICHMOND, the most southern county of New York, has an area of about 60 square miles. It comprises the whole of Staten island, and is divided into four townships. It is bounded N. by Newark bay and the Kills, W. by Staten Island sound, S. by Raritan bay,

and E. by the Hudson river, all of which afford great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. The surface is uneven and hilly; Richmond hill is the greatest elevation. The soil is generally good, and has a great advantage in being so near the New York market. Wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 15,388 bushels of wheat; 46,195 of corn; 28,871 of potatoes; 5642 tons of hay, and 34,792 pounds of butter. There were 2 flour mills, 1 silk-printing mill, 2 ship-yards, 1 manufactory of whitelead, 2 of cabinet ware, and 1 of animal carbon. It contained 24 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1407 pupils attending public schools, and 510 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore and some other minerals have been found. This county was named from Richmond, a town of England. Capital, Richmond. Population, 15,061.

RICHMOND, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 140 square miles, and a length of 30 miles. The Rappahannock river forms its entire boundary on the S. W. The surface is nearly level. The soil has lately been improved by the use of guano. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, and cotton are cultivated. Firewood is one of the chief articles of export, and large numbers of the inhabitants find lucrative employment in the oyster business. In 1850 this county produced 185,800 bushels of corn; 42,404 of wheat; 7178 of sweet potatoes; 26,390 pounds of butter, and 6458 of wool. There were 2 coach manufactories, and 1 saw mill. It contained 9 churches, and 220 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1692. Capital, Warsaw. Population, 6448; of whom 4171 were free, and 2277, slaves.

RICHMOND, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina: area estimated at 900 square miles. Lumber river forms its boundary on the E., and the Yadkin on the W., and Little river flows through a part of the county. The surface is undulating. The line which divides the tertiary formation from the granitic and hilly region of the state, passes through the county. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 3810 bales of cotton; 225,017 bushels of corn, and 56,804 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 cotton factory, 17 churches, 903 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending an academy. It is traversed by a number of small streams which furnish fine motive-power. Formed in 1779. Capital, Rockingham. Population, 9818; of whom 5114 were free, and 4704, slaves.

RICHMOND, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on the Savannah river, which separates it from South Carolina, contains about 340 square miles. It is drained by Brier, Butler's, McBean's, and Spirit creeks. The surface is uneven; the dividing line

between the primary and tertiary formations passes through the county, near Augusta. Excepting in the vicinity of the river, the soil is generally poor. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1087 bales of cotton; 297,780 bushels of corn; 27,458 of oats, and 51,045 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 woollen factories, 1 cotton mill, 2 foundries, 1 car factory, 3 saddle manufactories, 1 machine shop, 3 flour mills, and 19 saw mills. It contained 14 churches, 10 newspaper offices; 720 pupils attending public schools, and 415 attending academies or other schools. Granite, sienite, novaculite, and burrstone are found. The Savannah river affords extensive water-power at Augusta, and is navigable by steam-boats from that point to its mouth. The county is intersected by the Georgia railroad. This division of the state was formerly called Augusta district: the present name was given in 1777, in honor of the Duke of Richmond, a warm friend of American liberty. Capital, Augusta. Population, 16,246; of whom 8434 were free, and 7812, slaves.

RICHMOND, a post-village in Lincoln co., Maine, on the Kennebec and Portland railroad, 17 miles S. from Augusta. Population of the township, 2056.

RICHMOND, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 53 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 1128.

RICHMOND, a post-village in Chittenden co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central railroad, and Onion river, 23 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Population of the township, 1453.

RICHMOND, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, and the Housatonic river, 159 miles W. from Boston. Population of the township, 907.

RICHMOND, a township in Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence railroad, 28 miles S. S. W. from Providence. Population, 1784.

RICHMOND, a township of Ontario co., New York, 15 miles W. S. W. from Canandaigua. Population, 1852.

RICHMOND, a beautiful post-village, capital of Richmond co., New York, is situated on Staten island, about 160 miles S. by W. from Albany. Sloops from the sound come within three-quarters of a mile.

RICHMOND, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N. E. from Reading. Population, 2056.

RICHMOND, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. E. from Meadville. Population, 1139.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 2 miles W. from the Delaware river, and 12 miles N. from Easton. It contains several stores.

RICHMOND, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 43 miles N. by W. from Williamsport. Population, 1231.

RICHMOND, a small village of Tioga co., Pa.

RICHMOND, or **PORT RICHMOND**, a suburb of Philadelphia, on the Delaware river, 2 miles above the city proper. It is a dépôt for the coal brought down the Reading railroad. In 1852 the number of vessels loaded with coal at this port amounted to 9047, viz. 8 ships, 94 barks, 571 brigs, 5482 schooners, 334 sloops, and 2759 barges. Population, in 1850, 5750.

RICHMOND, a city, port of entry, capital of Virginia, and seat of justice of Henrico county, is situated on the left or N. E. bank of James river, at the lower falls, and at the head of tide-water, about 100 miles in a straight line S. by W. from Washington. The distance by railroad is 130 miles from Washington; 168 from Baltimore, and 22 N. from Petersburg. Lat. of the capitol, 37° 32' 17" N., lon. 77° 27' 28" W. It is the largest town in Virginia, and one of the most beautiful in the Union. The situation of the city and the scenery of the environs are much admired, combining, in a high degree, the elements of grandeur, beauty, and variety. The river, winding among verdant hills which rise with graceful swells and undulations, is interrupted by numerous islands and granite rocks, among which it tumbles and foams for a distance of several miles. The city is built on several hills, the most considerable of which are Shockoe and Richmond hills, separated from each other by Shockoe creek. It is laid out with general regularity in rectangular blocks. About 12 parallel streets, nearly 3 miles in length, extend N. W. and S. E. and were originally distinguished by the letters of the alphabet, A street being next the river: other names, however, are now generally used. The principal thoroughfare of business and fashion is Main, or E street. Those which intersect it are named from the ordinal numbers, First, Second, Third, &c. The capitol and other public buildings are situated on Shockoe hill; the top of which is an elevated plain in the western part of the city. This is the fashionable quarter, and is considered the most desirable for private residences. The capitol, from its size and elevated position, is the most conspicuous object in Richmond. It stands in the centre of a public square, of about 8 acres, is adorned with a portico of Ionic columns, and contains a marble statue of Washington, by Houdon, taken from life, and considered a perfect likeness. The City Hall is an elegant and costly building in the Doric style, at an angle of Capitol square. A short distance from the capitol is the governor's residence. The penitentiary, which stands near the river in the western suburbs of the city, has a front 300 feet in length, and is 110 feet deep. The number of prisoners in September, 1853, was 270. The city contains also a court house, a jail, an armory 320 feet long by 280 wide, 2 market houses, a theatre, an orphan asylum, and a Masonic hall.

There are 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,114,000, and several insurance offices. The public press consists of 16 or 17 papers and periodicals, 6 or 7 of which are issued daily. There are about 30 churches, belonging to the Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Friends, Lutherans, Campbellites, Universalists, and Catholics; also 2 Hebrew synagogues. The Monumental church (Episcopal) occupies the site of the theatre which was burned in 1811, on which occasion the governor of Virginia and more than 60 others perished. Among the institutions of this city may be mentioned the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, Richmond College, founded by the Baptists in 1832; St. Vincent's College, under the direction of the Catholics, and the Medical Department of Hampden and Sydney College, established here in 1838; the edifice of the latter is a fine specimen of the Egyptian style of architecture. The water of the river is raised by forcing pumps into 3 reservoirs, containing 1,000,000 gallons each, and thence distributed over the city. Three bridges across the river connect the city with Manchester and Spring Hill.

For some years past Richmond has rapidly increased in population and business. The James River and Kanawha canal, of which this is the eastern terminus, is completed to Buchanan, about 200 miles, and is progressing to Covington, on Jackson's river. It was commenced in 1834, and had cost, in 1852, \$10,714,306. The Richmond and Petersburg railroad connects here with the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, forming part of the great southern mail route. The Central railroad, after leaving Richmond, makes an extensive detour to the N., and then turning westward, penetrates the central part of the state. It is completed to Staunton, about 125 miles, and is to be extended to the Ohio river, at Guyandotte; and the Richmond and Danville railroad, of which 73 miles were completed in 1853, extends south-westward, connecting with the railroad systems of Tennessee and Georgia. The river is navigable to this port for vessels drawing 10 feet of water, and those drawing 15 feet come within 3 miles of the town. Semi-weekly lines of ocean steamers communicate with New York and Philadelphia, and steamboats ply daily to Baltimore and Norfolk.

The following table exhibits the amount of tonnage, estimated value thereof, and freight paid on the same, imported into Richmond, by canal and railroad, during the year 1852:

	Tons.	Estimated value.	Freight and toll.
James River canal.....	153,377	\$7,145,857	\$220,947
Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad.....	4,807	285,000	19,252
Richmond and Petersburg railroad.....	27,932	1,262,248	24,752
Richmond and Danville railroad.....	53,421	967,326	37,919
Virginia Central railroad.....	17,450	1,000,000	55,989
	256,987	\$10,660,422	\$358,861

The chief articles of export are tobacco,

wheat, and flour. The quantity of tobacco inspected here in 1851 was 15,678 hogsheads, and in 1852 it amounted to 24,119 hogsheads. The exports of that year were 13,771 hogsheads, viz. to Great Britain, 5416 hogsheads; France, 3558; Italy, 1910; Bremen, 1432; Holland, 1025; Belgium, 430. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 3077 $\frac{3}{5}$ tons registered, and 6099 $\frac{3}{5}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter all were employed in the coast trade, and 1119 $\frac{2}{5}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 35, (tons, 7120,) of which 14 (tons, 2606) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 71, (tons, 22,803,) of which 36 (tons, 11,872) were by American vessels. During the year 2 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 5147 $\frac{2}{5}$ tons were admeasured.

Richmond possesses an immense water-power derived from the falls of James river, which, from the commencement of the rapids, a few miles above the city, descends about 100 feet to the tide level. Few places in the state, or in the whole country, possess greater natural advantages for productive industry, which has recently attracted much attention. The principal articles produced here are flour, tobacco, cotton and woollen goods, paper, machinery, and iron ware. The brand of the City Flour Mills has acquired, perhaps, more celebrity than any other in the country. The Gallego and Haxall Mills are 5 or 6 stories high, 94 feet long, and about 80 feet wide. Richmond contains about 40 tobacco factories, some of which are very extensive, and several rolling mills and cotton factories. This city was founded by an act of Assembly in May, 1742, and became the capital of the state in 1779-80, at which period it was an insignificant place, having scarcely any thing to interest except the grandeur of its scenery. In 1787 it contained about 300 houses. Population in 1800, 5737; in 1810, 9785; in 1820, 12,067; in 1830, 16,060; in 1840, 20,153; in 1850, 27,570, of which 17,643 were free, and 9927, slaves.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Dallas co., Alabama, about 100 miles S. by E. from Tuscaloosa.

RICHMOND, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

RICHMOND, a post-village, capital of Madison parish, Louisiana, on Roundaway bayou, 300 miles by water N. from Baton Rouge, has a court house and a newspaper office.

RICHMOND, a post-village, capital of Fort Bend co., Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos river, 170 miles S. E. from Austin City. The river is navigable up to this point in high water.

RICHMOND, a township in Desha co., Arkansas. Population, 216.

RICHMOND, a township in Prairie co., Arkansas. Population, 165.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Bedford co., Tennessee, 70 miles S. S. E. from Nashville.

RICHMOND, a handsome post-village, capital of Madison county, Kentucky, 50 miles S. S. E. from Frankfort. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and contains a court house, 4 churches, an academy, a public library, 1 newspaper office, and a branch bank. Settled in 1785. Population in 1853, estimated at 1500.

RICHMOND, a township in the E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 706.

RICHMOND, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Huron co., Ohio. Pop., 609.

RICHMOND, a post-village of Salem township, Jefferson co., Ohio, 11 miles N. W. from Steubenville. It contains 3 churches, 1 classical academy, and a newspaper office.

RICHMOND, a small village of Lake county, Ohio, on Grand river, 1 mile from Lake Erie. A large village sprang up here suddenly, about 1836, in opposition to the laws of trade, and soon rapidly declined. Many of the buildings have since been taken down or removed to Painesville, 2 miles above.

RICHMOND, a post-township forming the N. E. part of Macomb co., Michigan. Population, 1000.

RICHMOND, a village of Decatur co., Indiana, 55 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village of Wayne township, Wayne county, Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the East fork of White-water river, where it is crossed by the National road and Central railroad, 68 miles E. from Indianapolis, and 64 miles N. N. W. from Cincinnati. It is the centre of an active trade, and remarkable for its flourishing manufactures of cotton, wool, paper, flour, and iron, for which the river affords abundant motive-power. It is believed that no town in the state employs more labor in this branch of industry. The Central railroad extends to Indianapolis on one hand, and connects on the other with the railroads of Ohio. Here also commences the Richmond and Newcastle railroad, extending towards Chicago. Richmond contains 1 bank, 1 public library, 10 churches, 2 printing offices, 2 fire companies and engines, and 60 stores. The Indiana yearly meeting of the Society of Friends is held here. There are 2 large boarding schools in the vicinity. The township contained in 1851, 3 cotton factories, 4 woollen factories, 1 paper mill, 13 flouring mills, 3 oil mills, 11 saw mills, and 2 iron foundries. The manufacture of carriages, threshing machines, and farming implements is carried on here extensively. The surrounding country is the most populous and highly cultivated part of the state. Population in 1853, by a local census 3800.

RICHMOND, a small post-village of Brown co., Illinois, about 3 miles W. from Illinois river, and 70 miles W. by N. from Springfield.

RICHMOND, a small village of Coles co., Ill.

RICHMOND, a thriving post-village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the Nippersink creek, about 60 miles N. W. from Chicago. It contains several mills. Pop., about 400.

RICHMOND, a flourishing post-village, capital of Ray co., Missouri, 150 miles N. W. from Jefferson City, and 7 miles N. from Missouri river. It is surrounded by a very fertile region. Population, estimated at 1000.

RICHMOND, a small post-village of Washington co., Iowa.

RICHMOND, a township in the S. E. part of Richland co., Wisconsin, and N. of the Wisconsin railroad.

RICHMOND, a township in the W. central part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop., 756.

RICHMOND, a small post-village in the above township, 49 miles W. S. W. from Milwaukee.

RICHMOND CENTRE, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

RICHMOND CORNER, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

RICHMOND DALE, a post-village of Ross co., O., 13 miles S. E. from Chillicothe. Pop., 350.

RICHMOND FACTORY, a post-office of Richmond co., Ga., 10 miles S. from Augusta.

RICHMOND HILL, a post-office of Surry co., North Carolina.

RICHMOND MILLS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

RICHMOND VALLEY, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

RICHMONDVILLE, a post-village in Richmondville township, Schoharie co., New York, about 48 miles W. from Albany. Population of the township, 1666.

RICH PATCH, a post-office of Alleghany co., Virginia.

RICH SQUARE, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

RICH VALLEY, a post-office of Wythe co., Va.

RICH VALLEY, a post-office of Bedford co., Tennessee.

RICH VIEW, a post-village of Washington co., Illinois, 8 miles N. E. from Nashville.

RICHVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, near the Potsdam and Watertown railroad, 18 miles S. W. from Canton.

RICHWOOD, a post-township in Izard co., Arkansas. Population, 332.

RICHWOOD, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Population, 343.

RICHWOOD, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 44 miles N. W. from Columbus. Population in 1853, about 250.

RICHWOOD, a township in the S. part of Richland co., Wis., N. of the Wisconsin river.

RICHWOODS, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

RICHWOODS, a small post-village of Izard co., Arkansas, 120 miles N. from Little Rock.

RICHWOODS, a post-office of Delaware co., Indiana.

RICKOE'S BLUFF, a post-office of Gadsden co., Florida.

RICKREAL, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.
 RIDGE, a post-office of Livingston co., N. Y.
 RIDGE, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Md.
 RIDGE, a post-office of Edgefield dist., S. C.
 RIDGE, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.
 RIDGE, a township in the central part of Van Wert co., Ohio. Population, 400.
 RIDGE, a township in the N. W. part of Wyandott co., Ohio. Population, 501.
 RIDGEBURY, a post-village in Fairfield co., Connecticut, 35 miles W. by N. from New Haven.
 RIDGEBURY, a post-village of Orange co., N. Y., about 110 miles S. S. W. from Albany.
 RIDGEBURY, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N. N. W. from Towanda. Population, 1616.
 RIDGE FARM, a post-village of Vermilion co., Illinois, 16 miles S. from Danville.
 RIDGEFIELD, a post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles W. of New Haven, contains several churches, an academy, and a number of manufactories. Population of the township, 2237.
 RIDGEFIELD, a township in the N. W. part of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky railroad, and the Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo railroad. Population, 1944.
 RIDGE GROVE, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.
 RIDGE HALL, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.
 RIDGELAND, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.
 RIDGELEY, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.
 RIDGELY, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, 64 miles S. by W. from Springfield.
 RIDGE POST, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.
 RIDGE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Saline co., Missouri.
 RIDGE SPRING, a post-village of Pitt co., North Carolina.
 RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.
 RIDGEVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.
 RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Colleton district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina railroad, 31 miles N. W. from Charleston.
 RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Alabama, 50 miles S. W. from Montgomery.
 RIDGEVILLE, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Henry co., Ohio. Pop., 148.
 RIDGEVILLE, a township in the N. E. part of Lorain co., Ohio. Population, 1212.
 RIDGEVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., O., about 38 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati.
 RIDGEVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., Indiana.
 RIDGEVILLE, a post-township in Cook co., Illinois. Population, 441.
 RIDGEVILLE CORNERS, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.
 RIDGEWAY, a post-township in the W. part of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie canal. Population, 4591.

RIDGEWAY, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.
 RIDGEWAY, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.
 RIDGEWAY, a post-village, capital of Elk co., Pennsylvania, on the Clarion river, and on the Sunbury and Erie railroad, 160 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It was laid out in 1843, and is rapidly improving. The chief business of the place is the manufacture and transportation of lumber. Population in 1853, 500. It contains 1 newspaper office.
 RIDGEWAY, a post-office of Henry co., Va.
 RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.
 RIDGEWAY, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.
 RIDGEWAY, a township in the E. central part of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Pop., 704.
 RIDGEWAY, a post-township in the N. E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Population, 633.
 RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Warren co., North Carolina, on the Gaston and Raleigh railroad, 58 miles N. N. E. from Raleigh. The Roanoke Valley railroad terminates here.
 RIDGEWAY, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, about 50 miles S. W. from Detroit. Population, about 300.
 RIDGEWAY, a small post-village of Iowa co., Wisconsin, 32 miles W. by S. from Madison, has 2 churches.
 RIDGEWOOD, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.
 RIDGEWORTH, a small village of Colleton district, South Carolina.
 RIDGLEY, a post-village of Platte co., Wisconsin, 32 miles N. N. W. from Independence.
 RIDLEY, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles S. from Norristown. Population, 1389.
 RIDLEYSVILLE, a post-office of Gadsden co., Florida.
 RIDOTT'S, a post-village in Stephenson co., Illinois, 110 miles N. W. by W. from Chicago.
 RIEGLESVILLE, or RIEGLE'S MILLS, a flourishing village of Warren co., New Jersey, nearly 40 miles N. N. W. from Trenton.
 RIEGELSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania. See REIGLESVILLE.
 RIENZI, a post-village of Tishomingo co., Mississippi, 240 miles N. N. E. from Jackson. It has 3 or 4 stores.
 RIFLE POINT, a post-office of Concordia parish, Louisiana.
 RIGA, a township of Monroe co., New York, 18 miles W. S. W. from Rochester, intersected by the Rochester and Buffalo railroad. Population, 2159.
 RIGA, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.
 RIGA, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop., 208.
 RIGG'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.
 RIGOLETS BAYOU, of Jefferson parish, Louisiana, flows between Lake Washa and Little Lake.

RIGOLETS BAYOU, of Rapides parish, Louisiana, unites with Red river a little above Alexandria.

RIGOLETS DE BON DIEU, of Louisiana, is a lateral channel of Red river, which leaves the river about 3 miles N. from Natchitoches, and after a south-eastward course of perhaps 50 miles, rejoins the main stream on the S. E. border of Natchitoches parish.

RILEY, a township in Oxford county, Maine, 66 miles W. by N. from Augusta.

RILEY, a township of Yell co., Arkansas. Population, 199.

RILEY, a township in the S. E. part of Putnam co., Ohio. Population, 849.

RILEY, a township in the N. E. part of Sandusky co., Ohio. Population, 483.

RILEY, a post-township in the S. W. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Population, 191.

RILEY, a township in St. Clair co., Michigan. Population, 311.

RILEY, a post-township in Vigo co., Indiana. Population, 1004.

RILEY, a post-township in McHenry co., Illinois. Population, 445.

RILEY, a post-village in the above township, 65 miles N. W. by W. from Chicago.

RILEY CENTRE, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

RILEYVILLE, a post-village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 191 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

RILLOUGHS, a district in Lumpkin co., Georgia. Population, 288.

RIMERSBURG, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

RINDGE, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 1274.

RINGGOLD, a new county in the S. S. W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the W. fork of Grand river. The soil is stated to be fertile, but deficient in timber. County seat is not yet located. Population in 1850, 96.

RINGGOLD, a post-township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Population, 665.

RINGGOLD, a small village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Little Schuylkill railroad.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Washington co., Maryland.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Cherokee co., Ala.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois, 33 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of Platte co., Mo.

RINGGOLD, a post-office of El Dorado co., Cal.
RINGGOLD, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, 287 miles from Augusta.

RINGOES, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 6 miles S. from Flemington, has several stores.

RING'S MILLS, a post-office of Belmont co., O.

RINGVILLE, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

RINGWOOD, a small river which rises in Orange county, New York, flows southward through Passaic county, New Jersey, and unites with the Pequannoc near Pomton.

RINGWOOD, a village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on the Ringwood river, 24 miles from Hackensack, contains a store and several forges.

RINGWOOD, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina.

RINGWOOD, a post-office of McHenry co., Ill.

RINOSA, a post-village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois river, about 60 miles S. S. E. from Chicago.

RIO, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia, 126 miles W. by N. from Milledgeville.

RIO, a post-office of Vermilion co., Illinois.
RIO, a post-office of Columbia co., Wis.

RIO ARRIBA, *ree'o ar-ree'ba*, a large county in the N. and N. W. part of New Mexico, bordering on Utah and California. It is drained by the Rio Colorado and the Rio del Norte, with their numerous tributaries. The Sierra Madre range of mountains traverses the E. part of the county. The western and central portion is inhabited only by savage tribes of Indians. Indian corn, wheat, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 56,483 bushels of corn; 31,163 of wheat, and 15,070 pounds of wool, the greatest quantity of that article produced by any county of the state. It contained 14 churches. Capital, Cuchillo. Population, 10,668.

RIO COLORADO. See COLORADO RIVER.

RIO COLORADO CHIQUITO, *ree'o ko-lo-rá'do che-kee'to*, (*i. e.* the "Little Colorado,") of New Mexico, rises in about 35° N. lat., and 108° W. lon. Flowing westerly, it falls into the Colorado in about 35° 15' N. lat., and 113° 20' W. lon. Entire length, near 500 miles.

RIO DEL NORTE, Texas. See RIO GRANDE.

RIO DE LOS MARTIRES, *ree'o dá loce mar-te-rès*, rises in the S. E. part of California, near the border of New Mexico, and flowing in a general S. W. course, falls into the Pacific ocean near the N. boundary of San Diego county, in about 33° 20' N. latitude.

RIO DE SAN JUAN, of New Mexico, rises in New Mexico, near 37° N. lat. and 107° 30' W. lon. Flowing westwardly it joins Grande river, the principal branch of the Colorado. Entire length, about 350 miles.

RIO FRIO, *ree'o free'o*, a river of Texas, which flows S. E. through a part of Bexar county, and enters Rio Nueces at the N. extremity of Nueces county.

RIO GRANDE, or RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE, (Spanish pronunciation, ree'ò grân'dá, ree'ò brá'vo del nor'tá), an important river which forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico, rises in the Rocky mountains near lat. 38° N., and lon. 106° 30' W. Its general course is at first S. E., then easterly and S. S. E., and lastly nearly E. It falls into the Gulf of Mexico near 25° N. lat. and 97° W. lon. The length is estimated at 1800 miles. The Rio Grande is for the most part very shallow, and navigation is impeded by rapids and sandbars. Small steamers have ascended to Kingsbury's rapids, about 450 miles from the sea. Near 900 miles from its mouth is the "Grand Indian Crossing," where the Apaches and Comanches ford the river (here only 3 or 4 feet deep) in their predatory incursions into Mexico.

RIO GRANDE, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

RIO GRANDE CITY, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Starr county, Texas, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, about 550 miles S. by W. from Austin City. Steamboats run regularly between this place and the mouth of the river. It has considerable trade, and contains a custom house. Population in 1853, about 1000.

RIO LEONA, a small stream of Texas, flows S. E. and enters Rio Frio in the S. part of Bexar county.

RIO LLANO, a small river of Texas, rises in Bexar co., and flows eastward through Gillespie co., into the Colorado.

RIO SAN PEDRO, a small river of Texas, flows southward into Rio Grande, at the N. W. extremity of McKinley county.

RIO VIRGEN, ree'ò veer'hên, of Utah and New Mexico, rises at the southern base of the Wahsatch mountains, flows southerly, and falls into the Colorado near lat. 35° 30' N.

RIPLEY, a county in the S. E. part of Indiana, contains about 450 square miles. It is drained by Laughery creek, and Graham's fork of White river. The surface is nearly level, except some steep hills near the watercourses. A portion of the land is of limestone formation, and is well adapted to grain. Wheat, Indian corn, pork, sheep, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 464,904 bushels of corn; 39,587 of wheat; 89,826 of oats, and 10,306 tons of hay. It contained 37 churches, 1 newspaper office, 3519 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending another school. Named in honor of General Ripley, an officer in the war of 1812. Capital, Versailles. Population, 14,820.

RIPLEY, a county in the S. S. E. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 990 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Current river, and also drained by Little Black river, Fourche, Dumas, and Davis's creek. The surface is uneven and hilly; the soil near the streams is moderately fertile. Indian corn, oats,

butter, and pork are the staples. Lumber is an article of export. In 1850 this county produced 115,241 bushels of corn; 8603 of oats, and 24,225 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches, 20 pupils attending a public school, and 75 attending other schools. The highlands produce yellow-pine timber. Capital, Doniphan. Population, 2830; of whom 2744 were free, and 86, slaves.

RIPLEY, a post-township in Somerset co., Maine, about 55 miles N. E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 641.

RIPLEY, a post-township in the W. part of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie. Population, 1732.

RIPLEY, a village, capital of Jackson co., Virginia, on Mill creek, 350 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. Population, about 200.

RIPLEY, a thriving post-village, capital of Tippah county, Mississippi, 210 miles N. by E. from Jackson. It is situated in a rich farming district, near the Mobile and Ohio railroad, not yet finished. It contains several churches and seminaries, and a newspaper office.

RIPLEY, a small post-village, capital of Lauderdale co., Tennessee, 195 miles W. from Nashville. It contains a court house, jail, academy, and a few stores.

RIPLEY, a flourishing post-village of Union township, Brown county, Ohio, is beautifully situated on the Ohio river, 56 miles above Cincinnati. It is the largest town in the county, and is the centre of an active trade. It is built on a narrow strip of land which is confined between the river and a steep declivity. A plank-road has been laid from this town to Locust Grove. Ripley contains 6 churches, 1 printing office, 1 female seminary, and a high-school for both sexes, styled Ripley College; also, 1 foundry a few mills and 1 bank. Settled in 1812, and originally called Staunton. Population in 1850, 1780.

RIPLEY, a township in the N. W. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Population, 1330.

RIPLEY, a township in the S. E. part of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati railroad. Population, 1230.

RIPLEY, a post-township in Montgomery co., Indiana. Population, 1250.

RIPLEY, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 1908.

RIPLEY, a post-village of Brown co., Illinois, about 8 miles N. E. from Mount Sterling.

RIPLEY'S, a post-office of Tyler co., Va.

RIPLEYVILLE, a post-office of Huron co., Ohio.

RIPON, a post-village in Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin, on the inlet of Green lake, 77 miles N. W. by W. from Milwaukee. Brockway College, a Presbyterian institution, is located at this place. It contains sash, chair, cabinet, and woollen factories.

RIPON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Va.

RIPTON, a post-township in Addison co., 993

Vermont, about 28 miles S. W. by S. from Montpelier. Population, 567.

RISDON, a thriving post-village of Washington township, Hancock county, Ohio, 93 miles N. by W. from Columbus. It is situated partly in the counties of Seneca and Wood. Population, 500.

RISDON, a post-village in St. Clair co., Illinois, near Kaskaskia, 115 miles S. by W. from Springfield.

RISING FAWN, a small post-village of Dade co., Ga., 352 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

RISING SUN, a post-village of Philadelphia co., Pa., 3 miles N. from Philadelphia.

RISING SUN, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

RISING SUN, a handsome post-village, capital of Ohio county, Indiana, is finely situated on a high bank of the Ohio river, 36 miles below Cincinnati. It contains good public buildings, several churches, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. It carries on an active trade, and has 1 iron foundry, 1 woollen factory, and 1 cotton factory which employs about 100 operatives. Population in 1850, 1672: in 1853, about 2000.

RISING SUN, a post-office of Montgomery co., Illinois.

RISLEY COUNTY, Iowa. See WEBSTER.

RITCHIE, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 480 square miles. It is traversed by Hughes river, and its North fork. The surface is hilly and broken, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 it produced 101,884 bushels of corn; 24,336 of oats; 2503 tons of hay, and 41,978 pounds of butter. There were 2 saw mills, 1 grist mill, 1 wool-carding mill, and 1 tannery. It contained 5 churches, and 376 pupils attending public schools. The county is traversed by the north-western turnpike, and by the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Formed in 1843, and named in honor of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., editor of the Richmond Enquirer. Capital, Harrisville. Population, 3902; of whom 3886 were free, and 16, slaves.

RITCHIE COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See HARRISVILLE.

RITCHEVILLE, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Virginia, 41 miles S. from Richmond.

RITTENHOUSE, a small village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 4 miles N. W. from Norristown.

RITTENHOUSERTOWN, a small village of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, about 2 miles W. from Germantown, has a valuable stone quarry. The celebrated astronomer, David Rittenhouse, was born here in 1732.

RITTERSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

RIVANNA, a small river in the E. central part of Virginia, rises at the foot of Blue ridge, in Albemarle county, flows south-eastward through Fluvanna county, and enters the James river at Columbia. By

means of dams and locks it is navigable to the South-west mountain in Albemarle co., a distance of above 30 miles.

RIVER, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

RIVERHEAD, a post-village in Riverhead township, and capital of Suffolk county, New York, at the head of Peconic bay, and on the Long Island railroad, 74 miles E. by N. from New York. It contains several churches and an academy. Population of the township, 2540: of the village, estimated at 500. The post-office is called Suffolk Court House.

RIVER HILL, a small village of White co., Tennessee.

RIVERROAD FORKS, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

RIVERSIDE, a post-office of Ulster co., N. Y.

RIVERSIDE, a post-office of Cumberland co., North Carolina.

RIVER STYX, a post-office of Medina co., O.

RIVERTOWN, a post-village in Campbell co., Georgia, on Chattahoochee river, 105 miles N. W. by W. from Milledgeville.

RIVES, a small post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 79 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

RIVES, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop., 518.

RIVESVILLE, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia, 282 miles N. W. from Richmond.

RIVIÈRE À JACQUES, ree've-air' à zhâk, a river of Minnesota, rises in Pembina county, and flowing S. falls into the Missouri. Entire length, about 400 miles.

RIVIÈRE AU CUIVRE, or COPPER RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Audrain county, and flowing in an E. S. E. direction, enters the Mississippi, between Lincoln and St. Charles county. It is a good stream for mills. The Eagle fork enters it from the right, on the boundary between the counties above named.

RIVIÈRE AU BŒUF, a small stream in the E. part of Missouri, flows through Franklin county, and enters the Missouri river from the right hand, near Newport. It affords motive-power for a few mills.

RIVIÈRE DES ACADIENS, of Louisiana, flows eastward through Ascension parish, into Lake Maurepas.

RIX, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

RIXEYVILLE, a small post-village of Culpeper co., Virginia, 100 miles N. N. W. from Richmond.

RIX'S MILLS, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

ROAD HALL, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

ROADSTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, about 6 miles W. from Bridgeton, contains 2 stores, a church, and about 40 dwellings.

ROADVILLE, a post-village of Charleston district, S. C., 110 miles S. E. from Columbia.

ROADVILLE, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

ROANE, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee; area estimated at 600 square

miles. It is intersected by the Tennessee river and its two branches, the Clinch and Holston, which unite at Kingston. The Cumberland mountain extends along or near the W. border. The soil is fertile, adapted to Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 595,296 bushels of corn; 137,440 of oats; 20,026 of wheat; and 137,519 pounds of butter. It contained 37 churches, 4182 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending academies and other schools. Extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore are found. The rivers above named are navigable by steamboats. Capital, Kingston. Population, 12,185, of whom 10,641 were free, and 1544, slaves.

ROANE, a township in Lafayette co., Arkansas. Population, 989.

ROAN MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Carter co., Tennessee.

ROANOKE, a river of Virginia and North Carolina, is formed by two principal branches, the Staunton and Dan, which rise in the southern part of Virginia, and unite at Clarksville, in Mecklenburg county, constituting the lower Roanoke. Flowing in an E. S. E. direction, it enters North Carolina and meets the tide water at Weldon, after passing over a series of rapids. Below this point its general course is south-east, and it enters the western extremity of Albemarle sound at the mouth of Chowan river. It is a remarkably rapid stream, the fertile bottoms of which are subject to frequent inundations. The length of the main stream is estimated at 250 miles; but if we include the Staunton, which by some geographers is regarded as the Roanoke proper, it will probably exceed 450 miles. The lower falls of this river at Weldon, which form the limit of steamboat navigation, are about 150 miles from its mouth. By means of a canal around these falls, bateaux can ascend to Danville, on the Dan river.

ROANOKE, a county in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 180 square miles. It is intersected by the Staunton river. The county forms part of the great valley of Virginia, situated between the Blue Ridge on the S. E. and another ridge of the Alleghanies on the N. W. The soil is highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, hemp, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 235,760 bushels of corn; 104,134 of wheat; 103,643 of oats; and 362,682 pounds of tobacco. There were 2 flour mills, 1 tinware manufactory, and 1 tannery. It contained 12 churches, 185 pupils attending public schools, and 137 attending other schools. The rock which underlies the surface is a fine limestone. The Virginia and Tennessee railroad (unfinished) passes through the county, and a turnpike connects it with the James River canal. Formed in 1838. Capital, Salem. Population, 8477, of whom 5967 were free, and 2510, slaves.

ROANOKE, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on Allen's creek, about 30 miles W. S. W. from Rochester.

ROANOKE, a post-village in Randolph co., Alabama.

ROANOKE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Indiana.

ROANOKE, a post-village of Randolph co., Missouri, 75 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

ROANOKE BRIDGE, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, 89 miles S. W. from Richmond.

ROAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

ROARING CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the North branch of the Susquehanna, a few miles above Danville.

ROARING CREEK, of North Carolina, enters the Yadkin from the N., in Wilkes county.

ROARING CREEK, a post-township of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. by W. from Pottsville. Population, 1991.

ROARING CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

ROARING SPRING, a post-office of Trigg co., Kentucky.

ROARK, a township in Gasconade co., Missouri. Population, 1007.

ROBB, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Population, 1376.

ROBBIN'S REEF, New York bay, off the upper end of Staten Island, contains a light-house.

ROBBINSON, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, 140 miles N. E. by E. from Augusta. Population, 1028.

ROBERSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

ROBERT BAYOU, of Louisiana, is connected with Red river near Alexandria.

ROBERTS' CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

ROBERTSON, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky; area estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by Red river, and also drained by Sycamore creek. The surface is uneven; the soil produces grain and tobacco. In 1850 there were raised 858,615 bushels of corn; 115,304 of oats; 36,837 of wheat; and 1,445,670 pounds of tobacco. The streams furnish motive-power for mills. The turnpike-road leading from Nashville to Louisville, Kentucky, passes through the county. Capital, Springfield. Population, 16,145, of whom 11,529 were free, and 4616, slaves.

ROBERTSON, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains about 840 square miles. The Brazos river forms its boundary on the S. W., and the Navasoto on the E. The surface is undulating. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, grass, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 41,395 bushels of corn; 6865 of sweet potatoes, 429 bales of cotton; and 18,470 pounds of

butter. It contained 4 churches, 45 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending other schools. Named in honor of Sterling C. Robertson, an empresario of Texas. Capital, Franklin. Population, 934, of whom 670 were free, and 264, slaves.

ROBERTSON, a district in Lumpkin co., Georgia. Population, 532.

ROBERTSON'S STORE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

ROBERTSVILLE, a small village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, about 70 miles N. E. from Pittsburg.

ROBERTSVILLE, a post-village in Beaufort district, South Carolina.

ROBERTSVILLE, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

ROBERTSVILLE, a post-village of Anderson co., Tennessee, 166 miles E. from Nashville.

ROBERTSVILLE, a village of Stark co., Ohio, 68 miles S. S. E. from Cleveland.

ROBESON, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina; area estimated at 900 square miles. It is intersected by Lumber river and its affluents. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy. Indian corn and cotton are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 327,257 bushels of corn, and 2299 bales of cotton. It contained 1 woollen factory, 2 saw mills, 7 tar and turpentine manufactories, and 1 turpentine distillery. There were 17 churches, 1415 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending other schools. Lumber, turpentine, and other products of the pine are exported in large quantities. A plank-road has lately been laid through the county, by which produce is exported to Fayetteville. Formed in 1786, and named in honor of Colonel Robeson, of North Carolina. Capital, Lumberton. Population, 12,806, of which 8461 were free, and 4365, slaves.

ROBESON, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. from Reading. Population, 2404.

ROBESON, a post-office of Brunswick co., North Carolina.

ROBIDEAUX, a small village of Texas co., Mo.

ROBIDOUX FORK, Missouri, an affluent of the Gasconade, flows northward, and enters that river in Pulaski co., near Waynesville.

ROBINA, a post-office of Panola co., Miss.

ROBIN'S NEST, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

ROBINSON, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles W. from Pittsburg. Population, 1917.

ROBINSON, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S. S. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 843.

ROBINSON, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

ROBINSON, a township in Posey co., Indiana. Population, 1619.

ROBINSON, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, about 140 miles S. E. from Springfield.

ROBINSON, a township in Green co., Missouri. Population, 1157.

ROBINSON CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Kentucky.

ROBINSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Benton co., Arkansas.

ROBINSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Menard co., Illinois.

ROBINSON'S RIVER, a small stream in the N. E. central part of Virginia, rises in Madison co., flows south-eastward, and enters Rapidan river on the boundary between that county and Orange.

ROBINSON'S SPRING, a post-office of Autauga co., Alabama.

ROBINSON'S STORE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

ROBINSON'S, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

ROBINSONVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

ROB ROY, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ark.

ROB ROY, a post-village of Fountain co., Indiana, on Shawnee creek, 12 miles N. E. from Covington.

ROCHE PERCÉE, a small river of Boone co., Missouri, which flows into Missouri river from the left near Providence. It is a valuable stream for mills. The name signifies "pierced rock."

ROCHEPORT, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, at the mouth of Manitou creek, 40 miles N. W. from Jefferson City. It has a steamboat landing. Stone coal is found in the bank of the river.

ROCHESTER, a post-village and semi-capital of Strafford county, New Hampshire, about 30 miles E. by N. from Concord. It contains a bank, and is the seat of various manufactures. The Cochecho railroad and the Great Falls and Conway railroad, through which it communicates with various sections of the state, add much to its importance. Population of the township in 1840, 2431; in 1850, 3006.

ROCHESTER, a township in Windsor co., Vermont, 32 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1493.

ROCHESTER, a post-village of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, near the head of Rochester harbor, in Buzzard's bay, on the Cape Cod Branch railroad, 50 miles S. by E. from Boston. It has considerable ship building, and several vessels engaged in the whale fisheries. Population of the township, 3808.

ROCHESTER, a city, capital of Monroe county, New York, is situated on both sides of Genesee river, 7 miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario, 230 miles by railroad W. by N. from Albany, and 68 miles E. N. E. from Buffalo. Lat. 43° 8' N., lon. 77° 51' W. Rochester is the largest town on the great thoroughfare above alluded to, excepting Albany and Buffalo, and is a place of rapid growth, and remarkable for its extensive manufactories of flour and other articles. The site of this city is nearly level. The streets vary from 60 to 80 feet in width, and

are generally straight and well paved. The principal street, extending E. and W. through the centre of the town, and crossing the river by a bridge, is called Main street on the E., and Buffalo street on the W. side of the river. The greater number of public buildings and many of the residences are handsomely built of brick or of limestone quarried in the immediate vicinity. The streets are generally bordered with shade-trees, and lighted with gas, and many of the dwellings have gardens and ornamental grounds attached. The city has several public squares, and the two divisions are connected by 4 or 5 bridges. The corporate limits occupy an area of 7 square miles, but it is not very compactly built.

The new court house and city hall on Buffalo street is a large and beautiful structure, with a granite front—cost \$80,000. The Arcade is a handsome building occupied partly by the post-office department. The Western House of Refuge for juvenile offenders is a fine large brick building, finished in 1851 at a cost of \$65,000; it is 382 feet long, 3 stories high, and contains 190 delinquents. The main edifice of the Rochester University is 100 feet by 60, and 4 stories high, with a wing 75 feet by 50. Many of the churches and hotels are large and handsome buildings. The university was organized in November, 1850, with an endowment of \$150,000, and is under the direction of the Baptists. The Baptist Theological Seminary of this place was founded in 1850, with an endowment of \$75,000. The Rochester Athenæum has 3000 members, with a library of 7100 volumes, and an annual course of lectures. The Rochester Sunday School Union is composed of 335 schools, with 4347 pupils, and 8000 volumes in the libraries. There are 2 orphan asylums. The public press consists of 4 daily and tri-weekly and 7 weekly newspapers, 1 monthly agricultural, and 1 monthly horticultural journal. Rochester contains 44 churches, among which there are 9 Presbyterian, 9 Methodist Episcopal, 4 Baptist, 3 Episcopal, 6 Catholic, and 13 others of various denominations. Among the principal hotels are, the American, the Eagle, the Waverly, the Clinton, Blossom's Hotel; the Mansion House, the Rochester, and Congress Hall. The city contains 6 banks. The Rochester Gas Light Company, with a capital of \$125,000, have 10 miles of "mains," 140 city lamps, and 1100 private consumers. The Erie canal, passing through the central part of the city, crosses the river by a beautiful stone aqueduct about 800 feet long. The trade of Rochester is facilitated by the following improvements, besides the canal above named:—The Genesee Valley canal extends southward to the Alleghany river; four different sections or branches of the Central railroad passing E. and W. meet here, and the Rochester and Lake Ontario railroad joins them at this point. Steamboats ascend the

river to Carthage, about 2 miles below the city, and smaller boats navigate the same above the falls. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 686,375 tons enrolled and licensed, all of which was employed in the coast trade, and 429,423 tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 264, (tons, 38,903,) of which 200 (tons, 33,027) were by foreign vessels, and clearances for foreign ports for the year were the same. The above does not include the canal tonnage which is doubtless much greater.

The unlimited water-power derived from the Genesee river has been a principal cause of the prosperity of Rochester, the flouring mills of which are probably the most extensive in the United States. The river within a course of 3 miles has a total descent of 226 feet, with three perpendicular falls of 97, 20, and 105 feet. The first of these is within the limits of the city, a little N. of the centre, and is considered one of the most beautiful cataracts in the state. Below the upper falls the broad river flows through a ravine more than 100 feet deep. The total amount of flour manufactured here annually is estimated at 600,000 barrels, which, computing 5 bushels to each barrel, would require 3,000,000 bushels of wheat. The quantity received by canals and railroads in 1852 was 1,640,454 bushels, leaving 1,359,546 to be made up from receipts by wagons. The following table exhibits the quantity of flour shipped for a series of 6 years:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
1847.....	631,574	1850.....	552,729
1848.....	584,426	1851.....	500,330
1849.....	570,757	1852.....	538,680

Various other manufactures are carried on, the chief productions of which are machinery, farming implements, stoves and other iron castings, cotton and woollen goods, paper, lumber, leather, cabinet ware, and edge tools.

Rochester is remarkable for the extent and character of its fruit nurseries. According to the estimate of a gentleman residing in the vicinity and thoroughly acquainted with the subject, there are within 10 miles of the city not less than 1000 acres devoted to this branch of business. One firm alone, that of Elwanger & Barry, have 200 acres closely and richly cultivated, employing from 80 to 150 hands.

Mount Hope Cemetery, near the E. bank of the river, and 2 miles S. from the railroad depôt, is remarkable for the natural adaptation of the grounds to the object for which they have been selected, and for the picturesque beauty of its situation.

Rochester was settled in 1812 by Nathaniel Rochester and others, incorporated in 1817, and chartered as a city in 1834. Population in 1820, 1502; in 1830, 9269; in 1840, 20,191; in 1850, 36,403, and in 1853, about 42,000.

ROCHESTER, a township of Ulster co., N. Y. 16 miles S. W. from Kingston. Pop., 3174.

ROCHESTER, a post-township of Beaver co.,

Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river, opposite the borough of Beaver. Population, 1421.

ROCHESTER, a post-village in the above township, on the left bank of Beaver river, at its entrance into the Ohio, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 25 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. A good bridge across Beaver river connects this village with Bridgewater. Population in 1853, about 1200.

ROCHESTER, a post-office of Jackson par., La.

ROCHESTER, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

ROCHESTER, a thriving village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 140 miles N. E. from Columbus.

ROCHESTER, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop., 896.

ROCHESTER, a post-village in the above township, on the railroad between Cleveland and Columbus, 95 miles N. N. E. from the latter.

ROCHESTER, a small village of Noble co., O.

ROCHESTER, a thriving village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas river and the Ohio canal, about 110 miles N. E. from Columbus. The adjoining village of Navarre has a post-office of its own name.

ROCHESTER, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the railroad between Cincinnati and Wilmington, about 30 miles N. E. from the former. Population in 1853, about 400.

ROCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Avon township, Oakland county, Michigan, on Paint creek, at its entrance into Clinton river, 28 miles N. from Detroit. It contains 2 churches, 4 stores, 2 flour mills, 1 foundry, and a large public school-house.

ROCHESTER, a small village of Franklin co., Indiana, on the Whitewater canal, 76 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

ROCHESTER, a post-township in Fulton co., Indiana. Population, 1401.

ROCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Fulton county, Indiana, on the Michigan road, and on Mill creek, 92 miles N. from Indianapolis. It has 2 churches and several stores.

ROCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Noble co., Indiana, on the Elkhart river, about 130 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis. It has an excellent water-power, and a forge in which bar iron is made.

ROCHESTER, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, on the Sangamon river, 6 miles S. E. from Springfield. The river affords water-power for mills.

ROCHESTER, a post-township in Andrew co., Missouri. Population, 1603.

ROCHESTER, a small post-village of Andrew co., Missouri, on the Platte river, 62 miles N. by W. from Independence.

ROCHESTER, a thriving village of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Cedar river, 20 miles E. from Iowa City. It contains 5 stores and 200 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Racine co., Wisconsin. Population, 1672.

ROCHESTER, a thriving post-village in the

above township, is situated on the Pishtaka or Fox river, at the mouth of the Muskego, and on the plank-road between Racine City and Elkhorn, 24 miles W. from the former. It has a fine water-power, which is employed in flouring mills. It contains also 2 manufactories of ploughs, 2 of harness, 1 of carriages, 5 stores, 3 hotels, an iron foundry, and a fanning-mill factory. Population in 1853, about 500.

ROCHESTER COLONY, a thriving village of Clinton co., Michigan, on the Maple river, about 28 miles N. by E. from Lansing. It has 1 flouring mill and 1 saw mill, and 2 or 3 stores.

ROCHESTER DEPÔT, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

ROCHESTER MILLS, a post-office of Wabash co., Illinois.

ROCK, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, contains about 770 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Rock river, into which several large streams empty. The surface is undulating, and the soil highly productive. Rock Prairie, the largest in the state, occupies nearly half of the county, extending from the river eastward. The staples are wheat, maize, oats, wool, potatoes, pork, and butter. In 1850 the county produced 784,278 bushels of wheat; 300,143 of Indian corn; 487,880 of oats, and 410,881 pounds of butter. It contained 17 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 5186 pupils attending public schools, and 194 attending academies and other schools. The most abundant rock of the county is the blue limestone. Rock river is a fine stream flowing through a valley remarkable for beauty and fertility, and affording abundant water-power. The public improvements are the Fond du Lac and Rock River railroad, the Beloit and Madison railroad, the Racine and Janesville railroad, and the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad. Organized in 1839, and named from its principal stream. The settlement began in 1836, and has progressed with great rapidity. Capital, Janesville. Pop., 20,750.

ROCK, a post-office of Plymouth co., Mass.

ROCK, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

ROCK, a township in the central part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Population, 553.

ROCKAWAY, a post-village of Queen's co., New York, on Rockaway bay, near the sea, about 24 miles E. S. E. from New York.

ROCKAWAY, an important post-town of Rockaway township, near the centre of Morris county, New Jersey, is situated on the Rockaway river and on the Morris canal, about 7 miles N. of Morristown. This town is situated in the richest iron region of the state, and has extensive manufactories of that useful metal. There are several forges, rolling mills, foundries, and steel furnaces. The Mount Hope mining property, near this place, was sold a short time since for \$80,000.

The Morris and Essex railroad passes through this town.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, of Queen's co., New York, is a peninsula extending between Jamaica bay and the ocean. Here is a fashionable watering place, with hotels and boarding houses, about 20 miles S. E. from New York.

ROCKAWAY RIVER, of New Jersey, rises in Morris county, flows southward and eastward, and enters the Passaic on the boundary between Essex and Morris counties, about 5 miles S. S. E. from Boonton.

ROCK BLUFF, a post-office of Clinch co., Ga.

ROCK BOTTOM, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of about 780 square miles. It is intersected by North river, which flows into James river, near the S. extremity of the county, at the foot of the Blue Ridge. The county forms part of the great valley of Virginia, which is bounded on the S. E. by the Blue Ridge. The soil has a basis of fine limestone, and is highly productive. Grain and grass are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 372,705 bushels of Indian corn; 198,553 of wheat; 162,752 of oats, and 7626 tons of hay. There were 3 grist and saw mills, 13 flouring mills, 4 iron furnaces, 3 iron forges, and 1 iron foundry; 18 churches; 239 pupils attending public schools, and 314 attending academies and other schools. The James River canal passes through the S. part of the county. Formed in 1778, and named from the *natural bridge of rock*, a description of which will be found under the head of VIRGINIA. Population, 16,045, of whom 11,848 were free, and 4197, slaves.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 15 miles S. from Lawrenceville.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Ill.

ROCKBRIDGE, a small post-village, capital of Ozark county, Missouri, on Bryant's fork of White river, 150 miles S. from Jefferson City. It is situated in a hilly region, in which pine timber is abundant.

ROCKBRIDGE, a township in the N. part of Richland co., Wisconsin.

ROCK CAMP, a post-office of Braxton co., Virginia.

ROCK CASTLE, a county in the S. E. central part of Kentucky, contains an area of about 300 square miles. It is drained by Dick's and Rockcastle rivers, from the latter of which the name is derived. The surface is hilly, and the soil mostly poor. The staples are Indian corn, wheat, and oats. In 1850 this county produced 177,974 bushels of corn; 3715 of wheat, and 28,853 of oats. It contained 14 churches, and 425 pupils attending public schools. Coal is found in several parts of the county, but not used to much extent. Organized in 1810. Capital, Mount Vernon. Population, 4697; of whom 4322 were free, and 375, slaves.

ROCK CASTLE, a post-village in Patrick co.,

Virginia, 190 miles S. W. by W. from Richmond.

ROCK CASTLE, a small post-village of Trigg co., Kentucky, on Cumberland river, about 240 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

ROCKCASTLE, a small river in the S. E. part of Kentucky, forms the boundary between Laurel county on the one hand, and Rockcastle and Pulaski counties on the other, and enters the Cumberland river. Its general course is S. S. W.

ROCK CITY, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

ROCK CITY MILLS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

ROCK CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in Adams co., and flows into the Monocacy river.

ROCK CREEK rises in Montgomery co., Maryland, flows southward, and falls into the Potomac, at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

ROCK CREEK, of Texas, flows through the Upper Cross Timbers into the Brazos.

ROCK CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Wabash on the left bank, 10 miles above Delphi.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ROCK CREEK, a small village of Murray co., Georgia.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Alabama.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Yell co., Ark.

ROCK CREEK, a small village of Bedford co., Tennessee.

ROCK CREEK, a post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky, 125 miles E. N. E. from Frankfort.

ROCK CREEK, a thriving village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Rock creek, about 200 miles N. E. from Columbus. It has 2 or 3 churches and several mills.

ROCK CREEK, a post-township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Population, 819.

ROCK CREEK, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Population, 599.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Illinois, 45 miles S. E. from Galena.

ROCK CREEK, a post-office of Cedar co., Io.

ROCKDALE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

ROCKDALE, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N. W. by N. from Meadville. Population, 1086.

ROCKDALE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

ROCKDALE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

ROCKDALE, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

ROCKFISH, a village of Cumberland co., North Carolina, on Rockfish creek, 7 miles S. from Fayetteville. It contains a cotton factory.

ROCKFISH CREEK, of Cumberland co., North Carolina, enters Cape Fear river from the W., about 10 miles below Fayetteville.

ROCKFORD, a post-village, capital of Surry co., North Carolina, on the Yadkin river, 145 miles W. by N. from Raleigh. Pop., 639.

ROCKFORD, a small post-village, capital of Coosa county, Alabama, 40 miles N. by E. from Montgomery. The surrounding country is hilly, and amply supplied with water-power, and contains valuable quarries of granite, marble, &c.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing post-village of Jackson county, Indiana, on the Driftwood or E. fork of White river, and on the Jeffersonville and Columbus railroad, 60 miles S. from Indianapolis. The river affords valuable water-power at this place.

ROCKFORD, a village of Wells co., Indiana, 100 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

ROCKFORD, a post-township in Winnebago co., Illinois. Population, 2093.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing post-village, capital of Winnebago county, Illinois, is finely situated on the left (E.) bank of Rock river, and on the Chicago and Galena railroad, 97 miles W. N. W. from Chicago. Rockford is the centre of an active business, and has abundant water-power. It has nearly all been built since 1836. Its growth was constant and moderate until 1850, when it began to increase with great rapidity. This was mainly caused by a prospect of the early completion of the railroad from Chicago to this point. Rockford has 5 churches, 1 bank, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1853, about 3500.

ROCK GROVE, post-office, Richmond co., N. C.

ROCK GROVE, a post-township in Stephenson co., Illinois. Population, 727.

ROCK GROVE, a small post-village in the above township, about 55 miles E. by N. from Galena.

ROCK HALL, a post-village in Kent co., Maryland, on the E. shore of Chesapeake bay, 25 miles N. E. from Annapolis.

ROCK HAVEN, a post-village of Meade co., Kentucky, is situated at the Narrows on the Ohio river.

ROCKHILL, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles S. by W. from Easton. Population, 2448.

ROCKHILL, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

ROCKHILL, a post-office of York dis., S. C.

ROCKHILL, a post-village of St. Louis co., Missouri, 10 miles W. by S. from St. Louis.

ROCKHILL, a post-village of Marquette co., Wisconsin, 38 miles W. S. W. from Fond du Lac.

ROCKHOLDS, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

ROCKHOLDS, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

ROCKHOUSE, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

ROCKHOUSE, a post-office of Hocking co., O.

ROCKHOUSE PRAIRIE, a post-village of Buchanan co., Missouri, 44 miles N. N. W. from Independence.

ROCKINGHAM, a county forming the S. E. extremity of New Hampshire, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean, being the only county of New Hampshire which has any extent of seacoast. It is watered by the Lamprey, Beaver, and Exeter rivers, which afford motive-power to numerous grist and saw mills. Great bay, connecting with Piscataqua river and Massabesic lake, are the principal collections of water; besides which, however, there are numerous small lakes or ponds. The surface is uneven, and somewhat hilly in the northern part. The soil is productive, and under good cultivation. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 201,359 bushels of corn; 62,407 of oats; 668,395 of potatoes; 72,185 tons of hay, and 736,222 pounds of butter. There were 480 boot and shoe manufactories, 6 cotton and 9 woollen factories, 3 foundries, 5 machine shops, 35 flour mills, 3 paper mills, 77 saw and planing mills, 20 tanneries, and 2 ship-yards. It contained 103 churches, 5 newspaper offices; 11,045 pupils attending public schools, and 1072 attending other schools. This county is intersected by the railroads connecting Boston with Manchester, Portland, and Portsmouth, and by that connecting Portsmouth and Concord. County towns, Portsmouth and Exeter. Population, 49,194.

ROCKINGHAM, a county in the N. E. central part of Virginia, has an area of 900 square miles. It is intersected in the S. E. part by the Shenandoah river proper, and also drained by the North fork of that river, and by Dry and North rivers, which rise within its limits. The county occupies part of the Great Valley, which is bounded on the S. E. by the Blue Ridge, and on the N. W. by the North mountain; the soil is generally very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staples. According to the census of 1850 this county produced more wheat and more hay than any other county in the state. In 1850 there were raised 608,350 bushels of wheat; 448,585 of corn; 164,976 of oats; 16,067 tons of hay, and 254,834 pounds of butter. It contained 41 flour mills, 22 saw mills, 1 iron furnace, 1 iron forge, 4 wool-carding mills, and 16 tanneries; 30 churches, and 1970 pupils attending public schools. A quarry of marble has been opened near the county seat, and limestone is abundant. The North river furnishes extensive water-power. Organized in 1788. Capital, Harrisonburg. Population, 20,294; of whom 17,963 were free, and 2331, slaves.

ROCKINGHAM, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia; area estimated at 350 square miles. It is intersected by the Dan river, and also drained by the sources of Haw river, a branch of the Cape Fear. The surface is elevated and

hilly; the soil is generally productive. Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 377,604 bushels of corn; 101,804 of oats, and 908,729 pounds of tobacco. There were 5 saw mills, 1 corn and flour mill, 1 cotton factory, 1 woollen factory, and 27 tobacco manufactories. It contained 18 churches, 1015 pupils attending public schools, and 45 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore is found in the county. Formed in 1785. Capital, Wentworth. Population, 14,495; of whom 9166 were free, and 5329, slaves.

ROCKINGHAM, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont, on Williams' river, and on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, 82 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. It contains a newspaper office and a bank. Population of the township, 2857.

ROCKINGHAM, a small post-village, capital of Richmond co., North Carolina, 5 miles E. from the Yadkin river, and 105 miles S. W. from Raleigh. It has good water-power in the vicinity, which is employed in a cotton factory and several mills.

ROCKINGHAM, a village in Scott co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, 55 miles E. S. E. from Iowa City.

ROCK ISLAND, an island in the Mississippi river, nearly opposite the city of Rock Island, in Illinois. Fort Armstrong is situated on the southern extremity.

ROCK ISLAND, a county in the W. N. W. part of Illinois, bordering on the Mississippi, which separates it from Iowa, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is situated on both sides of Rock river, which forms part of the S. E. boundary. It derives its name from an island in the channel of the Mississippi. The greatest length is about 70 miles, following the course of the river; the breadth varies from 3 to 15 miles. The surface is diversified: the soil is good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 215,255 bushels of corn; 83,076 of wheat; 31,041 of oats, and 7443 tons of hay. There were 4 churches, 1 newspaper establishment, and 180 pupils attending public schools. The county contains abundance of stone coal and limestone. Rock river affords immense water-power near its mouth. The Chicago and Rock Island railroad has its western terminus in this county. Capital, Rock Island City. Population, 6937.

ROCK ISLAND, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

ROCK ISLAND, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

ROCK ISLAND CITY, capital of Rock Island county, Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 2 miles above the mouth of Rock river, and 178 miles W. by S. from Chicago. It is situated at the foot of the upper rapids, which extend nearly 15 miles, and in low stages of water obstruct the passage of loaded vessels. The place derives its name

from an island 3 miles in length, the southern extremity of which is nearly opposite the town. The main and navigable channel is on the W. side of the island, while that on the E. has been dammed so as to produce an immense water-power above, and a good harbor below. The island presents a perpendicular front of limestone 20 or 30 feet high, and is partly covered with woods, which afford an agreeable retreat in the heat of summer. Rock Island is remarkable for its flourishing manufactures, and seems destined to become one of the most considerable towns of Illinois in this respect. It is the western terminus of Chicago and Rock Island railroad, now in progress of construction. It contains a bank, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Population estimated at 4000.

ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS, of Illinois, extend up the Mississippi river, from the city of Rock Island, about 15 miles. See **ROCK ISLAND CITY**.

ROCK LAKE, Wisconsin, a small lake in the township of Lake Mills, in Jefferson county. Length, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; breadth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It derives its name from a great number of rocks along the shore, thrown up by the expansion of the ice in winter into a ridge, which is in many places several feet high.

ROCKLAND, a county in the S. E. part of New York, has an area of about 470 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson river, and on the S. W. by New Jersey, and is principally watered by the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, which afford some water-power. It contains several small ponds well stocked with fish. The surface is uneven, and in some parts mountainous, on account of the elevated range called the Highlands, passing through the county. The soil of the valleys is rich and productive, and on the uplands often fertile and well adapted to grazing. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 73,628 bushels of corn; 39,844 of oats; 46,570 of potatoes; 11,712 tons of hay, and 219,283 pounds of butter. There were 21 flour mills, 2 hardware manufactories, 3 iron forges, 2 cotton and 3 carpet factories, 1 calico-printing establishment, and 2 car manufactories. It contained 35 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 2742 pupils attending public schools, and 207 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore and sandstone are abundant in the county. The Hudson river is navigable for ships along its entire border. The New York and Erie railroad passes through the western part of the county. Organized in 1798, having previously formed part of Orange county. Capital, Clarkstown. Population, 16,962.

ROCKLAND, (formerly East Thomaston,) a flourishing post-village of Lincoln county, Maine, 40 miles S. E. from Augusta. It has an excellent harbor, and is noted for a superior quality of lime which is obtained in vast quantities from quarries in the vicinity.

About half a million casks are exported annually, chiefly in vessels owned in the place. The village contains 3 banks and 1 newspaper office. Steamboats plying between Boston and Bangor touch at its wharves. Incorporated in 1848, and includes the peninsula of Owl's Head. Population of the township, 5052.

ROCKLAND, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Sullivan co., New York. Population, 1175.

ROCKLAND, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles E. by N. from Reading. Population, 1369.

ROCKLAND, a post-township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on the left side of the Alleghany river, 12 miles S. E. from Franklin. Population, 1409.

ROCKLAND LAKE, of Rockland co., New York, about 30 miles N. from New York. It is 4 or 5 miles in circumference. Its waters are very pure, and it furnishes large supplies of the finest ice to New York city.

ROCKLAND LAKE, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

ROCKLAND MILLS, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

ROCK MILLS, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

ROCK MILLS, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

ROCK MILLS, a post-office of Hancock co., Georgia.

ROCK MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

ROCK MOUNTAIN. See STONE MOUNTAIN.

ROCKPOINT, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

ROCKPORT, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

ROCKPORT, a post-village of Essex county, Massachusetts, 32 miles N. E. from Boston. It contains several churches, and a bank with a capital of \$100,000. The fisheries are carried on to some extent. The township, which until 1839 was a part of Gloucester, abounds with quarries of fine granite. Population of the township, 3274.

ROCKPORT, a post-office of Carbon co., Pa.

ROCKPORT, a small village of Attala co., Mississippi.

ROCKPORT, a post-village, capital of Hot Spring county, Arkansas, on the Washita river, about 50 miles W. S. W. from Little Rock, and at the head of navigation. A well-built lattice bridge, 300 feet long, has been thrown across the river here, at a cost of \$20,000.

ROCKPORT, a small village of Allen co., Ohio, 10 miles N. N. E. from Lima.

ROCKPORT, a post-township of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, bordering on Lake Erie. Pop., 1441.

ROCKPORT, a village and station in the above township, on the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, 7 miles S. W. from Cleveland.

ROCKPORT, a post-village, capital of Spencer county, Indiana, is situated on a high bluff of

the Ohio river, 50 miles above Evansville. The name was derived from a hanging rock, known as Lady Washington's rock. Rockport has 1 or 2 churches, a county seminary, and a newspaper office. Population in 1853, estimated at 800.

ROCKPORT, a post-village of Pike co., Illinois, on Snycartee Slough, a side-channel of the Mississippi river, 80 miles W. by S. from Springfield.

ROCK PRAIRIE, a post-office of Dade co., Mo.

ROCK PRAIRIE, a small post-village of Rock co., Wis., about 8 miles E. from Janesville.

ROCK QUARRY, a post-office of Pope co., Illinois, 25 miles S. W. from Shawneetown.

ROCK RIFT, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

ROCK RIVER, of Wisconsin and Illinois, rises in Fond du Lac county, of the former state, 8 or 10 miles S. from Lake Winnebago, and flowing first southward and afterwards southwestward, it enters the State of Illinois at Beloit, and falls into the Mississippi a little below the town of Rock Island. Its whole length is estimated at about 330 miles. The current is obstructed by rapids in several places, but it might be made navigable at a moderate expense. Small steamboats have ascended as far as Jefferson, Wisconsin, 225 miles. The river passes by the towns of Janesville, Beloit, Rockford, and Dixon, and flows through a valley, or, to speak more properly, an extensive plain, which is noted for its fertility and beautiful scenery. The whole descent of the current is ascertained to be about 379 feet.

ROCK RIVER, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

ROCKROE, a township in Monroe co., Arkansas. Population, 312.

ROCK RUN, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

ROCK RUN, a post-township in Stephenson co., Illinois. Population, 1037.

ROCK RUN, a small village of Will co., Ill.

ROCKSBURG, a post-office of Warren co., N. J.

ROCKSFORD, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ROCK SPRING, a post-office of Walker co., Ga.

ROCK SPRINGS, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

ROCK STREAM, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad, 27 miles N. from Elmira.

ROCKTON. See LITTLE FALLS.

ROCKTON, a post-township in Winnebago co., Illinois. Population, 1010.

ROCKTON, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on Rock river, 16 miles N. from Rockford. The water-power of Rock river gives motion to a large flouring mill, 1 paper mill, and other machinery. Population, about 600.

ROCKTOWN, a small village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 7 miles S. from Flemington.

ROCKVALE, a post-office of Grant co., Wis.
 ROCK VALLEY, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

ROCK VALLEY, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 26 miles S. from Boston.

ROCKVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

ROCKVILLE, a flourishing post-village in Vernon township, Tolland co., Connecticut, on Hockanum river, about 12 miles N. E. from Hartford. It contains 4 churches, 7 stores, and 2 excellent academies. Capital invested in woollen and cotton manufactures, \$500,000.

ROCKVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 53 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Maryland, 16 miles N. N. W. from Washington City. It contains a court house, jail, and several stores. A newspaper is published here.

ROCKVILLE, a post-office of Hanover co., Va.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village in Rowan co., North Carolina.

ROCKVILLE, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Georgia, 11 miles E. from Eatonton. It has 1 church and 2 stores.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Tennessee, 164 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, about 90 miles above Cincinnati. It has mills for sawing stone, which is quarried in the vicinity.

ROCKVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Parke co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the plank-road from Indianapolis to Springfield, Illinois, 60 miles W. from the former and on the Indiana and Illinois Central railroad, (unfinished.) It is surrounded by a rich farming district, which contains extensive beds of coal. It has several churches, 2 seminaries, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, 1500.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Kankakee, 162 miles N. E. of Springfield.

ROCKVILLE, a post-village in Delaware co., Iowa, 60 miles N. N. E. from Iowa City.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

ROCKWELL, a post-office of Pickens dis., S. C.

ROCKWELL, a post-village of Bond co., Ill., on the W. branch of Shoal creek, 70 miles S. from Springfield, has 2 newspaper offices.

ROCKWOOD, a post-office of Fulton co., N. Y.

ROCKY BAYOU, a post-township in Izard co., Arkansas. Population, 587.

ROCKY BAYOU, a post-village of Izard co., Arkansas, about 10 miles E. from Mount Olive.

ROCKY BRANCH, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

ROCKY COMFORT, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

ROCKY COMFORT CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Ogeechee river near Louisville.

ROCKY CREEK, of Chester district, South Carolina, enters the Wateree river, on the right, near Rocky Mount.

ROCKY CREEK, of Tatnall co., Georgia, flows into Ohoopsee river.

ROCKY CREEK, a post-office of Iredell co., North Carolina.

ROCKY CREEK, a post-office of Pike co., Miss.

ROCKY FORD, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

ROCKY FORK, of Paint creek, Ohio, joins that stream on the line between Highland and Ross counties.

ROCKY GAP, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

ROCKY HILL, a post-township in Hartford co., Connecticut, on the W. side of the Connecticut river, 7 miles S. from Hartford. Population, 1042.

ROCKY HILL, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the Millstone river and the Delaware and Raritan canal, 4 miles N. from Princeton, contains 2 stores, 3 mills, and about 25 dwellings.

ROCKY HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Va.

ROCKY HILL, a post-office of Lavacca co., Texas.

ROCKY HILL, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.

ROCKY HILL, a post-office of Jackson co., O.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Virginia, about 180 miles W. by S. from Richmond. It has several stores, and an extensive iron furnace in the vicinity. Population, about 300.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village in Edgecombe co., North Carolina, 56 miles E. from Raleigh.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village in Meriwether co., Georgia, 95 miles W. from Milledgeville.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-office of Kemper co., Mississippi.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post-village of Miller co., Missouri, 30 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, called also the CHIPPEWAYAN MOUNTAINS, a chain towards the western part of North America, commencing in the N. part of Mexico, near 35° 30' N. lat., a few miles S. E. of Santa Fe, and running nearly N. N. W. through the northern portion of the continent to the polar ocean. This chain, although forming a part of the vast mountain system which extends through the whole length of America, is not, as was formerly supposed, entirely continuous with the Cordilleras of Mexico. With a large part of the Rocky Mountains we are but imperfectly acquainted. The range varies from 10,000 to 14,000 feet in height; a few of the peaks however attain a much greater elevation. Mount Brown and Mount Hooper, near 53° N. lat., and between 115° and 119° W. lon., are among the highest summits of this chain that have been measured. The former is about 16,000 feet, the latter 15,690 feet high.

The Rev. Mr. Parker, however, in his "Exploring Tour beyond the Rocky Mountains," states that some of the highest mountain peaks have been found, by measurement, to be 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. Between 42° and $42^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., and near 110° W. lon., there is a break in this great chain, called the South Pass, or Fremont's Pass, through which there is an easy road, the ascent and descent being so gradual that it is scarcely perceived.

Of the geological structure of the Rocky Mountains as yet very little is known. The highest parts visited by Fremont were composed of rocks of granite and gneiss, shooting up into sharp and jagged peaks. Volcanic rocks are known to exist in several places on the slopes or sides of these mountains. According to the most recent reports there is, between the head of Madison river and the upper waters of the Yellowstone, a volcanic region of perhaps 100 miles in extent, in which some of the volcanoes are said to be now in a state of eruption. Hot springs are found, not only in this region, but in various other places on the eastern and western declivities of the Rocky mountain range. Near $42^{\circ} 37'$ N. lat., and $111^{\circ} 45'$ W. lon., there are a number of fountains, the waters of which effervesce with the carbonic acid that they contain. From this circumstance they have received the name of "Beer, or Soda Springs." The most remarkable of these throws up a *jet d'eau* of about three feet high, accompanied with a subterranean noise, which, together with the rushing of the water, resembles the sound of a steamboat in motion, whence it has been termed the "Steamboat Spring." (*Fremont.*)

ROCKY NARROWS, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

ROCKY PLAINS, a post-office of Newton co., Georgia.

ROCKY POINT, a thriving village of Monroe co., Virginia, 240 miles W. from Richmond.

ROCKY POINT, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

ROCKY POINT, a post-office of Attala co., Mississippi.

ROCKY POINT, a small post-village of Independence co., Arkansas, about 8 miles S. E. from Batesville.

ROCKY POINT MILLS, a post-office of Botsourt co., Virginia.

ROCKY RIDGE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

ROCKY RIVER, of North Carolina, a small stream which flows through Cabarrus county, and then turning eastward, forms the boundary between Stanley and Anson, until it enters the Yadkin.

ROCKY RIVER, of Chatham co., North Carolina, enters Deep river from the north-west.

ROCKY RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream which rises in Anderson district, and flowing southward, enters the Savannah.

ROCKY RIVER, a small stream in the E.

central part of Tennessee, forms the boundary between Warren and Van Buren counties, and enters the Caney fork of Cumberland river.

ROCKY RIVER, Ohio, a small stream which rises in Medina co., and enters Lake Erie about 10 miles W. from Cleveland.

ROCKY RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which falls into the St. Joseph's, in St. Joseph county.

ROCKY RIVER, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

ROCKY RUN, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

ROCKY RUN, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

ROCKY SPRING, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., 188 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

ROCKY SPRING, a post-village of Claiborne co., Mississippi.

ROCKY SPRING, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee, 229 miles E. from Nashville.

ROCKY WELL, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

RODMAN, a post-village in Rodman township, Jefferson county, New York, on Sandy creek, about 10 miles S. from Watertown. It has several churches and mills. Population of the township, 1784.

RODNEY, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi river, 40 miles above Natchez. It has several stores and warehouses, and a newspaper office.

RODNEY, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

RODUSTER, a small village of Butler co., Kentucky.

ROESFIELD, a post-office of Catahoula parish, Louisiana.

ROGERS' BRIDGE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

ROGERS' FARM, a post-village of McLane co., Illinois, 66 miles N. E. from Springfield.

ROGERS' LANDING, a small village of Perry co., Missouri.

ROGERS' STORE, a post-office of Wake co., North Carolina.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-office of Halifax co., Va.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-village of Anderson district, South Carolina, 181 miles W. N. W. from Columbia. The name of the post-office was recently changed to Evergreen.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Alabama, 24 miles E. from Florence. Population, about 300.

ROGERSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Hawkins county, Tennessee, is situated near the Holston river, 255 miles E. from Nashville. Steamboat navigation has lately been opened on the Holston from Knoxville to Kingsport, which is above Rogersville. The village contains a bank, and a collegiate institute under the control of the Odd Fellows, having about 200 pupils. The building is 200 feet long, and 3 stories high. A newspaper is published here.

ROGERSVILLE, a small village in the S. E. part of Madison co., Kentucky.

ROGERSVILLE, a small village of Ohio co., Kentucky.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 90 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

ROGERSVILLE, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

ROHRERSVILLE, a post-village in Washington co., Maryland, 80 miles W. N. W. from Annapolis.

ROHRSBURG, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 88 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

ROKEBY, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

ROLESVILLE, a post-village in Wake co., North Carolina, 16 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

ROLLERSVILLE, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, 42 miles N. from Columbus.

ROLLIN, a post-township in the N. W. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop., 1080.

ROLLING FORK, a small village of Casey co., Kentucky.

ROLLING FORK, a post-office of Nelson co., Kentucky.

ROLLING PRAIRIE, a post-office of Marion co., Arkansas.

ROLLINGSFORD, a new township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, on the Salmon Falls river, and on the Boston and Maine railroad, 71 miles N. E. from Boston, contains 1 bank. The Great Falls branch railroad partly intersect it. Population, 1862.

ROLLIN'S STORE, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina.

ROMA, a post-village and port of entry of Starr county, Texas, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, about 550 miles S. by W. from Austin City. It is the head of regular steam navigation, and contains a custom house. Population, about 300.

ROMANCE, a post-office of Bad Axe co., Wis.

ROMANSVILLE, a small village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. from West Chester.

ROME, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, 18 miles N. by W. from Augusta.

ROME, a post-borough in Rome township, and semi-capital of Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk river, the Erie canal, and the Utica and Syracuse railroad, 109 miles W. N. W. from Albany, and 14 miles N. W. from Utica. It is the southern terminus of the Black River canal, and of a railroad leading to Watertown and Sackett's harbor. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of several denominations, 3 banks, an United States' arsenal, 2 newspaper offices, and manufactories of cotton, iron, and other articles. Plank-roads extend from Rome to Oswego, Taberg, Madison county, and Utica. Population of the township, 7918; that of the borough in 1853 is estimated at 4000.

ROME, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N. N. E. from Towanda. Population, 1308.

ROME, a small post-village in the above township, about 12 miles N. E. from Towanda.

ROME, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles S. E. by S. from Erie. Population, 940.

ROME, a flourishing city, capital of Floyd county, Georgia, at the confluence of the Etowah and Oostenaule, which form the Coosa river, 170 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It is situated on several hills, which command an extensive view of mountain scenery. Steamboats of moderate size navigate the Coosa river, and can ascend as far as this place. A branch railroad, about 20 miles long, was opened from Rome to the Western and Atlantic railroad, at Kingston, in 1847, since which event the town has rapidly increased. About 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped here annually. Rome was chosen as the county seat in 1884, and incorporated as a city in 1847. It contains 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

ROME, a post-office of Clark co., Ark.

ROME, a post-village of Smith co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland river, 45 miles E. from Nashville.

ROME, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 84 miles above Cincinnati, has an active trade in lumber. Mines of iron ore have been opened in the vicinity.

ROME, a post-township in the S. W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio, intersected by the Grand river. Population, 744.

ROME, a small post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 190 miles N. E. from Columbus.

ROME, a township in the E. part of Athens co., Ohio. Population, 1309.

ROME, a township in the S. E. part of Lawrence co., Ohio. Population, 1134.

ROME, a small village of Richland co., Ohio, 12 miles N. from Mansfield.

ROME, a flourishing village of London township, Seneca county, Ohio, 110 miles N. from Columbus. A plank-road connects it with the mouth of Sandusky river. Population, about 550.

ROME, a post-township of Lenawee co., Michigan. Population, 1525.

ROME, a pleasant post-village, capital of Perry county, Indiana, on the Ohio river, 100 miles below Louisville, and 100 miles above Evansville, has 1 bank. First settled in 1811. Pop. in 1853, about 600.

ROME, a small post-village of Jefferson co., Illinois, a few miles N. from Mount Vernon.

ROME, a village in Peoria co., Illinois, on the W. bank of Peoria Lake, 85 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

ROME, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, on Skunk river, 36 miles W. N. W. from Burlington.

ROME, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, on Duck creek, about 10 miles E. from Jefferson. It has 2 mills, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

ROMEO, a post-village in Green co., Tenn.
 ROMEO, a thriving post-village of Macomb county, Michigan, 1 mile from the N. branch of Clinton river, and 20 miles N. W. from Mount Clemens, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has an academy, a newspaper office, an iron foundry, and several stores. Population in 1853, about 1200.

ROMEO, a post-office of McHenry co., Ill.

ROMINE'S MILLS, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

ROMNEY, a post-village, capital of Hampshire co., Virginia, on the S. branch of the Potomac, 190 miles N. W. from Richmond, contains 1 bank.

ROMNEY, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 12 miles S. from Lafayette.

ROMULUS, a post-township in the central part of Seneca co., New York, extending from Cayuga to Seneca lake. Population, 2050.

ROMULUS, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

ROMULUS, a post-township in the S. part of Wayne co., Michigan. Population, 621.

ROMULUS CENTRE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

ROMULUSVILLE, a post-village of Seneca co., New York, 10 miles S. from Waterloo. It has 2 meeting houses, 2 stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

RONALD, a post-township in the N. E. part of Ionia co., Michigan. Population, 452.

RONALD CENTRE, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

RONDO, a post-office of Lafayette co., Ark.

RONDOUT, a post-village in Kingston township, Ulster county, New York, on Rondout creek, 1 mile from its entrance into the Hudson river, 90 miles N. from New York. Large quantities of coal are received here by the Delaware and Hudson canal, which terminates about a mile below. Rondout contains several churches, two banks, and a newspaper office. Boat building is carried on here. Population estimated at 2000.

RONDOUT CREEK, in the S. E. part of New York, rises in Sullivan county, flows through Ulster co., and enters the Hudson river at Eddyville. The Delaware and Hudson canal follows the valley of this stream.

RONKONKOMA, a beautiful pond of Suffolk co., Long Island, New York, near the Long Island railroad. It is nearly circular, and one mile and a quarter in diameter.

ROOK'S CREEK, a small post-village of Livingston co., Illinois.

ROOK, a post-township of Montgomery co., New York, on the Erie canal, 40 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population, 2736.

ROOK, a township of Adams co., Indiana. Population, 1099.

ROOK, a post-village in Allen co., Indiana, on St. Mary's river, 110 miles N. E. by N. from Indianapolis.

ROOK CREEK, a post-office of Milwaukee

co., Wisconsin, about 11 miles S. W. from Milwaukee.

ROOT RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises a few miles W. of Milwaukee, in Waukesha county, and after a south-easterly course of about 35 miles, enters Lake Michigan at Racine City. The rapids near this place afford a valuable water-power.

ROOTSTOWN, a post-township in the S. W. part of Portage county, Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Population, 1308.

ROSA TURNOUT, a railroad station in Pike county, Pennsylvania, on the New York and Erie railroad, 108 miles from New York city.

ROSBOROUGH, a small village of Lawrence co., Tennessee, 83 miles S. S. W. from Nashville, is the seat of a cotton factory.

ROSCOE, a post-office of Todd co., Ky.

ROSCOE, a flourishing post-village of Coshocton county, Ohio, on the Muskingum river, opposite Coshocton, the county seat, and 75 miles N. E. from Columbus. Grain and other articles are shipped on the Ohio canal at this place.

ROSCOE, a post-township in Winnebago co., Illinois. Population, 1050.

ROSCOE, a thriving post-village in the above township, on Rock river, 12 miles above Rockford. It has water-power, and contains a large woollen factory and several stores. Population, about 500.

ROSCOE, a small post-village of Henry co., Mo., 130 miles W. by S. from Jefferson City.

ROSCOMMON, an unorganized county in the N. central part of Michigan, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Maskegon and Au Sable rivers. This county is not named in the census of 1850.

ROSE, a post-township of Wayne co., New York, 8 miles N. E. from Lyons. Pop., 2264.

ROSE, or ROSE VILLAGE, a thriving village in the above township, about 165 miles N. W. by W. from Albany. It contains 3 churches, 2 stores, 1 steam saw mill, 2 hotels, 1 tannery, and 2 stove factories.

ROSE, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, about 72 miles N. E. from Pittsburg, contains Brookville, the county seat.

ROSE, a post-township in the W. central part of Carroll co., Ohio. Population, 1537.

ROSE, a post-township in the N. W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Population, 886.

ROSEBOOM, a post-office of Otsego co., N. Y.

ROSEBURG, a post-village of Perry co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles W. from Harrisburg.

ROSE CREEK, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

ROSEDALE, a post-office of Kennebec co., Me. ROSEDALE, of Ohio. See LIVERPOOL.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Seneca co., N. Y.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia, near 400 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Amite co., Miss.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Harris co., Tex.

ROSE HILL, a post-office of Laurel co., Ky.

ROSE HILL, a small post-village of Jasper co., Illinois, on the Embarras river, 7 miles N. by W. from Newton.

ROSE HILL, a small village of Johnson co., Missouri.

ROSE HILL, a thriving post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 10 miles E. N. E. from Oskaloosa.

ROSELAND, a post-office of Nelson co., Va.

ROSELAND, a post-office of Collin co., Texas.

ROSE MILLS, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

ROSENDALE, a post-village in Rosendale township, Ulster county, New York, on Roundout creek, about 60 miles S. by W. from Albany. It contains mills for preparing hydraulic cement, which is found in the vicinity. Population of the township, 2418.

ROSENDALE, a township in the N. W. part of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin. Pop., 714.

ROSENDALE, a post-village in the above township, 77 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 2 hotels, and 5 manufacturing. Population in 1853, about 200.

ROSENEATH, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina, 112 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

ROSE POINT, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

ROSETREE, a post-office of Delaware co., Pa.

ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Ark.

ROSEVILLE, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 65 miles E. from Columbus.

ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

ROSEVILLE, a post-village of Parke co., Indiana, on Racoon creek, 70 miles W. from Indianapolis, has a flouring mill.

ROSEVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., Ill.

ROSICLARE, a post-village of Hardin co., Illinois, about 1 mile from the Ohio river, and 22 miles S. W. from Shawneetown.

ROSLIN, a post-village in Marquette co., Wisconsin, 97 miles N. W. from Milwaukee.

ROSLYN, a post-office of Queen's co., N. Y.

ROSLYN, a post-office of Montgomery co., Md.

ROSS, a county in the S. central part of Ohio, contains 730 square miles. It is intersected by the Scioto river, and also drained by Paint creek. The surface is finely diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is rich and well cultivated. The valley of the Scioto in particular is noted for its fertility and beauty. The staples are wheat, Indian corn, and oats. In 1850 this county produced 2,840,443 bushels of corn; 141,131 of wheat, and 80,926 of oats. The quantity of corn was the greatest produced by any county in the United States excepting Sangamon county, Illinois. Many cattle are also exported. There were 7324 pupils attending public schools, and 365 attending academies or other schools. The Scioto and its affluents afford abundant motive-power. It is intersected by the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, and by the Ohio canal. Ross county was settled in 1796, by emigrants from Virginia and Kentucky. Capital, Chillicothe. Pop., 32,074.

ROSS, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 6 miles N. N. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 1442.

ROSS, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles W. N. W. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 709.

ROSS, a township forming the S. extremity of Monroe co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1373.

ROSS, a post-office of Anderson co., Tenn.

ROSS, a post-township in the S. W. part of Butler co., Ohio. Population, 1648.

ROSS, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Greene co., Ohio, and intersected by the Columbus and Xenia railroad. Pop., 1367.

ROSS, a township in the N. W. part of Jefferson co., Ohio. Population, 1144.

ROSS, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 1075.

ROSS, a township in Lake co., Indiana. Population, 747.

ROSSBURG, a small post-village of Decatur co., Ind., 55 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

ROSS' CORNER, a post-office of York co., Me.

ROSSSEAT, a post-office of Morgan co., Ohio.

ROSS' FERRY, a post-office of Livingston co., Kentucky.

ROSS GROVE, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

ROSS HILL, a small village of Walker co., Georgia.

ROSSIE, a post-village in Rossie township, St. Lawrence co., New York, on Indian river, 25 miles S. S. W. from Ogdensburg. It contains establishments for smelting and forging iron, and a machine shop. Mines of iron and lead are worked here. Population of the township, 1471.

ROSSLAND, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

ROSSTOWN, a post-office of Shelby co., Tenn.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, on Staten Island sound, about 20 miles S. W. from New York.

ROSSVILLE, a small post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. W. from York.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village in Baltimore co., Maryland.

ROSSVILLE, a post-office of Chester dis., S. C.

ROSSVILLE, a post-village in Walker co., Ga., about 200 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

ROSSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the W. bank of Miami river, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton railroad, 20 miles N. from Cincinnati. A bridge across the river connects it with Hamilton, the capital of the county. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has abundant water-power, which is employed in machinery for various purposes. A railroad has recently been opened from this place to Eaton, and is to be extended to Richmond, in Indiana. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, about 2500.

ROSSVILLE, a small village of Miami co., Ohio, on the Miami river, opposite Piqua.

ROSSVILLE, a post-township in Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 160.

ROSSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on Middle fork of Wildcat river, 53 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

ROSTRAVER, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1689.

ROSWELL, a post-village of Cobb co., Georgia, on Vickery's creek, 13 miles N. E. from Marietta. Here is a cotton factory which employs 150 operatives.

ROTHERWOOD, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

ROTHERWOOD, a post-office of Carroll co., Georgia, about 130 miles W. by N. from Milledgeville.

ROTHSVILLE, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

ROTHWICK'S MILLS, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

ROTTERDAM, a post-township of Schenectady co., New York, on the Mohawk river, 20 miles N. W. from Albany. Pop., 2446.

ROUGE BAYOU, of Louisiana, traverses parts of Avoyelles and St. Landry parishes, and communicates with Atchafalaya bayou.

ROUGE RIVER, of Michigan, is formed by three branches, the N., W., and S., which rise in Oakland and Washtenaw counties, and unite about 10 miles W. from Detroit. The river then flows into the Detroit river, 5 miles below the city just named. It is navigable for small vessels to Dearbornville about 10 miles.

ROUGH AND READY, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

ROUGH AND READY, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

ROUGH AND READY, a post-village of Fayette co., Georgia, on the Macon and Western railroad, 11 miles S. from Atlanta.

ROUGH AND READY, a post-office of Chambers co., Alabama.

ROUGH AND READY, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

ROUGH AND READY, a small post-village of Anderson co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Louisville to Crab Orchard.

ROUGH AND READY, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., 33 miles N. E. from Quincy.

ROUGH AND READY, a post-town of Nevada co., California. Pop. in 1853 about 800.

ROUGH AND READY MILLS, a post-office of Henry co., Virginia.

ROUGH CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, rises near the boundary between Hardin and Grayson counties, and flowing in a direction W. by S., enters Green river on the boundary between Ohio and Daviess counties. Length, about 100 miles.

ROUGH CREEK, a post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, 105 miles S. W. from Richmond.

ROUGH CREEK, a post-office of Grayson co., Kentucky.

ROULETTE, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles W. from Coudersport. Population, 222.

ROUNDABOUT BAYOU, of Louisiana, traverses Madison parish a few miles W. from the Mississippi, with which it communicates in high water. It is connected towards the S. with Bayou Vidal.

ROUND BOTTOM, a post-office of Wayne co., Virginia.

ROUND GROVE, a small post-village of Carroll co., Missouri.

ROUND GROVE, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Population, 1107.

ROUNDHEAD, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Hardin co., O. Pop., 655.

ROUNDHEAD, a small post-village in the above township, 14 miles S. W. from Kenton. Population, about 200.

ROUND HILL, a post-village in Fairfield co., Ct., 50 miles S. W. by W. from New Haven.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

ROUND HILL, a post-office of Cooper co., Mo.

ROUND LAKE, a small lake in Hamilton co., New York, has its outlet into Lake Pleasant.

ROUND POND, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

ROUND POND, a small village of Wayne co., Mississippi.

ROUND POND, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Population, 346.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a small village of Shelby co., Illinois.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a small village of Andrew co., Missouri.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a post-village of Dallas co., Mo., 82 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

ROUND PRAIRIE, a small village of Badaxe co., Wisconsin.

ROUND TOP, a post-office of Fayette co., Tex.

ROUSE'S POINT, a flourishing post-village of Clinton co., New York, at the head of Lake Champlain, in the extreme north-eastern corner of the state. The Vermont Central, the Northern, and the Champlain and St. Lawrence railroads all meet at this point. The cars of the former road here cross the lake by a bridge upwards of 5000 feet long, the centre of which, about 200 feet in length, consists of a species of boat or floating bridge, so arranged that the passing of the cars is not affected by any rise or fall in the water. Except while the cars are crossing, it is kept open or swung round, so as not to interrupt navigation on the lake. The cost of the bridge, independent of the floating portion, was about \$300,000. The depôt in which all these roads terminate is an immense building, the upper part of which is occupied as a hotel. It stands mostly over the lake.

ROUSSEAU, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 35 miles S. from Zanesville.

ROVER, a post-office of Bedford co., Tenn.

ROWAN, a county in the W. central part of North Carolina; area, estimated at 600

square miles. The Yadkin river forms the boundary on the E., and South Yadkin on the N. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 86,613 bushels of wheat; 540,637 of corn, and 141,482 of oats. There were 28 corn and flour mills, 25 saw mills, 1 cotton and 1 woollen factory, and 7 tanneries. It contained 32 churches, 1 newspaper office, 2362 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. The Yadkin furnishes extensive motive-power on the border of the county. The Western turnpike, now in progress, extends from Salisbury westward to Georgia, and the route of the Central railroad of North Carolina passes through the county. The S. part of the county is comprised in the gold region. Formed in 1753. Capital, Salisbury. Population, 13,870, of whom 10,016 were free, and 3854, slaves.

ROWANTEE, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Va.

ROWE, a post-village in Franklin co., Mass., 108 miles N. W. from Boston, contains 3 or 4 churches. Population of the township, 659.

ROWENA, a post-office of Russell co., Ky.

ROWESVILLE, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 68 miles S. by E. from Nashville.

ROWLAND'S SPRINGS, a fashionable watering-place of Cass county, Georgia, situated 56 miles N. W. from Atlanta, and 6 miles from the Western and Atlantic railroad.

ROWLANDSVILLE, a post-village in Cecil co., Maryland, 73 miles N. E. from Annapolis.

ROWLANDSVILLE, a post-office of Stanley co., North Carolina.

ROWLESBURG, a village and station of Preston county, Virginia, is finely situated on the Cheat river, where it is crossed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 126 miles from Wheeling. The river is navigable 40 miles above this village, and it also affords abundant water-power.

ROWLEY, a post-village in Essex co., Massachusetts, on the Eastern railroad, 29 miles N. N. E. from Boston, contains several churches. Pop. of the township, 1075.

ROW'S or ROWSBURG, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 94 miles N. N. E. from Columbus, contains about 50 houses.

ROXAN, a post-office of Woodford co., Ill.

ROXANA, a post-office of Eaton co., Mich.

ROXBOROUGH township, of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. by W. from Philadelphia. Population, 2660.

ROXBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Person co., North Carolina, is near the source of Neuse river, 60 miles N. N. W. from Raleigh. It contains a court house, a jail, a few stores, and about 350 inhabitants.

ROXBURY, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 44 miles N. W. by W. from Augusta. Population, 246.

ROXBURY, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 37 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 260.

ROXBURY, a post-village in Washington co., Vermont, on the Vermont Central railroad, 17 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population of the township, 967.

ROXBURY, a beautiful city of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 3 miles S. from Boston, with which it is connected by what is termed "Boston Neck." Leading over this neck are three broad avenues, which are traversed by numerous lines of stages plying between the two cities. Much of the site now occupied by Roxbury was originally rocky and very irregular, but of late has been greatly improved. Portions of it are quite elevated, affording fine views of Boston and the surrounding scenery. It would perhaps be difficult to find concentrated in any city of equal extent such a diversity of surface, or so many elements of the picturesque. The private edifices, all of which are neat, and some very elegant, are, for the most part, enclosed by spacious grounds adorned with flower gardens and a profusion of shrubbery; indeed, few places have been more improved by the horticulturist. For several years past the city has been very flourishing, owing in part to its having become a favorite place of residence to persons doing business in Boston. Its wealth and interests are closely connected with that city, and it might with propriety, perhaps, be regarded as a suburb of the metropolis. It has, however, considerable trade of its own, and is also extensively engaged in manufacturing. The most important articles produced are steam engines, steam boilers, fire engines, iron castings, chemical preparations, carpetings, various kinds of fringe, tassels, cordage, leather, &c. It has 2 banks, with a circulation of \$160,000, and 20,000 of specie; a savings' institution, and 2 insurance companies. Three newspapers are published here. A beautiful burial place, called the Forest Hills Cemetery, has recently been laid out on the Dedham turnpike, a short distance back of the city. It comprises an area of about 70 acres, diversified with nearly every variety of surface, and variously adorned with winding pathways, plants, shrubbery, &c. The entrance to the grounds is by a fine Egyptian gateway. Boston and Roxbury were both incorporated the same year, 1630. The latter was chartered as a city in 1846. Population in 1790, 2226; 1810, 3669; 1830, 5247; 1840, 9089; 1850, 13,273, and in 1853, about 22,000.

ROXBURY, a post-village in Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles S. W. by W. from Hartford, contains 2 or 3 churches. Population of the township, 1114.

ROXBURY, a post-township forming the E. extremity of Delaware co., New York. Population, 2853.

ROXBURY, a post-township of Morris co., New Jersey, 47 miles N. from Trenton. Population, 2269.

ROXBURY, a village of Warren co., New

Jersey, 4 miles S. from Belvidere, contains 3 mills and a foundry.

ROXBURY, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. from Chambersburg. Population, near 200.

ROXBURY, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Washington co., Ohio. Pop., 1093.

ROXBURY, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Dane co., Wis. Pop., 274.

ROXO, a post-village in Marquette co., Wisconsin, 79 miles N. W. from Milwaukee.

ROXOBEL, a post-office of Bertie co., N. C.

ROYAL, a township in White co., Arkansas. Population, 224.

ROYAL CENTRE, a post-village of Cass co., Indiana.

ROYAL OAK, a post-office of Talbot co., Md.

ROYAL OAK, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Oakland co., Michigan, and intersected by the Michigan Southern railroad. Population, 1092.

ROYAL OAK, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the railroad from Detroit to Pontiac, 12 miles N. W. from the former. It has a steam saw mill, and several stores.

ROYAL OAKS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Virginia.

ROYALSTON, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, 65 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Population of the township, 1546.

ROYALTON, a post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, on White river, and on the Vermont Central railroad, 34 miles S. from Montpelier, contains 1 or 2 churches, and an academy. Population of township, 1850.

ROYALTON, a post-township in the S. E. part of Niagara co., New York, intersected by the Erie canal. Population, 4024.

ROYALTON, a township in the S. W. part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Population, 1253.

ROYALTON, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, about 24 miles S. E. from Columbus. Population in 1853, about 400.

ROYALTON, a township in the N. part of Fulton co., Ohio. Population, 570.

ROYALTON, a post-township in the W. part of Berrien co., Michigan.

ROYALTON, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, 14 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

ROYER'S FORD, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

ROYSTON, a small village of Randolph co., Indiana, on the railroad from Bellefontaine to Indianapolis, 70 miles N. E. from the latter. Laid out in 1850.

ROYTON, a post-office of Delaware co., Ind.

RUARK, a small post-village of Lawrence co., Illinois.

RUBICON, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in Washington co., and enters Rock river in Dodge county.

RUBICON, a post-township in the S. E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Population, 827.

RUCKER'S REPOSE, a post-office of Bath co., Virginia.

RUCKERSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Virginia.

RUCKERSVILLE, a post-village of Elbert co., Georgia, 97 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

RUCKERSVILLE, a post-village of Tippah co., Mississippi, 230 miles N. from Jackson, contains 2 or 3 stores.

RUCKERVILLE, a post-office of Clark co., Ky.

RUCKMANVILLE, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

RUDELL, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Population, 1174.

RUDELL'S MILLS, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kentucky, on Hinkston creek, 42 miles E. from Frankfort. It contains 2 churches and several stores.

RUDE'S MILLS, a post-office of Lewis co., Va.

RUGGLES, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop., 1168.

RUMA, a post-village of Randolph co., Illinois, 14 miles N. from Kaskaskia.

RUMFORD, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 35 miles W. N. W. from Augusta, intersected by Androscoggin river. Pop., 1375.

RUMFORD CENTRE, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

RUMFORD POINT, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

RUMLEY, a township in the N. E. part of Harrison co., Ohio. Population, 1088.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

RUMNEY, a post-village in Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, 59 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Pop. of the township, 1109.

RUMSEY, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green river, about 160 miles in a direct line S. W. from Frankfort. It has 1 church, several stores, 2 saw mills, and 2 grist mills. Population, about 500.

RUNAWAY CREEK, of Mississippi and Alabama. See NOXTREE RIVER.

RUNDELL'S, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa.

RUNNING WATER RIVER, of Missouri Territory, rises in the Black Hills, and flowing at first south-easterly and then easterly, falls into the Missouri river in about 42° 40' N. lat., and 98° 30' W. lon.

RUPERT, a post-village in Bennington co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington railroad, 86 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population of the township, 1101.

RURAL, a small post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio river.

RURAL, a post-office of Jasper co., Mo.

RURAL HALL, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

RURAL HILL, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

RURAL HILL, a post-office of Conecuh co., Alabama.

RURAL HILL, a post-office of Wilson co., Tenn.

RURAL RETREAT, a post-office of Wythe co., Virginia.

RURALVALE, a post-office of Whitefield co., Ga.

RURALVALE, a post-office of Lapeer co., Mich.
RURAL VALLEY, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

RURAL VILLAGE, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, 12 or 13 miles E. from Kittanning.

RUSCOMB MANOR, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. E. from Reading. Population, 1235.

RUSH, a county in the S. E. central part of Indiana, contains 410 square miles. It is drained by Blue river and Flat Rock creek. The surface is level, or gently undulating, and the soil is uniformly fertile. In a state of nature the county was occupied by dense forests. The staples are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco. In 1850 this county produced 1,685,994 bushels of corn; 133,473 of wheat; 64,203 of oats, and 6520 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of hay. The quantity of corn was the greatest produced by any county in the state except Tippecanoe. It contained in that year 63 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1376 pupils attending public schools, and 53 attending an academy. The streams afford considerable motive-power. Three railroads meet at Rushville in this county. Organized in 1822, and named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Pennsylvania. Capital, Rushville. Population, 16,445.

RUSH, a post-township in the S. part of Monroe co., New York, on Genesee river. Population, 2015.

RUSH, a post-village in the above township, on Honeoye creek, 12 miles S. by W. from Rochester.

RUSH, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Centre co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 371.

RUSH, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 325.

RUSH, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. by N. from Sunbury. Population, 1178.

RUSH, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, 39 miles N. from Reading. Population, 670.

RUSH, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles S. by W. from Montrose.

RUSH, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop., 893.

RUSH, a post-township in the S. E. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Population, 1373.

RUSH, a post-office of Shiawassee co., Mich.

RUSH, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 150 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

RUSH, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Population, 557.

RUSHAWAY, a post-office of Menard co., Ill.

RUSHBOTTOM, a post-office of Holt co., Mo.

RUSH CREEK, of Fairfield county, Ohio, flows into the Hockhocking river, below Lancaster.

RUSH CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of Scioto river, which it enters in Marion county.

RUSH CREEK, a township in the E. part of Fairfield co., Ohio. Population, 1218.

RUSH CREEK, a post-township in the N. E. part of Logan co., Ohio. Population, 1458.

RUSH CREEK, a post-office of Union co., O.

RUSHFORD, a post-village in Rushford township, Allegheny co., New York, about 50 miles S. E. from Buffalo. It contains several churches and mills. Population of the township, 1816; of the village, estimated at 850.

RUSHFORD, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Population, 514.

RUSH LAKE, Wisconsin, near the S. W. extremity of Winnebago county, in Rushford township, is about 5 miles long and 2 wide.

RUSH LAKE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

RUSH RIVER, of Wisconsin, a small stream which rises in St. Croix co., and flows southward into Lake Pepin.

RUSH RIVER, a post-township in the S. part of St. Croix co., Wisconsin.

RUSHSYLVANIA, or RUSHYLVANIA, a small post-village of Rush Creek township, Logan co., Ohio, 125 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati, is on the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad.

RUSH TOWER, a small village of Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 36 miles S. by W. from St. Louis.

RUSHTOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 65 miles N. from Harrisburg.

RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Yates co., New York, on West river, 205 miles W. from Albany. It is situated on the border between Yates and Ontario counties, and contains 2 churches, 1 academy, 15 stores, and several steam mills. Population in 1853, about 1000.

RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 159 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 150 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati. The Zanesville and Cincinnati railroad passes very near it.

RUSHVILLE, a post-township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 1598.

RUSHVILLE, a thriving town in the above township, capital of Rush co., Indiana, on Flatrock creek, and at the terminus of the Shelbyville and Rushville railroad, 40 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis. It has an active trade, and is rapidly improving since the completion of the above-named railroad. Another railroad is in progress, which, when finished, will connect this town with Cincinnati, 70 miles distant. Rushville is noted for its fine public buildings, among which are a court house and 3 or 4 churches. Two newspapers are published here. Pop., 1500.

RUSHVILLE, a post-township in Schuyler co., Illinois. Population, 2609.

RUSHVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Schuyler county, Illinois, is pleasantly situated on the border of a prairie, 60 miles W. N. W. from Springfield, and 10 miles N. W. from the Illinois river. It is the centre

of active trade. It contains 4 or 5 churches, and 1 newspaper office.

RUSHYLVANIA. See RUSHSYLVANIA.

RUSK, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sabine river, and drained by the Angelina river. The surface is diversified with prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, grass, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 270,353 bushels of corn, (more than any other county in the state excepting Harrison;) 66,078 of sweet potatoes; 9260 of oats; 2659 bales of cotton; 1715 pounds of tobacco; 76,458 of butter; 4632 of wool, and 101 hogsheds of sugar. It contained 6 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 117 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending academies or other schools. Rusk county is the most populous in the state excepting Harrison. It was named in honor of General Thomas J. Rusk, United States senator from Texas. Capital, Henderson. Population, 8148, of whom 6012 were free, and 2136, slaves.

RUSK, a post-office of Surrey co., N. C.

RUSK, a thriving post-village, capital of Cherokee county, Texas, 233 miles N. E. from Austin. It is situated in a fertile farming region, and is a place of active business, containing a court house, several churches, and 1 newspaper office.

RUSK, a post-office of Haywood co., Tenn.

RUSSDALE STAND, a small village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

RUSSELL, a county in the S. W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 1225 square miles. It is intersected by Clinch river, and also drained by the sources of the West fork of Sandy river. Guest's river forms part of the S. W. boundary. The Cumberland mountain forms its boundary on the N. W., and Clinch mountain extends along the S. E. border. A large portion of the county is mountainous and sterile, but the valleys contain some good land. Indian corn, oats, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 378,919 bushels of corn; 154,305 of oats, and 162,478 pounds of butter. There were 2 flour, grist, and saw mills, 5 tanneries, and 1 wool-carding mill. It contained 14 churches, 517 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending other schools. Iron ore, stone coal, and marble are found. Large quantities of maple sugar are made in the county. Named in honor of General William Russell, one of its principal citizens. Capital, Lebanon. Population, 11,919, of whom 10,937 were free, and 982, slaves.

RUSSELL, a county in the E. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of about 900 square miles. The Chattahoochee river forms the entire E. boundary: the county is also drained by the Uchee, Wacochee, and Cowekee creeks. The surface is uneven, and presents almost every variety of soil.

Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850, Russell county produced 21,088 bales of cotton; 683,164 bushels of corn; 181,651 of sweet potatoes; 97,450 of oats, and 119,150 pounds of rice, the greatest quantity of that article produced in any county of the state. There were 2 tanneries and 1 machine shop; 26 churches; 600 pupils attending public schools, and 163 attending academies or other schools. Steamboats navigate the river on the border. The Montgomery and West Point railroad traverses the N. W. part, and another railroad has been surveyed through the county from the river to Mobile. Formed from part of the Creek Indian territory, and organized in 1833. Capital, Crawford. Population, 19,548, of whom 8437 were free, and 11,111, slaves.

RUSSELL, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 240 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland river, navigable by keel-boats. The surface is hilly, and the land mostly too rough for cultivation, excepting the river bottoms, which are very fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 316,165 bushels of corn; 51,416 of oats, and 40,757 pounds of tobacco. It contained 12 churches, and 863 pupils attending public schools. The county is amply supplied with water-power. Organized in 1825, and named in honor of Colonel William Russell, a member of the Kentucky legislature. Capital, Jamestown. Population, 5349, of whom 4914 were free, and 435, slaves.

RUSSELL, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, 116 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population of the township, 521.

RUSSELL, a post-township in the central part of St. Lawrence co., New York. Population, 1818.

RUSSELL, a post-village in the above township, on Grass river, about 14 miles S. from Canton.

RUSSELL, a post-township in the W. part of Geauga co., Ohio. Population, 1083.

RUSSELL, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Population, 1386.

RUSSELLBURG, a small post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Conewango creek, 7 or 8 miles N. from Warren.

RUSSELL HILL, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

RUSSELL PLACE, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

RUSSELL'S, a district in Muscogee co., Georgia. Population, 1424.

RUSSELL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

RUSSELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Tyler co., Virginia.

RUSSELL'S MILLS, a post-office of Parke co., Indiana.

RUSSELL'S PLACE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Ohio.

RUSSELLVILLE, a small post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 65 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Georgia, 24 miles W. from Macon.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village, capital of Franklin county, Alabama, on Cedar creek, about 220 miles N. N. W. from Montgomery. It contains a court house, a jail, and several stores.

RUSSELLVILLE, a village in Claiborne parish, Louisiana, 210 miles N. W. by N. from Baton Rouge.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-office of Pope co., Arkansas.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson county, Tennessee, is situated in the New Market Valley, on the route of the E. Tennessee and Virginia railroad, 230 miles E. from Nashville.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village, capital of Logan co., Kentucky, on the State road from Louisville to Nashville, 180 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country, and contains 3 churches, 1 academy, above 25 stores, 1 newspaper office, 1 oil mill, and 1 bank. Laid out in 1810. Population in 1853, about 1600.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Brown county, Ohio, about 100 miles S. by W. from Columbus, and 10 miles from the Ohio river. It contains seven churches.

RUSSELLVILLE, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 77.

RUSSELLVILLE, a small post-village of Putnam co., Indiana, 17 miles N. W. from Greencastle.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the Wabash river.

RUSSELLVILLE, a post-village of Cole co., Missouri, 15 miles W. S. W. from Jefferson City.

RUSSELLSBURG, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

RUSSIA, a post-village in Russia township, Herkimer co., New York, about 14 miles N. E. from Utica. Pop. of the township, 2349.

RUSSIA, a township in the W. central part of Lorain co., Ohio. Population, 2061.

RUSSIAN RIVER rises on the border between Mendocino and Sonoma counties, California, and flowing in a general southerly course, after forming the boundary between the above-mentioned counties for its whole length, falls into the Pacific in about 38° 38' N. lat.

RUSSEVILLE, a post-village of Clinton co., Indiana, on Honey creek, 18 miles N. E. from Frankfort. It contains 3 stores, 1 steam-saw mill, and 1 flouring mill. Population in 1853, 400.

RUTERSVILLE, a post-village of Fayette co., Texas, about 6 miles N. E. from the Colorado river at La Grange.

RUTHERFORD, a county in the S. W. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina: area estimated at 870 square miles.

It is drained by Broad river, a branch of the Congaree. The surface is hilly or mountainous, especially near the W. border, which extends along the Blue Ridge; a part of the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 472,335 bushels of corn; 29,384 of wheat, and 76,681 of oats. There were 7 corn and flour mills, 2 saw mills, and 6 tanneries. It contained 46 churches, 1 newspaper office; 4800 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending academies or other schools. Formed in 1779, and named in honor of General Griffith Rutherford, of North Carolina. Capital, Rutherfordton. Population, 13,550; of whom 10,645 were free, and 2905, slaves.

RUTHERFORD, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by Stone's river, an affluent of the Cumberland. The surface is agreeably diversified; the soil is highly productive, well watered, and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,667,320 bushels of corn; 181,461 of oats; 83,123 of potatoes; 14,070 bales of cotton, and 184,536 pounds of butter. It contained 53 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1673 pupils attending public schools, and 509 attending academies and other schools. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It has a turnpike-road leading to Nashville, and is intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. Rutherford is among the most populous and wealthy counties in the state. Capital, Murfreesborough. Population, 29,122; of whom 17,144 were free, and 11,978, slaves.

RUTHERFORD, a township in Martin co., Indiana. Population, 603.

RUTHERFORD, a post-office of Switzerland co., Indiana.

RUTHERFORDTON, a post-village, capital of Rutherford co., North Carolina, 216 miles W. from Raleigh. It contains a court house, an academy, a newspaper office, and several stores. Population in 1853, about 600.

RUTHERGLENN, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

RUTHERVILLE, a small village of St. Lawrence co., New York, 15 miles N. of Canton.

RUTHSBURG, a small village of Queen Anne co., Maryland, 42 miles E. from Annapolis. It has 1 iron foundry.

RUTLAND, a county in the S. W. central part of Vermont, has an area of about 960 square miles. It is in part bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, and is drained principally by Otter creek and its branches, which supply water-power for numerous mills. It contains several small lakes and ponds, among which may be mentioned Lake Austin and Bombazine lake. The surface is elevated, and in the E. part mountainous. The soil is fertile, especially along the valley of

Otter creek. Potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 416,000 bushels of potatoes; 103,950 tons of hay; 1,120,814 pounds of butter; 1,930,047 of cheese, and 623,199 of wool. The quantity of wool was the greatest produced by any county in the United States, except Washington county, Pennsylvania. There were 2 cotton and 11 woollen factories, 5 foundries, 2 furnaces, 9 grist mills, 33 saw mills, 4 marble quarries, 16 marble sawing establishments, 1 iron-rolling mill, and 18 tanneries. It contained 60 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 9395 pupils attending public schools, and 1020 attending other schools. This county abounds in iron ore and excellent marble. Lake Champlain is navigable along the W. border. The railroad connecting Bellow's Falls and Burlington traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by those connecting Rutland with Troy, Saratoga, and Bennington. Organized in 1781. Capital, Rutland. Population, 33,059.

RUTLAND, a handsome post-village and seat of justice of Rutland county, Vermont, on the Otter creek, and on the line of three important railroads, viz. the Rutland and Burlington, the Rutland and Washington, and the Western Vermont railroad, 67 miles S. S. E. from Burlington, and about 55 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. It is pleasantly situated, and contains, besides the county buildings, several churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a flourishing academy, a splendid railroad dépôt, and the machine shops and engine houses of the Western Vermont railroad. It is also the centre of trade to a large section of country. There are in the township 5 churches, 23 stores, and 16 manufactories and mills, one of which, for the sawing of marble, is very extensive, and propelled by steam. Three new villages have sprung up in the township since 1846. Population in 1840, 2708; 1850, 3715.

RUTLAND, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 50 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 1223.

RUTLAND, a post-township of Jefferson co., New York, 8 miles S. E. from Watertown. Population, 2265.

RUTLAND, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles E. N. E. from Wellsborough. Population, 1006.

RUTLAND, a post-office of Harrison co., Ky.

RUTLAND, a post-township in the central part of Meigs co., Ohio. Population, 1748.

RUTLAND, a post-village in the above township, on Leading creek, about 95 miles S. E. from Columbus.

RUTLAND, a township in the N. W. part of Barry co., Michigan. Population, 177.

RUTLAND, a township in Kane co., Illinois. Population, 2359.

RUTLAND, a post-township in the S. E. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Population, 759.

RUTLEDGE, a village in the W. part of Cataugaus co., New York.

RUTLEDGE, a post-village, capital of Gran- ger co., Tennessee, in Richland valley, near the foot of Clinch mountain, 216 miles E. from Nashville. It contains an academy. The valley is fertile, and the mountain contains abundance of iron and other ores.

RUTLEDGE, a small post-village, capital of McDonald co., Missouri, on Elk river, 225 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

RYAN'S STORE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

RYANSVILLE, a small village of Tioga co., Pa.

RYAN'S WELL, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

RYE, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Atlantic coast, 47 miles E. S. E. from Concord. Pop., 1295.

RYE, a post-village in Rye township, West- chester co., New York, on the New York and New Haven railroad, 27 miles N. E. from New York. It contains 3 churches. Population of the township, 2584.

RYE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Perry co., Pennsylvania, on the right side of the Susquehanna river, intersected by the Pennsylvania railroad. Population, 696.

RYE COVE, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

RYEGATE, a post-village in Caledonia co., Vermont, on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad, 23 miles E. by S. from Montpelier. Population of the township, 1606.

RYERSON'S, a village of Passaic co., New Jersey, on the Pequannock river, about 9 miles N. W. from Paterson, contains 2 stores, a furnace, 3 mills, a church, and an academy.

RYERSON'S STATION, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

RYE VALLEY, a post-office of Smyth co., Va.

RYLAND'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Greenville co., Virginia.

S

SABATUS, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

SABBATH REST, a post-office of Blair co., Pa.

SABILLSVILLE, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 95 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

SABINA, a small post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 62 miles S. W. from Columbus.

SABINA, a village in the interior of the Ter- ritory of New Mexico, near the right bank of the Rio del Norte.

SABINE (sâ-been') river rises in Hunt co., Texas, and flows in a E. S. E. direction, until it strikes the E. boundary of the state. From this point it passes a general southerly course, forming the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, and pursues through Sabine lake into the Gulf of Mexico. The whole length is estimated at 500 miles. It is said to be very shallow at its mouth, but is navigable by small boats in high water in some parts of its course.

SABINE, a parish in the W. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of about 1300 square miles. The Sabine river forms the entire W. boundary. The surface is nearly level, and is mostly occupied by prairies. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1107 bales of cotton; 89,514 bushels of corn, and 43,622 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 saw and planing mill, and 1 tannery; 6 churches, and 1051 pupils attending public schools. Seat of justice, Manny. Population, 4515; of whom 3347 were free, and 1168, slaves.

SABINE, a county in the E. part of Texas, bordering on the Sabine river, which separates it from Louisiana; area, about 600 square miles. It is drained by Patroon and Palo Gucho bayous. The soil is mostly very fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn, which are exported by steamboats on the Sabine river during high water. In 1850 it produced 752 bales of cotton; 61,619 bushels of corn; 19,920 of sweet potatoes, and 13 hogs-heads of sugar. It contained 4 churches, and 92 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Milan. Population, 2499; of whom 1556 were free, and 943, slaves.

SABINE, a township in Washtenaw co., Michigan. Population, 1631.

SABINE CITY, a small post-village of Jefferson co., Texas, at the outlet of Sabine lake, about 75 miles E. N. E. from Galveston.

SABINE LAKE is an expansion of Sabine river, about 5 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, at the S. W. extremity of Louisiana. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, about 9 miles.

SABINETOWN, a post-village of Sabine co., Texas, on the river of the same name, 10 miles E. from Milan. It is the principal shipping point for the cotton raised in the county.

SABINO, a village on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, in the interior of New Mexico.

SABINSVILLE, a post-office of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

SABLE RIVER, of Mich. See **SANDY RIVER**.

SABLE RIVER, of Mich., rises in the N. part of the peninsula, and flowing in a direction E. S. E., enters the lower part of Saginaw bay.

SABOUGLY, a small post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

SABULA, a post-village of Jackson co., Io., on the Mississippi, 32 miles below Galena.

SAC, a new county in the W. N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 576 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Soldier and Boyer rivers, affluents of the Missouri. This county is not included in the census of 1850. The name is derived from one of the aboriginal tribes which possessed the soil.

SACARAPPA, or **SACCARAPPA**, a post-village in Cumberland co., Maine, on the Presumpscot river, and on the York and Cumberland railroad, about 50 miles S. W. by W. from Augusta, contains numerous saw mills and manufactories.

SACHEM'S HEAD, a noted watering place of New Haven co., Connecticut, 3 miles W. S. W. from Guilford, and 13 miles E. by S. from New Haven. In early times an Indian chief was captured here, from which circumstance the place derived its name. The New Haven and New London railroad passes about half a mile north of the hotel.

SACKETT'S, a post-office of Macomb co., Mich.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, a post-village and port of entry of Jefferson co., New York, is situated in Houndsfield township, on the S. shore of Black River bay, 10 or 12 miles E. from Lake Ontario; and about 170 miles W. N. W. from Albany. Lat. 43° 55' N., lon. 75° 57' W. It has an excellent harbor, one of the most secure on the lake, and carries on an active trade. The Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg railroad, of which it is the northern terminus, connects it with the Central railroad. It contains 1 bank, a newspaper office, and several machine shops and mills propelled by water-power. The enrolled and licensed tonnage of this port in 1852 amounted to 7082 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons, all of which was employed in the coasting trade. The number of arrivals from foreign ports during that year was 206, (143,107 tons.) The value of imports in 1851 was \$553,927, and of exports, \$325,238. Here is a military post of the United States, named Madison Barracks, not garrisoned at present. Population, near 2000.

SACO (sau'ko) river, an important river of New England, rises among the White mountains, in Coos county, New Hampshire, and flowing through Oxford county, Maine, falls into the Atlantic ocean in Cumberland county. There are several falls on this river, the principal of which are the Great Falls, of 72 feet, and Saco Falls, at the town of Saco, about 4 miles from the ocean, where the water descends 42 feet, affording a valuable water-power. This river is subject to freshets, the ordinary rise in the spring being from 10 to 15 feet, and it has been known to rise much higher, occasioning great loss of life and property.

SACO, a thriving post-town and port of entry of York county, Maine, on the E. or left bank of the Saco river, about 6 miles from its mouth, and on the Eastern railroad, 13 miles S. W. from Portland. The industry of this place and of Biddeford, a flourishing village on the opposite side of the river, is chiefly directed to the lumber trade and to cotton manufactures, each of which employs a large amount of capital. A fall of about 42 feet in the Saco river, here furnishes excellent water-power, which is extensively used for sawing and driving machinery. There are now 10 large cotton mills in operation at these falls—5 on the Saco and 5 on the Biddeford side—containing about 55,000 spindles and 2800 looms. The York Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1831, have a capital of \$1,500,000, and produce annually \$6,200,000 yards of cloth. The most extensive corpora-

tion, however, is the Saco Water-power Company, organized in 1839, with a capital of \$1,500,000, since increased to \$2,000,000. The operations of this company, till 1848, were confined to the erection of factories. That year they commenced the first of 4 mills, to be erected with all possible despatch, for their own use, each to be 240 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 5 stories high; the largest, probably, in the state. Their machine shop is 271 feet long, 46 wide, and 5 stories high. The Laconia Company have \$1,500,000 capital, and employ near 2000 hands. There are also various manufactories of woollen goods, hardware, &c. One of the largest foundries in the state is that of Jarvis Williams, Esq., in which upwards of 1000 tons of pig iron are annually consumed. About 5,000,000 feet of boards, shingles, laths, heading, and other kinds of lumber are annually turned out at the various saw mills here in operation. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 379 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons registered, and 1657 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 1458 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in the mackerel fishery. The foreign arrivals for the year were 4 vessels; clearances, the same. During the period above specified, 1 ship and 1 schooner, with an aggregate burthen of 532 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, were admeasured. There are here 3 banks—2 in Saco, and 1 in Biddeford—a savings' institution, an insurance company, 10 churches—7 in Saco, and 3 in Biddeford—3 literary associations, viz. the Mechanics' Institute, (Saco,) organized December 9, 1841, volumes in the library, 3500; the Saco Athenæum, with a library of 1000 volumes, and the York Library, also containing about 1000 volumes; a liberally endowed academy, and 3 newspaper offices—2 in Saco, and 1 in Biddeford. Since 1844 a new cemetery, called the "Laurel Hill Cemetery," has been laid out upon the Mount Auburn plan near the village of Saco. Population of Saco township in 1840, 4408; in 1850, 5794: of Biddeford in 1840, 2574; in 1850, 6095: of both villages in 1853, about 11,500.

SACOMANGO river, rises in Warren co., New York, and winding through Hamilton and Fulton counties, falls into the Hudson river, about 15 miles S. W. of Lake George.

SACRAMENTO river, one of the most important of California, rises in the N. part of the state, on the slope of a mountain ridge extending from the Coast Range north-eastward to the Sierra Nevada. It flows at first south-westerly and afterward southerly, and joins the San Joaquin at the head of Suisoon bay. Length, about 370 miles. It is navigable to near 40° 15' N. lat., or above 200 miles. The waters of this river abound in fine fish, the catching of which forms an important item of business, in which a great number of hands and boats and an immense aggregate capital are employed. The valley

of the Sacramento is one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of California.

SACRAMENTO, a county in the N. central part of California, has an area of about 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Sacramento river, on the S. by the San Joaquin and Moquelumne rivers and Dry creek, and intersected by the American river. The soil of this county is generally fertile, and, in proportion to its size, perhaps more extensively cultivated than that of any other county in the state. Barley, wheat, potatoes, hay, cattle, horses, swine, and garden produce are the staples. In 1852 there were raised 157,071 bushels of barley; 14,290 of wheat; 28,204 of potatoes; 10,042 tons of hay; and \$339,682 worth of garden products. There were 3945 cows, 3718 beef cattle, and 4617 hogs. The amount invested in quartz mining was \$124,165; in placer mining, \$89,808; the value of stock was \$1,335,698, and the value of agricultural products, \$737,643. Gold is found, but not in great abundance. Capital, Sacramento City. Pop., 12,589.

SACRAMENTO, a post-village, capital of Waushara co., Wisconsin, on Fox river, about 80 miles N. by E. from Madison. It is the principal shipping point in the county. Laid out in 1851. It contains 3 stores, 3 hotels, a warehouse, and about 250 inhabitants.

SACRAMENTO CITY, a port of entry and important commercial town in California, situated on the left bank of Sacramento river, a little below the mouth of the American river, in the midst of a level and extremely fertile country, 140 miles by water N. E. from San Francisco. It is regularly laid out, the street nearest the river being called Front street, the next Second, and so on; these are crossed by others at right angles, distinguished by the letters of the alphabet. J and K streets are the principal business streets of the city. Till within a year or two nearly all the houses were of wood, but recently a more substantial mode of building is coming into use. Since the inundations of 1849 and 1850, a good strong levee has been constructed around the town. In Sacramento and its vicinity are perhaps the finest gardens in California. As a centre of commerce, Sacramento City possesses great advantages. It is accessible for steamers and sailing vessels of a large size, at all seasons of the year; while not only the Sacramento river itself, but its important affluent, the Feather river, is navigable for small steamboats far above, into the interior of the country. These advantages have rendered this town the principal entrepôt for supplying with provisions the great mining region of the north. Five or six newspapers are issued here. Population estimated at 20,000. The recent vote polled in Sacramento was 5536—an increase of 538 on that of Nov. 2d, 1852, 10 months previous.

SAC RIVER, of Missouri, rises in Lawrence

county, and flowing northward, falls into the Osage, near the middle of St. Clair county, a little above Osceola. The East fork rises in Green county, and enters the river from the right in Cedar county.

SACS (pronounced, and often written SAUKS) AND FOXES, kindred and associated tribes of Indians, formerly dwelling in the S. part of Iowa, now occupying lands in the Indian Territory.

SACTON, a post-office of Clarke co., Illinois.

SADAQUADA, or SAUQUOIT CREEK, of Oneida co., New York, enters the Mohawk river at Whitesborough.

SADDEBACK MOUNTAIN, Franklin county, Maine. Height, about 4000 feet.

SADDLE MOUNTAIN, Massachusetts, in Berkshire co., the highest mountain in the state, has an elevation of about 3500 feet.

SADDLE RIVER, of New Jersey, falls into the Passaic in Hudson county.

SADDLE RIVER, a post-township of Bergen co., New Jersey, on the left side of the Passaic river, about 70 miles N. E. by N. from Trenton. Population, 816.

SADDLE'S CREEK, a post-office of Anderson co., South Carolina.

SADLERSVILLE, a small village of Queen Anne co., Maryland.

SADSBURY, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 19 miles W. from West Chester. Population, 2767.

SADSBURY, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. by W. from Meadville. It is intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal. Population, 982.

SADSBURY, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles S. S. E. from Lancaster. It is intersected by the Columbia railroad. Population, 1529.

SADSBURYVILLE, a small post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on the Lancaster turnpike, 39 miles W. from Philadelphia.

SAEGERSTOWN, a post-borough of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on French creek, 5 miles N. from Meadville. It is rapidly improving, by means of the water-power and navigation of French creek. The route of the Pittsburg and Erie railroad passes through the place. Pop. in 1853, about 500.

SAEGERSVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on Jordan creek, 69 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia.

SAFE HARBOUR, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 10 miles S. W. from Lancaster. Here are extensive iron furnaces and rolling mills, producing railroad iron.

SAGE HILL, a post-village of Graves co., Ky.

SAGEVILLE, a post-office of Hamilton co. N. Y.

SAGEVILLE, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

SAGG VILLAGE, a village of Suffolk co., New York, near the sea, about 100 miles E. by N. from New York.

SAG HARBOUR, a post-village and port of

entry of Suffolk county, New York, is situated in Southampton township, and on a small bay which communicates with Gardiner's and Great Peconic bays, about 100 miles E. by N. from New York. It contains 4 or 5 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 windmills. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in trade and in the whale fishery. The shipping of this port, June 1852, amounted to 9292 $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ tons registered, and 3458 $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ enrolled and licensed—total, 13,041 $\frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$; of which 6042 $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ were employed in the whale fishery, and 3432 $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ in the coasting trade. During that year 2 ships were built, carrying 918 tons. Estimated population, 3600.

SAGINAW river, of Michigan, is formed in the county of the same name, in the E. central part of the state, by the confluence of the Flint and Shiawassee. It flows nearly N., and empties itself into the head of Saginaw bay. Its branches and tributaries, flowing from all the cardinal points, drain a large portion of the peninsula. The main stream is about 30 miles long, and its depth varies from 25 to 30 feet. Large steamers ascend this river from the lake to Saginaw City, 24 miles from its mouth.

SAGINAW, a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on the bay of the same name, contains about 1030 square miles. It is traversed by the Saginaw and its branches, the Flint and Shiawassee rivers. It is also drained by the Cass, Tittibawassee, and Mishtegayoc rivers, and by Beaverdam and other creeks. The surface is level and undulating; the soil is a dark sandy loam, nearly 2 feet deep. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4420 bushels of wheat; 13,935 of corn; 4225 of oats, and 1084 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches and 1 newspaper office. Nearly all of the surface a few years ago was covered with dense forests of the pine and other trees. Pine lumber and fish are the principal exports. Water-power is abundant, and the Saginaw river is navigable for large steamboats. Capital, Saginaw City. Population, 2609.

SAGINAW, a post-township in the N. part of Saginaw co., Michigan. Population, 917.

SAGINAW BAY, of Lake Huron, the largest body of water which indents the peninsula of Michigan, is situated in the E. part of the state. It is about 60 miles in length and 30 in its greatest breadth, and affords good navigation and safe harbors for large vessels.

SAGINAW CITY, of Michigan, capital of the county of this name, is on the left bank of Saginaw river, 22 miles from its mouth, and 95 by the usual route N. N. W. of Detroit. It is elevated about 30 feet above the water, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river. It possesses advantages for commerce, as the river is large, and navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. The four branches of this river, which unite

4 miles above Saginaw, converge towards this place from all the cardinal points, and afford intercourse by boats with a large portion of the state. A newspaper is published here. Founded about 1830. Pop., near 1200.

SAGO, a post-office of Lewis co., Virginia.

SAGONE, a post-office of Dupage co., Ill.

SAIL CREEK, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

SAILORS' REST, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

ST. ALBAN'S, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 50 miles N. E. of Augusta. Population, 1792.

ST. ALBAN'S, a flourishing post-village and seat of justice of Franklin county, Vermont, on the Vermont Central railroad, about 3 miles E. from Lake Champlain, and 24 N. by E. from Burlington. The site is elevated, and in the centre is a handsome public square. Besides the county buildings, the village contains 3 or 4 churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices.

ST. ALBAN'S, a township in the W. central part of Licking co., Ohio. Pop., 1429.

ST. ALBAN'S, a post-village in Hancock co., Ill., 100 miles N. W. by W. from Springfield.

ST. ALBAN'S BAY, a post-village of Franklin co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, about 24 miles N. from Burlington. It has a good wharf, and is a place of considerable trade.

ST. ANDREW'S, a post-office of Orange co., N. Y.

ST. ANDREW'S, a pleasant post-village of Washington co., Florida, on the bay of the same name, about 10 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, into which the bay opens. The situation is very healthy and pleasant. The bay, which is almost entirely landlocked, forms a fine harbor, with 12 feet of water over the bar. The place is frequented in summer by planters, on account of its salubrity and the beauty of the bay. The post-office is called St. Andrew's bay.

ST. ANDREW'S BAY, a bay of very irregular shape, situated in Washington co., on the S. coast of Florida. Length, near 25 miles.

ST. ANTHONY, a thriving post-town of Ramsey county, Minnesota, is finely situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, at the Falls of St. Anthony, 8 miles by land above St. Paul. Lat. 44° 48' 40" N., lon. 93° 10' W. The Mississippi here has a perpendicular fall of about 18 feet, the first which occurs in ascending the river. The site of the village is an elevated prairie, rising by a gradual acclivity, and commanding a fine view of the falls. Situated at the head of navigation on the Mississippi, and in the immediate vicinity of an unlimited water-power, St. Anthony can scarcely fail to become an important commercial and manufacturing city. The university of Minnesota is established here. The town contains several houses of worship, from 8 to 10 stores, 2 newspaper offices, and numerous saw mills, besides other mills and manufacturing establishments. The post-

office is called St. Anthony's Falls. Population in 1850, 750; in 1853, about 2000.

ST. ARMAND, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Essex co., N. Y. Pop., 210.

ST. AUBERT, a post-office of Callaway co., Mo.

ST. AUGUSTINE, a city, port of entry, and capital of St. John's co., Florida, 200 miles E. by S. from Tallahassee, and 160 miles S. from Savannah. Lat. 29° 48' 30" N., lon. 81° 35' W. It is one of the largest places in the state, and has the distinction of being the oldest town in the United States. It is situated on the northern shore of Matanzas sound, 2 miles from the sea, from which it is separated by the island of Anastasia. The site is a plain only a few feet higher than the level of the ocean. The streets vary from 10 to 18 feet in width; the houses have mostly two stories, the upper projecting over the street. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 United States land-office, and about 500 dwellings, some of which are in a dilapidated state. The harbor is safe and commodious, but the bar at the entrance prevents the approach of large ships, having only 9 or 10 feet of water at low tide. The mildness of the climate, and the refreshing breezes from the sea, render this a favorite winter residence for invalids. The orange, lemon, olive, and date-palm flourish in this vicinity, and fish and game are abundant. The town is defended by Fort Marion, erected by the Spaniards more than 100 years ago, and formerly called the Castle of St. Mark. Steamboats ply frequently between this place and Savannah. It was settled by the Spaniards about 1565. Pop., nearly 2000.

ST. AUGUSTINE, a small post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, 49 miles W. from Peoria.

ST. AUGUSTINE LIGHTHOUSE, on the N. end of St. Anastasia island, E. of St. John's co., Florida. It is 70 feet high, exclusive of the lantern, which is 7 feet, and shows a fixed light. Lat. 29° 52' 10" N., lon. 81° 25' W.

ST. BERNARD, a parish of Louisiana, situated in the S. E. part of the state, on the Gulf of Mexico. The area is 620 square miles. Lake Borgne washes the N. W. border. The surface is level; the soil of the higher portions is fertile, producing sugar and molasses. In 1850 there were made 4367 hogsheads of sugar, and 173,000 gallons of molasses. It contained 1 church, and 150 pupils attending public schools. Pop., 3802, of whom 1479 were free, and 2323, slaves.

ST. CATHARINE'S ISLAND, off the coast of Liberty co., Georgia, separated from the mainland by St. Catharine's sound. Length, near 11 miles; greatest breadth, about 5 miles.

ST. CHARLES, a parish in the S. E. part of Louisiana, about 10 miles W. from New Orleans, contains 340 square miles. It is intersected by Mississippi river, and bounded on several sides by Lakes Pontchartrain, Des Allemands, and Washa. The surface is flat;

the soil of the higher parts is productive. Sugar, rice, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 it produced 10,206 hogsheads of sugar; 531,300 gallons of molasses; 619,000 pounds of rice, and 178,980 bushels of corn. It contained 1 church, and 55 pupils attending public schools. Seat of justice, St. Charles Court House. Population, 5120, of whom 988 were free, and 4132, slaves.

ST. CHARLES, a county in the E. part of Missouri, occupies a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi river; area, about 480 square miles. The Mississippi river forms the boundary on the N. E., and separates it from Illinois. It is also drained by Cuivre river, and by Dardenne, Peruque, and Femme Osage creeks. The surface is alternately hilly, rolling, and level. A range of highlands terminates about 3 miles below St. Charles, in a beautiful and romantic pile of naked bluffs, called the "Mammelles." The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 658,001 bushels of corn; 122,902 of wheat; 114,658 of oats; 122,390 pounds of butter, and 210,712 of tobacco. It contained 24 churches, 1 newspaper office; 788 pupils attending public schools, and 200 attending academies and other schools. Limestone generally underlies the county. Extensive mines of stone coal are worked in several places. Capital, St. Charles. Population, 11,454, of whom 9505 were free, and 1949, slaves.

ST. CHARLES, a post-village of Johnson co., North Carolina.

ST. CHARLES, a small post-village of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

ST. CHARLES, a post-office of Butler co., O.

ST. CHARLES, a post-township in Kane co., Illinois. Population, 2132.

ST. CHARLES, a handsome and flourishing post-village in the above township, on Fox river, 42 miles W. from Chicago. It is pleasantly situated on the inclined planes which rise gently from each side of the river. The latter is a beautiful and rapid stream, with a prairie on the W. side, and woodlands on the other. This is the largest village in the county, and is a place of rapid growth. One or two newspapers are published here. A branch railroad connects this place with the Chicago and Galena railroad. Since the completion of this road, St. Charles commands the trade of the country between the Fox and Rock rivers. The route of the Air-line railroad from Chicago to the Mississippi river passes through St. Charles. The extensive water-power of the river gives motion to numerous paper mills, flouring mills, and other manufactories, which line the banks for the space of about half a mile. Laid out in 1836. Population in 1853, estimated at 3500.

ST. CHARLES, a thriving post-town, capital of St. Charles county, Missouri, on the

left bank of Missouri river, 22 miles from its mouth, 144 miles below Jefferson City, and about 6 miles by land S. from the Mississippi river. The situation is elevated and beautiful. The rocky bluffs in this vicinity present delightful views of the two great rivers above named. Quarries of limestone and sandstone and mines of stone coal have been opened near the town. It contains several churches, 1 newspaper office, and is the seat of St. Charles College, under the direction of the Methodists. Population in 1853, estimated at 3000.

ST. CLAIR, a county towards the N. E. part of Alabama, has an area of 725 square miles. The Coosa river forms its entire S. E. boundary for a distance of about 50 miles. The county is also traversed by Canoe creek. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests of oaks and other timber. The soil is adapted to grain and grass. In 1850 this county produced 283,377 bushels of corn; 38,054 of sweet potatoes; 22,913 of oats, and 1434 bales of cotton. It contained 26 churches, and 120 pupils attending public schools. Extensive beds of bituminous coal are found, but they have not yet been worked to much extent. Small steamboats navigate the Coosa from this county upwards to Rome, in Georgia. Capital, Asheville. Population, 6329, of whom 5508 were free, and 1321, slaves.

ST. CLAIR, a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron and St. Clair rivers, which separate it from Canada West: area, about 900 square miles. It is intersected by Belle and Black rivers, washed on the S. by Lake St. Clair, and also drained by Mill creek. The surface is undulating, and in part heavily timbered with pine and other trees. The soil is fertile in the S., and sandy in the N. and W. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. Pine lumber is exported. In 1850 it produced 42,742 bushels of corn; 20,391 of wheat; 61,833 of oats, and 8068 tons of hay. It contained 7 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Organized in 1821. Capital, St. Clair. Pop., 10,420.

ST. CLAIR, a county in the S. W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 630 square miles. It is situated on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, and intersected in the S. E. part by Kaskaskia river, and in the N. W. part by Cahokia creek: it is also drained by Silver and Richland creeks. The surface is undulating, and in some places level, consisting partly of prairie and partly of timbered land. The soil is excellent, and generally cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staples. Large quantities of provisions are raised in the county for the markets of St. Louis. In 1850 it produced 1,102,563 bushels of corn; 224,049 of wheat; 263,197 of oats; 3596 tons of hay, and 243,976 pounds of butter. It

contained 15 churches, and 4 newspaper offices. The route of the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad passes through the county. Coal mines are numerous, and are rich and extensively worked, particularly along the Mississippi river. A large part of the population consists of Germans. Named in honor of General Arthur St. Clair, governor of Ohio when it was a territory. Capital, Belleville. Population, 20,181.

ST. CLAIR, a county in the W. S. W. part of Missouri, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Osage river, and also drained by Sac river, and by Warblow, Peshaw, and Monaghan creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified, and consists partly of prairies, and partly of timbered land: the soil produces Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay. In 1850 there were raised 126,615 bushels of corn; 13,208 of wheat; 56,282 of oats, and 638 tons of hay. It contained 4 churches, 1 newspaper office; 120 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending an academy. Capital, Osceola. Population, 3556; of whom 3108 were free, and 448, slaves.

ST. CLAIR, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. by W. from Bedford. Population, 1612.

ST. CLAIR, a flourishing post-borough of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, 62 miles N. E. from Harrisburg, 98 miles N. W. from Philadelphia, and 4 miles N. from Pottsville. It owes its existence and prosperity to the rich mines of anthracite coal which surround it. The origin of the town is quite recent, and its growth has been very rapid. The population in 1845 was 605; in 1850 it amounted to 2016, and in 1853 about 3000.

ST. CLAIR, a village in Burke co., Georgia, 65 miles E. by N. from Milledgeville.

ST. CLAIR, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

ST. CLAIR, a post-township in the central part of Butler co., Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton railroad. Population, 1150.

ST. CLAIR, a post-township in the S. E. part of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Sandy and Beaver canal. Population, 1153.

ST. CLAIR, a township in the S. E. part of St. Clair co., Michigan, intersected by Pine river. Population, 1729.

ST. CLAIR, formerly PALMER, a post-village, capital of St. Clair county, Michigan, on the river of the same name, at the mouth of Pine river, 50 miles N. E. from Detroit. It contains a court house, a newspaper office, a number of stores, and several flouring and saw mills.

ST. CLAIR CITY, a village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania railroad, 44 miles E. from Pittsburg, and 12 miles from Greensburg, the county seat.

ST. CLAIR LAKE, on the S. E. border of Michigan, receives the river of its own name from

the N., and discharges its waters through Detroit river. Extent from E. to W. 28 miles, from N. to S. about 24 miles.

ST. CLAIR RIVER, of Michigan, is the outlet of Lake Huron, which gradually contracts towards its southern extremity, until it assumes the form of a river, with an average width of half a mile. After a southerly course of about 40 miles, forming part of the boundary between Canada West and the United States, it enters Lake St. Clair. It is navigable by large vessels.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, a handsome post-village, capital of Belmont county, Ohio, on the National road, 11 miles W. from Wheeling, and 116 miles E. from Columbus. It is situated on hilly ground, in the midst of a rich farming country. The Central railroad, now in course of construction, passes near or through the place. It contains 6 places of worship, 3 newspaper offices, and 1 seminary for girls. Population in 1853, about 1500.

ST. CLEMENT'S BAY, a post-office of St. Mary's co., Maryland.

ST. CLOUD, a post-office of Heard co., Ga.

ST. CROIX, (sent-kroi,) also called PASSAMAQUODDY and SCHOODIC RIVER, rises from Grand lake, on the border between Maine and New Brunswick, and flowing in a general S. S. E. direction, although in a very winding course, falls into Passamaquoddy bay. It forms the boundary for its whole course between the United States and New Brunswick. The whole length is about 75 miles.

ST. CROIX river rises in La Pointe county, Wisconsin, near the W. end of Lake Superior, and flows south-westward until it reaches the E. line of Minnesota. From this point it pursues a general southerly course, forming the boundary between that territory and the State of Wisconsin, and falls into the Mississippi river 38 miles below St. Paul's. The whole length is about 200 miles, and it is 100 yards wide at its mouth. St. Croix lake, an expansion of this river, is 36 miles long, and 3 or 4 miles wide; it is not more than 1 mile from the mouth of the river. Several falls occur in the St. Croix, about the middle of its course.

ST. CROIX, a county in the N. W. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota, contains an area of about 750 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by St. Croix river and lake, which separate it from Minnesota Territory, and drained by Willow and Rush rivers. The surface is mostly overspread with forests of pine. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Indian corn, oats, and barley are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 700 bushels of oats; 1100 of corn; 750 of barley, and 1850 pounds of butter. It contained 1 newspaper office, and 19 pupils attending a school. Capital, Hudson. Population, 624.

ST. CROIX FALLS, a post-village, capital of

Polk co., Wisconsin, on St. Croix river, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 240 miles in a direct line N. W. from Madison. It is estimated that 4,000,000 feet of pine lumber are made here annually.

ST. DENNIS BAYOU, of Louisiana, traverses the parish of Jefferson, and flows into Barataria bay.

SAINTFIELD, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

ST. FRANCIS, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, between the White and St. Francis rivers, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the Cache river. The surface is nearly level, the soil fertile. The staple products are Indian corn, cotton, cattle, and pork. In 1850 there were raised 181,442 bushels of corn; 54,493 of oats, and 1540 bales of cotton. It contained 5 churches, 305 pupils attending public schools, and 45 attending an academy. The White and St. Francis rivers are navigable along the borders. Capital, Mount Vernon. Population, 4479; of whom 3772 were free, and 707 slaves.

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, Missouri. See ST. FRANCIS.

ST. FRANCIS, a township in Green co., Arkansas. Population, 453.

ST. FRANCIS, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Population, 1376.

ST. FRANCIS, a small post-village of St. Francis co., Arkansas, on the river of its own name, 115 miles E. N. E. from Little Rock.

ST. FRANCIS RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the county of its own name, in Missouri, and flows southward to the N. E. corner of Arkansas. Entering this state, it falls into the Mississippi river, about 10 miles above Helena. In the lower part of its course it passes through extensive tracts, which are subject to inundation, and partly occupied by cypress swamps. The whole length is estimated at more than 450 miles, for 150 of which it is navigable in some seasons of the year. Trout and other fish are abundant in this river.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, capital of West Feliciana parish, Louisiana, 30 miles N. from Baton Rouge, and 1 mile E. from the Mississippi river, with which it is connected by Bayou Sarah. It has a newspaper office. A railroad 26 miles long extends northward to Woodville, in Mississippi.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Illinois, on the Wabash river, about 170 miles S. E. from Springfield.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, a thriving post-village of Clark co., Missouri, on the Des Moines river, about 10 miles W. N. W. from Keokuk.

ST. FRANCOIS, a county in the E. S. E. part of Missouri, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Big river, an affluent of the Maramec river, and also drained by the sources of St. Francis river, flowing southward. The surface is

hilly and broken, and partly covered by forests of pine and other timber. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 226,759 bushels of corn; 14,741 of wheat, and 32,191 of oats. It contained 7 churches, and 277 pupils attending public schools. The celebrated Iron mountain is partly included within it. Extensive iron works are in operation near the mines, and a plank-road extends from them to the Mississippi river. Capital, Farmington. Population, 4964; of whom 4284 were free, and 680, slaves.

ST. FRANCOIS RIVER rises in Canada, and flows S. until it meets the N. W. boundary of Maine, when it turns and runs easterly, and it unites with the Wallowoostock river to form the St. John's. It constitutes the N. boundary of the state for most of its length.

ST. GENEVIEVE, a county in the E. S. E. part of Missouri, has an area estimated at 400 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois, and drained by Rivière aux Vases, Isle au Bois, Saline, and Establishment creeks. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil of the river bottoms and valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are cultivated. Limestone, lead, and white sand are extensively exported. In 1850 the county produced 195,214 bushels of corn; 30,183 of wheat, and 34,413 of oats. It contained 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 260 pupils attending public schools, and 145 attending academies or other schools. Extensive mines of lead and copper, and quarries of marble are worked. A plank-road about 40 miles long extends from the county seat to the Iron mountain. Capital, St. Genevieve. Pop., 5313, of whom 4697 were free, and 616, slaves.

ST. GENEVIEVE, a post-village, capital of St. Genevieve county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 61 miles below St. Louis. Some improvement has taken place recently since it became the shipping point for the products of the iron works at Iron mountain. A plank-road, 42 miles long, has been commenced between these works and the town. St. Genevieve exports large quantities of copper, lead, limestone, and white sand, the last of which is used in the glass works of Boston and Pittsburg, and is a very superior article. Two newspapers are published here. Settled about 1755. Population, about 1500.

ST. GEORGE, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on the Atlantic, 45 miles S. E. from Augusta. Population, 2217.

ST. GEORGE, a post-township of Chittenden co., Vermont, 35 miles W. N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 127.

ST. GEORGE'S, a post-village of Newcastle county, Delaware, on the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, 16 miles S. S. W. from Wilmington. It has 3 churches and 2 hotels. Population in 1853, estimated at 300.

ST. GEORGE'S, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

ST. HELEN, a small post-village of Cedar co., Mo., about 117 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

ST. HELEN, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

ST. HELENA, a parish of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, contains about 540 square miles. It is drained by Tickfah river, and bounded on the W. by the Amite. The surface presents no great elevations; the soil along the streams is fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple products. In 1850 there were raised 1284 bales of cotton; 109,751 bushels of corn, and 44,225 of sweet potatoes. There were 6 saw and planing mills, 1 tannery, and 1 agricultural implement manufactory; 11 churches, and 355 pupils attending public schools. The parish is traversed by the New Orleans & Northern Railroad. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. 4561, of whom 2365 were free, and 2196, slaves.

ST. HELENA, a post-village in St. Helena parish, Louisiana, 35 miles N. E. by E. from Baton Rouge.

ST. HELEN'S MOUNTAIN, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade range, N. by E. from Fort Vancouver. Height, about 13,300 feet. It is a volcano, and has recently been in a state of eruption.

ST. HENRY'S, a post-office of Mercer co., O.

ST. IGNACE, a village of Mackinac co., Michigan, on the Straits of Mackinac, is inhabited mostly by fishermen.

ST. ILLA, a post-office of Ware co., Ga.

ST. INGOES, a post-village in St. Mary co., Maryland, 60 miles S. by E. from Annapolis.

ST. JACOB, a post-office of Madison co., Ill.

ST. JAMES, a parish in the S. E. part of Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, contains 330 square miles. Lake Maurepas touches the N. E. extremity of the parish. The surface is flat; the soil alluvial and fertile, producing sugar, molasses, and Indian corn. The plantations are chiefly confined to the banks of the river. Sugar, molasses, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 21,670 hogsheads of sugar; 926,438 gallons of molasses, and 334,480 bushels of corn. There were 2 saw and planing mills; 2 churches, 1 newspaper office; 238 pupils attending public schools, and 148 attending an academy. Capital, Bringiers. Population, 11,098, of whom 3347 were free, and 7751, slaves.

ST. JOHN, a post-office of Hertford co., N. C.

ST. JOHN, a village in Lake co., Illinois, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 26 miles N. by W. from Chicago.

ST. JOHN, a post-office of Dodge co., Mo.

ST. JOHN BAPTISTE, a parish in the S. E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, contains about 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Mississippi. The surface is flat; the arable land is confined to the margins of the river.

Sugar, rice, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this parish produced 11,935 hogsheads of sugar; 638,230 gallons of molasses; 314,200 pounds of rice, and 188,390 bushels of corn. There were 2 saw and planing mills; 1 church, and 452 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Bonnet Carré. Pop., 7317, of whom 2777 were free, and 4540, slaves.

ST. JOHN'S, a county in the N. E. part of Florida, bordering on the Atlantic, contains about 990 square miles. It is intersected by the navigable river of the same name. The surface is level and but little elevated above the sea; the soil sandy and poor. A large part of the county is occupied by marshes and pine barrens. The live oak, orange, and lemon flourish in this region. The sugar-cane and Indian corn are cultivated. In 1850 it produced 14,390 bushels of corn; 290 hogsheads of sugar, and 6325 gallons of molasses. It contained 1 saw mill, 1 turpentine distillery, and 1 tobacco factory. There were 4 churches, 1 newspaper office; 50 pupils attending a public school, and 160 attending academies or other schools. Capital St. Augustine. Population, 2525, of whom 1532 were free, and 993, slaves.

ST. JOHN'S, or ST. JOHNSTOWN, a village in Sussex co., Delaware, 28 miles S. from Dover.

ST. JOHN'S, a post-village of Auglaize co., O., about 90 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

ST. JOHN'S, a post-township in Lake co., Indiana. Population, 469.

ST. JOHN'S, a post-village of Lake co., Indiana, 145 miles N. W. by N. from Indianapolis.

ST. JOHNSBURY, a post-township of Caledonia co., Vermont, about 35 miles N. E. from Montpelier. The village is the N. terminus of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad. It contains 1 bank, and an extensive manufactory of weighing scales. Population of the township, 2758.

ST. JOHNSBURY CENTRE, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.

ST. JOHNSBURY EAST, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.

ST. JOHN'S CREEK, of Franklin county, Missouri, enters the Missouri river from the right, 1 or 2 miles above Washington. It is a good mill stream.

ST. JOHN'S LIGHTHOUSE, at the entrance of St. John's river, Florida, exhibits a fixed light 65 feet high. Lat. 30° 21' N., lon. 81° 33' W.

ST. JOHN'S LIGHTHOUSE, Lake Pontchartrain, at the entrance of the Bayou St. John, 5 miles N. from New Orleans. It shows a fixed light 48 feet above the level of the lake.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER is formed by the junction of the Waloostook and St. François river, on the limits between Maine and Canada, and flowing in a general easterly direction, marks the border between the United States and Canada till its intersection with the E. boundary of Maine, where it passes into New Brunswick and falls into the Bay of Fundy, after a course of about 350 miles. It is navigable

for boats 200 miles, and for sloops of 50 tons burthen 80 miles.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER, Florida, has its sources in a marshy tract, in the central part of the peninsula. It pursues a north-westerly course to the mouth of the Ocklawaha, after which it flows nearly northward to Jacksonville. Turning thence toward the E., it enters the Atlantic in lat. 30° 20' N. Its whole length is estimated at above 200 miles. Steamboats regularly navigate this river from its mouth to Pilatka. Vessels requiring 8 feet of water can ascend to Lake George, a distance of 107 miles. The country through which it passes consists chiefly of pine barrens and cypress swamps.

ST. JOHNSTOWN, Delaware. See **ST. JOHN'S**.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Montgomery co., New York, on the Mohawk river and Erie canal. Population, 1627.

ST. JOSEPH, a county in the S. S. W. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, contains 528 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's river, (of Lake Michigan,) and also drained by Portage, Prairie, Pigeon, and Fawn rivers, which terminate in it. The surface is gently undulating, and is diversified by prairies and "oak openings," the soil of which is extremely fertile. Grain, potatoes, wool, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 431,337 bushels of corn; 265,011 of wheat; 99,404 of potatoes; and 12,678 tons of hay. It contained 14 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 4338 pupils attending public schools. Timber is plentiful in the W. part of the county. The St. Joseph's river is navigable for keel-boats, and some of the streams furnish extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Michigan Southern railroad. Capital, Centreville. Population, 12,725.

ST. JOSEPH, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, contains 470 square miles. It is drained by the St. Joseph's and Kankakee rivers. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairies, oak openings, and forests. The soil is extremely fertile and easily cultivated. The staple productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and fruits. In 1850 this county produced 346,841 bushels of corn; 161,956 of wheat; 109,516 of oats, and 5904 tons of hay. It contained 17 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1413 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending academies or other schools. The county contains marl, and abundance of iron ore, and is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Northern Indiana railroad. Organized in 1830. Capital, South Bend. Pop., 10,954.

ST. JOSEPH, a post-village, capital of Tensas parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

ST. JOSEPH, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Williams co., Ohio, intersected

by St. Joseph's river of the Maumee. Population, 589.

ST. JOSEPH, a post-township in the N. W. part of Berrien co., Michigan, and on the E. shore of Lake Michigan.

ST. JOSEPH, a post-village in the above township, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of St. Joseph's river, 194 miles W. of Detroit. It carries on an active trade in lumber and fruit to supply the boats of the lake and the Chicago market. The bridge which crosses the river at this place cost \$15,000. Population, in 1853, 800.

ST. JOSEPH, a post-township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 748.

ST. JOSEPH, a flourishing town, capital of Buchanan co., Missouri, is situated on the left (E.) bank of the Missouri river, 340 miles above Jefferson City, and 496 miles by water from St. Louis. It is the most commercial and populous town of Western Missouri, and one of the points of departure in the emigration to Oregon, California, &c. St. Joseph is surrounded by an extremely fertile region, in which wheat, tobacco, and hemp are cultivated. A company has been formed to construct a railroad about 200 miles long from this town to Hannibal, on the Mississippi. The town was laid out in 1843, and became the county seat in 1845. It contains 7 churches, several steam flouring and saw mills, and manufactories of bagging, &c.; 2 or 3 newspapers are published here. Population in 1853, about 5000.

ST. JOSEPH'S, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

ST. JOSEPH'S, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Florida, on St. Joseph's bay, of the Gulf of Mexico.

ST. JOSEPH'S, a post-office of Champaign co., Illinois.

ST. JOSEPH'S BAY, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, is situated in Calhoun co., on the S. coast of Florida. It is formed by a narrow, crooked peninsula, extending from the mainland to Cape St. Joseph, the S. extremity of which forms Cape St. Blas. Length, near 25 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

ST. JOSEPH'S GROVE, a village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 10 miles S. W. from Dubuque.

ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, of Michigan and Indiana, rises in Hillsdale county, Michigan, and after making a circuit into Indiana, it turns towards the N. W. and enters the former state, and flows through Berrien county into Lake Michigan. at the village of St. Joseph. Its general direction is nearly westward, and its course is very serpentine. The length is estimated at 250 miles, which is greater than that of any stream in the state except Grand river. It has an equable current, and is navigated by small steamboats from its mouth to Constantine, about 120 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Constantine, Elkhart, South Bend, and Niles. The country through which it flows is undu-

lating and extremely fertile. There is a good harbor at its mouth, where the river is one-fourth of a mile wide, and from 9 to 14 feet deep.

ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, of the Maumee, rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and flowing in a general S. W. course across the N. W. corner of Ohio, unites with the St. Mary's river to form the Maumee, at Fort Wayne, in Indiana.

ST. JULIAN, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

ST. LANDRY, a parish in the S. W. part of Louisiana, contains 2200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Atchafalaya, and drained by the Cortabeanu and Teche bayous. The parish has a high, rolling, and picturesque surface, and a very productive soil. Sugar, cotton, and Indian corn are the staples. Many cattle are raised for exportation. In 1850 this parish produced 5961 hogsheds of sugar; 317,970 gallons of molasses; 3920 bales of cotton; 372,180 bushels of corn, and 69,361 of sweet potatoes. There were 6 saw and planing mills, 6 tanneries, and 3 coopers' shops. It contained 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 900 pupils attending public schools, and 204 attending academies or other schools. The Atchafalaya and Cortabeanu are navigable by steamboats in high water. A railroad is in course of construction from New Orleans to Opelousas, the capital of the parish. Population, 22,253; of whom 11,382 were free, and 10,871, slaves.

ST. LAWRENCE, one of the largest rivers of North America, which issues from Lake Ontario, in about 44° 10' N. lat., and 76° 30' W. lon., and flowing north-easterly, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence in about 49° 30' N. lat., and 64° W. lon. Viewing this river in connection with the great Western lakes, of which it forms the outlet, it may be said to rise at the sources of the St. Louis, which flows into Lake Superior. Receiving different names in different parts of its course, between Lake Superior and Huron it is called the St. Mary; between Lake Huron and Erie, the St. Clair and Detroit; between Lake Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; between Lake Ontario and the sea it takes the name of St. Lawrence. Its whole length, including the chain of lakes, is estimated at 2200 miles. The distance from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is about 750 miles. Between the lake and Montreal, the navigation of the river is somewhat impeded by rapids, the most important of which are the Cedar and the Lachine rapids. The latter are 9 miles above Montreal. Steamboats can descend, but they are obliged to be towed up in a side-canal. The breadth of the St. Lawrence is very unequal, varying from less than a mile to 3 or 4 miles. Towards its mouth it gradually widens to an estuary from 10 to 15 or 20 miles wide. This river contains numerous islands; near its egress from Lake Ontario there is a multitudinous group, called the "Thousand Islands," presenting to the traveller an endless variety of charming scenery.

ST. LAWRENCE, a county in the N. N. E. part of New York, has an area of about 2900 square miles, being the largest county in the state. It is bounded on the N. W. by the St. Lawrence, and is drained by the Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, and St. Regis rivers, and other smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous mills. It has several small lakes, the principal of which is Black lake. A large part of this county is still but thinly settled and heavily wooded. In the town of Canton, a natural canal, about 6 miles in length and navigable for boats, connects Oswegatchie and Grass rivers. The surface is uneven, and in the S. W. part hilly. The soil is generally fertile. Wheat, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 289,956 bushels of wheat; 122,688 tons of hay; 2,876,918 pounds of butter; 1,596,450 of cheese; 287,900 of wool, and 1,236,504 of maple sugar, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States. There were 27 flour and grist mills, 125 saw mills, 4 furnaces, 6 woollen factories, 2 distilleries, 3 iron forges, and 9 iron foundries. It contained 94 churches, 7 newspaper offices; 23,050 pupils attending public schools, and 972 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore, lead, and marble are abundant. The St. Lawrence river, by means of canals around the different falls and rapids, is navigable along the border. The county is traversed by the railroad connecting Ogdensburg with Rouse's Point, and partly intersected by the Watertown and Potsdam railroad. Capital, Canton. Pop., 68,617.

ST. LAWRENCE, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

ST. LAWRENCE, a post-village of Chatham co., North Carolina.

ST. LEGER, a post-office of Ozark co., Mo.

ST. LEON, a post-office of Dearborn co., Ind.

ST. LEONARD'S, a post-village in Calvert co., Maryland, 45 miles S. from Annapolis.

ST. LOUIS, a county in the E. part of Missouri, occupies a point of land formed by the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi river, the latter of which separates it from Illinois on the E. The Maramec river traverses the southern part, and enters the Mississippi on the boundary of this county. It is also drained by River des Peres, and by Gravois and Bonhomme creeks. The surface is pleasantly diversified; the soil has a substratum of good limestone, and is highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 668,210 bushels of corn; 98,420 of wheat; 138,837 of oats; 14,169 tons of hay, and 203,482 pounds of butter. The produce of hay was greater than that of any other county in the state. It contained 53 churches, 31 newspaper offices; 2514 pupils attending public schools, and 3992 attending academies and other schools. Extensive mines of stone coal and quarries of

marble are worked, and iron is found in the W. part. Several railways are in progress of construction through the county. This is by far the most populous and wealthy county in the state. Capital, St. Louis. Pop., 99,978; of whom 94,011 were free, and 5967, slaves.

St. Louis, a small village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, 11 miles N. E. from Columbus, the county town, has about 100 inhabitants.

St. Louis, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of St. Louis county, Missouri, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, 20 miles below the entrance of the Missouri, 174 above the mouth of the Ohio, 744 below the Falls of St. Anthony, 1194 above New Orleans, and 128 miles E. from Jefferson City. Lat. 38° 37' 28" N., lon. 90° 15' 16" W. The site rises from the river by two plateaux of limestone formation, the first 20 and the other 60 feet above the floods of the Mississippi. The ascent to the first plateau, or bottom as it may be termed, is somewhat abrupt; the second rises more gradually, and spreads out into an extensive plain, affording fine views of the city and river. St. Louis extends in all nearly 7 miles by the curve of the Mississippi, and about 3 miles back; the thickly settled portion, however, is only 2 or 2½ miles in length, following the river, and about 1¼ miles in breadth. The city is well laid out, the streets being for the most part 60 feet wide, and, with but few exceptions, intersect each other at right angles. Front street, extending along the levee, is upwards of 100 feet wide, and built up on the side facing the river with a range of massive stone warehouses, which make an imposing appearance as the city is approached by water. Front, Main, and Second streets, parallel to each other and to the river, are the seat of the principal wholesale business. The latter is occupied with heavy grocery, iron, receiving and shipping houses. Fourth street, the fashionable promenade, contains the finest retail stores. The streets parallel to Front and Main streets are designated Second street, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and so on; and those on the right and left of Market street, extending at right angles with the river, are mostly named from various forest trees, similar to the streets of Philadelphia. Large expenditures have been made from time to time in grading and otherwise improving the streets and alleys of St. Louis; and it is stated that at the present time a greater amount of work of this kind is under contract than has ever been undertaken by the city in any former year. As yet, but slight provision has been made for public squares, but immediate attention to this subject is earnestly recommended by the mayor in his late message of October, 1853. One handsome enclosure, called Lafayette Square, is now being laid out in the southern section of the city, about 2 miles S. W. from the court house. St. Louis is handsomely built, especially the new portion

of the city; the principal material is brick, though limestone is employed to some extent.

It may be doubted whether any city of the Union has improved more rapidly than this in the style of its public buildings. But twenty-four years ago a court house was erected at a cost of \$14,000; it was then considered a handsome edifice, and sufficient for all future purposes. Within a few years, however, this building has given place to a new structure, now nearly completed, the cost of which will scarcely fall short of half a million of dollars. It is constructed of Genevieve limestone, and occupies an entire square bounded by Market, Chestnut, Fourth, and Fifth streets. The style of architecture somewhat resembles that of the capitol at Washington. The fronts are adorned with porticos, and in the interior is a rotunda, lighted from the dome. The "Market and Town House," erected at a cost of \$20,000, has been pulled down, and the "Centre Market Buildings," a handsome block, now occupies their place. The old City Hall, at the foot of Market street, is still standing. Its speedy demolition, however, is regarded by the citizens as already decreed, and at the present time even, negotiations are pending for the purchase of a site at the corner of Thirteenth and Olive streets, upon which to erect a new edifice, of a size and style corresponding to the present prospects of the city. Of the four churches—the Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, and the Baptist—which were all the town contained in 1829, not a vestige now remains; but in their stead had arisen in 1850, 49 others, viz. 12 Catholic, 12 Methodist, 8 Presbyterian, 5 Episcopal, 2 Unitarian, 2 Evangelical, and 1 Boatmen's, besides 2 Jewish synagogues. At the present time the number of churches in St. Louis is probably not less than 60, several of which have cost above a hundred thousand dollars. Of these, St. George's, (Episcopal,) at the corner of Locust and Seventh streets, the Catholic cathedral, on Walnut street, between Second and Third, and the Church of the Messiah, a magnificent Gothic edifice recently erected by the Unitarians, at the corner of Olive and Ninth streets, are regarded as the finest. The Cathedral is 136 feet long and 84 feet wide, with a front of polished freestone 58 feet high, adorned with a Doric portico. In the tower is a chime of bells, the heaviest of which weighs 2600 pounds. The United States arsenal, situated on Arsenal street, in the extreme south-eastern section of the city, is a large and imposing edifice enclosed by handsomely ornamented grounds. Jefferson barracks are located about 13 miles below, on the bank of the Mississippi.

The principal hotels in St. Louis, are the Planters' House, on Fourth street, between Pine and Chesnut; the United States Hotel, at the corner of Market and Third streets; the Virginia Hotel, corner of Main and Green

streets; the Missouri Hotel, corner of Main and Morgan streets, and the Monroe House, at the corner of Second and Olive streets. The Planters' House is one of the largest and finest hotels in the West, and occupies the entire front between Pine and Chestnut streets. Another first-class hotel is also being erected.

Institutions.—Among the benevolent institutions may be mentioned the City Hospital, the Marine Hospital, 3 miles below St. Louis, the Sisters' Hospital, the Home for the Friendless, and the Orphan Asylums. The Home for the Friendless, designed for the benefit of aged indigent females, and opened October 4th, 1853, is situated on the Carondelet road, about 4 miles from the court house. The edifice, formerly "Swiss College," consists of a stone centre, 75 feet in length, and two frame wings, each from 30 to 40 feet in length—the whole two stories high. The premises comprise about 8 acres of ground, variously diversified with walks and shade-trees. About \$40,000 have been raised for the support of the institution. The City Hospital has long been distinguished for the excellent accommodations which it affords to the sick, but of late has been found inadequate to the wants of the rapidly increasing population. Its extension, therefore, as well as the erection of new and suitable buildings for the quarantine, is earnestly recommended in the mayor's message. A new edifice, intended as a House of Refuge, has been completed the present month. The building formerly occupied as the "Smallpox Hospital," situated on land in the St. Louis Common, known as the Old County Farm, is now being fitted up for the reception of a juvenile reform school. The repairs are to be completed, and the institution opened about the 1st of December.

The literary and educational institutions of St. Louis have, considering their recent origin, attained a high degree of excellence. The University of St. Louis, organized in 1832, under the direction of the Catholics, is a well-ordered, well-sustained, and most efficient institution. The medical college connected with it is also very flourishing. During the term for 1852-3 it was attended by 72 students; and on the first of October, 1853, it is said that the number of matriculants enrolled for the ensuing season, was four times greater than that of any previous year. The medical department of the Missouri University is also located here. It was founded in 1840, and during the winter of 1852-3, 92 students attended its lectures. The members of both these colleges enjoy excellent advantages for practice in the City Hospital. The Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis was organized in 1846, and incorporated in 1851. The building, now about to be completed, is of brick, in the Italian style, 105 feet by 127, and 4 stories high. The united size of the library and reading room is 80 feet by 64. The lecture room, 80 feet by 44,

is in the second story, and in the third is a grand hall, the largest and finest probably in the whole West, being 105 feet long and 80 feet wide. The entire cost of the building, including the site, is estimated at \$95,000. The library contains upwards of 7000 volumes, besides 59 magazines and other periodicals, apart from its newspapers. Two thousand volumes were added to its shelves during the past year. Any person of mercantile pursuits is admitted as a member of the association—clerks paying \$2 initiation fee and 75 cents quarterly, and proprietors \$5 initiation fee and \$2.50 quarterly. Present number of members, about 800. The citizens of St. Louis have given especial attention to the cause of popular education. Their schools are the pride of the city, and attended by upwards of five thousand pupils; the property is valued at half a million of dollars, and the income last year amounted to \$43,250. A large number of pupils are also educated in the private seminaries of the city, and in the convents. The buildings of the latter are conspicuous and handsome edifices.

St. Louis has about 25 publication offices, issuing newspapers and other periodicals. Seven or eight newspapers are published daily; and several have weekly, and two—the Times and the Republican—have tri-weekly and weekly editions. Four or five are printed in the German language. The press is generally characterized by ability, and several of its issues have a wide circulation.

Real Estate, Improvements, &c.—The value of real estate in St. Louis has advanced at an astonishingly rapid rate. In 1822 the Trustees of the First Presbyterian church purchased a lot fronting 150 feet on Fourth street, and 90 feet on Washington avenue and St. Charles street, for \$300. In April, 1853, the ground was leased for a term of 50 years, at the rate of \$4000 per annum. Since then seven splendid stores have been erected on it, at a cost of \$50,000. The lot at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, extending 120 feet on the former, and 150 feet along the latter, was sold in 1826 for \$400. It is now valued at \$30,000, exclusive of the improvements. In 1831, Judge Lucas conveyed to Samuel Wiggins a lot 90 feet front and 135 deep, at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, upon which Christ Church now stands, for the sum of \$1600. The value of the same ground is now estimated at \$22,000. In 1833, a block situate between Fourth and Fifth streets, and Locust and St. Charles streets, was sold for \$6000. It is now said to be worth \$182,000. In 1835, the Trustees of the Unitarian church purchased a lot at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, 127 feet deep, and 60 feet front on Fourth street, for \$2000, or \$33.33 per front foot. Two years ago it was sold for \$24,000, or \$400 per front foot, and in 1853 it was supposed to be worth \$600 per front foot. In

1844, a meadow belonging to Judge Carr was laid off into lots, and sold at auction, on ten years' credit, at prices varying from \$8 to \$18 per lot. What was then a meadow, now contains a population of not less than 4000 souls, and the lots are valued at four times their original cost. Real estate investments on Front and Mainstreets vary from \$700 to \$800 per front foot; and, on Second street, lots which five years ago could be bought for \$100 or \$150 per front foot, now sell for \$500.

There has also been a corresponding advance in real estate lying without the city. Land which in 1842-3 sold at prices varying from \$75 to \$150 per acre, now brings from \$1200 to \$2000. In 1847-8, two estates in the southern part of the city were disposed of in lots; the sales of which ranged from \$1.50 to \$4 per front foot. Now the same property sells as high as \$40 per foot. And finally, six years ago land that could be purchased in the common, south of the city, for about \$75 per acre, now commands \$1000, and but little is to be obtained, even at that price. St. Louis owns 600 acres of these lands, and has claims upon as much more.

The revenue of the city twenty years ago, as ascertained from the assessment list, was \$4765.98. Now the assessed valuation of property, though falling far below its real value, is \$89,397,186, upon which a tax of \$413,670 is collected, independent of \$46,000 arising from the sale of licenses. The assessed value of merchandise amounted to \$8,744,786.64, an increase of \$2,299,606.57 over 1852. The highest tax paid by any individual in 1829 was \$532; now, one gentleman, J. H. Lucas, Esq. pays in his own name a city tax of \$14,000; nor does this include the whole of his assessment, as much of his property is held conjointly with others.

The water-works, which in 1829 were of very inconsiderable importance, now embrace 35½ miles of pipe. The main reservoir, built four and a half years ago, is capable of containing 5,000,000 gallons of water, being 250 feet square, and 15 feet deep. It occupies the S. W. quarter of an enclosure, 660 feet on a side, situated at the head of Olive street, to which water is forced from the river by stationary engines, a distance of 1¾ miles. In addition to this, arrangements are about being made for constructing a new reservoir on the E. half of the same square, to be 540 feet in length, 250 in breadth, and 25 feet deep, having a capacity for 52,000,000 gallons. The cost of the work is estimated at \$100,000, and the time required for its completion, two years. It is also contemplated to erect a water-tower on the site of the old reservoir on Broadway of sufficient capacity to be a valuable adjunct in the event of large fires. Gas works have been put in operation within the past six years, and their magnitude may be inferred from the fact that thirty-three miles of street pipe are now laid throughout the city.

The Levee, which, twenty years ago, was a mere mud bank, with transverse ways to the water's edge, has since undergone very important changes. Great expenditures have been made in filling up and otherwise improving it directly in front of the city; and at a session of the governmental authorities last spring, an appropriation of \$200,000 was made, one half to be expended N. of Cherry, and the other half S. of Plum street. Extensive improvements in the harbor are also being made. The expenditures for this purpose, from April 11 to October, 1853, amounted to \$50,256. A roadway, which, for some time past, has been in process of construction from the Illinois shore to and across Blood Island, is now approaching its completion. When finished, it will be three feet above high-water mark. The cost of this work, thus far, has amounted to \$130,000.

Shipping, Commerce, &c.—Each stream which contributes to the commerce of St. Louis has its regular packets, and for the most part a separate place of landing. The Missouri, the Illinois, and the Upper Mississippi have as fine craft as float on the Western waters, while the down-river, or New Orleans traders, are scarcely excelled in size, equipment, speed, and construction. The St. Louis boats also visit the Ohio, the Wabash, the Tennessee, and other streams. With such an immense inland navigation, the commerce of the port requires a large number of steamers, and its tonnage in this respect exceeds that of every other Western city. The following table exhibits the monthly arrival of steamboats at St. Louis from the various rivers and places specified, for 1852:—

MONTHS.	New Orleans.	Ohio River.	Illinois River.	Upper Miss.	Missouri.	Calro.	Other Ports.
January.....	20	12	1	1	2	10	9
February.....	24	25	88	17	7	21	10
March.....	27	47	80	45	34	17	9
April.....	32	64	78	72	37	18	16
May.....	37	74	94	82	57	25	30
June.....	25	44	73	57	38	27	25
July.....	35	35	72	77	33	20	15
August.....	21	34	37	56	27	18	20
September.....	22	42	78	80	26	22	34
October.....	34	55	94	101	34	20	30
November.....	26	40	97	68	19	18	23
December.....	27	48	66	49	13	7	12
Total.....	330	520	858	705	317	223	231

The aggregate arrivals of steamboats at St. Louis during the year 1850, was 2907; 1851, 2625, and 1852, 3184. The shipping owned in the district, June 30, 1852, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 37,861⁸/₇ tons enrolled and licensed, of which 32,646³/₇ were employed in steam navigation.

A statement of the imports at St. Louis for the year ending December 31, 1852, as com-

pared with previous years, will show a large falling off, particularly in regard to grain. The cause of this is no doubt attributable in a great measure to the almost unprecedented low stage of the rivers; from June to December the Mississippi and its tributaries in that section barely contained sufficient depth of water for the smallest class of boats, and on the Illinois barges had to be resorted to for the usual transportation of produce. The principal deficit will be found in hemp, lead, flour, wheat, corn, and oats; and the following comparative table, prepared by a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis, will exhibit a few of the leading articles of import for three consecutive seasons, ending December 31st, 1852.

ARTICLES.	1852.	1851.	1850.
Pork, bbls. and tierces	69,010	118,806	82,173
Beef, " "	17,709	14,482	7,987
Lard, " "	42,515	52,208	54,960
Lard, kegs	11,815	14,450	33,069
Bacon, casks and hds	11,283	16,791	26,797
Bacon, pieces	18,800	6,629	58,689
Flour, bbls.	135,333	198,892	292,718
Wheat, bushels	1,591,886	1,700,708	1,900,088
Corn, "	689,440	1,800,900	968,028
Oats, "	646,162	794,431	697,432
Hemp, tons	8,187	10,908	10,146
Rope, coils	44,121	34,791	26,507
Tobacco, hds.	14,053	11,038	9,216
Lead, pigs	469,514	540,000	567,496
Sugar, hds.	35,283	29,276	25,796
Sugar, bbls. and boxes	27,672	36,687	16,359
Coffee, bags	96,240	101,904	73,673
Molasses, bbls	54,938	40,281	29,518
Salt, sacks	266,616	266,953	261,330
Salt, bbls	42,251	46,250	19,158

There were also received at St. Louis during the year 1852, 97,148 hides; 46,446 barrels of whiskey; 47,264 sacks of barley and malt; 3650 pieces of bagging; 42,201 kegs of nails, and 16,810,575 feet of lumber. The quantity of wood received by water from June 6 to September 24, 1853, amounted to 13,769 cords. The other principal articles of domestic import are butter, cheese, tallow, hay, furs, fruits, beans, seeds, potatoes, onions, feathers, and beeswax. St. Louis is one of the most important ports in the West for the shipment of cattle. It is estimated that 300 head per week during the past year have been sent to Southern markets, making in all over 15,000.

The annexed table exhibits the kind and value of the foreign merchandise entered at the St. Louis custom house during the two years ending December 31, 1852:—

ARTICLES.	1852.	1851.
Sugar and Molasses	\$413,172	\$289,753
Hardware, cutlery, &c.	118,276	133,401
Railroad iron	132,694	100,211
Earthen and glass ware	80,729	98,786
Tin-plate, tin, iron, copper, &c.	59,826	31,482
Dry and fancy goods	110,814	24,287
Brandy, wine, gin, cordials, &c.	32,985	24,712
Burr stones	420	2,257
Drugs and medicines	756	2,618
Cigars	5773	.....
Total	\$954,946	\$757,509
Duties collected	290,168	239,318

Of the above, \$481,843 value were from England, \$262,886 from Spain and dependencies, \$93,086 from Brazil, and \$75,258 from France. The importations of dry goods for the year were estimated at \$7,000,000, (an increase of nearly one million over the previous year,) and the sales at \$8,500,000. This, however, only has reference to the wholesale business. Including the retail trade of the city, the entire imports were estimated at \$10,500,000, and the sales at \$13,000,000. The business of the heaviest wholesale houses amounts to from half a million to eight hundred thousand dollars annually.

The manufactures of St. Louis, although in their infancy, are hardly less important than her commerce. The flouring business is carried on here more extensively than in any city of the West. The product of the various mills for 1852 amounted to 393,184 barrels, and their daily capacity is estimated at 3000 barrels. At Belcher's sugar-refinery, which is one of the most extensive in the Union, the yield for the same year amounted to 16,563 boxes, 7658 hogsheads, 12,457 barrels, and 29,848 bags of refined sugar, besides 103,560 packages and 10,567 barrels refined from molasses and cane syrup. There are also several other sugar refiners. The manufacture of different kinds of chemicals and oils is extensively carried on. The quantity of oil produced from lard in 1852 was estimated at between 4000 and 5000 barrels—an increase of 1000 barrels over the previous year. There are in St. Louis 10 establishments for the manufacture of tobacco, several of which are on a large scale; these yielded in 1852, 8000 packages, consuming 700 hogsheads of raw material. The manufacture of hemp into bale-rope and bagging, and the distilling of whiskey, also employ a large amount of capital. But however important these several interests may be in themselves, they can hardly be regarded as the most important to St. Louis. Indeed there can be no doubt that the development of the vast mineral resources of the region tributary to her, is destined to exert a controlling influence upon the future of this metropolis. Her manufactures of iron already exceed those of any other city on the Mississippi, if not in the West. Numerous foundries annually turn out stoves and other castings to a large amount. Railing, machinery, and steam-engines are extensively manufactured. A large establishment for the production of locomotives has gone into operation the present season. Mining operations have already been commenced at Iron Mountain: from this source, Messrs. Chouteau, Valli & Harrison obtain the material for their extensive rolling mill. Coopering and the packing of meat are likewise important branches of business: the latter, for 1852, comprised 47,000 hogs, and about 3000 bar-

rels of beef. The above statements indicate only a few of the leading manufactures of St. Louis. According to the census returns of 1850, the number of establishments in operation in the city exceeded 13,000, comprising about 100 different manufactures, which amounted in value to upwards of \$15,000,000. Since then nearly every branch of this species of industry has been greatly extended, so that the business of 1853 will probably exceed \$24,000,000.

The Bank of the State of Missouri is the only chartered banking institution in St. Louis, or in Missouri. It has five branches, viz. one at Fayette, one at Jackson, one at Lexington, one at Palmyra, and one at Springfield. The condition of the institution at the commencement of 1852, was as follows: bank capital, \$1,028,751; circulation, \$2,400,000; coin in bank, \$1,500,000. The whole number of bonds outstanding against the city in October, 1853, amounted to \$2,735,296, and the interest on the same for the year, to \$165,103.75. The entire revenue of the city, from April 11 to October 4, 1853, amounted to \$414,252.32, and the expenditures for the same period, to \$412,914.22. Of the latter sum, \$44,938.92, was for improving and cleaning the streets; \$24,475.64, for wharf improvements; \$19,611.54, the cost of the police department; \$17,583.60, for lighting the city; \$11,879.99, for the City Hospital, and \$7302.30, the expenses of the fire department.

The natural advantages which St. Louis enjoys as a commercial emporium are probably not surpassed by those of any inland port in the world. Situated midway between two oceans, and near the geographical centre of the finest agricultural region on the globe, almost at the very focus towards which converge the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and the Illinois rivers, there can be no doubt that she is destined at no distant period to become the great receiving and distributing depôt of most of the vast region drained by these streams. Having already reached an enviable position among her sister cities, she is looking westward, with a system of railways intended not only to bring to her markets the agricultural and mineral treasures of the Missouri basin, but eventually to extend beyond the Rocky mountains to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and finally to the golden shores of the Pacific ocean. Her connection with the Atlantic cities, through Cincinnati and Chicago, is already secured beyond contingency. The construction of railroads penetrating various sections of her own state, designed ultimately to communicate with New Orleans, are also about to be undertaken. Of these, the Iron Mountain, the North Missouri, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads are already chartered, and soon to be commenced. The Pacific Com-

pany proposes to take the St. Louis representatives to Jefferson City at the next session of the legislature, and the Ohio and Mississippi road is to be completed as far as the Illinois Central railroad by January next, and to Vincennes in the July following. The opening of these various railways, and others proposed, will give St. Louis ready access to immense deposits of iron, coal, lead, and copper ores, within a circuit of 90 miles, equal to the wants of the whole Mississippi valley for centuries to come, and which have not to this time been brought into use, simply because of the difficulty and expense of reaching a market. Therefore, with all the commercial facilities which this metropolis now enjoys—facilities which have hitherto been productive of prosperity almost beyond example—what may she not become when the vast system of railways here contemplated shall have gone into operation!

History.—Among the many sites which the vast domain of uninhabited territory in the Mississippi valley presented for founding a city, that on which St. Louis now stands was selected by Laclède on the 15th of February, 1764, as one possessing peculiar advantages for the fur trade and for defence against the Indians. The confluence of the different rivers in the immediate neighborhood was a desideratum in the estimation of the trapper: it has become of vast importance to the place in establishing it as a centre for agricultural and manufacturing enterprises. The statistics of these early times show that for 15 successive years ending in 1804, the annual value of the furs collected at this port amounted to \$203,750. The number of deer skins was 153,000; of beaver, 36,900; of otter, 8000; of bear, 5100, and of buffalo, 850. The population at this period was between 1500 and 2000, one-half of whom were absent a great part of each year as trappers and voyagers. It will readily be perceived that the elements which gave the settlement existence were not of a character adequate to foster it beyond the limits of a frontier village; and accordingly, as late as 1820, we find the accession of population had not swelled the original very materially. Up to this date the census only shows an advance to 4598. Military expeditions and establishments, together with a sparse immigration, confined to those peculiar temperaments which delight in the wild and adventurous, still kept up a progressive improvement, which centring here for personal security as well as for trade, still fixed it as the seat of a commercial and manufacturing metropolis, destined in a few years to become an object of interest throughout the world. On the 11th of August, 1763, a Spanish officer by the name of Rious, with a company of Spanish troops, took possession of St. Louis and Upper Louisiana, as it was termed, in the name of his Catholic majesty, under whose government it remained until its final transfer to the United

States, March 26, 1804. In 1813 the first brick house was erected; in 1817 the first steamboat arrived—both important events, but neither of which became frequent until several years after. In 1822, St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laclede, in honor of Louis XV. of France. From 1825 to 1830, the influx of population from Illinois began to be of importance. From this state the commerce of St. Louis received its first great impulse, and from this state it still derives a large portion of its support. With 1829 the keel-boat entirely disappeared. The steamer Yellowstone about this time ascended to the great falls, and was succeeded by the Assinaboine and others. Dry-goods houses were already established, and these sent out retail branches to Springfield and other places in Illinois. Extensive warehouses began to be erected, some of which are still standing, having survived the great fire. They rose from their solid limestone foundations, built on a scale which shows that the impressions of the present were vividly portrayed to the minds of the people of that day.

The population of St. Louis in 1830 was 6694, showing an increase of only 2096 in ten years. In 1840 it had much more than doubled, having reached 16,469. Between these periods, therefore, we are to look for the commencement of that vast increase which has so distinguished the growth of this city. Population in 1850, 75,204 free, and 2650 slaves: total, 77,850. Of these, 23,774 were born in Germany; 11,257 in Ireland; 2933 in England, and 2450 in other foreign countries—making an aggregate of 40,414 natives of foreign countries, and 37,436 natives of the United States. By a local census of 1852, St. Louis contained a population of 94,819, and if to this we add the population of the suburbs, it would swell the number to upwards of 100,000 souls, being an increase of about 20,000 since 1850, and of nearly 84,000 since 1840.

ST. LOUIS RIVER rises in Itasca county, Minnesota, and falls into the W. extremity of Lake Superior. It forms part of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. The navigation is much impeded by cascades and rapids. Length about 200 miles.

ST. LOUISVILLE, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the railroad between Sandusky and Newark, 7 miles N. from the latter.

ST. LUCIE, a county of Florida, in the S. E. part of the peninsula, bordering on the Atlantic. It is intersected by Kissinee river, and contains Lake Okechobee, which is about 30 miles in diameter. St. Lucie sound washes the eastern border of the county. The surface is flat, and but little higher than the sea. The county contains extensive forests of pine. The census of 1850 furnishes no statistics of this county except the population, which was 139.

ST. LUKE, a post-office of Dallas co., Mo. ST. MARIE, a small post-village of Jasper co., Illinois, on the Embarras river, 120 miles S. E. by E. from Springfield.

ST. MARK, a post-office of Greene co., Mo. ST. MARK'S, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Wakulla county, Florida, on St. Mark's river, near its junction with the Wakulla, 6 miles from Appalachee bay, and 22 miles S. from Tallahassee, with which it is connected by railroad. Vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet can ascend from the Gulf to this place, which is the port of Tallahassee. June, 1852, 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of shipping were owned in the dist.

ST. MARK'S LIGHTHOUSE, showing a fixed light 73 feet high, is on the E. side of the entrance to St. Mark's harbor, Appalachee bay, Florida. Lat. 30° 4' N., lon. 84° 20' W.

ST. MARK'S RIVER, a small stream of Florida, rises in Leon co., flows S. E., and enters the Appalachee river, an arm of Appalachee bay. It is navigable by small boats.

ST. MARTIN'S, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on Grand (Chetimaches) lake, contains 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Grand river, and intersected by Atchafalaya and Teche bayous. The surface is level; the soil along the streams is very productive. Sugar, cotton, and Indian corn flourish here, and many cattle are exported. In 1850 this parish produced 4188 hogsheds of sugar; 237,160 gallons of molasses; 4073 bales of cotton, and 517,401 bushels of Indian corn, being the greatest quantity of that article raised in any one parish of the state except Assumption parish. It contained 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 350 pupils attending public schools, and 28 attending an academy. The bayous above named are navigated by large steamers. The railroad which has been commenced from New Orleans to Opelousas is expected to pass through this parish. Capital, St. Martinsville. Pop., 11,761, of whom 5272 were free, and 6489, slaves.

ST. MARTIN'S, a post-village of Worcester county, Maryland, on the river of its own name, about 120 miles S. E. from Annapolis. Grain and lumber are shipped here in sloops.

ST. MARTIN'S, a small village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

ST. MARTIN'S RIVER, a small stream in the S. E. part of Maryland, traverses part of Worcester county, and flows into Sinepuxent sound. It is navigable for sloops 12 miles.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of St. Martin's parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the River Teche, 125 miles W. S. W. from Baton Rouge. Large steamers ascend the river 200 miles. Pop. in 1853, 1400.

ST. MARY, a thriving post-village of Mills co., Iowa, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of the left bank of the Missouri, on a fine level prairie, 230 miles nearly W. from Iowa City. Here is a steam ferry to Bellevue, the best crossing place on the river above St. Joseph. A weekly paper, the St. Mary Gazette, is published here.

ST. MARY'S, a county in the S. part of Maryland, bordering on Chesapeake bay, at the mouths of Potomac and Patuxent rivers, has an area of about 250 square miles. It occupies the southern extremity of the division of the state called the Western Shore, and consists of a neck of land between the Patuxent on the N. E., and the broad estuary of the Potomac, which separates it from Virginia on the S. W. It is indented in every direction by navigable creeks or inlets, so that every part is within a few miles of the tide-water. The surface is nearly level; the soil moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 378,461 bushels of corn; 156,369 of wheat, and 71,950 pounds of butter. There were 9 grist mills and 1 cotton factory. It contained 21 churches, 1 newspaper office; 494 pupils attending public schools, and 115 attending academies or other schools. Settled about the year 1634. Capital, Leonardtown. Population, 13,698, of whom 7856 were free, and 5842, slaves.

ST. MARY'S, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 860 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Lake Chetimaches, and watered by the Atchafalaya and Teche bayous. The surface is flat; the soil is alluvial and fertile. Sugar, cotton, and beef are the principal exports. In 1850 this parish produced 24,765 hogsheads of sugar, (being the greatest quantity made in any one county of the United States;) 897,660 gallons of molasses, and 305,290 bushels of Indian corn. It contained 3 churches, 1 newspaper office, 98 pupils attending public schools, and 15 attending another school. Teche bayou is navigable by large steamboats for 200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Capital, Franklin. The New Orleans and Opelousas projected railroad will pass through this parish. Population, 13,697, of whom 3847 were free, and 9850, slaves.

ST. MARY'S, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

ST. MARY'S, a village of Elk co., Pennsylvania, 155 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

ST. MARY'S, a post-office of Wood co., Va.

ST. MARY'S, a post-village and port of entry of Camden county, Georgia, is beautifully situated on St. Mary's river, 9 miles from the sea. The harbor is accessible to the largest vessels. The situation is healthy, and the climate is favorable to persons of weak lungs. It is the chief town of the county, and contains a court house, an academy, 5 churches, and 10 stores. The shipping of the port, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 160 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons registered, and 502 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, 428 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons were employed in the coast trade. Population about 800.

ST. MARY'S, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Auglaize co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami canal. Population, 694.

ST. MARY'S, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Miami canal, 105 miles W. N. W. from Columbus. St. Mary's river flows through the place. It was formerly the capital of Mercer county. About 3 miles W. from the village is an artificial lake or reservoir, 9 miles long and 3 or 4 broad, formed in 1845, to supply the canal. It lies on the summit level between the Ohio river and Lake Erie. The roofs of deserted cabins and the forests of dead trees which appear above the water, present a very singular spectacle. Certain citizens of the county, whose property was thus invaded, a few years ago assembled *vi et armis* and opened a passage through the embankment. Population, 873.

ST. MARY'S, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Population, 611.

ST. MARY'S, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind.

ST. MARY'S, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill.

ST. MARY'S, a post-village in Linn co., Iowa, about 20 miles N. by E. from Iowa City.

ST. MARY'S, a post-office of Lafayette co., Wis.

ST. MARY'S LANDING, a post-village of St. Genevieve co., Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 70 miles below St. Louis.

ST. MARY'S LIGHTHOUSE, on the N. point of Amelia island, at the entrance to St. Mary's river, Florida. It shows a revolving light 50 feet high. Lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 81° 36' W.

ST. MARY'S RIVER, of Georgia and Florida, rises in the S. E. part of the former state, and flows southward to the border of Florida. During the whole of its subsequent course, it forms the boundary between the two states until it enters the Atlantic. Its whole length is about 100 miles. Its mouth forms a good harbor, with 13 feet of water over the bar at low tide.

ST. MARY'S RIVER rises in the W. part of Ohio, and flowing into Indiana, unites with the St. Joseph's river at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee.

ST. MARY'S STRAIT separates Canada West from the upper peninsula of Michigan, and connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. It commences at the S. E. extremity of the former lake, and after a general south-easterly course of about 60 miles, enters Lake Huron by three channels. The rapids at Saut Ste. Marie have a descent of 22 feet within three-fourths of a mile. A ship-canal, now constructing around these rapids, forms the last link in the chain of communication between the great lakes.

ST. MATTHEWS, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

ST. MATTHEWS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

ST. MAURICE, a post-office of Winn parish, Louisiana.

ST. MICHAEL'S, a post-village of Talbot co., Maryland, on St. Michael's river, a navigable inlet of Chesapeake bay, 57 miles S. E. from Annapolis, and 12 miles W. from Easton. It is a place of active trade. Pop., 863.

ST. MICHAEL'S RIVER, of Talbot county, Maryland, flows first S. S. W., and then curving, takes a northerly course, falling into Chesapeake bay nearly opposite the S. end of Kent island.

ST. OMER, a post-township of Decatur co., Indiana. Population, 336.

ST. OMER, a pleasant post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, on the Michigan (plank) road, 36 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. Population, about 400.

ST. OMER, a post-office of Coles co., Ill.

ST. PARIS, a thriving post-village of Champlain county, Ohio, on the railroad from Urbana to Piqua, 52 miles W. from Columbus, is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active trade. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

ST. PAUL, a post-office of Clarke co., Ala.

ST. PAUL, a post-office of Madison co., Ark.

ST. PAUL, a post-office of Greene co., Mo.

ST. PAUL, a flourishing city, port of entry, capital of Minnesota Territory, and seat of justice of Ramsey county, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and 9 miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. Lat. $44^{\circ} 52' 46''$ N., lon. $93^{\circ} 5'$ W. It is situated on a bluff 70 or 80 feet high, and presents a striking view from the river. The hills or bluffs which partly encircle the town abound in excellent springs. It is at the head of steamboat navigation, and is a place of active business. It was first settled about 1840, and in 1849 it contained 1 church, 2 printing offices, 3 hotels, 10 stores, 4 warehouses, 2 drug stores, and 1 school house. A fine state house, 140 feet long and 53 feet wide, surmounted by a handsome dome, has just been erected. St. Paul now contains 5 or 6 churches, 4 hotels, 2 or 3 printing offices, 1 book store, 2 drug stores, numerous other stores, and several saw mills. The Baldwin school of this place is a well conducted and flourishing institution. The population in 1850 was 1294; in 1853, it is estimated at 6000.

ST. PAUL'S, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

ST. PETER'S, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

ST. PETER'S, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana.

ST. PETER'S, or MINNESOTA RIVER, a river of Minnesota Territory, having its source in a group of small lakes in about $45^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat., and $97^{\circ} 15'$ W. lon. It flows in a general E. S. E. direction till it receives the waters of Blue Earth river, in about $44^{\circ} 12'$ N. lat., and $94^{\circ} 6'$ W. lon., where it changes its course to N. N. E., and afterwards to E. and N. E., falling at last into the Mississippi river at Fort Snelling. The entire length is estimated at about 450 miles. It is navigable in high water for steamboats, near 60 miles from its mouth.

ST. REGIS RIVER rises in Franklin county, New York, and flowing through St. Lawrence county, falls into the St. Lawrence river near

its intersection with the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

ST. SIMOND'S ISLAND, Atlantic ocean, S. side of the entrance to the Altamaha. On its S. point is a fixed light, having an elevation of 75 feet. Lat. $31^{\circ} 8'$ N., lon. $81^{\circ} 36'$ W.

ST. STEPHEN, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

ST. STEPHEN'S, a post-village of Washington co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee river, 100 miles by water N. from Mobile.

ST. TAMMANY, a parish in the S. E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain, contains about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pearl river, and drained by Chifuntee river and Bogue Chitto. The surface is uneven, and partly occupied by pine barrens. Sweet potatoes, rice, and Indian corn are among the staple products. In 1850 there were raised 22,352 bushels of sweet potatoes; 17,849 of corn, and 97,793 pounds of rice. There were 21 saw and planing mills and 15 brick-yards. It contained 13 churches, 1 newspaper office, 500 pupils attending public schools, and 170 attending academies or other schools. Covington is the seat of justice. Pop., 6364; of whom 4001 were free, and 2363, slaves.

ST. TAMMANY'S, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

ST. THOMAS, a post-township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. from Chambersburg. Population, 1957.

ST. THOMAS, a post-village in the above township, 52 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. Population in 1853, 500.

ST. WENDELL'S, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

SALADO, a post-office of Bell co., Texas.

SALADO CREEK, of Bexar co., Texas, enters San Antonio river from the N., about 15 miles S. S. E. from the town of San Antonio.

SALAMONIA, a post-office of Jay co., Ind.

SALAMONIE river, of Indiana, rises in Jay county, and flowing north-eastward, enters the Wabash river opposite Lagro. In width and volume of water it is nearly equal to the Wabash at their confluence. It furnishes excellent water-power.

SALEM, a county in the S. W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 540 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Delaware river, on the N. E. by Oldman's creek, and on the E. and S. E. by Maurice river and Stow creek, and is drained by Salem and Alloway's creeks, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is level; the soil in the northern and western portions is clay or loam, more or less sandy, and generally productive. In the S. E. part the soil is sandy or gravelly and less fertile; it yields, however, much timber of oak and pine, which are said to succeed each other alternately when a clearing is made. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 825,622 bushels

of corn; 173,871 of wheat; 226,918 of oats; 190,745 of potatoes; 27,882 tons of hay, and 399,097 pounds of butter. There were 15 flour mills, 16 saw mills, 2 chandleries, 1 cordage manufactory, 3 coach manufactories, 1 pottery, 2 ship-yards, and 5 tanneries. It contained 41 churches, and 2 newspaper offices; 3263 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending academies or other schools. Marl is abundant in various places, and is used as a manure; iron ore is also found, but not in great quantities. A short canal of 3 or 4 miles connects Salem creek, navigable for shallops, with the Delaware, saving a distance to the craft which navigate the creek of about 20 miles. Organized in 1710, when it included the whole of the present county of Cumberland, and named from Salem, the seat of justice, which was founded by John Fenwicke in 1675. Population, 19,467.

SALEM, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 50 miles N. W. by N. from Augusta. Population, 454.

SALEM, a post-village in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, on the Manchester and Lawrence railroad, 35 miles S. E. by S. from Concord. Population of the township, 1555.

SALEM, a township in Orleans co., Vermont, on the S. E. shore of Lake Memphremagog, 50 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Pop., 455.

SALEM, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex county, Massachusetts, is situated chiefly on a tongue of land formed by two inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers, 14 miles N. by E. from Boston. Lat. 42° 31' 18" N., lon. 70° 53' 53" W. It extends nearly 2 miles in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, occupying the peninsula from shore to shore. The streets are generally irregular. Chestnut street is considered the handsomest. It is finely shaded with elms, and on either side are rows of elegant mansions. In the eastern section of the city is a beautiful public ground, containing 8½ acres. Salem is for the most part well built, largely of wood, but partly also of brick and stone. The principal public buildings are the city hall, erected in 1837; the court house, a new and handsome edifice; Marine Hall, Mechanic Hall, and the churches, of which there are 19 or 20. Salem is distinguished for the number and standing of its scientific and literary institutions; among which may be mentioned the East India Marine Society, formed in 1799 by those who, acting either as captains or supercargoes, had made one or more voyages around the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. The museum comprises a highly interesting and valuable cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities, collected from all parts of the world. The Essex Institute, organized in 1848, by the union of the Essex Historical and Essex County Natural History societies, has a library of about 8000 volumes, and a good cabinet of natural history. The Salem Athenæum,

formed in 1810, by the union of the Social and Philosophical libraries, contains 12,500 volumes. The Essex Agricultural Society, organized in 1818, has a library of agricultural works deposited in the city hall. By the census of 1850, there were in Salem 10 public libraries, with an aggregate of 23,300 volumes; 27 private libraries, of over 1000 volumes each, with an aggregate of 55,650 volumes; public school libraries, 3995 volumes, and Sabbath-school libraries, 3700 volumes, making a total of 86,645 volumes. The benevolent institutions are a hospital and an almshouse. Salem has excellent public schools. In 1852 there were in the city 1 Latin and 2 high schools; 7 grammar, and 17 intermediate and primary schools, attended by 3058 pupils. The total amount of money expended for school purposes during the year 1851-2 was \$82,741.60. Six newspapers are published in the city.

Salem has a convenient harbor, affording good anchorage and extensive railroad communication with the interior. In commercial importance it has always held a high rank among the cities of New England. In 1818 it had 53 vessels, with an aggregate burthen of 14,272 tons, engaged in the East India trade. This branch of industry has of late years considerably declined—many of the cargoes formerly received here being discharged at the ports of Boston and New York. December, 1852, there were owned in Salem 22 ships, with an aggregate burthen of 15,196 tons; 40 barques, 11,235 tons; 33 brigs, 5416 tons; 4 whalers, and several other vessels, besides 17,500 tons employed in the coast trade and the fisheries—making a total of 50,455 tons. The foreign arrivals for the year ending June 30th, 1852, were 448, (tons, 40,721,) of which 367 (tons, 26,040) were by foreign vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 437, (tons, 40,084,) of which 26,206 were in foreign bottoms.

Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. The Naumcag Steam Cotton Company, incorporated in 1839, have a building 405 feet by 65, and 4 stories high, and run 32,768 spindles. The Salem Laboratory Company manufacture sulphuric acid and other chemicals to the amount of about \$100,000 annually. Another establishment yearly turns out 1,500,000 pounds of cleaned copal. Besides the above, there are manufactories of machinery, black and white lead, sperm oil, candles, cordage, twine, &c. The annual receipts for tanning and currying is about \$650,000, and for boots and shoes upwards of \$200,000. Salem has 7 banks with an aggregate capital of \$1,750,000, a savings institution, and 6 or 7 insurance companies. An aqueduct supplies the city with excellent spring-water. Two bridges, one for ordinary travel, 1481 feet in length, and the other for the passage of railroad cars, span the North river and communicate with Beverly

Next to Plymouth, Salem is the oldest town in New England, having been first settled in 1626. In 1629, eleven ships arrived from England, bringing out 1500 persons, by whom settlements were commenced at Charlestown, Boston, and other places: 200 of these settlers died the first winter. During this year, (1629,) the first complete church organization ever effected in North America was founded at Salem, with the Rev. Francis Higginson as its pastor. About the year 1692 prevailed the famous "witchcraft" delusion, through which 19 persons in this and the neighboring towns were condemned and executed. The house in which the accused had their trials is still standing, and the place of their execution, a beautiful eminence overlooking the city, is now known as "Gallows Hill." Salem was distinguished for its patriotic zeal during the Revolutionary war. It is said that 60 armed vessels, manned by 4000 men, were fitted out from this port as privateers. Incorporated as a town in 1630, and as a city in 1836. The Indian name was Naumag. Population in 1840, 15,082; in 1850, 20,263, and in 1853, about 22,500.

SALEM, a post-township in New London co., Connecticut, 33 miles S. E. from Hartford. Population, 764.

SALEM, a village of Chautauque co., New York, near Lake Erie, about 50 miles W. S. W. from Buffalo.

SALEM, a post-village in Salem township and semi-capital of Washington co., New York, on White creek, and on the Rutland and Washington railroad, 48 miles N. N. E. from Albany. It contains several churches, an academy, and a newspaper office. Population of the township, 2904.

SALEM, a thriving post-town, capital of Salem co., New Jersey, is situated on a creek of its own name, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth, about 65 miles S. W. from Trenton. It contains several fine churches and public schools, a bank, 2 newspaper offices, and many beautiful private residences. The building for the county offices is a handsome structure. This town owes its prosperity chiefly to the agricultural resources of the county, which are very great and still increasing. It has a daily communication by steamboat with Philadelphia, and a branch of the proposed railroad between Camden and Cape May will probably extend to Salem. Salem creek is navigable for vessels of 50 tons burthen to this place. Population, in 1853, near 4000.

SALEM, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the North branch of the Susquehanna, and on the North Branch canal, 20 miles W. S. W. from Wilkesbarre. Pop., 1130.

SALEM, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, intersected by Shenango creek, 15 miles N. N. W. from Mercer. Pop., 2196.

SALEM, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles W. S. W. from Honesdale. Population, 1454.

SALEM, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania or Central railroad, 10 miles N. from Greensburg. Population, 2065.

SALEM, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 114 miles N. N. W. from Richmond. The situation is high and pleasant. The village contains 1 church, an academy, and several stores. The post-office is called Salem Fauquier.

SALEM, a neat post-village, capital of Roanoke co., Virginia, is situated on the Roanoke river, and on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, 180 miles W. from Richmond. It stands in the great valley between the Blue Ridge and North mountain. It contains 1 bank, 3 churches, and several mills.

SALEM, a thriving post-village of Forsyth co., North Carolina, on Muddy creek, an affluent of the Yadkin river, 120 miles W. by N. from Raleigh. The Moravian Female Seminary of this place is one of the largest in the state, occupying 4 large brick buildings, with about 200 pupils. Salem contains a bank, 2 cotton factories, 1 woollen factory, and 1 paper mill, and is noted for the number and skill of its mechanics. Winston, the county seat, was laid out immediately N. from Salem when the county was organized in 1850. Population, in 1853, about 1200.

SALEM, a post-village in Sumter district, South Carolina, 91 miles E. from Columbia.

SALEM, a post-village of Clarke co., Georgia, 53 miles N. from Milledgeville.

SALEM, a post-village in the N. E. part of Russell co., Alabama. It contains several stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

SALEM, a thriving post-village of Tippah co., Mississippi, 18 miles W. from Ripley. It is near the route of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, now in progress, and is surrounded by fine cotton lands. It contains 2 seminaries, and 6 or 8 stores. Population, in 1853, about 800.

SALEM, a post-office of Newton co., Texas.

SALEM, a small post-village, capital of Fulton co., Arkansas, about 140 miles N. by E. from Little Rock.

SALEM, a post-village in Franklin co., Tennessee, 90 miles S. by E. from Nashville.

SALEM, a post-village of Livingston co., Kentucky, about 230 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort. It was formerly the county seat.

SALEM, a village of Pendleton co., Kentucky, on the Licking river, which is navigable to this place for small steamboats. It is a depôt for tobacco, which is produced in the vicinity.

SALEM, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Auglaize co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami canal. Population, 400.

SALEM, a township in the N. part of Champaign co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad. Population, 1634.

SALEM, a post-township in the central part of Columbiana co., Ohio. Population, 1960.

SALEM, a beautiful and thriving post-town of Perry township, Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 167 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 66 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. It is surrounded by a rich farming community, and is one of the most flourishing and important commercial towns in the E. part of Ohio. The village contains 4 churches, 2 Friends' meeting houses, about 20 stores, 1 academy, 1 bank, 3 foundries, and 2 woollen factories. Three newspapers are issued here. Pork to the amount of 700,000 lbs. was sold in Salem in 1852. Population, in 1853, about 2500.

SALEM, a township in the W. part of Highland co., Ohio. Population, 813.

SALEM, a township in the W. part of Jefferson co., Ohio. Population, 2191.

SALEM, a township in the W. part of Meigs co., Ohio. Population, 1415.

SALEM, a township in the E. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 1111.

SALEM, a small village of Montgomery co., O.

SALEM, a township in the N. E. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Population, 1111.

SALEM, a township in the S. part of Ottawa co., Ohio. Population, 187.

SALEM, a township in the E. part of Shelby co., Ohio. Population, 1210.

SALEM, a township in the S. W. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 1853.

SALEM, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Warren co., Ohio. Pop., 2755.

SALEM, a township in the N. E. part of Washington co., Ohio. Population, 1246.

SALEM, a township in Wyandott co., Ohio. Population, 738.

SALEM, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Population, 1343.

SALEM, a small post-village in the above township, 30 miles W. by N. from Detroit.

SALEM, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Population, 843.

SALEM, a township in Pulaski co., Indiana. Population, 168.

SALEM, a small village of Randolph co., Indiana, 83 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

SALEM, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Population, 550.

SALEM, a thriving post-village, capital of Washington co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 36 miles N. W. from New Albany. It is pleasantly situated on rolling ground, near the source of the Blue river, and in the midst of a rich farming district. A plank-road connects it with Brownstown, and the above railroad is in process of extension to Chicago. Salem contains, besides the county buildings, churches of various denominations, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, a county academy, and many handsome residences. It has also manufactories of cotton, wool, and flour. Population in 1850, 1224; in 1853, estimated at 2000.

SALEM, a township in Carroll co., Illinois. Population, 272.

SALEM, a thriving post-village, capital of Marion co., Illinois, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, 75 miles E. from St. Louis. Population in 1853, estimated at 800.

SALEM, a small village of Dent co., Mo.

SALEM, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, about 30 miles W. from Burlington.

SALEM, a township in the W. central part of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Population, 1123.

SALEM, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

SALEM, a post-town, seat of justice of Marion county, and capital of Oregon Territory, on the right (E.) bank of Willamette river, 50 miles above Oregon city. It is beautifully situated in a rich prairie country, and is one of the most flourishing towns in the territory. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

SALEM CENTRE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SALEM CENTRE, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

SALEM CHURCH, a post-village in Randolph co., N. C., 121 miles W. from Raleigh.

SALEM CREEK, of Salem county, New Jersey, rises in the S. part of the county, and flowing at first N. N. W., and afterwards southerly, falls into Delaware bay, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles below the town of Salem. There is a bar at the mouth, over which vessels cannot pass except at high tide. Above this it is navigable for about half its course, which is perhaps 30 miles.

SALEM CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

SALEM CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 180 miles W. from Harrisburg.

SALFORDVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N. N. W. from Norristown.

SALINA, a post-village in Salina township, Onondaga co., New York, on the E. shore of Onondaga lake, and on the Oswego canal, 2 miles N. by W. from Syracuse. It contains several churches, a bank, a large machine-shop, and extensive manufactories of salt, which produced in 1850, 2,175,711 bushels. The salt springs of this vicinity are the most valuable in the Union. See SYRACUSE. Two plank-roads terminate in Salina. Population of the township, 2142.

SALINA, a post-village in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 65 miles W. from Frankfort.

SALINA, a post-office of Jefferson co., Iowa.

SALINA RIVER, California. See SAN BUENAVENTURA RIVER.

SALINE, a county of Arkansas, situated near the centre of the state: area, 950 square miles. It is drained by Saline river. The surface in the N. W. is hilly, and in the S. nearly level; the soil is fertile, adapted to cotton, Indian corn and grass. In 1850 this county produced 1287 bales of cotton; 186,305

bushels of corn; 14,190 of sweet potatoes, and 29,855 pounds of butter. There were 4 tanneries, 1 flour and grist mill, and 1 saw mill. It contained 15 churches, and 500 pupils attending public schools. The streams furnish extensive water-power. Fine marble, soapstone, and quartz are abundant in the hilly section. Capital, Benton. Population, 3901; of whom 3398 were free, and 503, slaves.

SALINE, a county in the S. E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana and Kentucky, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and intersected by Saline creek, from which its name is derived. The county is well timbered; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, oats, cattle, horses, swine, and lumber are the chief articles of export. In 1850 the county produced 341,900 bushels of Indian corn; 23,858 of oats, and 4799 of wheat. It contained 12 churches, and 410 pupils attending public schools. Salt is procured from springs on Saline creek, near the W. border. Formed a few years ago out of part of Gallatin. Capital, Shawneetown. Population, 5588.

SALINE, a county in the N. W. central part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. The Missouri river forms the boundary on the N. and E.; and the county is traversed by the Black and Salt forks of La Mine river, which unite near the S. E. border. The surface consists chiefly of undulating prairies, the soil of which is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, tobacco, and hemp are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 539,030 bushels of corn; 42,146 of wheat; 65,347 of oats, and 287,533 pounds of tobacco. It contained 11 churches, 1057 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending other schools. The deficiency of timber is partly compensated by extensive beds of stone coal. There are valuable lead mines, and quarries of limestone and sandstone. Salt is procured from numerous Saline springs, from which the name is derived. Capital, Marshall. Population, 8843; of whom 6124 were free, and 2719, slaves.

SALINE, a post-office of Bienville par., La.

SALINE, a township in Hempstead co., Arkansas. Population, 1184.

SALINE, a post-township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Population, 410.

SALINE, a township in the N. E. part of Jefferson co., Ohio. Population, 1090.

SALINE, a post-township in the S. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop., 1631.

SALINE, a post-village in the above township, on Saline river, 40 miles W. by S. from Detroit. It is situated in a rich farming district, and has several stores and mills. The salt springs in the vicinity are said to be valuable.

SALINE, a township in Saline co., Illinois. Population, 1176.

SALINE, a small post-village of Ralls co., Mo., 93 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

SALINE, a township in St. Genevieve co., Missouri. Population, 837.

SALINE BAYOU, of Louisiana, commences at Catahoula lake, and flowing south-eastward, enters Red river, near the S. extremity of Catahoula parish.

SALINE BAYOU, of Louisiana, commences in Claiborne parish, and flowing southward, unites with a lateral channel of Red river, about 7 miles E. from Natchitoches.

SALINE CREEK, of Arkansas, rises in the W. part of the state, and flows southward into Little river, a few miles from its mouth.

SALINE CREEK, near the S. E. extremity of Illinois, is formed by two branches, termed the South and North forks. It falls into the Ohio river, about 10 miles below Shawneetown.

SALINE CREEK, or **LITTLE SALINE**, of Cooper county, Missouri, flows into the Missouri river from the right.

SALINE MILLS, a post-office of Natchitoches parish, Louisiana.

SALINE MINES, a post-office of Gallatin co., Illinois.

SALINE RIVER, of Arkansas, is formed by three small branches, which unite in Saline county, a few miles N. W. from Benton. It flows thence S. E. and S., and enters the Washita river, near the E. extremity of Union county. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. *Branches.*—The North fork rises near the N. border of Saline county. The Middle fork rises near the W. border of the same county, and flows south-eastward. The South fork rises in Hot Spring co., and flows eastward.

SALINE RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which flows into the Raisin river, in Monroe co.

SALINEVILLE, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 140 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population in 1853, 350.

SALIQUEY, a post-office of Cass co., Ga.

SALISBURY, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, intersected by Blackwater river and the Northern railroad, 18 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Pop., 1228.

SALISBURY, a post-township in Addison co., Vermont, intersected by the Rutland and Burlington railroad, 37 miles S. W. from Montpelier, contains a village of the same name, and a station on the above railroad. Population, 1027.

SALISBURY, a post-township in Essex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Eastern railroad, 38 miles N. by E. from Boston, contains several villages, a bank and a savings' institution. Pop., 3100.

SALISBURY, a post-township in Litchfield co., Connecticut, intersected by the Hudson and Berkshire railroad, 50 miles W. N. W. from Hartford. It contains extensive beds of excellent iron ore, and several large establishments for working iron. Pop., 3103.

SALISBURY, a post-village in Salisbury township, Herkimer co., New York, 7 or 8 miles N. by E. from Little Falls. It has 2 or 3 churches. Population of the township, 2035.

SALISBURY, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Columbia railroad, about 20 miles E. from Lancaster. Population, 3646.

SALISBURY, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 51 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

SALISBURY, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the S. bank of the Lehigh river, contains the county seat, Allentown. Population, 5663.

SALISBURY, a thriving post-village and port of delivery of Somerset and Worcester counties, Maryland, is situated on the Wicomico river, 95 miles S. E. from Annapolis. It appears to be the most flourishing village on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Large quantities of grain and lumber produced in the vicinity are shipped here on the river. It has several churches and a bank. Population in 1853, estimated at 1500.

SALISBURY, a thriving town, capital of Rowan county, North Carolina, about 10 miles W. from the Yadkin river, and 118 miles W. from Raleigh. It is one of the most important places in Western North Carolina, and is at the E. terminus of the Western turnpike, recently commenced, which extends to the N. E. border of Georgia. The Central railroad of North Carolina, now in progress, passes through this town. The natural walls of Rowan, or trap dikes of this vicinity, were for a long time supposed to be artificial constructions, the origin and purpose of which gave rise to various absurd conjectures. Salisbury contains 1 bank and 1 newspaper office. Population, about 2000.

SALISBURY, a post-township in the central part of Meigs co., Ohio. Population, 2921.

SALISBURY, a post-office of Greene co., Ind.

SALISBURY, a village of Harrison co., Indiana, 8 or 9 miles N. by E. from Corydon.

SALISBURY, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Population, 1426.

SALISBURY, a small village of Jersey co., Illinois, near the E. bank of Illinois river.

SALISBURY, a post-village of Sangamon co., Illinois, 9 miles N. W. from Springfield.

SALISBURY, a small village of Washington co., Wisconsin.

SALISBURY CENTRE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, on Spruce creek, about 25 miles E. by N. from Utica.

SALISBURY COVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

SALISBURY MILLS, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the Newburg branch railroad, 9 miles S. W. from Newburg.

SALMAGUNDI, a post-office of Washita par., Louisiana.

SALMON CREEK, of Cayuga co., New York, falls into the Cayuga Lake at Ludlowville.

SALMON CREEK, of Monroe co., New York, enters Lake Ontario at Braddock's bay, about 14 miles N. W. of Rochester.

SALMON CREEK, a post-village of Wayne co., N. Y., about 30 miles E. by N. from Rochester.

SALMON FALLS, a thriving post-village of Stafford co., New Hampshire, on the Salmon Falls river, 2 miles below the Great Falls and on the Boston and Maine railroad.

SALMON FALLS, a post-office of El Dorado co., California.

SALMON FALLS RIVER rises in Carroll co., New Hampshire, and flowing south-easterly, unites with the Cochecho, and several other smaller streams, to form the Piscataqua river. It runs on the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, for nearly its whole extent. There are considerable falls in different parts of its course.

SALMON RIVER, a fine mill stream in the central part of Connecticut, rises in Tolland county, and falls into the Connecticut river, in Middlesex county.

SALMON RIVER, New York, rises in Franklin co., and flowing north-westward, falls into the St. Lawrence river, in Canada.

SALMON RIVER, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SALOMA, a post-village of Taylor co., Kentucky, 71 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort, has 2 stores.

SALONA, a post-village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 104 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

SALT CREEK, of Hocking and Ross counties, Ohio, flows into the Scioto river, about 14 miles S. E. from Chillicothe.

SALT CREEK, of Muskingum co., Ohio, flows into the Muskingum river.

SALT CREEK, of Gratiot co., Michigan, flows into Maple river.

SALT CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Brown county, and flowing south-westward, enters the East fork of White river, near Bedford. It is navigable in high water for nearly 30 miles.

SALT CREEK, in the N. central part of Illinois, flows westerly into the Sangamon river, forming, in the latter part of its course, a part of the boundary between Menard and Mason counties.

SALT CREEK, of Tama co., Iowa, flows into Iowa river.

SALT CREEK, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop., 1094.

SALT CREEK, a township in the N. E. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Population, 1699.

SALT CREEK, a post-township in the S. E. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop., 1012.

SALT CREEK, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Pickaway co., Ohio. Population, 1332.

SALT CREEK, a township in the S. E. part of Wayne co., Ohio. Population, 1669.

SALT CREEK, a township in Decatur co., Indiana. Population, 774.

SALT CREEK, a township in Franklin co., Indiana. Population, 807.

SALT CREEK, a township in Jackson co., Indiana. Population, 1105.

SALT CREEK, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Population, 406.

SALT CREEK, a post-village in Davis co., Iowa, 75 miles S. W. by S. from Iowa City.

SALT CREEK, a post-office of Utah.

SALT CREEK, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

SALTERSVILLE, a post-office of Hudson co., New Jersey.

SALT FORK, Missouri. See BLACK RIVER.

SALTILLA, a small village of Washington co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 10 miles W. from Salem.

SALTILLO, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

SALTILLO, a post-village of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the left bank of the Tennessee river, 12 miles N. from Savannah, the county seat, is a place of brisk business, and a depôt for cotton and staves, which are shipped by the river.

SALTILLO, a small post-village of Jasper co., Indiana, on the Iroquois river, 10 miles above Rensselaer.

SALTRETCHESTER BRIDGE, a post-village of Colleton district, South Carolina.

SALT KEY BANK, about 90 miles S. by E. from Florida, between the Grand Bank of Bahama and Cuba island, is 62 miles long and 36 wide, at its greatest breadth. Its western border is a chain of barren rocks, called the Double Headed Shot Key, the north-westernmost of which, commonly called the Elbow Key, contains a fixed light, 54 feet from the base of the tower, and 100 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 23° 56' 24" N., lon. 80° 27' 35" W.

SALT LAKE, Utah. See GREAT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, a county in the E. N. E. part of Utah Territory. It is bounded on the E. by the Rocky mountains, and partly on the W. by the Great Salt lake, from which it derives its name, and is drained by Green and Bear rivers, and other smaller streams. The surface in the W. and central parts is mountainous. The soil is generally fertile, and in the vicinity of the lake of a superior quality. In 1850 the county produced 58,492 bushels of wheat; 5220 of Indian corn; 4906 of oats; 25,859 of potatoes; 5379 pounds of wool; 37,592 of butter, and 2205 tons of hay. The amount of its agricultural products was greater than that of any other county in the territory. It contained in that year 1 church, 12 public schools, and 1 academy. Capital, Salt Lake City. Population, 6157.

SALT LAKE CITY, capital of Salt Lake co., Utah Territory, is situated near the E. bank of the Jordan river, which connects Great Salt Lake with Utah Lake, about 22 miles S. E. from the Great Salt lake, and 4200 feet above the level of the sea. It was laid out in July, 1847, by a company of 143 Mormons. The city contains 260 blocks of 10 acres each, separated by streets which are 128 feet wide. There are 8 houses in each block, so arranged that no two houses front each other. The houses are built of adobes or sun-dried bricks.

The 4 public squares of the city are to be adorned with trees from the four quarters of the globe, and supplied with fountains. On one of these a magnificent temple is now being erected; and a gorgeous banner, constructed of the flags of all nations, is ere long to be unfurled from "Ensign Mount," which overlooks the new city of the "Saints." Salt Lake city contains a handsome theatre, which cost above \$20,000.

The climate of the valley in which the city stands is very salubrious, and the soil where it can be irrigated is extremely fertile. Wheat is said to produce, under favorable circumstances, a hundred fold. The mountains which enclose the valley on the eastern side are covered with perpetual snow. Their summits are said to be about 10,000 feet (nearly 2 miles) above the level of the sea. Population, in 1853, estimated at 10,000.

SALT LICK, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Population, 879.

SALT LICK, a small village of Macon co. Tenn.

SALT LICK, a township in the S. part of Perry co., Ohio. Population, 1747.

SALTLICK FALLS, a post-office of Preston co., Virginia.

SALTPETRE, a post-office of Washington co. O.

SALT POINT, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SALT POND, a small village of Saline co., Mo.

SALT RIVER, of Kentucky, is formed by two principal branches, Salt river proper, and the Rolling fork, which unite on the boundary between Meade and Bullitt counties. The main stream flows north-westward and enters the Ohio 22 miles below Louisville. Salt river rises in Boyle county, and flows first northward, and then westward. The Rolling fork rises near the W. border of Lincoln county, and its general course is W. N. W. Another stream, called Chaplin's or Beech fork, unites with the Rolling fork on the W. boundary of Nelson county. Named from salt springs which abound near it.

SALT RIVER, of Missouri, is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South forks, which unite near Florida, in Monroe county. It flows thence eastward, and after a serpentine course of about 85 miles, enters the Mississippi in Pike county, 1 or 2 miles above Louisiana village. Small steamboats can ascend from its mouth to Florida. *Branches.*—The North fork is the principal branch, rising near the N. boundary of the state, and flowing in a south-easterly course. The Middle fork rises in Macon county, and pursues a south-easterly course. The South fork rises near the S. border of Audrain county, and flows northward into the Middle fork a little above Florida. The Elk fork is a small creek, which enters the Middle fork, about 7 miles E. from Paris, in Monroe county. Long Branch flows along the S. border of Monroe county into the South fork.

SALT RIVER, a post-village of Audrain co., Missouri, 40 miles N. from Jefferson City.

SALT RIVER, a township in Knox co., Missouri. Population, 411.

SALT RIVER, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Population, 692.

SALT ROCK, a township in the N. W. part of Marion co., Ohio. Population, 347.

SALTSRING, a post-office of Campbell co. Ga.

SALTSRING, a post-office of Bienville parish, Louisiana.

SALT SPRING, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Population, 1134.

SALT SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, a village of Monroe county, Virginia, 230 miles W. from Richmond, and 25 miles S. W. from the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and is frequented by a large number of invalids and others. The water contains various salts of soda, magnesia, and lime.

SALTVILLE, a post-village of Washington county, Virginia, on the N. fork of the Holston river, about 20 miles N. E. from Abington. It has 2 extensive salt-works.

SALTZBURG, a post-borough of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on the Conemaugh river and Pennsylvania canal, 32 miles in direct line E. from Pittsburg. The manufacture of salt is carried on largely in this vicinity. Population, in 1850, 623.

SALUBRIA, a post-village in Catherine township, Chemung co., New York, on the Chemung branch of the New York and Erie railroad, near the S. end of Seneca lake, 20 miles N. from Elmira.

SALUBRITY, a post-office of Pickens dis. S. C.

SALUDA river, of South Carolina, a branch of the Congaree, rises in the Blue Ridge, near the N. W. border of the state, and pursues a south-easterly course until it unites with the Broad river, at Columbia. The length is estimated at 200 miles. It flows through a hilly and fertile district, in which cotton is the staple product.

SALUDA, a post-office of Middlesex co., Va.

SALUDA, a post-office of Coweta co., Ga.

SALUDA, a post-township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 1335.

SALUDA MILLS, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

SALUNGA, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

SALURIA, a post-village of Calhoun co., Texas, on Matagorda island, at the terminus of the San Antonio railroad, not yet finished.

SALVISA, a handsome post-village of Mercer co., Kentucky, 20 miles S. from Frankfort. It contains 4 churches, 1 woollen factory, and several stores.

SAMANTHA, a post-office of Highland co., O.

SAMMON'S POINT, a post-office of Iroquois co., Illinois.

SAMMONSVILLE, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

SAMPSON, a county in the S. E. central part of North Carolina: area estimated at 940 square miles. It is drained by Black river and its branches, and the South river forms the W. boundary. The surface is nearly level. The soil is generally sandy, and partly covered with forests of pitch pine. Indian corn, potatoes, tar, and turpentine are the chief products. In 1850 there were raised 426,805 bushels of corn, and 239,557 of sweet potatoes. There were 51 tar and turpentine manufactories, 1 saw mill, and 2 turpentine distilleries. It contained 24 churches, 3317 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies or other schools. Formed in 1784, and named in honor of Colonel John Sampson. Capital, Clinton. Population, 14,585; of whom 8900 were free, and 5685, slaves.

SAMPSON, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

SAMPSONDALE, a village of Rockland co., New York, about 100 miles S. from Albany.

SAMPSONVILLE, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

SAMPTOWN, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on Cedar creek, 8 miles N. from New Brunswick.

SAM'S CREEK, a post-office of Carroll co., Md.

SAN ANDERS, a post-office of Milam co., Tex.

SAN ANDREAS, a town of Calaveras county, California, is situated toward the western part of the county, between the N. and S. branches of the Calaveras river. The surrounding ravines are rich in gold, and fine for winter mining: average wages, 8 dollars a day.

SAN ANTONIO, a river of Texas, which rises in Bexar county, and flowing in a general south-easterly course, empties itself into a lagoon at the E. extremity of Refugio county, and opposite Matagorda island. The upper portion is called Medina river until it passes the mouth of Leon creek, a few miles S. from San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, a village in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico, near the Sandia mountains, about 45 miles S. S. W. from Santa Fe.

SAN ANTONIO, a village of New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, 150 miles S. S. W. from Santa Fe.

SAN ANTONIO, a missionary settlement of Monterey county, California.

SAN ANTONIO CREEK, a small stream of Marin county, in the W. N. W. part of California, flows into the Pacific ocean.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, a thriving post-town, capital of Bexar co., Texas, on San Antonio river, 110 miles S. W. from Austin City. This wealthy town has been much improved within a few years, and the population of the adjacent country has increased rapidly. Many of the residences are truly beautiful, particularly around Fort Alamo, which is in the immediate vicinity. See **FORT ALAMO**. San Antonio contains a United States arsenal, and

several churches and seminaries. Two newspapers are published here. It is one of the termini of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf railroad, (projected.) Population in 1850, 3396; in 1853, estimated at 6000.

SAN AUGUSTINE, a county in the E. part of Texas, contains about 620 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Attoyac and Angelina rivers, and drained by Ayish bayou. The greater part of the county is included in the tract known as the "Red Lands," which is extremely fertile and noted for its fine cotton. The county is liberally supplied with timber. In 1850 it produced 1020 bales of cotton; 23 hogsheds of sugar; 115,284 bushels of corn, and 32,400 of sweet potatoes. There were 6 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 198 pupils attending public schools. Capital, San Augustine. Population, 3647, of whom 2086 were free, and 1561, slaves.

SAN AUGUSTINE, a handsome and thriving post-village, capital of San Augustine county, Texas, is situated on Ayish bayou, 310 miles E. N. E. from Austin City. The main road from Natchitoches, in Louisiana, to Houston passes through the place. It is surrounded by a highly productive cotton-growing region. It contains the University of Eastern Texas, 1 Methodist and 1 Episcopal church, and a newspaper office. Population in 1853, estimated at 1000.

SAN BERNARD, a small river of Texas, rises near the N. extremity of Colorado county, and flows south-eastward into the Gulf of Mexico, about 10 miles S. W. from the mouth of Brazos river.

SAN BERNARDINO, sán ber-nar-dee'no (formerly a Catholic mission) a post-town of Los Angeles co., Cal., in a rich and well timbered valley, about 60 miles E. from Los Angeles.

SAN BERNARDINO, a new county in the S. E. part of California, formed since 1852 from Los Angeles county.

SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAIN, a lofty mountain of Los Angeles county, California, about 60 miles E. from Los Angeles.

SANBORNTON, a township in Belknap co., New Hampshire, 23 miles N. from Concord, contains a village near the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad. Population, 2695.

SANBORNTON, a village in Clinton co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon river, 45 miles N. E. by E. from Iowa City.

SANBORNTON BRIDGE, a post-village in Belknap co., New Hampshire, on Winnipiseogee river, and on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, 18 miles N. from Concord.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, sán bwá-ná-vên-too'râ, or bo'ná-ven-too'râ, called also **SALINAS** (sá-lee'nás) RIVER, in the W. part of California, rising on the slope of the Coast Range, in the E. part of San Luis Obispo county, flows in a general N. W. course to near the centre of Monterey co., when it turns towards the Pacific and falls into Monterey bay, in about 36° 45' N. lat.

SAN BUENAVENTURA river, a small stream of Santa Barbara county, California, falls into the Pacific ocean, in about 34° 20' N. lat.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, a town, formerly a missionary station, near the boundary between Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties, is situated on the main road from San José and Los Angeles, and on a river of its own name, about 300 miles in a straight line S. E. from San Francisco.

SAN CARLOS, California. See **CARMEL**.

SAN COSME, a post-office of Rusk co., Tex.

SANCOTY HEAD, the S. E. point of Nantucket island, Massachusetts, has a fixed light 150 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 17' N., lon. 69° 59' W.

SANDEBANK, a post-office of Oswego co., N. Y.

SANDBURG, a post-office of Sullivan co., N. Y.

SAND CREEK, Indiana, rises in Decatur co., and flowing south-westward, enters Driftwood fork of White river, a few miles above Rockford, in Jackson county.

SAND CREEK, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Population, 1071.

SAND CREEK, a township in Decatur co., Indiana. Population, 1908.

SAND CREEK, a township in Jennings co., Indiana. Population, 705.

SAND CREEK, a small post-village of Shelby co., Illinois.

SANDERSVILLE, a post-village in Chester district, South Carolina, 66 miles N. from Columbia.

SANDERSVILLE, Georgia. See **SAUNDERSVILLE**.

SANDERSVILLE, a village of Fayette county, Kentucky, on the turnpike from Lexington to Georgetown. It contains a large manufactory of cotton jean. Population, near 300.

SANDERSVILLE, a small post-village of Vanderburg co., Indiana, on the railroad from Evansville to Vincennes, 10 miles N. from the former.

SANFIELD, a small village of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

SANFORD, a post-township in the S. E. part of Broome co., New York. The Erie railroad passes through it. Pop., 2508.

SAND FORT, a post-office of Russell co., Ala.

SANDGATE, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 103 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 850.

SAND HILL, a post-office of Scotland co., Mo.

SAND HILLS, a small village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 8 miles S. E. from Trenton, contains 15 or 20 dwellings.

SANDIDGES, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

SAN DIEGO, sán-de-á'go, a large county forming the S. E. extremity of California, has an area of above 15000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific ocean, and on the E. by the Rio Colorado, and is drained by the San Diego river, the San Luis Rey, and the Santa Marguerita, and other small streams. The soil in the more level portions is fertile. Barley, Indian corn, wheat, cattle, horses,

and sheep are the staples. In 1852 this county produced 1221 bushels of barley; 1205 of corn, and 1056 of wheat. There were 5164 beef cattle; 1767 horses, and 1580 sheep. The county contains a number of old Spanish Missions, among which may be named San Diego, Santa Maria, and San Luis Rey. Population, 2932.

SAN DIEGO, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of San Diego county, California, on a bay, and on the main road from Sacramento City, about 470 miles in a straight line nearly S. E. from San Francisco. Lat. $32^{\circ} 44' 41''$ N., lon. $117^{\circ} 8' W$. The harbor afforded by San Diego bay is said to be the best on the coast after Acapulco. The bay is about 6 miles long and from 1 to 2 wide. The foreign arrivals at San Diego for the year ending June 30th, 1852, were 29, (tons, 19,016,) 28 of which were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports for the same period were 13, (tons, 5169,) 12 of which were American vessels.

SAN DIEGO, (NEW,) a village of San Diego co., California, founded in the year 1850. It is built on a plain at the base of the hills, on E. side of San Diego bay, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. W. from the old town of San Diego. It consists of a few American-built houses, and a large storehouse for the quartermaster's department. The United States military dépôt is established here. In coming up the bay, vessels can carry from 6 to 7 fathoms water to the village.

SANDIFER'S MILLS, a post-office of Copiah co., Mississippi.

SANDIFER'S STORE, a post-office of Carroll co., Kentucky.

SANDFIELD, a post-township in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 122 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1649.

SAND ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, on Sand island, 3 miles S. S. W. from Mobile Point, Alabama. It shows a fixed light 50 feet high.

SANDISTON, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the left side of the Delaware river, 75 miles N. from Trenton. Population, 1327.

SAND LAKE, a post-township of Rensselaer co., New York. Population, 2559.

SAND LAKE, a post-village in the above township, about 10 miles E. by S. from Albany. Cotton and iron are manufactured here.

SANDOVER, a post-village in Abbeville district, S. C., 81 miles W. from Columbia.

SANDOWN, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 34 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 566.

SAND PLAINS, a small village of Polk co., North Carolina.

SAND PRAIRIE, a post-office of Richland co., Wisconsin.

SANDRIDGE, a village in Des Moines co., Iowa, near Mississippi river, 75 miles S. S. E. from Iowa City.

SANDRUN, a post-office of Nicholas county, Virginia.

SAND'S MILLS, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SAND'S POINT LIGHT, on the E. side of the entrance to Cow Bay, Long island.

SAND SPRING, a post-office of Wood co., Tex. SANDSTONE, a township in the W. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Population, 823.

SANDSTONE CREEK, of Jackson co., Michigan, flows into Grand river.

SANDTOWN or BERKELEY, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Mantua creek, 5 miles S. W. from Woodbury, contains a store and 12 or 15 dwellings.

SANDTOWN, a post-village of Campbell co., Georgia, about 11 miles W. from Atlanta.

SANDTOWN, a small village of Jasper co., Ga.

SANDTOWN, a village of Meriwether co., Georgia, 118 miles W. from Milledgeville. The post-office is called Woodbury.

SANDTOWN, a small village of Newton co., Ga.

SANDUSKY river, of Ohio, rises near the line between Crawford and Richland counties, and flowing in a general northerly direction, empties itself into Sandusky bay.

SANDUSKY, a county in the N. N. W. part of Ohio, bordering on Sandusky bay of Lake Erie, contains 420 square miles. It is intersected by the river of its own name, and also drained by Portage river, and by Toussaint, Muddy, and Sugar creeks. The surface is generally level; the soil is good. The western part of the county is occupied by the famous *Black Swamp*, which is covered with dense forests: this tract, when cleared and drained, is very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 312,689 bushels of corn; 160,393 of wheat; 97,251 of oats, and 62,037 of potatoes. It contained 4 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 3531 pupils attending public schools, and 150 attending academies or other schools. Limestone underlies a part of the county. The streams afford motive-power for factories and mills. The county is intersected by the Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo, and the Sandusky and Indiana railroads. Capital, Fremont. Population, 14,305.

SANDUSKY, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y., about 40 miles S. E. from Buffalo.

SANDUSKY, a township in the E. part of Crawford co., Ohio. Population, 822.

SANDUSKY, a flourishing city, port of entry, and capital of Erie co., Ohio, is delightfully situated on the southern shore of Sandusky bay, 3 miles from Lake Erie, 110 miles N. by E. from Columbus, and 210 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati. Lat. $41^{\circ} 27' N.$, lon. $82^{\circ} 45' W$. The bay is about 20 miles long and 5 or 6 miles wide, and forms a capacious and excellent harbor, into which vessels of all sizes can enter with safety in the severest storms. The average depth of water is 12 feet. In all seasons except winter the wharves are thronged with steamboats and other vessels. The ground on which the city stands rises gradually from the shore.

and commands a beautiful view of the bay, enlivened with the arrival and departure of vessels. The city is built on an inexhaustible bed of the finest limestone, and adorned with many elegant churches, dwellings, and warehouses constructed of this material. The greater number of the buildings are of stone or brick. The city contains churches of 6 denominations, 2 banks, 5 newspaper offices, several iron furnaces, and machine shops for the manufacture of railroad cars. Sandusky is one of the principal entrepôts of the vast and increasing commerce of the lakes, and is steadily advancing in population and importance. It was the pioneer of the railway enterprise in Ohio, and is now the terminus of two extensive lines, intersecting one of the most beautiful and opulent farming regions of the West, viz. the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, which connects it with Cincinnati, and the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark, which meets the Central railroad at Newark. The former was completed about the year 1847. The Junction or Lake Shore railroad, now in progress, will form part of a chain reaching from New York to Chicago, a distance of 1000 miles. The number of arrivals in 1851 was stated to be 1998; in 1852, 3242. The value of imports in 1851 was \$16,258,201; of exports, \$6,558,747—total, \$22,816,948.

Imports in 1852.....	\$40,896,085
Exports ".....	18,789,814
Total.....	\$59,685,899

Statement of the quantities of leading articles shipped at this port in the years 1850 and 1851:—

ARTICLES.	1850.	1851.
Wheat, bushels.....	1,552,699	1,922,069
Flour, barrels.....	78,902	147,951
Corn, bushels.....	288,742	712,121
Wool, pounds.....	1,609,667	1,690,557
Butter, pounds.....	754,588	382,240
Tobacco, pounds.....	316,000	549,046
Hogs, number.....	34,751	105,026
Lard, pounds.....	860,798	229,712
Furs, pounds.....	61,126	109,125

The shipping owned in the district, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 5887 ⁷/₅ tons, enrolled and licensed. The foreign arrivals for the year were 62, and the clearances for foreign ports 31.

Population in 1840, about 1200; in 1850, 5087; in 1853, about 10,000.

SANDUSKY, a township in Richland co., Ohio. Population, 617.

SANDUSKY, a township in Sandusky co., Ohio. Population, 782.

SANDWICH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on Cape Cod bay, at the terminus of the Cape Cod Branch railroad, 56 miles S. E. from Boston, contains 5 or 6 churches and an academy. Population of the township, 4368.

SANDWICH, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N. from Concord. The village contains 1 bank. Pop., 2577.

SANDY, a post-office of Jackson co., Va.

SANDY, a post-office of Columbiana co., O.
SANDY, a township in the S. E. part of Stark co., Ohio. Population, 1270.

SANDY, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop., 1227.

SANDY BAY, a village of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 35 miles N. E. from Boston.

SANDY BOTTOM, a post-office of Middlesex co., Virginia.

SANDY BRIDGE, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

SANDY CREEK, Jefferson county, New York, is formed by the junction of two branches, the North and the South, which unite within 2 miles of its mouth. It falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

SANDY CREEK, of New York, falls into Lake Ontario, in Monroe co., about 20 miles N. W. of Rochester.

SANDY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Alleghany river in Venango county.

SANDY CREEK, in the S. part of Virginia, enters Banister river from the right hand, near Meadsville, in Halifax county.

SANDY CREEK, of Randolph co., North Carolina, enters Deep river from the N., a few miles E. from Ashborough.

SANDY CREEK, or BIG SANDY, of Wilkinson co., Georgia, enters the Oconee from the right, at the S. E. extremity of the county.

SANDY CREEK, of Morgan co., Georgia, unites with Labor creek, a few miles from its mouth.

SANDY CREEK, of Alabama, flows into the Tallapoosa, a few miles W. from Dadeville.

SANDY CREEK, of Gillespie co., Texas, flows into Colorado river, near the E. border of the county.

SANDY CREEK, of Texas, an affluent of the Navidad, enters that river from the N., in Jackson county.

SANDY CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the E. part of the state, and joins the Tuscarawas river near Bolivar.

SANDY CREEK, a post-township in the N. part of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Population, 2456.

SANDY CREEK, a post-village in the above township, on the Watertown and Rome railroad, 47 miles N. W. from Rome.

SANDY CREEK, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles N. by E. from Mercer. Population, 2865.

SANDY CREEK, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SANDY CREEK, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany river, 36 miles N. from Butler. Population, 957.

SANDY CREEK, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

SANDY CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SANDY FLATT, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

SANDY FORD, a post-office of Jefferson co. Fla.

SANDY FOUNDATION, a post-village of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

SANDY GROVE, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

SANDY GROVE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

SANDY HILL, a post-village and semi-capital of Washington county, New York, on the left bank of the Hudson river, 52 miles N. by E. from Albany, and 1 mile W. from the Champlain canal and Saratoga and Washington railroad. It contains a court house, several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a few factories. A little below the village the river has a perpendicular fall of 50 feet.

SANDY HILL, a post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, is situated about 7 miles from the Atlantic and 109 miles S. E. from Annapolis. It has 3 churches and 3 stores.

SANDY HOOK, a manufacturing village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 2 miles from the Housatonic river, and 21 miles N. W. by W. from New Haven.

SANDY HOOK, a low sandy beach, about 6 miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide, on the Jersey shore, at the entrance to New York bay. On the N. point is a fixed light, 90 feet above the level of the sea. It also contains two beacons. Lat. 40° 27' 35" N., lon. 74° 0' 48" W.

SANDY HOOK, a post-village of Harford co., Maryland.

SANDY LAKE, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. E. from Mercer. Population, 1100.

SANDY LEVEL, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SANDY MUSH, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SANDY NECK, on the W. side of the entrance to Barnstable bay, Massachusetts, has a fixed light, erected on a dwelling-house, 16 feet above the ridge. Lat. 41° 44' N., lon. 70° 15' W.

SANDY PLAINS, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

SANDY PLAINS, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

SANDY POINT. See GREAT POINT.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Henry co., Ga., about 60 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

SANDY RIDGE, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

SANDY RIVER, a fine mill stream in the N. W. part of Maine, rising in Franklin co., falls into the Kennebec in Somerset county.

SANDY, or **BIG SANDY RIVER**, of Virginia and Kentucky, is formed by the E. and W. forks, which unite at Louisa, in Lawrence county, Kentucky, on the eastern border of that state. Flowing northward, it forms the boundary between Wayne county, of Virginia, and Lawrence, Carter, and Greenup counties, of Kentucky, until it enters the Ohio

river, nearly opposite Burlington, in Ohio. The distance from its mouth to Louisa is perhaps 40 or 50 miles. *Branches*.—The East fork, otherwise called the Tug fork, rises in Tazewell and Wyoming counties, of Virginia, flows north-westward, and, after passing through the Cumberland mountain, forms the boundary between the two states to its junction with the other branch. The West fork, or, in popular language, the Louisa fork, rises in Russell county, of Virginia, and flowing north-westward and then northward, makes a circuit through several counties of Kentucky. The length of each branch is estimated at 150 miles. The Sandy is a fine stream for navigation, and flows through extensive beds of stone coal. Steamboats ascend the river and its West fork more than 100 miles.

SANDY RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream which enters Broad river at the S. W. extremity of Chester district.

SANDY RIVER, of Michigan, a small stream which rises in the W. part of the peninsula, and flowing westward, enters Lake Michigan in Mason co.

SANDY RIVER, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SANDY RUN, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

SANDY RUN, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

SANDY SPRING, a post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, about 30 miles W. S. W. from Baltimore.

SANDY SPRING, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

SANDYSTON, New Jersey. See SANDISTON.

SANDYVILLE, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 112 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. Pop., 300.

SAN ELAZARIO, a post-office of El Paso co., Texas.

SAN FELIPE, usually pronounced san fil'ip, a small post-village of Austin co., Texas, on the Brazos river, 150 miles E. S. E. from Austin City, was formerly the county seat.

SAN FERNANDO, a small town of Los Angeles co., California, is situated on the main road from Sacramento City to Los Angeles, 27 miles in a direct line N. W. from the latter.

SANFORD, a post-township in York co., Maine, intersected by the route of the York and Cumberland railroad, 86 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 2330.

SANFORD, New York. See SANFORD.

SANFORD, a post-office of Ingham co., Michigan.

SANFORD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, a county in the western part of California, has an area of about 270 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, on the N. E. by San Francisco bay, and on the S. E. by San Francisquito

creek, which affords some water-power. The Sierra Morina, or Brown mountains, are the principal elevations. The most important of these commence about 10 miles S. of San Francisco city, and run along the coast until they unite with another range of the same name in the county of Santa Clara. These mountains are upwards of 2000 feet in height, and serve to protect the inhabitants of the valley from the coast winds. Excellent redwood grows in some parts of the county. The soil is rich and productive. It has heretofore been but little cultivated, but much more attention is now being paid to agriculture. Barley, wheat, potatoes, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1852 this county produced 18,450 bushels of barley; 10,050 of potatoes, and 5300 of wheat. There were 3419 beef cattle, 1342 cows, and 2215 horses. It had 3 saw mills, and 2 other saw mills and 1 grist mill were being built. Gold is found in small quantities. The route of the proposed railroad from San Francisco to San José passes through this county. Capital, San Francisco. Pop. in 1852, 36,151.

SAN FRANCISCO, the commercial metropolis of California, and the queen city of the "far West," is situated on the western shore of the magnificent bay from which it derives its name. It stands in a plain about half a mile wide, gently inclined towards the bay, with numerous hills behind it. The soil on which this city is built is very sandy; and in the vicinity, more particularly toward the north, are a number of sandhills. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles. The houses till recently were mostly frame, but since the destructive fires that have occurred several times, laying the greater part of the town in ruins, brick and iron are becoming more extensively used. The city now contains many well-built fire-proof stores and banking houses. The better class of frame houses are painted white, with green blinds, presenting the appearance of the houses in New England.

The city was originally built around a semicircular bay, having Rincon Point on the south, and Clark's Point on the north—these two points being about a mile apart. All the space between is now built up, the warehouses and wharfs being supported by piles driven into the water. Clark's Point is the termination of Telegraph Hill, having an elevation of 1000 feet or upwards, and from the summit of which a very extensive view may be had of the surrounding country. Directly in front of the city, but distant 5 or 6 miles, is Goat island, which is nearly a mile in length. It is a barren, rocky place, except on the east side, where there is some cultivation among the valleys. The wholesale business part of San Francisco is toward the city front. Davis street is next to the bay; then advancing west, one meets Front, Battery, Sanson, Montgomery, Kearny, Dupont, Stockton,

and Powell streets; Vallejo, Broadway, Pacific, Jackson, Washington, Clay, Commercial, or Long Wharf, Sacramento, California, Pine, Bush, and Market streets, running east and west, are included within the business section of the city. Montgomery street is a wide, handsome street. On it are situated the establishments of the bankers and brokers, and nearly all the newspaper offices in the city. It is also the fashionable promenade. On Stockton and Dupont streets, towards the southern part of the city, are many fine residences built of brick; west of Stockton, and on the surrounding hills, are many handsome houses of wood, but being separated from the rest of the city, they are comparatively secure in case of fire. Most families have their residences in the outskirts, or in the rear of the town. The principal streets and sidewalks are paved with plank and heavy timber. In the centre of the city is a public square or plaza. A railroad has recently been projected from this city to San José.

San Francisco has a custom house, and a branch mint now in course of construction, a splendid musical fund hall, and several theatres. There are from 15 to 20 churches, and 8 or 10 banking houses in the city. Ten or twelve newspapers are issued, of which eight are dailies.

Arrangements have recently been made for supplying San Francisco with water from Mountain Lake, situated about 3½ miles W. of the city. From this source the water can be introduced into the town on its own level, at an elevation of about 130 feet above the sea. The work is now advancing rapidly, the most important portion, viz., that designed to supply the densely populated sections of the city, will, it is expected, be completed by the 1st of January, 1854. It is estimated that the entire work will cost near \$800,000.

San Francisco has regular communication by steamers every two weeks with Panama, while several lines of steamboats are constantly running between this city and Sacramento and Marysville; there is also a line plying between it and San José, Santa Clara, and Alviso.

The following table shows the arrival, tonnage, and average passage of vessels at San Francisco from the various ports specified, for 8 months ending September 1st, 1853:—

Ports.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Passage.
Ports in Chili.....	87	24,150	62½ days.
" China.....	44	19,421	68 " "
Manila.....	3	804	76 " "
Other Eastern ports.....	6	2,473	79½ " "
London.....	12	4,201	209 " "
Liverpool.....	28	13,383	" "
Cardiff.....	16	7,253	208½ " "
Glasgow.....	4	1,255	191 " "
Other ports in Great Britain.....	5	2,262	224½ " "
Bordeaux.....	16	4,691	169 " "
Havre.....	9	3,979	162½ " "
Marseilles.....	2	463	207½ " "
Hamburg.....	9	2,123	172½ " "
Ports in Holland.....	6	3,597	194½ " "
Bremen and Assens.....	2	577	211 " "

Number of American vessels entered during the period above specified, 21 steamers, 195 ships, 44 barques, 22 brigs, and 16 schooners—total, 298; burthen, 209,330 tons. American vessels from foreign ports, 46 steamers, 15 ships, 22 barques, 27 brigs, and 27 schooners—total, 131; burthen, 79,405 tons. Foreign vessels from foreign ports, 59 ships, 127 barques, 74 brigs, and 19 schooners—total, 297; burthen, 87,975 tons. Foreign vessels entered coastwise, 6 steamers and 2 ships; burthen, 5143 tons. American whale ships arrived, 3; burthen, 542 tons. Total of all the arrivals, 719; aggregate burthen, 382,395 tons. Clearances for the same period: American vessels for coastwise ports, 63 steamers, 23 ships, 25 barques, 66 brigs, and 352 schooners—total, 529; burthen, 108,379 tons. American vessels for foreign ports, 43 steamers, 174 ships, 61 barques, 27 brigs, and 11 schooners—total, 316; burthen, 222,034 tons. Foreign vessels from foreign ports, 59 ships, 127 barques, 74 brigs, and 19 schooners—total, 303; burthen, 96,098 tons. Total of all the clearances, 1153; aggregate burthen, 427,891 tons. The shipping of the port, June 30, 1852, according to the custom-house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 55,534 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons registered, and 42,165 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed; total, 97,699 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 37,534 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 4524 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons in steam navigation.

The shipment of bullion from San Francisco for the first 8 months of 1853 amounted to \$37,837,735—an increase of \$10,752,245 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The assessed value of real and personal property in San Francisco, September 1, 1853, amounted to \$28,802,000, being an increase of upwards of \$10,000,000 over the previous year. Of this sum, \$6,158,350 consisted in improvements, and \$4,032,009 in personal property, leaving \$17,389,856 as the value of real estate.

Population.—The inhabitants of San Francisco have been variously estimated from 50,000 to 60,000; but there is so large a mass of floating population that it would be impossible, even by taking a census, to state the number with any exactness. The vote polled September 7, 1853, was 10,113, being an increase of 2127 on that of November 2, 1852. In the Atlantic states, the votes polled do not generally exceed one-sixth or seventh of the entire population; but in California, where a much greater number of the inhabitants are adult males, it may be estimated that the votes will generally amount to one-fifth or one-fourth of the whole population. And although at first sight this may seem a very small proportion, it will scarcely appear too small when we take into consideration the immense number of those who are newly arrived, and are thereby excluded from the right of suffrage, (the law requiring a residence of six months

in the state,) and the other vast multitudes who, having come to California for the sole object of accumulating gold, are unwilling that any political considerations, in which they expect to have at best but a temporary interest, should divert them from the great object of their desires. That the above estimate is not very far from the truth, is shown by the fact that it nearly corresponds with other estimates founded on different data, and made, in fact, previous to the recent election. All the estimates which we have seen, give the present population of San Francisco at near 60,000, and some above that number—that is, about six times the entire number of votes. As, however, all the passengers from abroad land at San Francisco, which is indeed the great centre towards which all the floating population is chiefly directed, it is but reasonable to suppose that those having a right or inclination to vote, would constitute a smaller proportion of the whole number of inhabitants in this city, than in the other towns of California. We have, therefore, in respect to most places in this state, estimated the entire population at about four times the number of votes. In California a census enumeration would be but an approximation to the actual number of inhabitants. The following statement will give some idea of the immense influx of strangers, as well as of the instability of the population:—The total number of passengers by sea that arrived at San Francisco from January 1st to August 27th, 1853, was 26,722, of whom 21,886 were males, 4138 females, and 698 children. The total number that left within the same time was 18,083, nearly all males. The addition to the population from abroad amounted, therefore, during the first eight months of the present year, to only 8639. From July 27th to August 27th, the total arrivals were 1435; the departures, 1932—showing a falling off in the last month of 497. The following table shows from what points the emigrants came:—

Passengers arriving by Sea, from January 1st to August 27th, 1853.

From Panama.....	12,200	France.....	1,824
San Juan.....	6,295	Sandwich Islands.....	208
Realego.....	25	Australia.....	196
United States ports....	960	Holland.....	9
Mexican ports.....	415	Vancouver's Island... 3	
Chilian ports.....	633	Sitka.....	4
Peruvian ports.....	5	Genoa.....	9
Chinese ports.....	3,623	Society Islands.....	10
Philippine Islands....	7		
England.....	153	Total.....	26,717
Hanse Towns.....	133		

Passengers leaving by Sea from January 1st to August 27th, 1853.

For Panama.....	6,648	Australian ports.....	3,445
San Juan.....	6,035	Sandwich Islands.....	49
United States ports....	4	Chinese ports.....	1,500
Mexican ports.....	144	Other foreign ports....	19
Chilian ports.....	189		
Peruvian ports.....	1	Total.....	13,034

History.—The first settlement at San Francisco was made by the Spaniards about the

year 1776. The place was then called Yerba Buena, or "good herb," because an herb of this name, supposed to possess great medicinal virtues, was found growing abundantly on the neighbouring hills. The first houses were built of adobes, or sun-dried bricks. In 1839 it was laid out as a town, the few houses having previously been scattered without regularity. It contained in 1845 about 150 inhabitants. About this time it began to attract the attention of some adventurous Americans, and the population increased in two years to nearly 500. It retained the name of Yerba Buena until it was occupied by the Americans. The first discovery of gold was made at Sutter's settlement, then called New Helvetia, in December, 1847. Early in 1848 the news spread to the four quarters of the globe, and immediately adventurers from every land came thronging to this new El Dorado. The magnificent harbor of San Francisco made this port the great rendezvous for the arriving vessels, and from this period dates the extraordinary increase and prosperity of the Californian metropolis. In the first two months of the golden age, the quantity of precious dust brought to San Francisco was estimated at \$250,000, and in the next two months at \$600,000. In February, 1849, the population of the town was about 2000; in August it was estimated at 5000. From April 12, 1849, to the 29th of January, 1850, there arrived at this port by sea 39,888 emigrants, of whom 1421 were females. In the year ending April 15, 1850, there arrived 62,000 passengers. In the first part of 1850, San Francisco became a city. The population then was from 15,000 to 20,000. According to the census of 1852, it was 34,870.

SAN FRANCISQUITO (frân-sis-kee'to) CREEK, a small stream of California, rises in the Sierra Morina, and running in a general E. course between San Francisco and Santa Clara counties, falls into San Francisco bay. Gold in small quantities has been found on this creek.

SAN GABRIEL, a small river of Texas, rises near the W. extremity of Williamson county, and flowing eastward, enters Little river, in Milam co., a few miles S. W. from Cameron.

SAN GABRIEL river, a small stream of Los Angeles co., in the S. S. E. part of California, falls into the Pacific ocean.

SAN GABRIEL, a post-office of Williamson co., Texas.

SAN GABRIEL, a small town of Los Angeles county, California, is situated on the main road from Sacramento city to San Diego, on a small stream of its own name, 18 miles E. by N. from Los Angeles.

SANGAMON river, in the W. central part of Illinois, is formed by the union of two branches, termed the North and the South, which unite in Sangamon county. Its general course is first N. W., then N., and lastly W.; it falls into the Illinois river, about 10 miles

above Beardstown. Length above 200 miles. It is navigable in high water for small steam-boats.

SANGAMON, a county in the S. W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 750 square miles. It is intersected by Sangamon river, from which the name is derived, and also drained by the South fork of that river, and by Sugar, Lick, Brush, and Spring creeks. The general surface is level, diversified with extensive and beautiful prairies, and with forests of good timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, pork, beef, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 3,318,304 bushels of corn, (a greater quantity than any other county in the United States;) 104,126 of wheat; 335,008 of oats; 120,868 pounds of wool, and 377,272 of butter. The above quantity of wool is the greatest produced by any one county in the state. It contained 27 churches, 7 newspaper offices, 3220 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending another school. Bituminous coal is abundant. The county is intersected by the Chicago and Mississippi railroad. The Sangamon and Morgan railroad connects the county seat with the Illinois river, and is to be extended in the opposite direction. Sangamon county is one of the most populous in the interior of the state. Seat of justice, Springfield, which is also the capital of Illinois. Population, 19,228.

SANGERFIELD, a post-village in Sangerfield township, Oneida co., New York, 15 miles S. W. from Utica. Population of the township, 2371.

SAN GERONIMO, a small stream of Marin co., California, flows into the Pacific. It is noted for its salmon fisheries.

SANGERVILLE, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1267.

SANGSTER'S STATION, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

SANILAC, a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron, contains about 700 square miles. It is drained by the sources of Cass and Black rivers. The surface is gently undulating, and well timbered with maple, beech, pine, &c. The soil is moderately fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, grass, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 7627 bushels of wheat; 6369 of corn; 7836 of oats, and 1214 tons of hay. It contained 3 churches, and 414 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Lexington. Population, 2112.

SANILAC MILLS, a post-office of Sanilac co., Michigan.

SAN JACINTO, a small river of Texas, which rises near the W. border of Walker county and flows into Galveston bay, 25 miles E. from Houston. It is navigable for 15 miles.

SAN JACINTO, a small village of Harris co., Texas, on Buffalo bayou, near its entrance into Galveston bay, about 18 miles E. from

Houston. An important battle was fought here, April 21, 1836, which resulted in the defeat of the Mexicans, the capture of Santa Anna, and the undisputed independence of Texas.

SAN JACINTO, a post-office of Jennings's co., Indiana.

SAN JOAQUIN, (sǎn ho-á'keen', or wah-keen',) an important river of California, which, rising in the Sierra Nevada mountains, flows first southerly and then south-westerly till it joins the outlet of Tule lake, when it changes its course to N. N. W., and after traversing perhaps the most beautiful and fertile region in all California, at last joins the Sacramento in about 38° 10' N. lat. The entire length is estimated at 350 miles. It is navigable for moderate sized steamboats to within a few miles of Fort Miller, near the foot of the Sierra Nevada.

SAN JOAQUIN, a county in the N. W. central part of California, has an area estimated at above 1600 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Moquelumne river and Dry creek, partly on the W. by the San Joaquin river, and on the S. by the Stanislaus river, and is intersected by the Moquelumne, San Joaquin, and Calaveras rivers. The surface is generally level. This county is chiefly agricultural, being located in the heart of a valley, hundreds of miles in extent, with a fertile soil, and fine grazing. A large portion of the land on the San Joaquin and Moquelumne rivers, consisting of overflowed, or "tule," is being rapidly improved. These tule lands are principally covered with grass, and cannot be reclaimed to cultivation except by great labor. The soil is generally very fertile, often producing 80 bushels of barley to the acre. The timber is principally oak. Game of almost every kind is found on the plains; fish are abundant in the streams, and many persons are engaged in catching and curing salmon. Barley, wheat, hay, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples, and garden produce, melons, &c. are raised in abundance. In 1852 this county produced 111,489 bushels of barley; 5145 of wheat; 84,001 tons of hay: there were 3403 horses; 5397 beef cattle, and 2295 hogs. Mining is but little carried on. Gold placers on the Stanislaus average 4 dollars per man per day. The San Joaquin river is navigable for moderate sized steamboats through this county. The roads are generally level and in good order. The county is partly intersected by the route of the proposed railroad from Stockton to the mining region in Calaveras county. Named from San Joaquin river. Capital, Stockton. Pop., 5029.

SAN JOAQUIN, a small town in the S. part of San Joaquin county, California, is situated on the left bank of the San Joaquin, and on the road from San José to Stanislaus, 77 miles E. by S. from San Francisco.

SAN JOSÉ, sǎn ho-say', the former capital of California, and the present seat of jus-

tice of Santa Clara county, is beautifully situated in Santa Clara valley, 7 or 8 miles from the head of San Francisco bay, and about 50 miles S. E. from San Francisco. Although snow-capped mountains may be seen in the distance during the whole year, the climate of this place is perhaps the most delightful in California. A railroad has recently been projected from San José to San Francisco. Population in 1853, about 3500.

SAN JUAN, (Spanish pronunciation, sǎn hoo-án, almost sǎn hwán,) a post-town of Monterey county, California, is situated on the left bank of the Pajaro river, and on the road from San José to Monterey, 80 miles in a straight line S. E. from San Francisco.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTO, sǎn hoo-án bow-tees'to, a post-village, formerly a missionary settlement, in the N. part of Monterey co., California, about 100 miles S. S. E. of Benicia.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, a small town near the boundary between Los Angeles and Diego counties, California, is situated near the seacoast on the main road from Sacramento city to San Diego, 32 miles in a straight line S. E. from Los Angeles.

SAN LOUIS, a post-office of Brazoria co., Tex.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, a county in the W. S. W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 2500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Pacific ocean, on the N. E. by the Coast Range of California, and on the S. by the Santa Maria creek, and is drained by the San Buenaventura and Nacimiento rivers, and by the Arroyo Grande (*i. e.* Big creek.) The surface in the N. E. part is level, and in the S. E. portion uneven and mountainous. The principal timber of the uplands is pine, which is of large size and superior quality, and the river bottoms are well wooded with sycamore, oak, and alamaia, (a species of cottonwood.) The soil for the most part is fertile, especially along the streams. Barley, wheat, potatoes, cattle, horses, and sheep are the staples. In 1852 it produced 3845 bushels of barley; 1210 of wheat, and 2275 of potatoes. There were 18,299 cows; 9333 beef cattle; 1146 horses, and 3000 sheep. Wild horses are found in great numbers on the plains in the N. E. part of the county, and are worth about 15 dollars per head. The vineyard of San Miguel is extensive but much neglected. The missionary settlement of San Luis Obispo is mostly in ruins, but has still remaining some fine olive, peach, pear, fig, and apple trees, and a small vineyard. The mineral, agricultural, and commercial resources of this county are great. There are some rich mines of silver, and a mine of excellent coal is situated near the Bay of St. Simeon. Copper and iron are supposed to exist, and limestone is very abundant. A warm sulphur spring, the panacea of the natives, is situated about 10 miles S. of San Luis Obispo. There are numerous bituminous springs,

some of which are of a large size. The principal ports are San Luis Obispo, 9 miles from the town of that name, and San Simeon, 40 miles N. W. of the same town. There is a fine harbor at the rancho of John Wilson, known as the "Moro." Capital, San Luis Obispo. Population, 984.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, a town, formerly a missionary settlement, capital of San Luis Obispo county, California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 215 miles in a direct line S. E. by S. from San Francisco.

SAN LUIS REY, *sán loo-is ray*, a small town of San Diego co., California, is situated on the seacoast and on the main road from Sacramento City to San Diego, 84 miles in a straight line S. E. from Los Angeles.

SAN MARCO, a post-office of Travis co., Tex.

SAN MARCOS, a small river of Texas, rises near the N. border of Comal county, and flowing south-easterly, enters the Guadalupe a little above Gonzales.

SAN MARCOS, a small village, capital of Hays co., Texas, 30 miles S. S. W. from Austin.

SAN MIGUEL, a small river of Texas, which rises in Medina co., and flowing south-eastward, falls into Rio Frio.

SAN MIGUEL, *sán me-ghe'l*, a county in the E. part of New Mexico. It is intersected by the Pecos and Canadian rivers. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 33,862 bushels of corn, and 11,281 of wheat. It contained 11 churches. Population, 7074.

SAN MIGUEL, a town, formerly a missionary settlement of San Luis Obispo county, California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 156 miles in a straight line S. E. by S. from San Francisco.

SAN PASQUAL, a small village of San Diego co., California, 97 miles nearly S. E. from Los Angeles.

SAN PATRICIO, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Aransas river, on the S. W. by the Nueces. The surface has but little elevation; the land near the rivers is said to be fertile. In 1850 this county produced 50,050 bushels of corn. It contained 30 pupils attending a public school. Capital, San Patricio. Population, 200; of whom 197 were free, and 3, slaves.

SAN PATRICIO, a post-village, capital of San Patricio co., Texas, on the left bank of Nueces river.

SAN PEDRO, a post-office of Houston co., Texas.

SAN PETE, a large county in the E. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at above 15,000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rocky mountains, and is intersected by Green and Grand rivers, by whose tributaries it is chiefly drained. In 1850 this county produced 3210 bushels of

wheat; 967 bushels of potatoes, and 439 tons of hay. It contained 1 church and 1 public school. Capital undetermined. Population, 365.

SANPETE, a post-office of Utah Territory.

SAN RAFAEL, a post-town in the E. part of Marin co., California, of which it is the capital, is situated on the San Pablo bay, about 25 miles W. of Benicia.

SAN RAMON, a post-office of Contra Costa co., California.

SAN SABA, a small river of Bexar county, Texas, flows into Colorado river, which is here the E. boundary of the county.

SANTA ANNA, a post-office of De Witt co., Illinois, 70 miles N. E. from Springfield.

SANTA ANNA, or ANA, a small town of Los Angeles county, California, is situated on a small stream of its own name, and on the main road from Sacramento city to San Diego, 28 miles in a straight line S. E. from Los Angeles.

SANTA ANNA river, a small stream of Los Angeles co., in the S. S. E. part of California, falls into the Pacific.

SANTA ANNA, a county in the central part of New Mexico, has an area estimated at above 2000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande, and is drained by the Puerco and other streams. The Sierra Madre range of mountains traverses the western part of the county. Indian corn, wheat, wool, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 24,373 bushels of corn; 9740 of wheat; 2825 pounds of wool, and 6911 of tobacco. It contained 7 churches. Capital, Jemez. Pop., 4645.

SANTA BARBARA, a county in the S. W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 3000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Pacific, on the E. and N. E. by the Coast Range, and partly on the N. by the Santa Maria creek, and is drained by the Santa Clara and San Buenaventura, and other small streams, which flow into the Pacific ocean. The Coast Range in some parts attains the height of 4000 feet. A large portion of the county is suitable for grazing, but the soil of about one-third is well adapted to the cultivation of grain. Along the streams it is very fertile, with facilities for irrigation. Agriculture is in a very rude state, and material for fencing scarce. Beans, barley, Indian corn, potatoes, fruit, cattle, horses, and sheep are the staples; many melons are also raised. In 1852 this county produced 6083 bushels of beans; 4748 of barley; 2316 of corn; 3323 of potatoes, and about 10,000 pounds of grapes. There were 1560 tame cows, 30,055 wild cows, 50,297 beef cattle, 2990 horses, and 7391 sheep. The waters of the coast abound in mackerel, blackfish, crawfish, sardines, clams, and other excellent species of fish. Large quantities are taken in April and May at the mouths of the river.

A bed of oysters, about 150 yards in length and 9 in width, and of the finest quality, has been discovered near the town of Santa Barbara. Gold is found in the southern part of the county. There is a hot sulphur spring near the town of Santa Barbara, with a basin large enough to bathe in. Temperature about 100° Fahrenheit. Salt is abundantly supplied from the Salinas, where it is gathered in August and September by cartloads. There are one or two tar springs in the neighborhood of Santa Barbara. Bitumen is thrown up by the sea for leagues along the shore. The islands on the seacoast are a rendezvous of otters, seals, sea-elephants, and beavers. Capital, Santa Barbara. Population, 2131.

SANTA BARBARA, a post-town, capital of Santa Barbara county, California, is situated near the seacoast on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, 279 miles in a straight line, nearly S. E. from San Francisco.

SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS. These islands, nine in number, consist of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Nicholas, and San Juan. They lie along the southern coast of California, and opposite to the shores of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego counties, extending in a direction from N. W. to S. E., about 175 miles, and at a distance from the land of from 20 to 65 miles. The Santa Barbara islands are but imperfectly known, and have never been accurately surveyed. Several harbors have been examined by officers of the United States Coast Survey in the Pacific; the principal of these are Prisoner's harbor, on the N. side of Santa Cruz, Cuyler's harbor, on the N. E. side of San Miguel, and Santa Cataline harbor on the W. side of the island of the same name. The four first named islands are separated from the main land by Santa Barbara channel, a sound of from 20 to 30 miles wide.

SANTA CLARA river, a small stream of Santa Barbara county, California, rises among the mountains, and flowing in a general westerly course, falls into the Pacific.

SANTA CLARA, a county in the W. central part of California, has an area estimated at above 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Coast Range, and is drained by the Guadalupe river and several other smaller streams flowing into San Francisco bay, which extends a few miles into the county. Soil well adapted to cultivation, and very fertile along the streams. Barley, wheat, potatoes, hay, onions, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1852 this county produced 415,340 bushels of barley; 122,192 of wheat; 656,700 of potatoes; 3175 tons of hay, and 8,356,600 pounds of onions. There were 4201 cows, 16,020 beef-cattle, and 4371 horses. The county is partly intersected by the route of the proposed railroad from San Francisco to San José, the capital. Population, 6664.

SANTA CLARA, a post-town of Santa Clara county, California, is situated on a small stream flowing into the head of San Francisco bay, and on the main road from San José to San Francisco, about 10 miles from the former town.

SANTA CRUZ, sán'tá crooze, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of above 500 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Pacific, and is separated on the S. from Monterey county by the Rio Pajaro, flowing into that ocean. The surface is generally uneven or hilly, with a range called the Santa Cruz mountains running on the N. E. border. The soil in the more level portions is usually fertile, and well cultivated. Barley, wheat, potatoes, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1852 this county produced 60,149 bushels of barley; 7028 of wheat, and 156,202 of potatoes. There were 8062 beef cattle, 1582 cows, and 1029 horses. Gold is found, although not in great abundance. The streams of this county afford valuable water-power. Capital, Santa Cruz. Population, 1219.

SANTA CRUZ, a post-town, capital of Santa Cruz county, California, is situated on the Pacific, 59 miles in a straight line S. S. E. from San Francisco. A road extends from this town to San José.

SANTA FE, (Spanish pronunciation. sán'tá fay,) a county in the N. central part of New Mexico, has an area estimated at about 2000 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande, and is drained by several small affluents of that river. The surface in the S. part is mountainous. Indian corn, wheat, and wool are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 26,962 bushels of corn; 11,499 of wheat, and 6506 of wool. It contained 13 churches and 2 newspaper offices. Capital, and seat of justice of the state, Santa Fe. Population, 7713.

SANTA FE, a small river in the N. part of Florida, forms the boundary between Alachua and Columbia counties, and enters the Suwanee river.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Poinsett co., Arkansas.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Maury co., Tenn.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Bracken co., Ky.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Miami co., Indiana, about 60 miles N. from Indianapolis.

SANTA FE, a post-office of Alexander co., Illinois, on the Mississippi river, about 220 miles S. from Springfield.

SANTA FE, a thriving village of Monroe county, Missouri, on the South fork of Salt river, about 60 miles N. from Jefferson City. It has fertile farms, and rich beds of coal in the vicinity.

SANTA FE, the capital and largest town of New Mexico, is situated on the Rio Chichito, or Santa Fe river, an affluent of the Rio Grande, from which it is distant about 20 miles in a

direct line. Lat. 35° 41' N., lon. about 106° 10' W. It is the great emporium of the overland trade which, since 1822, has been carried on with the State of Missouri. Each of the houses, which are principally built of dark-colored adobes, or unburnt brick, usually forms a square, with a court within, upon which nearly all the apartments open from the street. There is generally but one entrance, which is wide and high enough to admit animals with their packs. Much of the ground in and around Santa Fe is extremely sandy; and in dry weather, when the wind is high, this is a source of great annoyance. The place is well supplied with cool water from springs within its limits, and also from fountains above the city near the mountain side. Numerous azequias, or small canals, are led through the streets, and afterwards serve to irrigate the gardens and fields below the town for several miles. On the whole, the appearance of Santa Fe is very uninviting, and the population is exceedingly depraved. It stands on a plateau, which is elevated about 7000 feet above the sea, and a short distance S. W. of the base of Snow-capped mountain, which rises 5000 feet above the level of the town. One or two newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1850, 4846.

SANTA INEZ river, of Santa Barbara co., California, rises among the mountains of the Coast Range, and flowing in a general westerly course, falls into the Pacific ocean, about 10 miles N. of Cape Conception.

SANTA INEZ, a town of Santa Barbara county, California, is situated on the main road from San José to Los Angeles, and on a river of its own name, 265 miles in a straight line S. E. by S. from San Francisco.

SANTA LUCAH, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

SANTA MARIA, a small stream in the S. W. part of California, forms part of the boundary between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, and falls into the Pacific about 40 miles N. of Cape Conception.

SANTA RITA, a village of Cameron co., Texas, on the Rio Grande, about 10 miles W. by N. from Brownsville, and 300 miles in a direct line S. from Austin. It communicates by steamboats with Brownsville, and has some trade. Population in 1853, about 1200.

SANTA ROSA, a county in the W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama and on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1480 square miles. It is intersected by the Yellow-water and Blackwater rivers, and bounded on the W. by the Escambia. Pensacola bay washes its S. W. border. The surface is nearly level, and the soil unproductive. Indian corn and sweet potatoes are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 10,328 bushels of corn, and 12,790 bushels of sweet potatoes. There were 22 saw mills, 1 cotton mill, 1 brick-yard, 3 ship-yards, and 1 wooden-ware manufactory. It contained 3 churches, 100 pupils attending

public schools, and 60 attending other schools. Capital, Milton. Population, 2883; of whom 2099 were free, and 784, slaves.

SANTA ROSA, a post-office of Sonoma co., Cal.

SANTEE, a river of South Carolina, formed by the Congaree and Wateree, which unite at the S. E. extremity of Richland district, near the middle of the state. Flowing in a general south-easterly course, it falls into the Atlantic by two mouths, near 33° 6' N. lat. The length of the main stream is estimated at 150 miles. Steamboats ascend to Columbia on the Congaree, and to Camden on the Wateree. In the lower part of its course it flows through a sandy region, which is occupied by forests of pitch pine and swamps, where rice is produced.

SANTEE, a post-village of Covington co., Mississippi.

SANTILLA, or **SATILLA**, a small river of Georgia, rises in Irwin county, and flows into the Atlantic through St. Andrew's sound, after a winding course, of which the general direction is E. S. E. The Little Satilla unites with the above in Wayne county.

SANTYAM river rises in the E. part of Linn co., Oregon, and flowing westerly, falls into the Willamette river, about 20 miles above Salem.

SANTYAM CITY, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, on Santyam river, about 5 miles above its junction with the Willamette.

SAPLING GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

SAPPAH RIVER, Wisconsin. See **BLACK RIVER**.

SAPINGTON, a post-village in St. Louis co., Missouri, 15 miles W. S. W. from St. Louis.

SAPP'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

SARA BAYOU, of Louisiana, flows southward through West Feliciana parish, and enters the Mississippi at Bayou Sara.

SARAH, a post-office of Blair co., Pa.

SARAH ANN FURNACE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SARAHSBURG, a new township of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Oswegatchie river, 24 miles S. from Canton.

SARASVILLE, a post-village, capital of Noble county, Ohio, on Wills creek, near its source, 85 miles E. by S. from Columbus. It is situated on an eminence in a fertile farming district, which contains beds of stone coal and quarries of good building stone. The village contains 8 stores and about 60 dwellings. Population, about 500.

SARASVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Illinois.

SARAHVILLE, a small village of Williamson co., Illinois.

SARANAC river forms the outlet of Saranac lake, in Franklin county, New York, and after running a north-easterly course through Essex and Clinton counties, falls into Lake Champlain near Plattsburg.

SARANAC, a post-township of Clinton co., New York, drained by Saranac river, 15 miles W. from Plattsburg. Pop., 2582.

SARANAC, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Population, 704.

SARANAC HOLLOW, a post-village in Saranac township, 17 miles W. from Plattsburg. Population, 500.

SARANAC LAKE, in the S. part of Franklin co., New York. Length about 10 miles.

SARATOGA, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 780 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and partly on the N. by the Hudson, while the Mohawk forms part of its southern border; and is drained by these rivers, together with the Sacondaga river, and several smaller streams, which supply valuable water-power. The famous watering place of Saratoga springs is situated near the centre of this county. The surface in the N. W. part is mountainous, but in the southern and central portions much more level. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 488,413 bushels of corn; 702,338 of oats; 596,494 of potatoes, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state except Rensselaer;) 67,538 tons of hay, and 1,388,594 pounds of butter. There were 21 flour and grist mills, 92 saw mills, 8 cotton and 11 woollen factories, 7 iron foundries, 3 machine shops, 7 paper mills, and 16 tanneries. It contained 97 churches, and 8 newspaper offices; 10,060 pupils attending public schools, and 1013 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore, sandstone, and limestone are found in considerable abundance. The Champlain canal passes along its eastern, and the Erie canal along its southern border. Three lines of railroad meet at Ballston, connecting it with Troy, Schenectady, and Rutland in Vermont. Saratoga was organized in 1791, having previously formed part of Albany county. Capital, Ballston. Population, 45,646.

SARATOGA, a township of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson river, 30 miles N. by E. from Albany. Population, 3492.

SARATOGA, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Population, 200.

SARATOGA LAKE, New York, in Saratoga county, 5 miles E. of Ballston Spa. Length about 7 miles; greatest breadth, near 2 miles. It contains fine fish, and is much resorted to by visitors from the neighboring watering-places. Its outlet, Fish creek, flows into the Hudson.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, situated in Saratoga township, Saratoga county, New York, 38 miles by railroad N. of Albany, and 32 N. of Troy. This is the most fashionable watering-place on the American continent, as well as the most in repute for the medical virtues of its waters. Here assemble from every quarter of the Union the devotees of pleasure

and the victims of disease; the *passé* belle, bedecked in jewellery and artificials, the wornout *roué*, in search of an heiress—the gambler, seeking his prey, and the brainless, bedizened fop, his easy victim, all are here. The visitors, however, are not confined to these extremes of society; the merchant, the statesman, the divine, and the man of letters, here seek health or recreation, and the pleasures of mutual intercourse. Here are formed acquaintances by persons, from different portions of the Union, that tend to obliterate sectional prejudices, and cement the bonds of our political, by strengthening those of our social union.

Saratoga owes its celebrity almost solely to its mineral springs, the surrounding scenery possessing few, if any, extraordinary attractions. Saratoga lake, however, a beautiful sheet of water, is within a pleasant morning's or evening's drive; and Glen's falls, in the Hudson, and Lake George, are within two or three hours' travel by railway and plank-road. In the vicinity of the springs were fought the battles of Saratoga and Stillwater, in 1777; and near Lake George occurred the massacre of Fort William Henry, in 1757. The village itself consists mainly of a single street, lined with spacious hotels, boarding houses, some stores, and the private residences of the stationary population. Among the most fashionable hotels are "the United States," an immense building, with finely ornamented grounds, and capable of lodging 300 or 400 persons; "Congress Hall," near Congress spring, with a spacious piazza the length of the building; and Union Hall, opposite the latter, the resort of those who prefer quiet and retirement. Most of the hotels have spacious grounds, tastefully laid out. Beside these, there are a number of smaller hotels and boarding houses, all of which are thronged to overflowing in the months of July and August, with visitors from every part of the Union, and some from Canada, Europe, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. It is stated that in the present season, (1853,) before the end of August, more than 30,000 strangers had already visited these springs.

This spot is said to have been visited by invalids as early as 1773, but Congress spring, whose waters are now in the greatest request, was not discovered till 1792. High rock, a conical deposit of limestone, in the shape and about the size of a haycock, with a cylindrical opening down the middle, from which issues water strongly charged with carbonic acid gas, and Flat rock, another limestone deposit, naturally attracted the attention of the first settlers, and these springs were for a period the only ones known. Among the more recently discovered springs are the Empire and Iodine springs. The following results were obtained from an analysis of the waters of three of the principal springs. According to Dr. Chilton, a gallon of Congress

spring water, in 1843, yielded chloride of sodium, 363.83 grains; carbonate of soda, 7.20; carbonate of lime, 86.14+; carbonate of magnesia, 78.62; carbonate of iron, .84; sulphate of soda, .65; iodide of sodium and bromide of potassium, 5.92; silica, 47+; alumina, .82. Total, 544 grains. Carbonic acid, 284.65; atmospheric air, 5.41=290.06 inches of gaseous contents. Professor Emmons' analysis of a gallon of the Empire water yielded chloride of sodium, 269.69+; bicarbonate of lime, 141.82+; bicarbonate of magnesia, 41.98+; bicarbonate of soda, 30.85; hydriodate of soda or iodine, 12.00; solid contents of a gallon, 496.35 grains. Dr. Allen's analysis of a gallon of the water of the Iodine spring, gave 147.66+ grains chloride of sodium; 73.35 carbonate of magnesia; 28.95+ carbonate of lime; 3.00 carbonate of soda; .90 carbonate of iron; 3.56+ hydriodate of soda; solid contents, 257.43+; carbonic acid gas, 344.30; atmospheric air, 2.50 cubic inches; total gaseous contents, 346.5 inches. The springs are readily reached by railway from all the great cities and towns of the North and West, and from most at the South. These waters have been found very beneficial in affections of the liver, in some cases of chronic dyspepsia and chronic diseases of the bowels. Besides other qualities, they appear to possess the virtues of a tonic united with those of a gentle cathartic. Great quantities of the waters are bottled, especially of the Congress and Empire springs, and exported. The village has a bank and 2 newspaper offices.

SARCOXIE, a post-township in Jasper co., Missouri. Population, 1009.

SARCOXIE, a post-village in Jasper co., Missouri, 170 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

SARDINIA, a post-village in Sardinia township, Erie co., New York, about 30 miles S. E. from Buffalo. It contains several mills and factories. Pop. of the township, 1761.

SARDINIA, a post-office of Macon co., N. C.

SARDINIA, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 90 miles S. S. W. from Columbus. Population in 1853, about 250.

SARDINIA, a post-office of Decatur co., Ind.

SARDIS, a post-office of Harrison co., Va.

SARDIS, a post-office of Panola co., Miss.

SARDIS, a small post-village of Mason co., Kentucky, 14 miles S. from Maysville.

SARDIS, a post-village in the E. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 150.

SARECTA, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on Goshen creek, about 90 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

SAREPTA, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 28 miles S. E. from Oxford.

SARGEANSTVILLE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 6 miles S. W. from Flemington, contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

SARIETTA, a post-office of Marion co., Va.

SARTWELL, a post-office of McKean co., Pa.

SARVERSVILLE, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

SASSAFRAS HILL, a post-office of Washington co., Illinois.

SASSAFRAS RIVER, in the N. E. part of Maryland, flows westward along the boundary between Cecil and Kent counties, and enters Chesapeake bay.

SATARTIA, a post-village of Yazoo co., Mississippi, on the Yazoo river, about 40 miles N. W. from Jackson.

SATILLA. See **SANTILLA**.

SATILPA CREEK, of Clarke co., Alabama, enters the Alabama a few miles below Coffeeville.

SATTERFIELD, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SAUCELITO, sau-sè-lee'to, a station for shipping of California, on the E. side of San Francisco bay, about 12 miles N. W. from San Francisco. Here are kept the United States naval stores, and here the war ships come to anchor.

SAUCON, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Lehigh river, 11 miles S. W. from Easton. Population, 2905.

SAUCON CREEK, of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, falls into the Lehigh river near Easton.

SAUCON VALLEY, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

SAUGATUCK RIVER, a small stream of Fairfield co., Connecticut, falls into Long Island sound.

SAUGATUCK, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

SAUGATUCK, a post-office of Allegan co., Michigan.

SAUGERTIES, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Ulster co., New York, on the Hudson river. Population, 8041.

SAUGERTIES, or **ULSTER**, a flourishing post-village in the above township, on the W. bank of the Hudson river, near the mouth of Esopus creek, about 100 miles above New York. The creek furnishes water-power, which is used in extensive manufactories of various kinds, including several bloomeries. It contains a bank and a newspaper office. There is a steam ferry across the river.

SAUGUS, a post-township in Essex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Eastern railroad, 11 miles N. from Boston. Pop., 1552.

SAUK, a county in the S. W. central part of Wisconsin, contains about 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Baraboo river, and bounded on the S. and S. E. by the Wisconsin. The surface is undulating and hilly; and the soil productive. Timber is abundant in some parts. The county contained in 1850, 5 churches and 1 newspaper office. The Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad, now in progress, will pass through the county. Organized in 1844. Capital, Baraboo. Pop., 4371.

SAUK CITY, a post-office of Sauk co., Wis.

SAUK RAPIDS, a post-village, capital of Benton county, Minnesota, on the Missis-

ssippi, near the mouth of Sauk river, 76 miles by land N. W. from St. Paul. It has several stores, 1 hotel, and over 200 inhabitants.

SAUK RIVER, in the E. central part of Minnesota Territory, unites the waters of several small lakes, and flowing easterly, falls into the Mississippi river, opposite to Saute Rapids.

SAUK VILLAGE, a post-office of La Porte co., Indiana.

SAUKVILLE, a post-township in the E. central part of Ozaukee co., Wisconsin, intersected by the Milwaukee railroad. Population, 1796.

SAUKVILLE, a post-village in the above township, on Milwaukee river, 26 miles N. from Milwaukee city, and 5 miles W. from Lake Michigan.

SAUT DE ST. MARIE. See **SAUT STE. MARIE**.

SAUNDER'S FORK, a small village of Cannon co., Tennessee.

SAUNDERSVILLE, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

SAUNDERSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Washington county, Georgia, is situated on the ridge between the Oconee and Ogeechee rivers, 28 miles E. from Milledgeville, and 3 miles N. from the Central railroad. It contains 1 church, 2 flourishing academies, 1 newspaper office, 6 dry-goods stores, and 1 Masonic lodge.

SAUVOIT, a post-village in Paris township, Oneida co., New York, on Sadaquada creek, 8 or 9 miles S. from Utica. Cotton goods, paper, and flour are made here.

SAUTA, a post-office of Jackson co., Ala.

SAUT SAINTE MARIE, (commonly pronounced Soo Saint Mary,) a post-village, capital of Chippewa county, Michigan, on St. Mary's river or strait, 400 miles N. N. W. from Detroit, and 15 miles from the outlet of Lake Superior. The rapids at this place have a descent of 22 feet within the distance of a mile, and form the limit of steamboat navigation. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains, besides the county buildings, churches for the Baptists, Methodists, and Catholics, and 1 newspaper office. Steamboats frequently visit this place in summer, with parties of pleasure. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fur trade and the fisheries. An appropriation has lately been made by the government for the purpose of cutting a canal around the rapids of the river. See **ST. MARY'S STRAIT**. The resident population is probably near 1000. The value of imports in 1851 was estimated at \$151,134; of exports, \$340,800.

SAVAGE, a post-office of Howard co., Md.

SAVAGE GRANT, a post-office of Wayne co., Virginia.

SAVAGE MOUNTAIN, a ridge extending from Alleghany county, Maryland, into the S. E. part of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where it unites with the Little Alleghany. Between these two mountain ridges is the Cumberland or Frostburg coal basin, yielding bituminous

coal of a very superior quality. The beds vary from three to eight feet in thickness.

SAVANNAH, an important river of South Carolina and Georgia, is formed by the Tugaloo and Kiowee, two small streams which rise near the S. frontier of North Carolina, and unite on the boundary between Anderson parish, South Carolina, and Franklin county, Georgia. Flowing in a general S. S. E. direction, it forms the boundary between those two states through the whole of its subsequent course, and enters the Atlantic, near 32° N. lat., and 81° W. lon., and 18 miles below Savannah city. The length of the river, exclusive of branches, is estimated at 450 miles. The navigation is good from November to June, about 8 months in the year. Large vessels ascend to Savannah, steamboats of 150 tons to Augusta, about 230 miles, and smaller boats 150 miles higher. A canal 9 miles long was constructed in 1845, around the falls at Augusta, by which abundant water-power is produced. The river is about 300 yards wide at the latter city. The Savannah, in connection with its right branch, forms the entire boundary between South Carolina and Georgia.

SAVANNAH, a post-village in Savannah township, Wayne co., New York, on the Syracuse and Rochester railroad, about 36 miles W. from Syracuse. Population of the township, 1700.

SAVANNAH, a flourishing city and port of entry of Georgia, capital of Chatham county, and the largest and most commercial town of the state, is situated on the right bank of Savannah river, 18 miles from its mouth, 90 miles W. S. W. from Charleston, and 188 miles E. S. E. from Milledgeville. Lat. 32° 5' N., lon. 81° 8' W. The site of the city is a sandy plain, elevated about 40 feet above low-water mark. It is regularly laid out with wide, sandy, and unpaved streets. At every other corner there is a public square, usually circular or oval in shape, planted with the Pride of India tree. The number of these squares is 24. Broad and Bay streets have grassy promenades in the middle, with carriage-ways on each side. Many of the private dwellings are handsomely built of brick. Among the public buildings may be noticed the City Exchange, theatre, court house, jail, state arsenal, artillery armory, Lyceum, Oglethorpe Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, market house, Chatham Academy, and the new custom house. The latter, which is 110 feet long by 52 wide, is built of granite, and is estimated to have cost \$173,400. The Independent Presbyterian church is a fine granite building, which cost nearly \$120,000. St. John's (Episcopal) church is also a handsome edifice. The city has 14 Protestant and 1 or 2 Catholic churches, 1 Hebrew synagogue, 5 banks, 1 savings' institution, a fire company, an historical society, several reading rooms, and a public library of near 6000 volumes. The private schools

are numerous, and liberal provision is made for the education of the poor. Among the numerous charitable institutions may be mentioned the Orphan Asylum, the Savannah Hospital, the Georgia Infirmary, the Union Society, the Widows' Society, the Savannah Free School, Hibernian Society, and Seamen's Friend Society. Five daily newspapers are published here. A monument has been erected in Johnson's square to the memory of General Greene, and another (a very imposing edifice) is now in course of erection to the memory of Pulaski, who gallantly fell in an attack on the city when held by the British, in October, 1779. The city is lighted with gas, and there are water-works in course of construction.

Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which, directly or indirectly, must contribute greatly to her commercial importance and prosperity. The names, connections, and length of the lines which converge to this point, or are tributaries to the trade of Savannah, are as follows:

	Miles.
1. The Central railroad, connecting Macon with Savannah.....	192
2. The Waynesborough and Augusta, (recently completed,) extending from the Central railroad to Augusta	53
3. The Milledgeville and Eaton, connecting with the Central railroad.	39
4. The South-Western railroad, which connects with the Central at Macon, and is to be extended to the Chattahoochee river.....	50
5. The Muscogee railroad, (recently completed,) extending from Columbus to the South-Western railroad.	71
6. The Macon and Western, which connects the Central railroad with the Georgia railroad at Atlanta.	101
7. The Western and Atlantic, leading from Atlanta to Chattanooga, in Tennessee.....	140
8. The Georgia railroad, connecting Augusta with the two lines last mentioned	170
9. The Athens Branch of the Georgia railroad	40
10. The Washington Branch (lately completed) of the Georgia railroad.....	17
11. The Rome Branch (lately completed) of the Western and Atlantic.....	20
12. The Atlantic and Lagrange railroad.	80
13. The E. Tennessee and Georgia, (not yet completed,) connecting Savannah with Knoxville.....	82

Total length, 1055

The railroads mentioned as unfinished will probably all be completed within a few months from the present date, (November, 1853.)

An air-line railroad is projected from this city to Albany, on Flint river, the corpora-

tion having subscribed \$600,000 for its construction, provided that an equal sum shall be subscribed by individuals. It will probably be extended to Pensacola.

The commerce of Savannah is already very flourishing, and is rapidly increasing. The harbor is one of the best on the southern coast, and the river is navigable by steamboats to Augusta, about 230 miles from its mouth. Vessels of 14 feet draught can come up to the wharves, and those of larger size to Five Fathom Hole, 3 miles below the city. A lighthouse has been erected on Tybee island, at the mouth of the river. A semi-weekly line of steamships has been established between Savannah and New York, consisting of vessels of about 1200 tons each, and 2 steamers of the same class make regular passages once a week to Philadelphia. The city communicates daily by steamers with Charleston, and twice every week with Augusta, excepting a few months in the dry season. The British steamer Conway runs to the West Indies. Regular lines of sailing vessels also communicate with New York and Boston.

The receipts of cotton by railroad, river, and other sources, for several years, were as follow:—

	Bales.		Bales.
1845.....	189,076	1849.....	340,025
1846.....	236,029	1850.....	312,294
1847.....	245,496	1851.....	351,566
1848.....	406,906	1852.....	353,068

The following table exhibits the exports of rice and lumber for the year ending September 1, 1852.

	Casks of Rice.	Feet of Lumber.
To foreign ports,	9,937.....	15,804,500
American do.,	29,992.....	9,704,000
Total.....	39,929.....	25,508,500

The shipping of the port June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 13,052 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons registered, and 10,909 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, all was employed in the coast trade, and 8295 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 117, (tons, 49,270,) of which 61 were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 147, (tons, 61,516,) of which 38,882 were in foreign bottoms. During the year, 1 schooner and 1 steamer, with an aggregate burthen of 322 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons, were ad-measured.

Of the five banks in Savannah, three were reported, in 1852, as follows:

	1852.	Planters' Bank.	Mechanics' Bank.	Central Bank.
Capital	\$555,440	\$500,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Circulation	1,100,000	828,000	251,000	251,000
Specie.....	222,000	158,000	105,000	105,000
Loans	1,425,000	1,568,000	493,000	493,000
Deposites.....	327,000	411,000	102,000	102,000

Savannah enjoys a better reputation for salubrity than it formerly did; a result which may be ascribed partly to the improved me-

thod employed in cultivating the rice lands in this vicinity. The city was founded by General Oglethorpe, in 1732 or '33. It was occupied by the British in December, 1778, and restored to the Americans in July, 1783. In 1820 a large part of the city was destroyed by fire, and in rebuilding the burnt district, great improvement has been made in the material and in the style of construction. Population in 1840, 11,214; in 1850, 16,060, and in 1853, 23,458, of which 13,714 were free, and 9744, colored.

SAVANNAH, a post-office of Red River co., Texas.

SAVANNAH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the E. bank of Tennessee river, 120 miles S. W. from Nashville. It is a place of active business, and has improved much in the last 6 years. Cotton and staves are shipped here in steamboats. Population in 1853, about 800.

SAVANNAH, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 7 miles N. W. from Ashland.

SAVANNAH, a flourishing post-village of Carroll co., Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 33 miles below Galena. It has a good landing, and is a depôt for produce. A branch railroad is projected to Freeport. One paper is issued here. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SAVANNAH, a post-village, capital of Andrew co., Missouri, about 6 miles E. from the Mississippi river, and 215 miles N. W. from Jefferson City. It is situated in a fertile farming district, and contains several stores.

SAVANNAH, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

SAVERN, a post-office of Owen co., Kentucky.

SAVERTON, a village of Ralls co., Missouri, on the Mississippi river, about 125 miles above St. Louis, has a landing for steamboats.

SAVILLE, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S. from Mifflin. Population, 1501.

SAVONA, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, on the Buffalo and Corning railroad, 6 miles S. E. from Bath.

SAVOY, a post-township in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 125 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Population, 955.

SAWARCARNA RIVER, of Missouri Territory, one of the smaller tributaries of Missouri river, which it enters about 45° 40' N. lat., and 100° 30' W. lon. Length, near 200 miles.

SAWDUST, a post-office of Columbia co., Ga.

SAWKEHATCHEE Creek, Alabama, flows into Tallapoosa river from the E., in Tallapoosa county.

SAW MILL, a post-office of Dale co., Ala.

SAWYER'S CREEK, a small village of Camden co., North Carolina.

SAWYER'S MILLS, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

SAWYER'S RIVER, New Hampshire, rises in Grafton co., and forms one of the head branches of the Saco river.

SAWYERSVILLE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SAXENBURG, a small post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 8 or 9 miles S. S. E. from Butler.

SAXE'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

SAXEVILLE, a post-office of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

SAXONVILLE, a post-village in Middlesex co., Mass., 22 miles N. W. from Boston.

SAXTON'S RIVER, post-office, Windham co. Vt. SAXTONVILLE, a small village, Hunterdon co. N. J., about 6 miles S. W. from Flemington.

SAYBROOK, a post-township of Middlesex co., Connecticut, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, above 35 miles S. S. E. from Hartford, contains the village of Deep River. OLD SAYBROOK, bordering on Long Island sound, was separated from this township in 1852. It was formerly the seat of Yale College. The shad fisheries at this place are more valuable than at any other point on the river. The village of Saybrook has a steamboat landing, 2 churches, 6 stores, and a depôt on the New Haven, and New London railroads. The passengers by the cars cross the river by a steam ferry at the village of Saybrook Ferry, 17 miles W. by S. from New London. Pop. of Saybrook, about 1300; of Old Saybrook, 3000.

SAYBROOK, a post-township in the N. W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop., 1374.

SAYLOESBURG, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 112 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

SAYLORVILLE, a post-village in Polk co., Iowa, near Des Moines river, 125 miles W. from Iowa City.

SAYVILLE, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

SCALP LEVEL, post-office, Cambria co., Pa.

SCANTIC RIVER rises in the S. part of Massachusetts, and falls into the Connecticut river in Hartford co., Conn., about 7 miles N. of Hartford. It is a good mill-stream.

SCARBOROUGH, a post-village in Cumberland co., Maine, on the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad, 60 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population of the township, 1837.

SCARBOROUGH, a post-office of Scriven co., Georgia, on the Central railroad, 70 miles N. W. from Savannah.

SCARSDALE, a village in Scarsdale township, Westchester co., New York, on the Harlem railroad, 22 miles N. N. E. from New York. Population of the township, 342.

SCHAGHTICOKE, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson river. Population, 3290.

SCHAGHTICOKE, a post-village in the above township, on the Hoosic river and on the Albany Northern railroad, 21 miles N. N. E. from Albany. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several cotton factories and mills.

SCHIELLSBURG, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Bedford to Pittsburg, 9 miles W. from Bedford. Population in 1850, 360; in 1853, about 500.

SCHENECTADY, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 190 square miles. It is intersected by the Mohawk river, by which and its tributaries, with the head branches of Norman's kill, it is chiefly drained. These streams afford some water-power. The surface is generally uneven, and in the S. part hilly. The alluvial flats along the Mohawk are very fertile; and on the uplands the soil is usually a light sandy loam. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 116,413 bushels of corn; 331,027 of oats; 138,285 of potatoes; 24,269 tons of hay, and 509,970 pounds of butter. There were 3 flour and grist mills, 4 iron founderies, 1 cotton mill, 1 carpet factory, 36 manufactories of brooms, 2 of cement, 1 of steam engines, 3 of hats, and 2 tanneries. It contained 28 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 3609 pupils attending public schools, and 230 attending academies or other schools. This county is traversed by the Erie canal, and by several railroads named in the ensuing article. Organized in 1809, having previously formed part of Albany county. Capital, Schenectady. Population, 20,554.

SCHENECTADY, a city, capital of Schenectady county, New York, on the right bank of Mohawk river, and on both sides of the Erie canal, 16 miles N. W. from Albany. Lat. 42° 48' N., lon. 73° 55' W. It is the seat of Union College, founded in 1795, and contains a city hall, 2 banks, a market house, and a Lyceum. Two newspapers are published here. There are churches of 9 or 10 denominations. Cotton goods, machinery, iron-ware, flour, and other articles are manufactured here. This city is the terminus of 4 railroads—the Albany and Schenectady, the Utica and Schenectady, the Troy and Schenectady, and the Saratoga and Schenectady railroad. Settled by the Dutch, about the year 1620. Population in 1840, 6784; in 1850, 8921.

SCHLEISINGERVILLE, a post-village in Polk township, Washington co., Wisconsin, 83 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 3 hotels, 1 tannery, and 1 church. Pop., 125.

SCHNECKSVILLE, a small post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 63 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia.

SCHODAC, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson river. Population, 3509.

SCHODAC CENTRE, a post-village in the above township, about 10 miles S. by E. from Albany.

SCHODAC DEPÔT, Rensselaer co., New York, on the Western railroad, 8 miles S. by E. from Albany.

SCHODAC LANDING, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, on the Hudson river, 12 miles below Albany. The Hudson river railroad passes through it. Pop., about 400.

SCHOENECK, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pa.

SCHOHARIE creek, rises in the E. part of Greene co., New York, and after flowing through Schoharie county, enters the Mohawk in Montgomery county.

SCHOHARIE, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Schoharie creek, which intersects it and by Cobuskill and Catskill creeks, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is uneven, and in the western part mountainous. The Catskill range passing through the county. The alluvial flats along the river are very rich and productive; in the more elevated portions the soil is better adapted to grazing. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 63,241 bushels of wheat; 514,807 oats; 215,318 of potatoes; 52,759 tons of hay, and 1,603,063 pounds of butter. There were 16 flour and grist mills, 103 saw mills, 4 paper mills, 9 carding and fulling mills, 1 cotton and 1 woollen mill, 5 iron foundries, and 20 tanneries. It contained 80 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 8370 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore, water limestone, and sandstone are found; the Sharon sulphur springs in the N. W. part are somewhat celebrated. The county is intersected by the Albany and Susquehanna railroad now in course of construction. Organized in 1795, having been formed out of portions of Albany and Otsego counties, and named from the Schoharie creek. Capital, Schoharie. Population, 33,548.

SCHOHARIE, a post-village in Schoharie township, and capital of Schoharie county, on a creek of the same name, and on the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, 30 miles W. from Albany. It is pleasantly situated on the right or E. bank of the creek, and contains, besides the county buildings, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and several mills.

SCHOLLYVILLE, a small village of Clarke co., Kentucky.

SCHOODIC LAKES, of Maine, a chain of lakes lying chiefly in Washington co., have their outlet into the St. Croix river.

SCHOODIC RIVER, (by some considered a branch of the St. Croix,) forms the outlet of the above lakes in Washington county, and unites with the St. Croix river about 50 miles from its mouth.

SCHOOLCRAFT, an unorganized county of Michigan, in the middle part of the upper peninsula, borders on Lake Superior. The area is estimated at 2600 square miles. It is drained by the Manistee and Whitefish rivers, which flow southward to Lake Michigan. The surface is uneven, and mostly covered with forests. The underlying rocks are limestone and sandstone. This county contains the "Pictured Rocks," on the southern shore of Lake Superior, presenting a perpendicular wall from 200 to 300 feet in height, and many miles in extent. The census of 1850 furnishes

no statistics of this county, except the population, which was only 16. Named in honor of Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq., distinguished for his Indian researches.

SCHOOLCRAFT, a post-township in the S. W. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Pop., 1101.

SCHOOLCRAFT, a post-village in the above township, 15 miles S. S. W. from Kalamazoo. It is situated in the midst of Prairie Ronde, the soil of which is excellent. The village contains a number of stores.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, a post-village and celebrated watering-place of Morris co., New Jersey, 45 miles N. from Trenton. The mountain has an elevation of about 1100 feet above the level of the sea. The spring is situated near the top of the mountain, and discharges about 25 gallons an hour. It contains carbonated oxide of iron, lime, soda, and magnesia. There are at this place 2 or 3 hotels, besides a number of private boarding houses, for the accommodation of visitors, who resort here to enjoy the pure air and mountain scenery of this vicinity.

SCHRALENBURG, a post-village of Bergen co., New Jersey, about 5 miles N. E. from Hackensack, contains 2 churches, a store, and 8 or 10 dwellings.

SCHROEPEL, a township in the S. part of Oswego co., New York, on the Oswego and Oneida rivers. Population, 2386.

SCHROON, a township in the S. part of Essex co., New York, drained by Schroon river. Population, 2031.

SCHROON LAKE, New York, situated in Essex and Warren counties, is 8 or 10 miles long.

SCHROON LAKE, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on the north end of Schroon lake, about 95 miles N. from Albany.

SCHROON RIVER rises in Essex co., New York, and running in a southerly course through Schroon lake, falls into the Hudson river in Warren county.

SCHROON RIVER, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

SCHULTZVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SCHUMLA, a post-office of Ritchie co., Va.

SCHUYLER, a county in the W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 420 square miles. The Illinois river forms the S. E. boundary of the county, which is intersected by Crooked creek. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil is excellent, and a large part of it is under cultivation. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 398,160 bushels of corn; 79,930 of wheat; 56,570 of oats, and 136,823 pounds of butter. It contained 12 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 100 pupils attending academies and other schools. The Illinois river is navigable by steamboats on the border. The Central Military Tract railroad passes through the county. Capital, Rushville. Population, 10,573.

SCHUYLER, a county in the N. N. E. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 324 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Chariton river, and drained by the three forks of Fabius river, and the North fork of Salt river. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 221,786 bushels of corn; 7395 of wheat; 21,996 of oats, and 37,738 pounds of butter. It contained 5 churches, and 240 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Lancaster. Pop., 3287; of whom 3232 were free, and 55, slaves.

SCHUYLER, a township of Herkimer co., New York, on the Mohawk river, 6 miles E. from Utica. Population, 1696.

SCHUYLER'S FALLS, a post-township of Clinton co., New York, on Saranac river, 7 miles W. from Plattsburg. Population, 2110.

SCHUYLER ISLAND, a small island near the W. side of Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington, belonging to Essex co., New York.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SCHUYLERSVILLE, a post-village in Saratoga township, Saratoga county, New York, on the Hudson river, and on the Champlain canal, at the mouth of Fish creek, 35 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has several iron foundries, machine shops, mills, and factories. A newspaper is published here.

SCHUYLKILL river, of Pennsylvania, rises in the carboniferous highlands of Schuylkill county, near Pottsville, and flowing in a S. E. direction, breaks through the Blue Ridge at Port Clinton, passes by Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia, and enters the Delaware 5 miles below the latter city. Its whole length is estimated at 120 miles. It is navigable for sloops to Philadelphia, and by means of lockage, dams, and side-cuts, boats may ascend to Port Carbon, 3 miles above Pottsville. The Indian name of this river was *Manaiunk*.

SCHUYLKILL county, Pennsylvania, situated towards the E. part of the state, contains 750 square miles. It is drained by the Schuylkill river and Swatara creek, which rise within its limits. The surface is mountainous. The Kittatiny or Blue mountain forms the S. E. boundary of the county; the ridges which traverse it are called Broad, Sharp, and Mahanoy mountains, and the soil, with small exceptions, is too thin and sterile for cultivation. Anthracite coal is the principal production of the county, nearly the whole area of which is occupied by beds of this mineral, varying from 3 to 30 feet in thickness. In 1851, 2,178,584 tons were mined, and exported chiefly by the Reading railroad. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 165,556 bushels of corn; 64,928 of wheat; 136,380 of potatoes; 16,644 tons of hay, and 324,143 pounds of butter. There were 37 flour and grist mills, 103 saw mills,

104 collieries, 11 machine shops, 2 iron furnaces, 2 forges, 4 woollen factories, 5 powder mills, 1 rolling mill, and 14 tanneries. It contained 85 churches, 10 newspaper offices; 8993 pupils attending public schools, and 701 attending academies and other schools. Extensive beds of iron ore are found near Pottsville. The Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville railroad terminates at Pottsville, and numerous short lines extend from the mines to Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, &c. The Schuylkill river has been made navigable to Port Carbon. Organized in 1811, and named from its principal river. Capital, Pottsville. Population, 60,713.

SCHUYLKILL, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N. N. E. from Westchester. Population, 1403.

SCHUYLKILL, a township of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Catawissa railroad, (not yet completed,) about 12 miles E. by N. from Pottsville. Population, 1742.

SCHUYLKILL BEND, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, a thriving post-borough of Manheim township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, is situated on the Schuylkill river, and on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, 5 miles S. from Pottsville. It is a place of active business, and a shipping point for large quantities of coal, which is mined in the vicinity, and transported by the railroad, and also by the navigable waters of the river. The Mine Hill railroad extends westward 12 miles to the coal mines. Two bridges connect the opposite banks of the river at this place. A newspaper is published in the town, which also contains 1 bank. Pop. in 1850, 2071; in 1853, about 2500.

SCHWENCK'S STORE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

SCIENCEVILLE, a village of Greene co., New York, about 44 miles S. W. from Albany.

SCIENCEVILLE, a post-office of Stewart co. Ga. **SCIO**, a post-village in Scio township, Alleghany co., New York, on the Erie railroad, about 80 miles S. S. W. from Rochester. Population of the township, 1922.

SCIO, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

SCIO, a post-township in the central part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Pop., 1196.

SCIO, a post-village in the above township, on the Central railroad, 5 or 6 miles W. N. W. from Ann Arbor.

SCIOTO, a beautiful river of Ohio, and one of the largest streams which intersect the state, rises in Hardin county, near the head waters of the Miami. It flows south-easterly to Columbus, where it receives its principal affluent, the Olentangy river, after which its direction is almost due south, until it enters the Ohio at Portsmouth. Its length is estimated at about 200 miles. The valley through which it flows is extremely fertile, and much improved. The Ohio and Erie canal is con-

structed along the lower parts of this river, for a distance of 90 miles. Its largest tributaries besides the Olentangy river, are Darby, Walnut, and Paint creeks.

SCIOTO, a county in the S. part of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky, contains about 630 square miles. The Scioto, from which the name is derived, flows from N. to S., through the middle of the county, which is also drained by the Little Scioto river and Brush creek. The surface is hilly; the soil fertile, particularly in the alluvial bottoms of the river. Indian corn, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 921,811 bushels of corn; 83,984 of oats, and 5123 tons of hay. It contained 21 churches, 5 newspaper offices, and 1650 pupils attending public schools. The red sandstone underlies part of the surface. Extensive mines of iron ore are worked in the eastern part of the county. The Ohio canal has its southern terminus at Portsmouth, and the county is intersected by the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad. Capital, Portsmouth. Population, 18,428.

SCIOTO, a post-office of Clinton co., N. Y.

SCIOTO, a township in the W. part of Delaware co., Ohio. Population, 1126.

SCIOTO, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop., 1347.

SCIOTO, a township in the N. part of Pickaway co., Ohio. Population, 1347.

SCIOTO, a township in the S. E. part of Ross co., Ohio. Population, 1596.

SCIOTO, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio.

SCIOTO, a township in the S. W. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Population, 191.

SCIOTO BRIDGE, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

SCIOTOVILLE, a post-office of Scioto co., O.

SCIPPIO, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, 10 miles S. from Auburn, intersected by the Auburn and Ithaca railroad. Population, 2135.

SCIPPIO, a township in the N. W. part of Meigs co., Ohio. Population, 1405.

SCIPPIO, a township in the E. part of Seneca co., Ohio, intersected by Mad river, and Lake Erie railroad. Population, 2322.

SCIPPIO, a township in the N. W. part of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Population, 864.

SCIPPIO, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 173.

SCIPPIO, a small village of Franklin co., Indiana, 11 miles E. from Brookville.

SCIPPIO, a thriving post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, 31 miles N. W. from Madison.

SCIPPIO, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Population, 767.

SCIPPIO CENTRE, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

SCIPPIOVILLE, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 12 miles S. S. W. from Auburn. It contains 2 stores.

SCITICO, a post-office of Hartford co., Conn.
 SCITUATE, a post-township in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 22 miles S. E. by S. from Boston. Population, 2149.

SCITUATE, a township in Providence co., Rhode Island, 12 miles W. by S. from Providence, contains 1 bank. Population, 4582.

SCONONDOA, or SKANONDOA, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on a creek of the same name, 22 miles W. from Utica.

SCOOPER, a post-office of Kemper co., Miss.

SCOTCH GROVE, a post-office of Jones co., Iowa.

SCOTCH HILL, a post-office of Clarion co., Pennsylvania.

SCOTCH PLAINS, a post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, about 40 miles N. N. E. from Trenton, contains 2 stores, 7 mills, including an oil and a straw-paper mill, 1 church, and about 75 dwellings.

SCOTCH RIDGE, a post-office of Wood co., O.

SCOTCHTOWN, a post-village of Orange co., New York, 107 miles S. from Albany.

SCOTIA, a post-village of Schenectady co., New York, 18 miles N. W. from Albany.

SCOTIA, a post-village of Pope co., Arkansas, 83 miles N. W. from Little Rock.

SCOTLAND, a county in the N. N. E. part of Missouri, bordering on Iowa, has an area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed by the Wyaconda and the North Fabius and Middle Fabius rivers. The surface is undulating, and consists partly of prairies; the soil is fertile, and adapted to pasturage or the production of grain. Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 236,370 bushels of corn; 14,461 of wheat; 40,345 of oats, and 53,375 pounds of butter. There were 247 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Memphis. Population, 3782; of whom 3631 were free, and 151, slaves.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of York co., Me.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SCOTLAND, a post-village in Windham co., Conn., 35 miles E. by S. from Hartford.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

SCOTLAND, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mississippi.

SCOTLAND, a post-office of Union co., Ark.

SCOTLAND, a small post-village of Greene co., Indiana, 10 miles S. from Bloomfield.

SCOTLAND NECK, a post-office of Halifax co., North Carolina, about 100 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh.

SCOTT, a county situated in the S. W. part of Virginia, and bordering on Tennessee, contains 620 square miles. It is drained by Clinch river, and by the N. fork of Holston river. The surface is traversed by several parallel mountain ridges, one of which is called the Clinch mountain. The soil is mostly fertile, and adapted to grazing. Wheat, Indian corn, and other kinds of grain also

flourish. In 1850 this county produced 319,240 bushels of corn; 15,722 of wheat; 106,342 of oats, and 74,086 pounds of butter. There were 20 flour and grist mills, 7 wool-carding mills, and 2 tanneries. It contained 20 churches, and 1000 pupils attending public schools. Bituminous coal and iron ore are abundant. About 3 miles from the Clinch river is one of the most remarkable natural objects of the state, known as the "Natural Tunnel." An affluent of the Clinch river, after flowing through a deep ravine enclosed by stupendous walls of stratified rocks, is confronted by a transverse ridge, about 300 feet in height, which has been perforated at its base by an arched tunnel to admit the passage of the stream. The spectator standing by the margin of the stream, sees before him an enormous arch, rising 70 or 80 feet, surmounted by strata of limestone which measure more than 100 feet in a vertical direction, while the view on either side is bounded by gigantic ramparts of perpendicular rock. The county was formed in 1814, and named in honor of General Winfield Scott. Population, 9829; of whom 9356 were free, and 473, slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is drained by Tuscalameta creek, an affluent of Pearl river. The soil is sandy and sterile; a large part of the county is covered with forests of pine. Cotton and corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 881 bales of cotton; 95,500 bushels of corn, and 57,590 pounds of rice. It contained 7 churches, 157 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending an academy. Named in honor of Governor A. M. Scott, of Mississippi. Capital, Hillsborough. Population, 3961; of whom 2779 were free, and 1182, slaves.

SCOTT, a county situated in the W. part of Arkansas, contains 870 square miles. It is drained by the Fourche La Fave and the Petit Jean rivers. The surface is diversified. The soil is adapted to the production of grain and for pasture. Indian corn, oats, cotton, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 128,460 bushels of corn; 18,156 of oats; 368 bales of cotton, and 33,593 pounds of butter. There were 6 cotton-ginning mills, and 5 grist and saw mills. It contained 250 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Boonsville. Population, 3083; of whom 2937 were free, and 146, slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the N. N. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, area estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by Clear fork of Cumberland river, and by Powell's river. The surface is traversed by Cumberland mountains, and mostly covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 66,421 bushels of corn; 5895 of oats, and 28,962 pounds of butter. It contained 3

churches. Capital, Huntsville. Pop., 1905; of whom 1868 were free, and 37, slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 240 square miles. It is intersected by the North Elkhorn, affluent of the Kentucky river, and also drained by the South Elkhorn and Eagle creek. The surface is diversified,—level, undulating, and hilly; the southern part has a deep, black soil, based on limestone, and remarkable for fertility. Indian corn, hemp, and grass are cultivated. The exports consist chiefly of cattle, horses, mules, and swine. In 1850 this county produced 1,089,109 bushels of corn; 156,368 of oats, and 1612 tons of hemp. There were 26 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 30 pupils attending public schools, and 785 attending academies and other schools. The county contains an abundance of fine blue limestone. It is intersected by the turnpike from Lexington to Covington. Formed in 1792, and named in honor of Governor Charles Scott, of Kentucky. Capital, Georgetown. Population, 14,946; of whom 9110 were free, and 5836, slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the S. E. part of Indiana, contains about 180 square miles. It is drained by Graham's fork of White river. The surface is nearly level, excepting some hills in the W. part, called the "Knobs," which are among the highest elevations in the state. The staples are wheat, corn, oats, pork, and beef. In 1850 this county produced 251,375 bushels of corn; 20,417 of wheat; 65,855 of oats, and 2451½ tons of hay. It contained 16 churches, and 3226 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Jeffersonville railroad. Organized in 1820. Capital, Lexington. Population, 5885.

SCOTT, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 255 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois river, navigable by steamboats, and intersected by Plume, Sandy, and Movestar (Mauvaiseterre) creeks. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with forests of good timber. The soil is exceedingly rich, and is well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 762,950 bushels of corn; 84,232 of wheat; 39,917 of oats; 3823 tons of hay, and 112,436 pounds of butter. It contained 15 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1844 pupils attending public schools, and 67 attending academies or other schools. Stone coal and good limestone are abundant. Sandy creek furnishes valuable water-power at the county seat. Capital, Winchester. Pop., 7914.

SCOTT, a county in the E. S. E. part of Missouri, has an area of 370 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Illinois, and on the W. by Castor river and Castor lake. The surface is uneven, and some parts broken; a portion of the soil is productive. Indian

corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 169,100 bushels of corn; 3700 of wheat, and 9365 of oats. It contained 9 churches, and 225 pupils attending public schools. Extensive cypress swamps occur in the S. part. Capital, Benton. Population, 3182; of whom 2789 were free, and 393, slaves.

SCOTT, a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 450 square miles. The Mississippi forms its boundary on the E. and S. E., and the Wapsipicon on the N. The surface is high and undulating. The soil is good, and easily cultivated. A great part of the county is destitute of timber, but this deficiency is partly compensated by the abundance of stone coal. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staples. In 1850, Scott county produced 153,915 bushels of corn; 120,034 of wheat; 84,494 pounds of butter, and 6034 tons of hay. It contained 11 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 2041 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending academies or other schools. Limestone is the principal rock. Named in honor of General Winfield Scott. Capital, Davenport. Pop., 5986.

SCOTT, a county in the S. E. part of Minnesota, has an area of about 680 square miles. The St. Peter's, or Minnesota river forms its N. W. boundary, and it is drained by the sources of Vermilion and Cannon rivers. The surface is undulating, and diversified with prairies and forests. The soil is productive. Lumber is the chief article of export. This county is not included in the census of 1850, having been formed since that date. Capital, Shokapee.

SCOTT, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Cortland co., New York. Population, 1290.

SCOTT, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, about 25 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 1268.

SCOTT, a post-township forming the N. extremity of Wayne county, Pa. Pop., 617.

SCOTT, a township in Mississippi co., Arkansas. Population, 157.

SCOTT, a post-township in the N. W. part of Adams co., Ohio. Population, 1270.

SCOTT, a township in the central part of Brown co., Ohio. Population, 930.

SCOTT, a township in the N. E. part of Marion co., Ohio. Population, 717.

SCOTT, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Sandusky co., Ohio. Pop., 792.

SCOTT, a township in Kosciusko co., Indiana. Population, 255.

SCOTT, a post-office of La Grange co., Ind.

SCOTT, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. Population, 1209.

SCOTT, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Population, 490.

SCOTT, a township in Vanderburg co., Indiana. Population, 1162.

SCOTT, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

SCOTT, a post-village in Mahaska co., Iowa, 75 miles S. W. by W. from Iowa City.

SCOTT, a township in the N. E. part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Population, 395.

SCOTT, a post-township in the S. W. part of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

SCOTT, a post-village in the above township, 44 miles N. by W. from Milwaukee.

SCOTTSBOROUGH, a small village of Baldwin co., Georgia, on the railroad from Milledgeville to Gordon, 4 miles S. from the former.

SCOTTSBURG, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

SCOTTSBURG, a small post-village of Halifax co., Virginia, 119 miles S. W. from Richmond.

SCOTTSBURG, a post-village of Umpqua co., Oregon, on the right bank of the Umpqua river, 100 miles S. S. W. from Salem.

SCOTT'S CREEK, a post-office of Haywood co., North Carolina.

SCOTT'S HILL, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

SCOTT'S HILL, a post-office of Union co., Ga.

SCOTT'S HILL, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

SCOTT'S MILLS, a village in Linn co., Iowa, 25 miles N. from Iowa City.

SCOTT'S MOUNTAIN, of Warren county, New Jersey, forms part of South mountain. It is from 700 to 800 feet above tide. It abounds with iron ore of several varieties.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, near the Genesee river, and on the canal of that name, 13 miles S. W. from Rochester. It has 3 or 4 churches and several mills.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

SCOTTSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Albemarle county, Virginia, is situated on the left bank of James river, 79 miles W. from Richmond. The navigation of the James River canal renders it a place of active and extensive trade, and an important depôt for produce. The village, which is built chiefly of brick, contains 3 churches. Population in 1853, about 1200.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Powhatan co., Virginia, 32 miles W. from Richmond.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Bibb co., Alabama, 30 miles E. S. E. from Tuscaloosa, contains several stores and 350 inhabitants.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Allen co., Kentucky, about 148 miles S. W. from Frankfort. Besides the usual county buildings, it contains 3 or 4 churches and 4 stores.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Warren co., O.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-office of Macomb co., Michigan.

SCOTTSVILLE, a village in Lee co., Illinois, 140 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., about 78 miles S. E. from Galena.

SCOTTSVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., Missouri, 130 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

SCOTTSVILLE, a small village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, at the southern base of Jack's mountain, 87 miles W. from Harrisburg.

SCRABBLE, a post-office of Berkeley co., Va.

SCRABBLETOWN, a small village of Burlington co., New Jersey, 12 miles E. from Mount Holly.

SCRANTON, formerly LACKAWANNA, a flourishing post-borough of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Lackawanna river, about 7 miles from its mouth, 16 miles N. E. from Wilkesbarre, and 14 miles S. W. from Carbondale. The Lackawanna and Western railroad extends from Scranton to Great Bend, on the New York and Erie railroad, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad extends eastward about 28 miles, to the Lackawaxen canal. The plank-road from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale passes through Scranton. These improvements, together with the rich mines of coal which are worked in the vicinity, render it a place of active business, and an important depôt of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. It contains extensive iron furnaces, foundries, and rolling mills. The population has rapidly increased for a few years past; it is composed chiefly of Welsh, Irish, and English. Iron ore is abundant in the vicinity. Roaring creek enters the river about half a mile below Scranton. One paper is published here. Population in 1853, about 3000.

SCREAMERSVILLE, post-office, Maury co., Ten.

SCRIBA, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, on Lake Ontario and on the Oswego river, about 34 miles N. N. W. from Syracuse. It contains a village of its own name. Population, 2738.

SCRIVEN, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, contains 540 square miles. The Savannah river bounds it on the E., and the Ogeechee on the S. W. The surface is mostly level, and the soil sandy. Cotton, Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 it produced 3936 bales of cotton; 510,550 pounds of rice; 264,860 bushels of corn, and 131,620 of sweet potatoes. It contained 13 churches; 280 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending other schools. The forests afford pine lumber for exportation. The river and the Central railroad afford easy access to the Savannah market. Organized in 1793, and named in honor of Colonel James Scriven, an officer of the Revolution, and a native of South Carolina. Capital, Sylvania. Population, 6847, of whom 3174 were free, and 3673, slaves.

SCROGGIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

SCROGGSFIELD, a post-office of Carroll co., Ill.

SCRUBGRASS, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SCRUBGRASS, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany river, 26 miles E. by S. from Mercer. Population, 1143.

SCRUGGSVILLE, a small village of Monroe co., Alabama.

SCUFFLETOWN, a post-village in Laurens district, S. C., 70 miles N. W. from Columbia.

SCULL CAMP, a post-village of Surry co., North Carolina.

SCULL'S CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Ogeechee at the E. end of Emanuel county.

SCULL SHOALS, a small post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Oconee river, 54 miles N. from Milledgeville, contains a cotton factory.

SCULLTOWN, formerly LOCKERTON, a post-village of Salem county, New Jersey, on Oldman's creek, 18 miles from its mouth, contains a church, 3 stores, and about 40 dwellings.

SCUPERNONG creek, of Wisconsin, enters Bark river in Jefferson county.

SCUPPERNONG, a post-office of Washington co., North Carolina.

SEABROOK, a post-village in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, near the Atlantic coast, on the Eastern railroad, 45 miles S. E. from Concord. Population of the township, 1296.

SEAFORD, a post-village of Sussex county, Delaware, on Nanticoke river, (navigable for schooners,) 45 miles S. by W. from Dover. It is the southern terminus of the Dona and Seaford railroad, and is a place of active trade. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 hotel, and about 10 stores. Population in 1853, about 800.

SEAGRAVE'S MILLS, a manufacturing village of Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N. W. from Providence. It contains 1 woollen mill. Population, about 60.

SEAL, a township in the S. E. part of Pike co., Ohio. Population, 2210.

SEAL, a post-office of Wyandot co., Ohio.

SEAL COVE, a post-office of Hancock co., Me.

SEAL ISLANDS, a small cluster W. by S. from Grand Menan Island, Maine. On the western island are two fixed lights, about 140 feet from each other, and 50 feet above high-water mark. Lat. 44° 29' N., lon. 67° 5' 30" W.

SEARCY, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, contains about 930 square miles. It is intersected by Buffalo fork of White river. The surface is hilly or rolling; the soil is adapted to the production of wheat, Indian corn, and grass. In 1850 there were raised 123,618 bushels of Indian corn; 14,302 of oats, and 4878 of wheat. It contained 3 churches, and 120 pupils attending public schools. A large portion of the county is overspread with forests. Capital, Lebanon. Population, 1979; of whom 1950 were free, and 29, slaves.

SEARCY, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Population, 573.

SEARCY, a small post-village, capital of White co., Arkansas, about 50 miles N. E. from Little Rock.

SEARIGHT'S, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa. SEARSBURG, a post-township in Bennington county, Vermont, 112 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 201.

SEARSBURG, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SEARSMONT, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, 35 miles E. by S. from Augusta. Population, 1693.

SEARSPORT, a post-township of Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, about 50 miles E. by S. from Augusta, contains 1 bank. Pop., 2207.

SEARSVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., N. Y.

SEARSVILLE, a post-village in Stewart co., Georgia, 110 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

SEATTLE, or SEATTLE, a thriving post-village and settlement of Pierce co., Oregon, at the mouth of Duwamish river, and at the head of Elliott bay, which is on the E. side of Admiralty Inlet. The valley of the Duwamish is an extensive and rich tract of country, which is now rapidly being settled.

SEATUCK, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

SEAVILLE, a township in Hancock co., Maine, 77 miles E. by S. from Augusta. Population, 139.

SEAVILLE, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

SEBAGO, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine, 55 miles S. W. by W. from Augusta. Population, 850.

SEBAGO POND, or LAKE, in Cumberland co., Maine. Length, 12 miles; greatest breadth, from 7 to 8 miles.

SEBASTIAN, a new county in the W. part of Arkansas, contains 825 square miles. The Arkansas river forms the entire N. boundary. The surface is partly occupied by high mountains belonging to the Ozark range, which are thought to be rich in minerals. The soil and climate are adapted to the production of wheat, Indian corn, cotton, and pasturage. The county contains an abundance of stone coal. The Arkansas is navigable by steamboats in this part of its course. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Jenny Lind.

SEBASTICOOK RIVER, a fine mill stream, rises in Penobscot county, Maine, and flowing through Somerset county, falls into the Kennebec river in Kennebec county. Its whole length is about 50 miles.

SEBEC, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, on the N. side of Piscataquis river, 70 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Pop., 1223.

SEBEWA, a post-township in the S. E. part of Ionia co., Michigan. Population, 247.

SEBEWA CREEK, of Michigan, enters Grand river in Ionia county.

SECILLIA, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

SECOND CREEK, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

SECOND FORK, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., 157 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

SECOND LAKE. See FOUR LAKES.

SECOND TURNOUT, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia.

SECTION TEN, a township in Van Wert co., Ohio. Population, 402.

SECTION TEN, a post-village of Ohio. See DELPHOS.

SEDGWICK, a post-township in Hancock co., Maine, 60 miles E. by S. from Augusta. Population, 1235.

SEDLEY, a post-office of Bullitt co., Ky.

SEEKONK, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts, near Blackstone river, on the Boston and Providence railroad, 6 miles E. by N. from Providence. Pop. of the township, 2243.

SEELY CREEK, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

SEELYSBURG, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, 50 miles S. from Buffalo.

SEELVILLE, a village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, 1 mile from Honesdale, and 161 miles from Harrisburg. Pop., about 350.

SEGO, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

SEGUIN, a small island off the mouth of Kennebec river, Maine. On it is a lighthouse, 200 feet above the level of the sea, containing a fixed light. Lat. 43° 41' 40" N., lon. 69° 44' W.

SEGUIN, a post-village capital of Guadalupe co., Texas, on the Guadalupe river, 70 miles S. from Austin City. It has improved rapidly since the completion of the college buildings, which are an ornament to the place. This institution comprises a male and female department, and occupies two stone buildings 60 feet in length and 2 stories high.

SEIBERLINGVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

SEIDERSVILLE, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

SEISHOLTZVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

SELBSPORT, a post-village of Allegheny co., Maryland, on the Youghiogheny river, about 40 miles W. by N. from Cumberland.

SELBYVILLE, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

SELDEN, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

SELINSGROVE, a post-borough of Penn township, Union county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Penn's creek, 50 miles N. from Harrisburg. It is situated in a rich farming district. The grain and flour exported from the vicinity are shipped here by canal.

SELKIRK, a post-office of Marion dis., S. C.

SELLERSBURG, a small village or station on the Jeffersonville railroad, in Clarke co., Indiana, 9 miles N. from Jeffersonville.

SELLERS' TAVERN, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

SELMA, a thriving post-village of Dallas co., Alabama, on the right bank of the Alabama river, about 70 miles below Montgomery. It is the southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee River railroad. The cars are now running on this end of the line.

The Central railroad of Alabama extends westward. Selma is surrounded by a rich and populous district, and has an active business. It contains several churches, and a newspaper office. Population estimated at 1500.

SELMA, a post-office of Clark co., Ohio.

SELMA, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

SELMA, a post-village in Jefferson co., Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 35 miles S. by W. from St. Louis.

SELTZERSVILLE, a post-office of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania.

SEMERONE, or **CINARRON**, see-mě-rōn', a considerable river of Indian Territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in 37° N. lat., and flowing nearly E. falls into the Arkansas in about 97° 30' W. lon. Length estimated at 600 miles. It is not navigable.

SEMINARY, a post-office of Washita co., Ark.

SEMINOLE INDIANS, a once powerful tribe dwelling in Florida. Most of them have been removed to the W. of the Mississippi.

SEMPRONIUS, a post-township in the S. E. part of Cayuga co., New York, 18 miles S. E. from Auburn. Population, 1266.

SENECA, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 330 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Cayuga lake and Seneca river, and partly on the W. by Seneca lake, and is principally drained by Seneca and Clyde rivers, which intersect it, affording valuable water-power. The surface is undulating, being most elevated about midway between the two lakes. The soil is principally a calcareous loam, well adapted to both grain and grass. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 527,697 bushels of wheat; 260,271 of corn; 315,026 of oats; 29,763 tons of hay, and 123,358 pounds of wool. There were 22 flour and grist mills, 24 saw mills, 4 pump factories, 5 iron foundries, 1 cotton and 1 woollen mill, 1 shawl factory, 3 distilleries, and 2 chandleries. It contained 46 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 6628 pupils attending public schools, and 520 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore and gypsum are found, and near the village of Canoga is a spring which rises with such force as to supply mill-power within a few rods. The Central railroad, and the Cayuga and Seneca canal traverse this county, and the Erie canal passes through its N. E. corner. Named from a tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited this part of the country. Seats of justice, Ovid and Waterloo. Population, 25,441.

SENECA, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 540 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Sandusky river, and also drained by Honey and Green creeks. The surface is nearly level, with a moderate declivity towards the N. The soil is excellent, well timbered, and under good cultivation. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 632,879 bushels of

corn; 474,737 of wheat; 237,112 of oats; 25,580 tons of hay, and 581,656 pounds of butter. It contained 49 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 6451 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending an academy. The county is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, and has one or two plank-roads. Capital, Tiffin. Population, 27,105.

SENECA, a new county in the S. W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas. It is drained by the Elk or Cowskin river, which flows westward. Capital, Looniesville.

SENECA, a township of Ontario co., New York, on the W. shore of Seneca lake. It is intersected by several railroads, and contains the village of Geneva. Population, 8505.

SENECA, a post-office of Tompkins co., N. Y.

SENECA, a post-office of Anderson dis., S. C.

SENECA, a township in the S. E. part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1411.

SENECA, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop., 1803.

SENECA, a township in the S. W. part of Seneca co., Ohio, intersected by Mad river and Lake Erie railroad. Pop., 1662.

SENECA, a post-township in the S. W. part of Lenawee co., Michigan. Pop., 1092.

SENECA, a township in McHenry co., Illinois. Population, 836.

SENECA, a post-office of Whitesides co., Ill.

SENECA CASTLE, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

SENECA CREEK, of Montgomery co., Maryland, flows south-westward, and enters the Potomac.

SENECA CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Monroe co., and enters Wills creek, near Cambridge.

SENECA FALLS, a post-township of Seneca co., New York, about 160 miles W. by N. from Albany. Population, 4296.

SENECA FALLS, a thriving post-village in the above township, is situated on the outlet of Seneca lake, and on the Central railroad, 43 miles W. S. W. from Syracuse. It contains churches of 5 or 6 denominations, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and many handsome dwellings and gardens. The Cayuga and Seneca canal passes through the village. It has abundant water-power, and a variety of manufactories. The principal articles produced are flour, cotton goods, machinery, paper, window sash, and farming implements. Incorporated in 1831. Population in 1853, about 3600.

SENECA INDIANS, a tribe formerly inhabiting the western part of New York, but now occupying a tract lying between the Neosho river and the W. border of Missouri.

SENECA LAKE, in the W. central part of New York, lies between Tompkins and Seneca counties on the E., and Steuben, Yates, and Ontario counties on the W. It is about 35 miles long, and from 2 to 4 miles wide. It is very deep, and is never frozen over. The surface is stated to be 216 feet above Lake Ontario, or 447 feet above the Atlantic. The

steamboat at present (June, 1853) leaves Jefferson daily at about 9 A. M. for Geneva, and returns at 3½ P. M. The outlet of Crooked lake enters Seneca lake, about 12 miles from its N. extremity.

SENECA MILLS, a post-office of Montgomery co., Maryland.

SENECA RIVER, New York, forms the outlet of Canandaigua, Cayuga, Owasco, and Skaneateles lakes, and after receiving the waters of Onondaga lake, takes the name of Oswego river.

SENECA RIVER rises in the Blue Ridge, near the S. boundary of North Carolina, and flowing southerly, falls into the Tugaloo river, in Anderson district, South Carolina.

SENECA RIVER, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

SENECAVILLE, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, near Seneca creek, 10 miles S. E. from Cambridge, contains 2 or 3 churches.

SENECA, a post-office of McLean co., Ill.

SENETT, a post-village in Sennett township, Cayuga co., New York, on the Syracuse and Rochester railroad, 4 miles N. E. from Auburn. Population of the township, 2347.

SENTELL'S STORE, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

SEPULGA, a small river of Alabama, rises in Butler co., and flowing southward, enters Conecuh river, in Conecuh county.

SEPULGA, a post-office of Conecuh co., Ala.

SEQUATCHIE, or SEQUATCHY, a small river of Tennessee, rises in Bledsoe county, and flowing S. W., enters the Tennessee river in Marion county, about two miles from the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama. Length estimated at 100 miles.

SERENA, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

SEREPTA, a small post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N. E. from Belvidere.

SERGEANT, a township in the S. part of McKean co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad. Population, 172.

SERGEANTSVILLE, a small post-village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 5 miles S. W. from Flemington.

SERUYS, a village in Lake co., Illinois, 35 miles N. W. from Chicago.

SERVICE, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

SETAUKET, a post-village of Brookhaven township, Suffolk county, New York, on the N. side of Long Island, 58 miles E. by N. from New York. It has a good harbor, and contains several churches and stores.

SETZLER'S STORE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a post-office of Fluvanna co., Virginia.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a post-office of Butts co., Ga.

SEVEN LEAGUES, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

SEVENMILE, a small post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 6 miles N. from Hamilton.

SEVENMILE CREEK, a post-office of Sauk co., Wisconsin.

SEVENMILE FORD, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

SEVENMILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

SEVEN MOUNTAINS, Pa., a series of elevations or mountains, situated on the S. W. border of Mifflin co., dividing it from Centre county.

SEVENTY-EIGHT, a post-office of Johnson co., Iowa.

SEVENTY-SEVEN, a post-village in Johnson co., Iowa, on Iowa river, 16 miles S. by E. from Iowa city.

SEVENTY-SIX, a small post-village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

SEVENTY-SIX, a post-office of Clinton co., Kentucky.

SEVEN VALLEYS, a post-office of York co., Pennsylvania.

SEVERN, a small river of Maryland, rises in Anne Arundel co., flows south-eastward, passes by Annapolis, and enters the Chesapeake, 3 miles below.

SEVIER, a county in the S. W. part of Arkansas, bordering on Texas and the Indian Territory, contains about 1300 square miles. It is intersected by Little river, and bounded on the S. by Red river. The surface of the N. part is hilly. The staples are Indian corn and cotton. In 1850 it produced 142,030 bushels of corn; 21,073 of sweet potatoes; 2254 bales of cotton, and 47,684 pounds of butter. There were 3 tanneries, and 1 saddle and harness manufactory. It contained 8 churches, and 264 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Paraclifta. Pop., 4240; of whom 2868 were free, and 1372, slaves.

SEVIER, a county of E. Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina: area estimated at 520 square miles. It is drained by French Broad and Little Pigeon rivers. The surface is elevated and mountainous; the soil of the valleys is fertile and well watered. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 375,940 bushels of Indian corn; 63,339 of oats, and 62,571 pounds of butter. It contained 9 churches, 1000 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending other schools. Iron ore and limestone are abundant. The French Broad river is navigable by steamboats from this county to its mouth. Capital, Sevierville. Pop., 6920; of whom 6517 were free, and 403, slaves.

SEVIERVILLE, or SEVIER COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Sevier co., Tennessee, on Little Pigeon river, about 20 miles E. S. E. from Knoxville.

SEVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Va.

SEVILLE, a village of Medina co., Ohio, 104 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

SEWARD, a post-township of Schoharie co., New York, 48 miles W. from Albany. Population, 2203.

SEWARD, a township in Winnebago co., Illinois. Population, 330.

SEWARD'S POINT, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., 50 miles S. from Springfield.

SEWEE, a post-office of Meigs co., Tenn.

SEWELL MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Fayette co., Virginia.

SEWELLSVILLE, a post-office of Belmont co. O.

SEWICKLY, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. See NORTH SEWICKLEY.

SEWICKLY, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles S. by W. from Greensburg. Population, 1470.

SEWICKLY BOTTOM, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

SEWICKLEYVILLE, a post-village of Ohio township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Ohio river and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 12 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. It contains seminaries for boys and girls. Population in 1853, 800.

SEXTON'S, a post-village of Boone co., Mo., 40 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

SEXTON'S CREEK, a post-office of Clay co., Kentucky.

SEXTONVILLE, a post-village in Richland co., Wisconsin, 56 miles W. from Madison. It contains 2 stores, 1 hotel, 2 mills, and has excellent water-power. Population, 130.

SEYMONVILLE, a post-office of Hardy co., Va.

SEYMOUR, a new township in New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck river and railroad, about 10 miles N. W. from New Haven, contains 1 bank. Population, 1667.

SHABONA, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Population, 360.

SHACKELFORD'S, a post-office of King and Queen co., Va., 67 miles E. from Richmond.

SHADE, a township of Somerset co., Pa., 16 miles N. E. from Somerset. Population, 1266.

SHADE, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

SHADE CREEK, Pennsylvania, rises in the E. part of Alleghany co., and falls into Stony creek.

SHADE CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Ohio river in Meigs county.

SHADE FURNACE, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa., 78 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg.

SHADE GAP, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

SHADE MILL, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

SHADE MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends N. E. from the Juniata, along the S. E. boundary of Mifflin, which it separates from Juniata county, and into Union county, nearly to the Susquehanna river.

SHADEWELL, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

SHADY, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

SHADY DALE, a post-village of Jasper co., Georgia, 117 miles W. by S. from Augusta. It contains 2 churches and an academy.

SHADY GROVE, a small post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 60 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

SHADY GROVE, a small village of Union district, South Carolina.

SHADY GROVE, a small village of Forsyth co., Georgia.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Union co., Georgia.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Alabama.

SHADY GROVE, a small village of Copiah co., Mississippi.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Washington parish, Louisiana.

SHADY GROVE, a thriving post-village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 116 miles W. from Nashville.

SHADY GROVE, a post-office of Crittenden co., Kentucky.

SHADY GROVE, a small post-village of Dallas co., Missouri.

SHADY HILL, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

SHADY SPRING, a post-office of Raleigh co., Virginia.

SHAFFERSTOWN, a post-borough of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 34 miles E. from Harrisburg. It contains several churches and stores. Population in 1850, 616.

SHAFTSBURY, a post-village in Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont railroad, 100 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population of township, 1896.

SHAKELFORD'S, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia.

SHAKER VILLAGE, a post-village in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 12 miles N. by E. from Concord.

SHALER, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. from Pittsburg. Population, 2002.

SHALER'S MILLS, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

SHALERSVILLE, a small mining village of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on Sawmill river, about 2 miles W. from Pittsburg.

SHALERSVILLE, a post-township in the N. central part of Portage co., Ohio, intersected by Cuyahoga river. Population, 1190.

SHALLOTTE, a post-office of Brunswick co., North Carolina.

SHALLOW FORD, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

SHAMOKIN creek, of Pennsylvania, falls into the Susquehanna near Sunbury.

SHAMOKIN, a post-township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Sunbury railroad, (unfinished,) about 12 miles E. by S. from Sunbury. Population, 2191.

SHAMOKIN, a flourishing post-village of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on Shamokin creek and on the railroad from Sunbury to Pottsville, 18 miles E. S. E. from the former. The Shamokin coalfield (anthracite) is said to be as rich and extensive as any in the state. One of the veins is stated to be about 40 feet in thickness. Iron ore is also

abundant in the vicinity, and the manufacture of iron has been commenced. The village contains several hotels, which are doing an excellent business: a new one is now in course of erection, at a cost of \$14,000.

SHAMOKIN DAM, a small post-village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

SHAMONY, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

SHAMROCK, a new and thriving village of Adams co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 88 miles above Cincinnati. It has stone quarries and mills for sawing stone.

SHAMROCK, a post-village of Callaway co., Missouri, 48 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

SHAMROCK MILLS, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

SHANANDOAH, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

SHANDAKEN, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, 56 miles S. S. W. from Albany. Population, 2307.

SHANE'S CROSSINGS, a post-office of Mercer co., Ohio.

SHANESVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

SHANESVILLE, a village of Mercer co., Ohio, on St. Mary's river, 124 miles W. N. W. from Columbus.

SHANESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Sugar Creek township, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 90 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. It has several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

SHANKSVILLE, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 77 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg.

SHANNON, a new county in the S. S. E. part of Missouri, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is traversed in a S. E. direction by the Current, an affluent of the Big Black river, and also drained by Jack's fork and by Big and Sinking creeks. The surface is uneven, and partly covered with forests of pine. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 56,713 bushels of corn; 2248 of wheat, and 4639 of oats. Mines of copper are found. Formed out of a part of Ripley county, and named in honor of George Shannon, a member of Lewis and Clarke's company to the Columbia river. Capital, Eminence. Population, 1199, of whom 1190 were free, and 9, slaves.

SHANNON, a post-office of Muskingum co., O.

SHANNONDALE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Indiana.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, Jefferson county, Virginia, on the Shenandoah river, 5 miles from Charlestown, and 160 miles N. from Richmond. This beautiful and fashionable watering-place is more easily accessible from the Atlantic cities than any in Virginia. The water is impregnated with the salts of lime, maganesia, and soda.

SHANNON HILL, a small post-village of Goochland co., Va., 25 miles W. from Richmond.

SHANNON'S, a small village of Yallabusha co., Mississippi.

SHANNON'S, a post-office of Montgomery co., Texas.

SHANNONSVILLE, a village in Perry co., Tennessee, on the Tennessee river, 90 miles S. W. from Nashville.

SHANNONVILLE, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 5 miles W. from Norristown.

SHAPLEIGH, a post-township in York co., Maine, 77 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1348.

SHARK RIVER, a post-office of Ocean co., New Jersey.

SHARON, a township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 35 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 226.

SHARON, a post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, on White river, and the Vermont Central railroad, 28 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. Population of the township, 1240.

SHARON, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Providence railroad, 17 miles S. by W. from Boston. Population of the township, 1128.

SHARON, a post-township in Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the W. side of Housatonic river, about 40 miles W. by N. from Hartford. Population, 2507.

SHARON, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Schoharie co., New York. Population, 2632.

SHARON, a thriving village of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Beaver river, about 1 mile from the Ohio river, and 26 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. It has an iron foundry and several boat-yards.

SHARON, a thriving post-borough of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on Shenango creek and the Erie canal, 16 miles W. from Mercer, and very near the boundary of Ohio. It has several stores and mills. Pop. in 1850, 541.

SHARON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Potter co., Pa. Population, 501.

SHARON, a post-village in Wythe co., Virginia, 245 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

SHARON, a post-village in Mecklenburg co., N. C., 165 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

SHARON, a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

SHARON, a post-village in Madison co., Mississippi, 30 miles N. from Jackson.

SHARON, a small village of Tipton co., Tenn.

SHARON, a township in the N. part of Franklin co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad. Population, 1025.

SHARON, a township in the E. part of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1519.

SHARON, a thriving post-village of Noble co., Ohio, about 30 miles S. E. from Zanesville.

SHARON, a township in the N. W. part of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and the Mansfield and Sandusky railroads. Pop., 1950.

SHARON, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Population, 868.

SHARON, a post-village in the above township, on the North branch of Raisin river, about 60 miles W. by S. from Detroit.

SHARON, a post-village in Whitesides co., Illinois, 135 miles N. by W. from Springfield.

SHARON, a post-village in Appanoose co., Iowa, on Chariton river, 100 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

SHARON, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Population, 1169.

SHARON, a post-village in the above township, 65 miles E. S. E. from Madison, has about 100 inhabitants.

SHARON CENTRE, a post-village of Schoharie co., New York, 46 miles W. from Albany.

SHARON CENTRE, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 192 miles N. N. W. from Harrisburg.

SHARON CENTRE, a post-village of Medina county, Ohio, 112 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. The township contains beds of mineral fireproof paint, which is used extensively in the United States and in Europe.

SHARON SPRINGS, a post-village and watering-place of Schoharie county, New York, about 50 miles W. from Albany. Here are springs impregnated with sulphur, and a large hotel called the Pavilion House. The scenery in the vicinity is very interesting.

SHARONVILLE, a post-office of King William co., Virginia.

SHARONVILLE, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 13 miles N. E. from Cincinnati.

SHARONVILLE, a village of Pike co., Ohio, on the Scioto river, and Ohio canal, 55 miles S. from Columbus. Population, about 200.

SHARPE'S STORE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Georgia.

SHARPESVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

SHARP MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, called also THIRD MOUNTAIN, extends from N. E. to S. W. throughout nearly the whole extent of Schuylkill county. On the sides of this mountain the river Schuylkill has many of its sources: here also are found inexhaustible beds of anthracite coal.

SHARPSBURG, a post-village of Indiana township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany river, 5 miles above Pittsburg. Boat building is the principal business of the place. Population in 1853, near 2000.

SHARPSBURG, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver and Erie canal, 11 miles W. by N. from Mercer.

SHARPSBURG, a small post-village of Washington co., Md., 16 miles S. from Ilagerstown.

SHARPSBURG, a thriving post-village of Bath co., Kentucky, 38 miles S. from Maysville, with which it is connected by turnpike. It contains 3 churches, and 2 woollen factories.

SHARPSBURG, a small village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

SHARPSBURG, a post-village in Marion co., Mo., 90 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

SHARP'S FORK, a post-office of Athens co., O.
SHARP'S ISLAND, in Chesapeake bay, off the entrance to Pautuxent river. On the N. end is a lighthouse showing a fixed light.

SHARP'S MILLS, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

SHARPSVILLE, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

SHARPSVILLE, a post-village of Tipton co., Indiana, on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad, 48 miles N. from the latter.

SHARP TOP, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia.

SHARTOWN, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on Salem creek, 10 miles N. E. from Salem, contains a church, 1 mill, and about 50 dwellings.

SHARTOWN, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

SHARTLESVILLE, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 65 miles E. from Harrisburg.

SHASTA, a large county in the N. part of California, bordering on Utah Territory and separated from Oregon by the new county of Siskiyou, has an area estimated at above 6000 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Coast Range of mountains, and partly on the S. by Red creek, and is drained by the Sacramento and Pitt rivers, with Cottonwood, Antelope, and Clear creeks, and several other streams, tributaries of the Sacramento river. The surface is uneven, and in the N. and N. E. parts mountainous. Soil fertile along the streams. Barley, oats and hay are the staples. In 1852 it produced 1430 bushels of barley; 1200 of oats, and 3000 tons of hay. There were 1036 mules, and 415 horses. The capital employed in quartz mining amounted to \$94,700; in placer mining, \$90,950, and in other mining, \$92,800. The whole product of gold was about \$2,500,000. The mines of this county are very numerous. There is hardly a river, creek, gulch, or ravine that does not contain gold. Shasta county has many mineral springs strongly impregnated. The Soda springs, the most celebrated, are situated near the Sacramento river, about 60 miles N. of Shasta city. There are twelve or fourteen salt springs, which are capable of producing sufficient salt to supply the whole state. Capital, Shasta. Pop., 4050.

SHASTA, or SHASTA CITY a post-town, capital of Shasta county, California, is situated on the Sacramento river, about 200 miles above its junction with Feather river, and on the main road from Sacramento City to Klamath, 225 miles nearly N. of San Francisco.

SHASTE, shas'tee, or SHASTA, a mountain peak of the Cascade range, in the N. part of California, in lat. about 41° 20' N., lon. 122° W. Height, about 14,000 feet.

SHAUCKS, a post-office of Morrow co., O.

SHAUMBURG, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

SHAVER'S CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, 95 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

SHAVERTOWN, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Popacton river, 15 miles S. by E. from Delhi.

SHAWANGUNK (shong'gum) river rises in Orange co., New York, and after forming part of the boundary between Ulster and Orange counties, enters the Walkill river, in Ulster county, about 14 miles W. S. W. of Poughkeepsie. Its whole length is nearly 80 miles.

SHAWANGUNK, a host-township in the S. part of Ulster co., New York, intersected by the Delaware and Hudson canal. Pop., 4036.

SHAWANGUNK, a post-village in the above township, about 85 miles S. S. W. from Albany. It has several mills and stores.

SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS, a portion of the Appalachian system, lying in the E. part of New York, and extends through Orange and Sullivan counties into Ulster.

SHAWANO, or SHOWANNO LAKE, Wisconsin, in Oconto county, is about 6 miles long. Its outlet joins Wolf river.

SHAWNEE, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 18 miles N. by E. from Buffalo.

SHAWNEE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

SHAWNEE, a township in the S. part of Allen co., Ohio. Population, 716.

SHAWNEE, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Population, 1103.

SHAWNEE INDIANS, a tribe now dwelling W. of the Mississippi, near the Kansas river.

SHAWNEE MOUND, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

SHAWNEE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Fountain co., Indiana.

SHAWNEETOWN, a thriving post-town of Gallatin co., Illinois, on the Ohio river, 9 miles below the mouth of the Wabash, and 260 miles below Louisville, Kentucky. It derives its name from the Shawnee tribe of Indians, who once occupied this site. The landing is frequently visited by the steamboats which navigate the Ohio and Mississippi, and large quantities of produce are shipped from the place, which is one of the most commercial in the S. part of the state. It was formerly the county seat. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, about 2000.

SHAW'S MILLS, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

SHAW'S POINT, a post-office of Macoupin co., Illinois.

SHAWSVILLE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

SHAWSVILLE, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

SHAWSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Virginia.

SHAWSWICK, a township in Lawrence co., Indiana. Population, 2934.

SHAYUEN river, in the N. part of Minnesota, rises in a small lake, and flowing first easterly, then southerly, then easterly, and lastly towards the N., it falls into the Red River of the North. Its whole length is estimated at above 300 miles.

SHEARERSBURG, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 25 miles N. from Greensburg. The post-office is Shearer's Cross Roads.

SHEBOYAN, or **CHEBOYAN**, a river of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the lower peninsula, and flowing nearly N., enters the strait of Mackinaw, about 12 miles from the town of Mackinaw.

SHEBOYAN river, of Wisconsin, rises in Fond du Lac county, near the S. end of Winnebago lake. After passing through the lake and county of its own name, it enters Lake Michigan at Sheboygan, the county seat. The aboriginal name of this river was Shaw-wa-way-gun, *i. e.* "the river that comes out of the ground." A fall six miles from the mouth affords a fine water-power.

SHEBOYAN, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Sheboygan, Onion, and Mullet rivers. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. A few years ago the whole county was covered by a dense forest of pine and other timber. Wheat, oats, potatoes, butter, and lumber are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 29,437 bushels of wheat; 36,979 of oats; 52,885 pounds of butter; 37,206 bushels of potatoes, and 1757 tons of hay. It contained 7 churches, 3 newspaper offices, and 624 pupils attending public schools. The rock which underlies the county is limestone of good quality. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by a plank-road from Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan, and by the Milwaukee and Green Bay railroad, in progress. The settlement began in 1836; it was organized in 1839, and named from its principal river. Capital, Sheboygan. Population, 8379.

SHEBOYAN, a post-township in the N. E. part of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

SHEBOYAN, a thriving town, capital of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, is situated on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of its own name, 62 miles N. from Milwaukee, and 110 N. E. from Madison. The Milwaukee and Green Bay railroad, in progress, passes through it, and a plank-road about 40 miles in length has been completed to Fond du Lac. Sheboygan was settled in 1836, abandoned in 1840, and in 1845 it had 150 inhabitants. It now contains churches of 7 denominations, 4 newspaper offices, and about 2000 inhabitants: \$30,000 have been expended in improving the harbor within the past year. Large quantities of lumber and other articles are shipped here in steamboats.

SHEBOYAN FALLS, a post-township in the central part of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

SHEBOYAN FALLS, a thriving post-village in the above township, on Sheboygan river, 6 miles from its entrance into Lake Michigan, and 56 miles N. from Milwaukee. The plank-road leading from Fond du Lac to Lake Michi-

gan passes through the village. The river furnishes abundant water-power, which gives motion to mills of various kinds. Lumber is manufactured here from pine and other timber. The village has 3 churches, 12 stores, 1 foundry, and 200 dwellings. Population in 1853, about 800.

SHEEPSCOTT river, of Maine, rises in Waldo county, and falls into the Atlantic in Lincoln county. Length, about 60 miles.

SHEEPSCOTT BRIDGE, a post-village in Lincoln co., Maine.

SHEETZ'S MILLS, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

SHEFIELD, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 37 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 797.

SHEFFIELD, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic river and railroad, about 120 miles S. W. by W. from Boston. Population of the township, 2769.

SHEFFIELD, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Warren co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad. Population, 317.

SHEFFIELD, a post-village in Newton co., Georgia, 65 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

SHEFFIELD, a post-office of Fayette co., Ala.

SHEFFIELD, a township in the N. E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 845.

SHEFFIELD, a post-township in the N. part of Lorain co., Ohio. Population, 906.

SHEFFIELD, a mining village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, about 2 miles below Pomeroy.

SHEFFIELD LAKE, a post-office of Lorain co., Ohio.

SHEHOLA, a post-office of Pike co., Pa.

SHEILVILLE, a post-office of Hamilton co., Indiana.

SHELBURN, a post-village in Chittenden co., Vermont, near Lake Champlain, on the Rutland and Burlington railroad. Population of the township, 1257.

SHELBURN, a post-office of Lee co., Ill.

SHELBURNE, a post-village in Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Androscoggin river and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, 91 miles N. E. from Concord. Population of the township, 480.

SHELBURNE, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on Deerfield river, 95 miles W. by N. from Boston. Pop., 1239.

SHELBURNE FALLS, a flourishing manufacturing post-village in the above township, on the N. side of Deerfield river, about 90 miles N. W. by W. from Boston. It contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and 1 large scythe manufactory. Population, about 1000.

SHELBY, a county in the N. central part of Alabama, has an area of 970 square miles. It is intersected by the Cahawba river; the Coosa forms its entire boundary on the E. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil is fertile, well supplied with springs, and finely adapted to the production

of grain, cotton, and pasture. In 1850 there were raised 3737 bales of cotton; 384,389 bushels of Indian corn; 67,763 of sweet potatoes, and 51,909 of oats. It contained 3 grist and saw mills, 1 tannery, and 1 iron foundry; 992 pupils attending public schools. A part of the surface is covered with forests of oak, pine, &c. Extensive beds of stone coal and iron ore are found. The county contains several mineral springs. It is intersected by the route of the Selma and Tennessee River railroad. Capital, Columbiana. Population, 9536; of whom 7160 were free, and 2376, slaves.

SHELBY, a county in the E. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, contains 850 square miles. Its E. border is washed by the Sabine, and its W. by the Attoyac river. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and sweet potatoes are the staples. The county a few years ago was mostly covered with forests. In 1850 it produced 99,518 bushels of corn; 40,784 of sweet potatoes; 790 bales of cotton, and 63,435 pounds of butter. It contained 6 churches, and 213 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of the late Judge Shelby, of Texas. Capital, Shelbyville. Population, 4239; of whom 3278 were free, and 961, slaves.

SHELBY, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi: area estimated at 510 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its entire W. boundary, and it is intersected by Wolf and Loosahatchy rivers and Nannonnah creek. The surface is nearly level. The soil is fertile, and is extensively occupied by plantations of cotton and Indian corn, which are the staples. In 1850, Shelby county produced 837,827 bushels of corn; 107,328 of sweet potatoes; 76,108 of oats; 20,741 bales of cotton, and 163,042 pounds of butter. It contained 43 churches, 11 newspaper offices, and 1810 pupils attending public schools. The Memphis and Charleston railroad (unfinished) terminates in this county at the city of Memphis. Capital, Raleigh. Population, 31,157; of whom 16,797 were free, and 14,360, slaves.

SHELBY, a county towards the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 465 square miles. It is drained by Beech, Clear, Brashears, Fox, and Sixmile creeks. The general surface is undulating, and adorned with forests of fine timber; the soil has a substratum of red clay, and is friable and remarkably fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hemp, and grass are the staples: horses, cattle, mules, swine, bagging, and ropes are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced more corn than any other in the state, and more wheat than any other, excepting Jefferson. There were raised in that year 1,731,740 bushels of corn; 83,931 of wheat; 188,956 of oats, and 1022 tons of hemp. It contained 45 churches, 1 newspaper office, 813 pupils

attending public schools, and 446 attending academies or other schools. The principal rock which underlies the surface is limestone. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, and by several turnpike-roads. Shelby county is among the most populous and wealthy divisions of the state. Organized in 1792, and named in honor of Governor Isaac Shelby. Capital, Shelbyville. Population, 17,095; of whom 10,478 were free, and 6617, slaves.

SHELBY, a county in the W. part of Ohio, has an area of 425 square miles. It is intersected by the Miami river, and also drained by Loramies creek. The southern part is undulating, and in some places hilly; the northern is flat table-land, forming part of Loramies summit, 378 feet higher than Lake Erie. The soil has a substratum of clay, and is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 439,798 bushels of corn; 89,109 of wheat; 108,870 of oats, and 7205 tons of hay. It contained 25 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 2597 pupils attending public schools, and 154 attending an academy. The county is intersected by the Miami canal, the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad, and the Dayton and Michigan railroad. Organized in 1819. Capital, Sidney. Population, 13,958.

SHELBY, a county in the S. E. central part of Indiana, contains about 400 square miles. It is drained by the Blue river and Sugar creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile, especially after it has been drained. The staples are wheat, Indian corn, oats, &c. In 1850 this county produced 1,231,884 bushels of corn; 118,820 of wheat; 54,776 of oats, and 3892½ tons of hay. There were 28 churches, 1 newspaper office; 5938 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending an academy. It contains extensive forests of the oak, beech, ash, walnut, &c., and is amply supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Lawrenceburg and Mississippi railroad, and three short lines meet at Shelbyville, the capital. Organized in 1822. Population, 15,502.

SHELBY, a county in the S. E. central part of Illinois, has an area of 790 square miles. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia river, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also drained by the Little Wabash, and by the South Fork of Sangamon river. The surface is moderately undulating, and diversified by prairies and forests; the soil is fertile, well watered, and easily cultivated. A portion of the Grand Prairic is included in this county: the timber is mostly distributed along the rivers and creeks. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 757,382 bushels of corn; 21,998 of wheat; 96,504 of oats, and 124,943 pounds of butter. It contained 10 churches, and 869 pupils attending

public schools. The Illinois Central, and the Alton and Terre Haute railroads are located through the county. Capital, Shelbyville. Population, 7807.

SHELBY, a county in the E. N. E. central part of Missouri, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the South Fabius, Salt, and North rivers, affluents of the Mississippi river. The surface is undulating, and the soil in general is fertile. Rather more than half of the county is occupied by prairies, which are based on limestone, and usually contain no swamp or stagnant water. The deficiency of timber is partly compensated by the abundance of stone coal, which is found here. Indian corn, wheat, and oats, are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 278,435 bushels of corn; 22,477 of wheat; 33,718 of oats, and 67,655 pounds of butter. It contained 5 churches, and 1051 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Shelbyville. Population, 4253; of whom 3755 were free, and 498, slaves.

SHELBY, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, contains about 550 square miles. The Boyer river, an affluent of the Missouri, flows through the county in a S. W. direction. It is not yet organized, and has few inhabitants.

SHELBY, a post-township of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie canal, 16 miles E. from Lockport. Population, 3082.

SHELBY, a post-village, capital of Cleveland co., North Carolina, on an affluent of Broad river, 190 miles W. by S. from Raleigh. The seat of justice was established here in 1841.

SHELBY, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

SHELBY, a thriving post-village of Richland county, Ohio, on the railroad between Sandusky and Mansfield, at the junction of the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, 68 miles N. by E. from Columbus. Population in 1853, about 700.

SHELBY, a township in the S. W. part of Macomb co., Michigan. Population, 1482.

SHELBY, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 1637.

SHELBY, a township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Population, 741.

SHELBY'S BASIN, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, on the Erie canal, 15 miles E. from Lockport.

SHELBY'S CREEK, a post-office of Tippah co., Mississippi.

SHELBY SPRINGS, post-office, Shelby co., Ala.

SHELBYVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Shelby co., Texas, 325 miles by the usual route E. N. E. from Austin city. It contains a court house and six stores. The situation is high and healthy. Settled about 1836.

SHELBYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bedford county, Tennessee, on Duck river, 59 miles S. S. E. from Nashville, contains a court house, a bank, newspaper office, and several churches. A branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad terminates here. Population, estimated at 1000.

SHELBYVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Shelby county, Kentucky, on Clear creek, and on the turnpike from Louisville to Frankfort, 30 miles E. from the former. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country. Shelby College, of this place, was founded in 1836, and has near 100 students. The village contains a large new court house, 8 or 9 churches, 3 flourishing seminaries for young ladies, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and several manufactories. Pop. in 1853, about 2000.

SHELBYVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Shelby county, Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Blue river, 26 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. Three railroads meet at this point, viz. the Shelbyville and Knightstown, the Rushville and Shelbyville, and the Shelbyville Lateral. One newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, about 1500.

SHELBYVILLE, a post-village, capital of Shelby county, Illinois, on the Kaskaskia river, at the crossing of the Alton and Terre Haute railroad, 60 miles S. E. from Springfield. It contains a brick court house and numerous stores.

SHELBYVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Shelby county, Missouri, is pleasantly situated on the border of a beautiful prairie, 90 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City. The railroad extending from Hannibal to St. Joseph will probably pass through Shelbyville.

SHELDON, a post-village in Franklin co., Vermont, near the Missisque river, 54 miles N. W. from Montpelier, contains one bank. Population of the township, 1814.

SHELDON, a post-village in Sheldon township, Wyoming county, New York, 15 miles W. from Warsaw. It has 2 or 3 churches. Population of the township, 2527.

SHELDONVILLE, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SHELDRAKE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

SHELEMAH, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

SHELL BLUFF, a small village of Burke co., Georgia.

SHELL POINT, a post-office of Wakulla co., Florida.

SHELL RIVER, of St. Croix co., Wisconsin, enters the St. Croix river at the N. W. extremity of the county. The Indian name is Kaysisikang.

SHELL ROCK CREEK, of Iowa, rises near the N. border of the state, and unites with Lime creek in Floyd co., to form the English river.

SHELLTOWN, post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Crowswick's creek, 10 miles S. by E. from Trenton.

SHELOCTA, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 165 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg.

SHELTER ISLAND, a post-township of Suffolk co., New York. It lies between Great Peconic and Gardiner's bays, about 100 miles E. from New York. Population, 386.

SHELTON, a township in Warrick co., Indiana. Population, 532.

SHELTONVILLE, a post-village of Forsyth co., Georgia.

SHENANDOAH river, of Virginia, the largest affluent of the Potomac, is usually described as formed by the North and South forks, which unite near Front Royal in Warren county. The South fork, or Shenandoah proper, rises in Augusta and Rockingham counties, by three branches, called North, Middle, and South rivers, which unite at Port Republic in the county last named. It pursues a north-easterly course, nearly parallel with the Blue Ridge, which is only a few miles distant, and falls into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, just above its passage through the mountain. The distance by the windings of the river, from its mouth to Port Republic, is estimated at 170 miles. This river flows through the great valley of Virginia, an excellent tract for the growth of grain. It affords an ample supply of water-power at numerous points, and also extensive facilities for navigation. Small boats called gondolas ascend the main stream about 100 miles above Front Royal.

SHENANDOAH, a county in the N. E. central part of Virginia, forming part of the great limestone valley which extends along the W. base of the Blue Ridge. The area is about 500 square miles. It is drained by the N. fork of the Shenandoah river, from which the name is derived. The surface is diversified by valleys and ridges. The soil is generally productive. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 196,338 bushels of wheat; 167,025 of Indian corn; 34,963 of oats; 4641 tons of hay, and 79,196 pounds of butter. There were 19 flour mills, 3 saw mills, 1 wool-carding mill, and 8 tanneries. It contained 10 churches, and 130 pupils attending public schools. The rocks which underlie the county are blue limestone, slate, and sandstone. Iron ore is abundant, and affords an article of export; lead and copper also are found. There were in 1852, 4 iron furnaces and 4 forges in operation. A railroad extends from Strasburg in this county to Alexandria. Capital, Woodstock. Pop., 13,768; of whom 12,857 were free, and 911, slaves.

SHENANDOAH, New York. See SHINANDOAH.

SHENANDOAH IRON WORKS, a post-office of Page co., Virginia.

SHENANDOAH SPRINGS, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

SHENANGO creek, rises in the N. W. part of Pennsylvania, and after flowing in a southerly direction, unites with the Mahoning in Lawrence co., and forms the Beaver river.

SHENANGO, a township of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio river, about 30 miles N. from Beaver. Population, 2476.

SHENANGO, a township forming the S. W.

extremity of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, intersected by the Shenango creek, and the Beaver and Erie canal. Population, 1574.

SHENEVAS, a post-office of Otsego co., N. Y. SHENEVAS CREEK, of Otsego co., near the centre of New York, flows into the E. branch of the Susquehanna.

SHEPAUG RIVER, a fine mill stream of Connecticut, rises in Litchfield co., and falls into the Housatonic in New Haven county.

SHEPHERD'S GROVE, a post-office of Culpeper co., Virginia.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a small post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a post-town of Jefferson county, Virginia, on the Potomac river, near the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, 12 miles above Harper's Ferry. It is a place of considerable trade. A small stream which passes through the town affords motive-power for several flouring mills. Shepherdstown has 4 churches, and 3 newspaper offices. Population estimated at 1600.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 7 miles N. W. from St. Clairsville.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Bullitt county, Kentucky, on Salt river, 18 miles S. from Louisville. It has 1 church and an academy. The Louisville and Nashville railroad passes through it.

SHEPPARDTOWN, a village and steamboat landing of Alabama, on the Black Warrior river, below Tuscaloosa.

SHERBURNE, a township in Rutland co., Vermont, 46 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 578.

SHERBURNE, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 22 miles S. W. by W. from Boston, contains several churches. Population of the township, 1043.

SHERBURNE, a post-village in Sherburne township, Chenango county, New York, on the Chenango river and canal, 43 miles S. S. W. from Utica. It contains Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, an academy, a furnace, and several warehouses. Population of the township, 2623.

SHERBURNE, a township in Will co., Illinois. Population, 453.

SHERBURN MILLS, a post-village of Fleming county, Kentucky, on Licking river, about 10 miles S. W. from Flemingsburg. It has 200 inhabitants.

SHERBURNVILLE, a post-office of Will co., Illinois.

SHERIDAN, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, intersected by the Erie railroad. Population, 2173.

SHERIDAN, a township in the E. part of Calhoun co., Michigan, on the Michigan Central railroad. Population, 972.

SHERMAN, a post-township in Fairfield co., Connecticut, 50 miles S. W. from Hartford. Population, 984.

SHERMAN, a post-township of Chautauque

co., New York, 10 miles S. W. from Maysville. Population, 1292.

SHERMAN, a thriving post-village, capital of Grayson co., Texas, is about 270 miles N. from Austin City, and 12 miles S. from Red river. It is situated in a large and fertile prairie. Laid out about 1845.

SHERMAN, a post-township in the N. W. part of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Mansfield and Sandusky railroad. Pop., 1134.

SHERMAN, a post-township in the S. E. part of St. Joseph co., Mich. Pop., 364.

SHERMAN, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

SHERMAN'S CREEK, of Perry co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna river.

SHERMANSDALE, a post-office of Perry co., Pennsylvania.

SHERMAN'S HOLLOW, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

SHERMANVILLE, a village in Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, on the route of the proposed Woonsocket and Union railroad, about 20 miles N. W. of Providence. It contains 1 large woollen mill, recently erected, employing 175 hands, and 1 store. Value of goods manufactured per annum, \$810,000. Pop., about 400.

SHERODSVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co. O.

SHERRILL'S FORD, a post-office of Lincoln co., N. C., 159 miles W. from Raleigh.

SHERWOOD, a post-office of Henry co., Tenn.

SHERWOOD, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Branch co., Michigan. Population, 686.

SHERWOOD'S CORNERS, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, 14 miles S. by W. from Auburn.

SHESEQUIN, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. from Towanda. Population, 1455.

SHETUCKET river, a fine mill stream in the E. part of Connecticut, is formed by the union of several branches in Tolland and Windham counties, and flowing S. E., unites with the Yantic at Norwich, to form the Thames.

SHIAWASSEE river, of Michigan, rises in Oakland county, flows N. W. and then N., and unites with the Flint to form the Saginaw river, near the centre of Saginaw county.

SHIAWASSEE, a county in the central part of Michigan, contains 544 square miles. It is intersected by the Shiawassee river, and also drained by the sources of the Maple and Looking-glass rivers. The surface is partly level and partly undulating. Dense forests overspread the north part, and the other portions consist of timbered openings. The soil is a fertile, sandy loam. The county is well adapted to the dairy business, and to wool growing. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 71,337 bushels of wheat; 57,065 of corn; 33,137 of oats, and 7422 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, 1 newspaper office, and 1562 pupils attending public schools. A mine

of stone coal has been opened near Corunna, the county seat. Population, 5230.

SHIAWASSEE, a post-township in the S. E. part of Shiawassee co., Mich. Pop., 810.

SHIAWASSEE, a small post-village in the above township, on the river of its own name, 30 miles N. E. from Lansing, contains a store and 1 or 2 mills.

SHICKSHINNY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SHIELD, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Population, 554.

SHIELDSBOROUGH, a thriving post-village, capital of Hancock county, Mississippi, on St. Louis bay, which opens into Lake Borgne, 212 miles S. by E. from Jackson. It contains, besides the county buildings, 1 or 2 churches, a newspaper office, and several stores. Population in 1853, about 1200.

SHIELVILLE, a village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 35 miles N. from Indianapolis.

SHIENNE RIVER, of Missouri Territory, flows easterly, and falls into Missouri river, in about 44° 20' N. lat. Length, 200 miles.

SHIAGUA RIVER, Iowa. See SKUNK RIVER.

SHILOH, a post-village of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 5 miles N. W. from Bridgeton, contains a church and about 25 dwellings.

SHILOH, a post-office of King George co., Va.

SHILOH, a post-village in Camden co., North Carolina, 226 miles N. E. by E. from Raleigh.

SHILOH, a post-village of Sumter dist., S. C.

SHILOH, a post-office of Marengo co., Ala.

SHILOH, a post-office of Union parish, La.

SHILOH, a post-office of Gibson co., Tenn.

SHILOH, a post-village of Callaway co., Ky.

SHINANDOAH, or SHENANDOAH, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 12 miles S. E. from Poughkeepsie.

SHIN CREEK, a post-office of Sullivan co. N. Y.

SHINGLE CREEK, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

SHIN HOLLOW, a railroad station in Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 92 miles from New York city.

SHINNECOCK BAY, Suffolk co., New York, on the south side of Long Island, is 10 or 12 miles long, and separated from the sea by a narrow sandbeach.

SHINNSTON, or SHINNSTOWN, a post-village in Harrison co., Virginia, 225 miles N. W. from Richmond.

SHIPPEN, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of McKean co., Pennsylvania. Population, 369.

SHIPPEN, a township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles W. from Wellsborough. Population, 298.

SHIPPEN, a small village of Tioga co., Pa.

SHIPPENSBURG, a new post-township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1766.

SHIPPENSBURG, a post-borough of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley railroad, 21 miles S. W. from Carlisle. This is the oldest town in the county, and the largest except Carlisle. It

is surrounded by a rich farming district, and has an active business. A turnpike from Carlisle to Chambersburg passes through the place. A newspaper is published here. Incorporated in 1819. Pop. in 1850, 1568.

SHIPPENSVILLE, a post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on the Bellefonte and Erie turnpike, 5 miles N. W. from Clarion. It has 1 church and several stores.

SHIPPINGPORT, a village of Jefferson co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 2 miles below Louisville.

SHIREMANTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 4 miles W. from Harrisburg.

SHIRLAND, a post-office of Alleghany co. Pa. **SHIRLAND**, a township in Winnebago co., Illinois. Population, 353.

SHIRLEY, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 85 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Population, 250.

SHIRLEY, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg railroad, at the terminus of the Peterborough and Shirley railroad. Population of the township, 1128.

SHIRLEY, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y. **SHIRLEY**, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 17 miles E. S. E. from Huntingdon. Population, 1615.

SHIRLEY, a post-office of Tyler co., Va. **SHIRLEY MILLS**, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SHIRLEYSBURG, a post-village of Shirley township, Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on Aughwick creek, 85 miles W. from Harrisburg, contains several stores, and has rich iron mines in the vicinity. Pop., about 500.

SHIRLEY VILLAGE, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 41 miles N. W. from Boston.

SHIRLEYVILLE, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

SHOAL CREEK, of Tennessee and Alabama, rises in the former, and flows through Lauderdale co., Alabama, into Tennessee river, a few miles above Florence.

SHOAL CREEK, in the W. S. W. part of Illinois, is formed by the union of two branches called the East and West forks. It flows southerly into the Kaskaskia.

SHOAL CREEK, of Missouri, flows eastward through Caldwell co., and enters Grand river near the middle of Livingston county.

SHOAL CREEK, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

SHOAL CREEK, a post-office of Clinton co., Illinois.

SHOAL CREEK, a post-office of Newton co., Missouri.

SHOAL FORD, a post-office of Limestone co., Alabama.

SHOALS OF OGEECHEE, a manufacturing post-village of Hancock co., Georgia, on the Ogeechee river, 38 miles E. N. E. from Milledgeville.

SHOAL SPRING, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

SHOALWATER BAY, on the W. coast of Washington Territory, forms part of the boundary between Lewis and Pacific counties.

SHOBEE'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Ohio.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, a post-office of Warren co., North Carolina.

SHOCKEY'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Lamar co., Texas.

SHOEMAKER'S, a railroad station in Alleghany co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 362 miles from New York city.

SHOEMAKERSTOWN, a pleasant village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Doylestown turnpike, 9 miles N. from Philadelphia.

SHOENECK, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SHOKAN, a post-office of Ulster co., N. Y.

SHOKAPEE, a small village, capital of Scott co., Minnesota, on the right bank of St. Peter's river, about 25 miles in a direct line S. W. from St. Paul.

SHOKOKON, a post-office of Henderson co., Illinois.

SHONEAW, a post-office of Columbia co., Wisconsin.

SHONGALO, a small post-village of Carroll co., Miss., 15 miles S. E. from Carrollton.

SHONGO, a post-office of Alleghany co., N. Y.

SHOOBATA, a post-office of Clark co., Miss.

SHOOLING CREEK, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

SHOPIERE, a post-village in Turtle township, Rock co., Wisconsin, 60 miles S. W. by W. from Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 1 hotel, 2 mills, and a plough manufactory. Population, 200.

SHOP SPRING, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

SHOP SPRING, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

SHOREHAM, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, about 50 miles S. W. of Montpelier. The village contains an academy.

SHORT BEND, a post-office of Dent co., Mo. **SHORT CREEK**, of Ohio, falls into the Ohio river in Jefferson county.

SHORT CREEK, a post-office of Brook co., Va.

SHORT CREEK, a small village of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

SHORT CREEK, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Harrison co., Ohio. Population, 1490.

SHORT MOUNTAIN, a small village of Cannon co., Tennessee.

SHORT TRACT, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, 10 miles N. from Angelica.

SHOSHONEES, or **SNAKE INDIANS**, a large tribe inhabiting the central part of Oregon Territory, on both sides of Snake or Lewis river.

SHOWSTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Moon township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Ohio, 17 miles below

Pittsburg. The chief business of the place is steamboat building. Pop. in 1853, 1000.

SHRAKLEYVILLE, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SHREVE, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

SHREVEPORT, a thriving post-village, capital of Caddo parish, Louisiana, on the right (W.) bank of Red river, about 300 miles by land or 550 miles by water N. W. from Baton Rouge, and about 30 miles below the "Great Raft," which is the limit of navigation for large steamboats. It is advantageously situated for trade, being in the midst of a rich planting region, and the only accessible point on the W. side of the river for more than 100 miles. Five or six steam packets regularly navigate the river between this town and New Orleans, during about 8 months of the year. About 40,000 bales of cotton are received here annually, and immense numbers of cattle from Texas are shipped to the New Orleans market. Shreveport contains 3 churches, 40 stores, 1 newspaper office, and several steam mills. A railroad has been surveyed from Vicksburg to Shreveport. Population, about 3000.

SHREWSBURY, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, intersected by the Rutland and Burlington railroad, 59 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 1268.

SHREWSBURY, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 38 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1596.

SHREWSBURY, a post-township of Monmouth co., New Jersey. It is intersected by the Nevisink and Shrewsbury rivers. Pop., 3180.

SHREWSBURY, a post-village in the above township, on the Nevisink river, 42 miles E. by N. from Trenton, contains 4 churches, 2 stores, an academy, and about 30 dwellings.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. by N. from Williamsport. Population, 225.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Sullivan co., Pennsylvania, about 26 miles E. N. E. from Williamsport. Population, 195.

SHREWSBURY, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1659.

SHREWSBY, a post-village in the above township, on the York and Baltimore turnpike, 14 miles S. from York. Pop., 472.

SHREWSBURY, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, in the N. E. part of Monmouth co., New Jersey, is a continuation of Sandy Hook bay, separated from Nevisink river by a narrow neck.

SHRUB OAK, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SHUFORDVILLE, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SHULLSBURG, a post-village of Shullsburg township, and capital of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, 15 miles N. E. from Galena. It is a depôt for large quantities of lead mined in the vicinity, and is a place of rapid growth.

It contains a brick court house, 4 or 5 churches, 15 stores, 5 hotels, 4 mineral warehouses, and several manufactories. Population of the township, 1678; of the village in 1853, about 2500.

SHUNK, a post-office of Sullivan co., Pa.

SHUNK, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

SHUSAN, a post-village of Washington co., New York, on the Albany and Rutland railroad and on Battenkill river, 43 miles N. N. E. from Albany.

SHUTESBURY, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 76 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 912.

SHUTTER'S CORNERS, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

SHY POST, a post-village of Audrain co., Mo., about 48 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

SIAM, a post-office of Leon co., Texas.

SIASCONSET, a village at the S. E. extremity of the Island of Nantucket, Massachusetts, contains a fine hotel, and about 70 houses, usually occupied only in the warm season. It is a place of fashionable resort, celebrated for its fine sea air and ocean scenery.

SI-AS-LAW, a post-office of Lane co., Oregon.

SIBILA, a post-office of Washington parish, Louisiana.

SIBLEY, a county in the E. S. E. part of Minnesota, contains about 650 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the North Fork of Crow river, on the S. E. by the St. Peter's, and intersected by the South Fork of Crow river. Minnetonka lake, near 30 miles long, extends across the county. The surface is generally undulating, and diversified by prairies and woodlands; the soil is productive. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. This county is not named in the census of 1850, having been formed since that year. Capital, Henderson.

SIBLEY, a small post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, 16 miles N. E. from Independence. It is a shipping point for produce.

SIBLEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Mississippi.

SICLY, a small post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 16 miles W. of S. from Hillsborough.

SIDDONSBERG, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

SIDELING HILL, Pennsylvania, a mountain ridge extending from the Maryland line across Bedford county, into Huntingdon as far as the Juniata river, nearly parallel to Cove or Tuscarora mountain.

SIDELING HILL CREEK rises in Bedford co., Pennsylvania, and passes through Maryland into the Potomac river.

SIDNEY, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, on the W. side of the Kennebec river, and intersected by the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad. Population, 1955.

SIDNEY, a post-village in Sidney township, Delaware co., New York, near the Susque-

hanna river, about 24 miles W. by N. from Delhi. Population of the township, 1807.

SIDNEY, a post-office of Hunterdon co., N. J.

SIDNEY, a handsome post-village, capital of Shelby county, Ohio, is situated in Clinton township, on the Great Miami river, 72 miles W. by N. from Columbus. The Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad intersects the Dayton and Michigan railroad at this point. The site is an elevated plateau on the W. bank of the river, having a public square in the centre. The river affords a fine water-power and a navigable feeder of the Miami canal passes through the place. The village contains about 6 churches, 1 of which is Catholic, 2 newspaper offices, a bank, and numerous mills of different kinds. Laid out in 1819. Pop. in 1850, 1802; in 1853 it is estimated at 2000.

SIDNEY, a post-village in Marshall co., Indiana, 115 miles N. from Indianapolis.

SIDNEY, a small village of Champaign co., Illinois, on the Salt Fork of Vermilion river, about 10 miles S. E. from Urbana.

SIDNEY, a small post-village of Fremont co., Iowa.

SIDNEY CENTRE, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

SIDNEY PLAINS, a small post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the Susquehanna river, about 100 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

SIDON, a post-office of Carroll co., Miss.

SIRGEL'S STORE, a post-office of Lincoln co., N. C., 180 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

SIERRA, se-er'ra a county toward the N. E. part of California, bordering on Utah Territory. It is drained by the Yuba river, and other smaller streams. The surface is uneven, with some considerable elevations, among which may be mentioned Saddle Peak, 7200, Table Mountain, 8000, and Buttes, at the head of the South fork of Yuba river, 9000 feet in height. In 1853 there were raised 2100 bushels of potatoes, and 610 of turnips. This county contained 249 mules, 25 horses, and 38 cows. The number of acres under cultivation was 168. The capital employed in quartz mining amounted to \$9109, and in placer mining, \$134,051. Gold is abundant in this county, and excellent limestone occurs. Capital, said to be Downieville. Pop., 4855.

SIERRA BLANCA, a mountain, in the southern interior of the Territory of New Mexico, in lat. about 33° 50' N., lon. 108° 40' W.

SIERRA DE CABALLO, a mountain range in the southern interior of New Mexico, in lat. about 33° 10' N., lon. 106° 40' W.

SIERRA DE LA LANTERNA, a mountain range in the N. part of the Territory of New Mexico, lat. about 36° 20' N., lon. 112° 15' W.

SIERRA DE LA PLATTE, a mountain range extending through the eastern part of Utah Territory, in lat. about 38° 5' N., and from lon. 107° 30' to 109° 10' W.

SIERRA DEL CARRIZO, se-er'ra del ka-ree'so, a detached range of mountains, New Mexico, in lat. about 36° N., lon. 111° W.

SIERRA DE LOS JUMANES, a portion of the Sierra Madre range in the south-eastern part of the Territory of New Mexico, in lat. about 33° 50' N., lon. 106° 20' W.

SIERRA DE LOS ORGANOS, se-er'ra dá loce or'ga-noce, a range of mountains in the south-eastern part of the Territory of New Mexico, in lat. about 32° 5' N., lon. 106° 25' W.

SIERRA DE SAN JUAN, a mountain range extending through the north-western part of the Territory of New Mexico, and the south-eastern part of Utah, from lat. about 36° 30' to 38° 30' N., and from lon. 106° 45' to 107° 30' W. Its length, following the curves, is about 150 miles.

SIERRA MORINA, se-er'ra mo-ree'n,â or BROWN MOUNTAINS, of California, commence about 10 miles S. from San Francisco, and run through San Francisco county into Santa Clara. The most elevated peaks are above 2000 feet high.

SIERRA NEVADA, se-êr'ra ná-vá'dâ, California, an important mountain range extending from a point a little N. from the town of Los Angeles northward, through the state, into Oregon, where it terminates in the Cascade range, which indeed may be regarded merely as a continuation of the former. The highest summits of the Sierra Nevada have an elevation of near 16,000 feet. The San Joaquin, the Sacramento, and several other smaller rivers, have their sources in this mountain chain.

SIERRA SOLEDAD, a range of mountains in the southern part of the Territory of New Mexico, in lat. about 32° 40' N. lon., 106° 30' W.

SIGOURNEY, a thriving post-village of Keokuk county, Iowa, 45 miles S. W. from Iowa City. It is the largest place in the county, of which it was formerly the capital. It is stated that the seat of justice will again be established here. Pop. in 1853, about 800.

SILL'S CREEK, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

SILLOAM, a post-village of Madison co., New York, 110 miles W. by N. from Albany.

SILOAM, a post-village in Surry co., North Carolina, 141 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

SILOAM, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

SILVAN, a township in the W. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Population, 924.

SILVAN, a post-village in the above township, on the Central railroad, about 60 miles W. from Detroit.

SILVER CREEK, of Mississippi, flows into Sunflower river, in Washington county.

SILVER CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Clark county, and enters the Ohio river, about 1 mile above New Albany.

SILVER CREEK, in the W. S. W. part of Illinois, falls into the Kaskaskia river.

SILVER CREEK, a thriving post-village of Chautauque county, New York, on Lake

Erie, and on the Buffalo and State line railroad, 31 miles S. W. from Buffalo. It has a steamboat landing; also a bank, 2 newspaper offices, as well as several factories. The exports and imports in 1851 were stated at \$312,905.

SILVER CREEK, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

SILVER CREEK, a small village of Lawrence co., Mississippi.

SILVER CREEK, a post-office of Maury co., Tennessee.

SILVER CREEK, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Greene co., Ohio. Pop., 2565.

SILVER CREEK, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Cass co., Michigan. Population, 491.

SILVER CREEK, a township in Clarke co., Indiana. Population, 880.

SILVER CREEK, a post-township in Stephenson co., Illinois. Population, 603.

SILVER CREEK, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Population, 1300.

SILVER CREEK, a post-office of Potawatamie co., Iowa.

SILVER GLADE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

SILVER HILL, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

SILVER LAKE, in the E. part of Wyoming co., New York, is connected by an outlet with Genesee river. Length, 3 miles.

SILVER LAKE, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N. by W. from Montrose.

SILVER LAKE, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

SILVER LAKE, a post-office of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

SILVER RUN, a post-office of Talladega co., Alabama.

SILVER RUN, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

SILVER SPRING, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley railroad, about 10 miles W. from Harrisburg. Population, 2308.

SILVER SPRING, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

SILVER SPRING, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SILVER SPRING, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

SILVER SPRING, a post-office of St. Francois co., Missouri.

SILVER SPRINGS, a post-office of Marion co., Florida.

SILVERTON, a post-village in Barnwell district, S. C., 96 miles S. W. from Columbia.

SILVER TOP, a post-office of Obion co., Tenn.

SILVERVILLE, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.

SIMMONS, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

SIMMS' PORT, a post-village in Avoyelles par., La., 237 miles N. W. from New Orleans.

SIMONSVILLE, a post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, 89 miles S. from Montpelier.

SIMPSON, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 725 square miles. Pearl river forms its W. boundary, and it is intersected by Strong river. The soil is sandy and sterile, mostly covered with pine woods. Cotton and Indian corn are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 1851 bales of cotton; 165,099 bushels of corn, and 83,207 pounds of rice. It contained 1 church, 220 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending other schools. Named in honor of Judge Simpson. Capital, Westville. Population, 4734; of whom 3193 were free, and 1541, slaves.

SIMPSON, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee: area, estimated at 375 square miles. It is drained by Drake's creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is highly productive. The staples are Indian corn, oats, and tobacco. In 1850 this county produced 516,168 bushels of corn; 145,855 of oats; 1,221,314 pounds of tobacco, and 521 bales of cotton. It contained 11 churches, 833 pupils attending public schools, and 98 attending academies or other schools. The rock found next to the surface is generally limestone. Formed in 1819, and named in honor of John Simpson, a member of Congress from Kentucky. Capital, Franklin. Population, 7733, of whom 5798 were free, and 1935, slaves.

SIMPSON'S, a post-office of Floyd co., Virginia, 211 miles W. from Richmond.

SIMPSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

SIMPSON'S MILL, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

SIMPSON'S STORE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

SIMPSONVILLE, a post-office of Howard co., Maryland.

SIMPSONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Shelby co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Louisville to Frankfort, 30 miles W. from the latter. It has 3 churches, several stores, and a steam mill. Population, 225.

SIMSBURY, a post-village in Hartford co., Connecticut, on the New Haven Northampton, or Canal railroad, 11 miles N. W. from Hartford. Population of the township, 2737.

SINCLAIR'S BOTTOM, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

SINCLAIRSVILLE, a village of Chautauque co., N. Y., about 50 miles S. W. from Buffalo.

SINEPUXENT BAY, of Worcester co., Maryland, a long, narrow bay, situated on the Atlantic coast, has an inlet of its own name, which is in about 38° 10' N. lat.

SING SING, a post-village of Mount Pleasant township, Westchester county, New York, on the left or E. bank of the Hudson, and on the Hudson River railroad, 33 miles N. from New York. The village is situated on an acclivity which rises to the height of about 200 feet. On its summit is a range of elegant villas extending in the rear of the village nearly its

whole length. The river here reaches its greatest breadth, being nearly 4 miles across, and the scenery in every direction is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Sing Sing is distinguished for its boarding schools. Mount Pleasant Academy, an incorporated institution, has a fine marble edifice, delightfully situated, and enclosed by spacious and highly ornamented grounds. The number of students is limited to fifty, for whom six instructors are employed. Horsemanship and military tactics are taught in addition to the branches usually pursued in such an institution. There is also another excellent boarding school for boys, occupying a large brick edifice, and a female seminary of high reputation, besides several other flourishing institutions. Sing Sing contains 4 churches, viz., an Episcopal, a Presbyterian, a Methodist, and a Baptist; a bank, and 2 newspaper offices. The Croton aqueduct, which passes through the village, is here an object of much interest, being carried over the Sing Sing hill by an arch of stone masonry, 88 feet between the abutments, and 100 feet to the water. Sing Sing is the seat of one of the New York state prisons. It is situated immediately on the bank of the Hudson, about three-quarters of a mile S. from the village. The buildings are of marble or limestone, and form three sides of a square. The main edifice is 484 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 5 stories high, containing 1000 cells for prisoners. In 1852 the number of criminals confined was 869. The greater number of the convicts are engaged in the various mechanic arts, but no inconsiderable portion are employed in working the extensive marble quarries in the immediate vicinity of the prison. The female convicts occupy a fine marble building, 30 or 40 rods E. from the male department. These prisons are not enclosed by walls, but are guarded by sentinels. Sing Sing is the centre of an active trade. Steamboats plying between New York and places along the Hudson touch at this point. Population, about 3000.

SINKING CREEK, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

SINKING SPRING, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 50 miles E. from Harrisburg. Population, 364.

SINKING SPRING, a thriving post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 75 miles E. from Cincinnati. Population, about 300.

SINKING VALLEY MILLS, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SINNEMAHONING creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna, in Clinton county.

SINNEMAHONING, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

SINTA BAYOU, of Alabama, flows into the Tombigbee near Coffeeyville.

SIoux, (usually pronounced soo,) a new county in the W. N. W. part of Iowa, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is

bounded on the W. by the Sioux river, and also drained by the head waters of Floyd's river, an affluent of the first-mentioned stream. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

SIoux INDIANS, a numerous and powerful tribe, inhabiting the territory between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

SIoux RIVER, Minnesota Territory, rises in a little lake in about 45° 20' N. lat., and 97° 20' W. lon. Its general course is nearly S. by E. It unites with the Missouri river in about 42° 30' N. lat., and 96° 20' W. lon. The whole length is estimated at 300 miles.

SIPESVILLE, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa. **SIPPICAN**, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Buzzard's bay, 55 miles S. by E. from Boston. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of salt.

SIPSEY RIVER, of Alabama, called also **NEW RIVER**, rises near the E. border of Marion co., and flowing nearly southward and then south-westward, enters the Tombigbee at the N. extremity of Sumter co., about 12 miles N. from Gainesville.

SIPSEY RIVER, of Alabama, rises near the N. border of Walker co., and flowing south-easterly, enters the Mulberry fork of Black Warrior.

SIPSEY TURNPIKE, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

SIRONA, a township in La Salle co., Illinois. Population, 370.

SISKIYOU, usually pronounced sis'e-kew, a county in the N. part of California, bordering on Oregon and Utah. The surface is mountainous, drained by the Klamath and Pitt rivers. Area about 7000 square miles. In 1853 it contained 1193 mules; 1071 beef cattle, and 552 horses. There were raised 4715 bushels of potatoes; 1408 of oats, and 340 of barley. Acres under cultivation, 309. Pop., 2240.

SISSONVILLE, a post-village in Kanawha co., Va., 333 miles W. from Richmond.

SISTERDALE, a post-office of Comal co., Tex.

SISTER'S CREEK, a small stream of Erie co., New York, falls into Lake Erie.

SISTERVILLE, a thriving post-village of Tyler county, Virginia, is pleasantly situated on the Ohio river, about 35 miles below Wheeling, and 9 miles W. from Middlebourn, the county seat. It has a good landing for steamboats, and it is the terminus of several turnpike-roads extending toward the interior. These advantages, together with the navigation of the Ohio, render this a place of active trade, which is rapidly increasing. Coal and iron ore are found in the vicinity. Population in 1853, 1000.

SIX CORNERS, a post-office of Richland co., Ohio.

SIXMILE, a post-office of Jennings co., Ind.

SIXMILE FALLS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SIXMILE RUN, a post-village on the line between Somerset and Middlesex counties, New Jersey, contains a store, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

SIXMILE RUN, a post-office of Bedford co., Pennsylvania.

SIX RUNS, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

SKANEATELES, or SKENEATELES, (skan-e-at-less) a post-township in the W. part of Onondaga co., New York. Population, 4081.

SKANEATELES, a beautiful post-village in the above township, is situated at the foot or N. end of Skaneateles lake, 7 miles E. N. E. from Auburn. A branch railroad, 5 miles long, connects it with the Central railroad. It contains churches belonging to the Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Friends, and several seminaries. Three newspapers are published. The village contains iron foundries, machine shops, flour mills, and manufactories of woollen goods, carriages, and other articles.

SKANEATELES LAKE, in the central part of New York, is about 16 miles long and from a third to three-fourths of a mile wide. The northern portion is included within the limits of Onondaga county; the southern lies between Onondaga and Cayuga counties. The scenery along its banks is highly picturesque and romantic.

SKHEEL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

SKEGG'S CREEK, a post-office of Barron co., Kentucky.

SKENEATELES. See SKANEATELES.

SKILESVILLE, a small village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green river, 156 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

SKILTON, a township in Warrick co., Indiana. Population, 532.

SKINNER'S, a post-office of Benton co., Ogn.

SKINNER'S EDDY, a small post-village of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, about 150 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

SKINQUARTER, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Virginia.

SKIPPACK township, Pa. See PERKIOMEN.

SKIPPACK, or SKIPPACKVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 86 miles E. from Harrisburg.

SKITT'S MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Hall co., Georgia.

SKOMYWONG, a small river of Marathon co., Wisconsin, flowing S. W. into Wisconsin river.

SKOWHEGAN, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 30 miles N. from Augusta. Population, 1756.

SKOWHEGAN, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Kennebec river, opposite Bloomfield, with which it is connected by a bridge, about 30 miles N. by E. from Augusta. It contains 3 newspaper offices, several shoe manufactories, and 2 churches.

SKUNK RIVER, of Iowa, rises in Risle

county, near the centre of the state, and flowing south-eastward, falls into the Mississippi, about 8 miles below Burlington. Its whole length is estimated at 250 miles. It flows through a fertile farming country, and furnishes extensive water-power. The basin of this river is so near to those of the Des Moines and Iowa, that its volume is small compared with its length. It is sometimes called Shikagua.

SLABTOWN, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

SLABTOWN, a small village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S. E. from Danville.

SLABTOWN, a post-village in Anderson district, South Carolina, 130 miles W. N. W. from Columbia.

SLACK, a post-office of Mason co., Ky.

SLADE, a post-office of Lee co., Georgia.

SLADESVILLE, a post-office of Hyde co., North Carolina.

SLAGLE CREEK, a post-office of Polk co., Mo.

SLASH, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

SLASH COTTAGE, a small post-village of Hanover county, Virginia, on the railroad from Richmond to Fredericksburg, about 20 miles N. from the former. The railroad company have machine shops here. The great orator, Henry Clay, was born near this place, in the "Slashes of Hanover."

SLATE, a post-office of Bath co., Kentucky.

SLATE, a post-office of Jennings co., Ind.

SLATEFORD, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE HILL, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

SLATE HILL, a post-office of York co., Pa.

SLATE LICK, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SLATE MILLS, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

SLATE RIVER, of Virginia, a small stream rising in Buckingham county, and flowing north-eastward, enters the James river on the N. E. border of that county. It is navigable for boats to Maysville, 27 miles from its mouth.

SLATERSVILLE, a manufacturing post-village in Smithfield township, Providence county, Rhode Island, about 13 miles N. W. by N. from Providence. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 3 cotton mills, with 16,000 spindles, and 500 looms, employing 320 hands; also 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, and 1 bank. Value of goods manufactured annually, \$288,000. A reservoir has recently been constructed, at a great expense, materially increasing the water-power of this place. Pop., about 1500.

SLATERVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., N. Y., 10 miles E. S. E. from Ithaca.

SLATINGTON, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pa.

SLAUGHTER'S CREEK, Texas, enters the Colorado in the lower part of Travis county.

SLEEPY CREEK, a post-office of Wayne co., North Carolina.

SLEEPY CREEK, a post-office of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

SLEEPY CREEK BRIDGE, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

SLIGO, a post-village of De Kalb co., Tennessee, on the turnpike from Cumberland river, and on the turnpike from Lebanon to Sparta, 70 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

SLIGO, a small post-village of Henry co. Ky.

SLIGO, a small post-village of Clinton co., O.

SLIPPERY ROCK, a post-township in Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 44 miles N. by W. from Pittsburg. It includes the borough of Centreville. Total population, 1768.

SLIPPERY ROCK, a township in the N. E. part of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop., 1344.

SLIPPERY ROCK CREEK rises in the W. part of Pennsylvania, and flows into the Beaver river.

SLOANSVILLE, a post-village of Schoharie co., N. Y., about 35 W. by N. from Albany.

SLOATSBURG, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

SLOYERSVILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SLURMANS, a village in Madison co., Iowa, 135 miles W. by S. from Iowa city.

SMACKOVER, a township in Ouachita co., Arkansas. Population, 612.

SMEED'S FERRY, a small village of Onslow co., North Carolina.

SMELSER'S MILLS, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

SMELTZER, a township in the S. E. part of Grant co., Wisconsin.

SMELTZER'S GROVE, a post-office of Grant co., Wisconsin.

SMETHPORT, a post-borough of Keating township, capital of McKean county, Pennsylvania, on Potato creek, an affluent of the Alleghany river, 196 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It has some trade in pine lumber, which is floated down the Alleghany. The town contains a brick court house, an academy, 2 printing offices, and several mills. Large coal mines have been opened in the county.

SMICKSBURG, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on Little Mahoning creek, 174 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

SMILEY'S CORNERS, a post-office of Franklin co., Ohio.

SMITH, a county in the S. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is watered by Leaf river. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is sandy, sterile, and covered with pine woods. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1111 bales of cotton; 128,641 bushels of corn, and 46,450 of sweet potatoes. It contained 10 churches, 174 pupils attending public schools, and 75 attending an academy. Named in honor of Major Smith, a soldier of the Revolution. Capital, Raleigh. Pop., 4071; of whom 3073 were free, and 998, slaves.

SMITH, a county towards the N. E. part of Texas, has an area of about 990 square

miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sabine river, on the W. by the Neches, and drained by the sources of the Angelina. The county includes a large proportion of prairie land; the soil produces Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and cotton. In 1850 this county yielded 125,565 bushels of corn; 30,820 of sweet potatoes; 115 bales of cotton, and 29,920 pounds of butter. It contained 7 churches, and 130 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of General James Smith, a resident of the county. Capital, Tyler. Population, 4292; of whom 3575 were free, and 717, slaves.

SMITH, a county in the N. part of Tennessee: area estimated at 360 square miles. It is traversed by the Cumberland river. The surface is uneven and rather rough, but the soil is generally rich. Indian corn, tobacco, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,066,410 bushels of Indian corn; 97,755 of oats; 2,377,394 pounds of tobacco; 122,972 of butter, and 30,881 of wool. It contained 50 churches, 1718 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending academies and other schools. The Cumberland river is navigable by small boats in this part of its course. Capital, Carthage. Population, 18,412; of whom 13,895 were free, and 4517, slaves.

SMITH, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles W. by S. from Pittsburg. Population, 1462.

SMITH, a township of Bradley co., Arkansas. Population, 697.

SMITH, a township in the S. E. part of Belmont co., Ohio. Population, 1641.

SMITH, a township in Greene co., Indiana. Population, 313.

SMITH, a township in Poesy co., Indiana. Population, 765.

SMITHBOROUGH, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 256 miles from New York city. The village is connected with the opposite side of the Susquehanna by a wooden bridge.

SMITH BRIDGE, a post-office of Robeson co., North Carolina.

SMITHDALE, a post-village in Amite co., Mississippi, 82 miles S. by W. from Jackson.

SMITHFIELD, a post-township of Somerset co., Maine, about 25 miles N. of Augusta. Population, 873.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Providence co., Rhode Island, bordering on the Blackstone river, and the Providence and Worcester railroad, about 12 miles N. from Providence. The manufacture of lime from the extensive limestone quarries of this place, affords employment to a large number of the inhabitants. This township is one of the largest in the state, and contains several manufacturing villages, the most important of which are Woonsocket, Slatersville, and Valley Falls. Population, 11,500.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Madison co.,

New York, 28 miles E. S. E. from Syracuse. Population, 1669.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. W. from Towanda. Population, 1948.

SMITHFIELD, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., 190 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Delaware river, 22 miles N. from Easton. Population, 1283.

SMITHFIELD, a handsome post-village, capital of Isle of Wight county, Virginia, is finely situated on a navigable creek which opens into the James river a few miles from its mouth, 80 miles S. E. from Richmond. It contains 3 churches and several high schools. Population, from 900 to a 1000.

SMITHFIELD, a small village of Monongalia co., Va., 10 miles N. W. from Morgantown.

SMITHFIELD, a small post-village, capital of Johnson county, North Carolina, on the left bank of the Neuse river, 27 miles S. E. from Raleigh. The North Carolina railroad will probably pass through this place.

SMITHFIELD, a post-office of Polk co., Tex.

SMITHFIELD, a post-office of Henry co., Ky.

SMITHFIELD, a post-township in the S. W. part of Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop., 1882.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village in the above township, 14 miles S. W. from Steubenville. It has 2 or 3 churches.

SMITHFIELD, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Population, 661.

SMITHFIELD, a post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, on White river, 64 miles N. E. from Indianapolis. It contains a church and 2 mills.

SMITHLAND, a small village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on Red Bank creek, 15 miles S. from Clarion.

SMITHLAND, a post-office of Cass co., Tex.

SMITHLAND, a post-village, capital of Livingston co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, just below the mouth of the Cumberland, 215 miles in a direct line W. S. W. from Frankfort. The trade of this village is said to be declining on account of the channel changing to the other side of the Ohio river. It contains a bank.

SMITHLAND, a post-village in Randolph co., Mo., 65 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

SMITHPORT, a village of De Soto parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Pierre lake, about 12 miles N. E. from Mansfield.

SMITH's, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

SMITH's BASIN, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

SMITHSBOROUGH. See SMITHBOROUGH.

SMITHSBURG, a post-village of Washington co., Maryland, 106 miles N. W. from Annapolis. Population, 366.

SMITH'S CORNERS, N. Y. See POPLAR RIDGE.

SMITH'S CREEK, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

SMITH'S CREEK, of Warren co., North Carolina, flows into the Roanoke river a little N. from the line between North Carolina and Virginia.

SMITH'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morgan co., Virginia.

SMITH'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Rhea co., Tennessee.

SMITH'S FERRY, a post-office of Beaver co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S FORD, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

SMITH'S FORD, a post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky.

SMITH'S GAP, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

SMITH'S GROVE, a post-village of Davie co., North Carolina.

SMITH'S GROVE, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

SMITH'S ISLAND, a small island in the Delaware river, opposite Philadelphia.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island of New Hanover co., North Carolina, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. The S. extremity is called Cape Fear. It has a lighthouse, for which see CAPE FEAR.

SMITH'S LANDING, a small post-village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 4 miles S. from Absecom, has one church.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Carroll co., Mississippi.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Henderson co., Kentucky.

SMITH'S MILLS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

SMITH'S POINT, Chesapeake bay, the southernmost point of land at the entrance of the Potomac river. On it is a lighthouse showing a fixed light 85 feet above the level of the sea.

SMITH'S RIDGE, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

SMITH'S RIVER, a small stream of Grafton co., near the centre of New Hampshire, falls into the Connecticut river.

SMITH'S RIVER, a small stream which rises in Patrick co., in the S. part of Virginia, and flowing south-eastward into North Carolina, falls into the Dan river near Leakesville.

SMITH'S STORE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

SMITH'S TURNOUT, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

SMITHTOWN, a post-township and village of Suffolk co., New York, bordering on Long Island sound, 45 miles E. by N. from New York. Population, 1972.

SMITHTOWN BAY, New York, a small part of Long Island sound extending into Suffolk county.

SMITHTOWN BRANCH, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

SMITHVILLE, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

SMITHVILLE, a township of Chenango co., New York, 14 miles S. W. from Norwich. Population, 1771.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on the railroad from Sackett's Harbor to Ellisburg, 5 miles S. from the former.

SMITHVILLE, a small post-village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 46 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village in Powhattan co., Virginia, 39 miles W. from Richmond.

SMITHVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Brunswick county, North Carolina, on the right (W.) bank of Cape Fear river, 1 or 2 miles from its entrance into the Atlantic. It has a safe harbor, and contains several stores. Population, estimated at 500.

SMITHVILLE, or **SMITHSVILLE**, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 94 miles W. from Columbia.

SMITHVILLE, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Ga.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Mississippi, on Bull Mountain creek, 190 miles N. N. E. from Jackson. Laid out in 1846. It has several stores.

SMITHVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Lawrence co., Arkansas, 8 miles N. W. from Black river, and about 125 miles N. N. E. from Little Rock.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village, capital of De Kalb co., Tennessee, 65 miles E. from Nashville. The situation is high and healthy.

SMITHVILLE, a post-village in Wayne co., Ohio, on the road from Wooster to Akron, 92 miles N. E. from Columbus. Pop., 260.

SMITHVILLE, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

SMITHVILLE, a small post-village of Clay co., Missouri, on Smith's fork of Platte river, 15 miles N. W. from Liberty.

SMITHVILLE FLATS, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, on Geneganslet creek, about 125 miles W. by S. from Albany. It has several mills and factories.

SMOKE'S CREEK, of Erie co., New York, falls into Lake Erie.

SMOKY HOLLOW, a post-village of Columbia co., N. Y., about 36 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

SMOKY ORDINARY, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

SMOOTH PRAIRIE, a small village of Madison co., Illinois.

SMUT EYE, a post-office of Coffee co., Ala.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

SMYRNA, a post-township of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. from Albany. Population, 1940.

SMYRNA, a rapidly improving post-village of Kent county, Delaware, near Duck creek, 36 miles S. from Wilmington, and 10 miles W. from Delaware bay. Next to Wilmington it is the most commercial place in the state. It contains 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 large hotels, and several carriage factories. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 2000.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

SMYRNA, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 40 miles W. S. W. from Steubenville.

SMYRNA, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich.

SMYRNA, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 1124.

SMYRNA, a small village of Bureau co., Ill.

SMYSER'S DEPÔT, a thriving village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the railroad from York to Baltimore, at the junction with the Hanover branch, 10 miles S. from York.

SMYTH, a county in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 625 square miles. The three branches of Holston river, named the North, Middle, and South forks, rise near the N. E. border of the county, and flow through it in a S. W. direction. The Iron Mountain range forms the southern boundary, and Walker's mountain extends along the N. W. border; the surface between these is an elevated valley. The river bottoms are very fertile. Indian corn, hay, oats, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 201,222 bushels of corn; 34,742 of wheat; 139,580 of oats, and 100,410 pounds of butter. There were 7 saw mills, 3 iron furnaces, 1 iron foundry, 1 salt furnace, and 2 tanneries. It contained 12 churches and 600 pupils attending public schools. Limestone and gypsum are abundant in the county; and the latter is used to fertilize the land. Extensive manufactories of salt are in operation on the S. W. border. Smyth county is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, not yet finished. Named in honor of General Alexander Smyth, member of Congress from Virginia. Capital, Marion. Population, 1162, of whom 7098 were free, and 1064, slaves.

SMYTHFIELD, a post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the Youghiogheny river, where it is crossed by the national road, 158 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg. The post-office is called Somersfield.

SNAPPING SHOALS, a post-village of Newton co., Georgia.

SNEAD'S FERRY, a post-office of Onslow co., North Carolina.

SNEEDSBOROUGH, a village in Anson co., North Carolina, on Yadkin river, 110 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

SNEEDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Hancock co., Tennessee, 275 miles E. by N. from Nashville, and 1 mile from Clinch river. It became the county seat about the year 1848.

SNICKERSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, on the turpikie from Winchester to Washington, 165 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

SNIDER'S, a post-village of Washington co., Ky., 25 miles E. S. E. from Independence.

SNODDYVILLE, a village in Jefferson co., Tennessee, 226 miles E. from Nashville.

SNOOKVILLE, a post-office of Defiance co., O.
SNOW CAMP, a post-office of Orange co., N.C.
SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Virginia.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Iredell co., N.C.
SNOW CREEK a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

SNOW CREEK, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

SNOWDEN, a township of Alleghany co., Pa., 11 miles S. from Pittsburg. Population, 1225.

SNOW FALLS, a post-office of Oxford co., Me.

SNOW HILL, a port of entry, capital of Worcester co., Maryland, is situated on the left bank of Pocomoke river, 20 miles from its mouth, and 100 miles S. E. from Annapolis. It is pleasantly situated, near the head of navigation, and has an active business. Large quantities of corn, pine lumber, and firewood are shipped at this place. It contains good county buildings, 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2 large hotels. Tonnage in 1852, 9680 $\frac{1}{2}$; 29 schooners, with a tonnage of 997 $\frac{3}{4}$, were built during the year. Population in 850, 714; in 1853, about 1200.

SNOW HILL, a post-office of Nicholas co., Va.

SNOW HILL, a post-village, capital of Greene co., North Carolina, on Contentned creek, an affluent of the Neuse river, 70 miles S. E. from Raleigh. Pop., from 100 to 200.

SNOW HILL, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia, 14 miles N. from Lafayette.

SNOW HILL, a post-village of Wilcox co., Alabama, about 55 miles S. W. from Montgomery.

SNOW HILL, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

SNOW HILL, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 74 miles S. S. W. from Columbus.

SNOWSHOE, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Centre co., Pa. Pop., 432.

SNOWSHOE, a small post-village in the above township, about 17 miles N. W. from Bellefonte.

SNOW'S STORE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

SNOWVILLE, a post-village in Choctaw co., Mississippi, 110 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

SNUFFLETOWN, a small village of Sussex co., New Jersey, 15 miles N. E. from Newton, contains a store, tannery, church, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

SNYBAR, a post-office of Lafayette co., Mo.

SNYDER, a township forming the N. extremity of Blair co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1090.

SNYDER, a new township forming the S. E. extremity of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

SNYDER, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop., 306.

SNYDERSTOWN, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

SNYDERSTOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on Shamokin creek, 8 miles E. from Sunbury.

SNYDESVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., about 112 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

SNYDERTOWN, a little village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, contains a few dwellings.

SOAP CREEK, of Iowa, flows into Des Moines river from the W., near the S. border of Wapello county.

SOAP CREEK, a post-office of Davis co., Io.

SOAPSTONE MOUNT, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

SOCAPATOY, a post-village of Coosa co., Ala., 36 miles N. by E. from Wetumpka.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, a thriving post-village of Walton co., Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 120 miles W. from Augusta. It is a depôt for the produce of the county. Incorporated in 1831.

SOCIAL HILL, a post-office of Muhlenberg co., Kentucky.

SOCIALITY, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 40 miles S. from Buffalo.

SOCIETY HILL, a post-village of Darlington district, South Carolina, about 100 miles E. N. E. from Columbia. It is near the W. bank of the Great Pedee river, and contains a few churches and stores.

SOCIETY HILL, a post-village in Macon co., Alabama, 167 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

SOCORRO, a large county forming the S. W. extremity of New Mexico, has an area estimated at above 60,000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande, on the W. and partly on the N. by the Rio Colorado, and the Gila river forms part of its southern border. But little is known of the surface excepting the portion near the Rio Grande, which is uneven and broken by the Sierra Madre. The census of 1850 gives no returns for this county.

SOCORRO, a post-village of Socorro co., New Mexico, on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, about 135 miles S. S. W. from Santa Fe.

SODA LAKE, near the N. W. extremity of Louisiana, is connected with Lake Caddo on the W., and with Cross lake on the S., and communicates with Red river, near Shreveport, by a short outlet. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, above 6 miles. It is navigable by steamboats for about nine months in the year.

SODOM, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, 12 miles from Belvidere, contains 2 mills and 6 or 8 dwellings.

SODOM, a small village of Burke co., Ga.

SODUS, a post-township of Wayne co., N. Y., on Lake Ontario and Sodus bay. Pop., 4598.

SODUS, a post-village in the above township, on the Sodus Point and Southern railroad, about 36 miles E. by N. from Rochester. It has 3 or 4 churches.

SODUS BAY, New York, 35 miles E. by N. from Rochester, extends from Lake Ontario southward into Wayne county. Length, about 5 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles. It forms an excellent harbor, the entrance of which has been protected by substantial piers built by the United States.

SODUS CENTRE, a post-village of Wayne co., N. Y., about 190 miles W. by N. from Albany.

SODUS POINT, a post-village of Wayne

county, New York, is situated at the entrance of Sodus bay, and on Lake Ontario, 30 miles W. S. W. from Oswego, and about 210 miles by railroad from Albany. It has a good harbor, and is favorably situated for trade, being at the terminus of the Sodus canal, which connects with the Erie canal, and of the Sodus Point and Southern railroad, which joins the Erie railroad at Elmira.

SODY, a post-office of Autauga co., Ala.

SOLANO, a county toward the N. W. part of California, has an area estimated above 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. and S. E. by Sacramento river, the Strait of Carquinez, and Suisun bay. It contains several beautiful and fertile valleys, among which may be named Suscol valley, which is situated W. of the Suscol hills, and runs from the city of Vallejo to the northern part of the county; length, about 8 miles, and breadth, 3 miles; Napa bay washes it on the W.; this valley is well adapted to farming: Green valley, so called because a large portion is always green, lies E. of the Suscol hills, about 4 miles from Suscol valley; it is about 6 miles in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; the S. end is the terminus of the Great Sacramento valley, and is covered with wild oats, evergreen, grass, and red clover: Suisun valley, situated N. of Suisun bay, and E. of Green valley, is about 6 miles square; it opens out on the E. into the Sacramento valley, and is watered by the navigable river, Suisun; large quantities of hay, chiefly wild oats and clover, are raised: Ullatis valley lying farther to the N. E., is about 5 miles in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in width; it runs N. W., and opens out into the Sacramento valley; this valley is a great thoroughfare, and the admiration of all travellers: Sacramento valley extends as far as the eye can reach; it is covered with wild oats, and is not subject to inundation. The western part of the county is mountainous, and very interesting; there are many small valleys suitable for stock raising. The principal elevation, which is very conspicuous, is a double peak situated near the head of Green valley; the next in magnitude is another double peak, between Green valley and Suscol. Barley, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1852 it produced 105,630 bushels of barley; 13,870 of oats; 25,905 of potatoes, and 2146 tons of hay. There were 2185 cows; 1085 beef cattle, and 1936 horses. The capital employed in quartz mining amounted to \$8000, and in other mining \$24,000. Gold is found in this county, but not in great abundance. About 4 miles N. of Vallejo is a large soda spring, the stream from which runs through Suscol valley to Napa bay. There are several other valuable mineral springs (some of them warm springs) in different parts of the county. It is intersected by the route of the proposed railroad from Benicia to Marysville. Capital, Benicia. Population, 2835.

SOLDIER RIVER, of Iowa, rises toward the W. part of the state, and flowing south-westerly, enters the Missouri river, in Harrison county.

SOLENN GROVE, a post-village of Moore co., North Carolina.

SOLESBURY, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, about 32 miles N. from Philadelphia. It contains the borough of New Hope. Total pop., 3778.

SOLIDAD, a missionary settlement of Monterey co., California.

SOLON, a village of Somerset co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, about 45 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. of the township, 1415.

SOLON, a post-township of Cortland co., New York, 35 miles S. by E. from Syracuse. Population, 1150.

SOLON, a township in the E. part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Population, 1034.

SOLON, a post-village in Johnson co., Iowa, 12 miles N. by E. from Iowa City.

SOLON MILLS, a post-village in McHenry co., Ill., 55 miles N. W. by N. from Chicago.

SOLESVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., N. Y.

SOMERFIELD, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

SOMERFORD, a post-township in Madison co., Ohio. Population, 616.

SOMERFORD, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 27 miles W. from Columbus, has about 150 inhabitants.

SOMERS, a manufacturing post-village in Tolland co., Connecticut, 23 miles N. E. of Hartford. Population of the township, 1508.

SOMERS, a post-village in Somers township, Westchester co., New York, about 110 miles S. from Albany. It contains a bank. Population of the township, 1722.

SOMERS, a township in the S. part of Preble co., Ohio. Population, 2085.

SOMERS, a township in the E. central part of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Pop., 680.

SOMER'S CENTRE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

SOMERSET, a county forming the N. N. W. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 4000 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the St. John's and Penobscot rivers, but principally by the Kennebec, above 70 miles of whose course is comprised within this county. The greater part is heavily wooded, and immense quantities of lumber are annually rafted down the Kennebec. The surface is hilly and undulating, with occasional mountain ridges and peaks. The soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 183,780 bushels of corn; 56,595 of wheat; 328,630 of oats; 327,557 of potatoes; 66,183 tons of hay, and 757,624 pounds of butter. The quantity of wheat, oats, and wool was each greater than that produced by any other county in the state. There were 15 grist mills, 28 saw and planing mills, 1 wool-len factory, 1 foundry, 20 tanneries, and

13 shingle manufactories. It contained 33 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 12,253 pupils attending public schools, and 522 attending academies or other schools. Organized in 1809. Capital, Norridgewock. Pop., 35,581.

SOMERSET, a county in the N. central part of New Jersey, has an area of about 370 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Raritan river and Bound brook, on the N. E. by the Passaic river, and on the W. by Lamington river, and is drained by the N. and S. branches of Raritan river, and by Millstone river, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is various; the N. W. portion being mountainous, and the centre and S. E. either level or slightly undulating. The soil of the hills is generally clay or stiff loam, that of the level portions sandy loam formed of shale, and the mountain valleys are of limestone. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 685,673 bushels of corn; 109,367 of wheat; 498,922 of oats; 26,631 tons of hay, and 564,573 pounds of butter. There were 3 woollen factories, 31 flour mills, 8 saw mills, 8 tanneries, and 19 boot and shoe manufactories. It contained 33 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 4203 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending other schools. The range of hills about 2 miles north of Somerville have been perforated by many mining shafts in search of copper ore; one of these shafts is 1300 feet in length. As yet, no company have succeeded in making their operations remunerative, although the ore is said to contain not only a large proportion of copper, but to be worth working on account of the gold which it yields. The Bridgewater mineral paint mines are situated near the centre. Somerset county is distinguished as the birthplace of Samuel L. Southard, Peter D. Vroom, Commodore Stockton, William L. Dayton, and Theodore Frelinghuysen. The New Jersey Central railroad traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by the Delaware and Raritan canal. Organized in 1688, having previously formed part of Middlesex county. Capital, Somerville. Population, 19,688; of whom 27 were slaves.

SOMERSET, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, contains 1050 square miles. It is watered by Castleman's river, and by Laurel Hill and Stony creeks. The surface is diversified, having the Laurel Hill on the W. boundary, and the Alleghany ridge near the eastern part. The soil is adapted to pasturage and dairy-farming, and butter is the chief article of export. In 1850 this county produced 471,312 bushels of oats; 777,204 pounds of butter, and 373,798 of maple sugar, being the greatest quantity of that article produced by any one county of the state. There were 16 flour and grist mills, 23 saw mills, 6 woollen factories, 2 iron foundries, 1 furnace, 1 coal

mine, and 21 tanneries. It contained 59 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 4149 pupils attending public schools, and 103 attending academies or other schools. Beds of excellent coal, which in some places are 8 feet thick, extend over nearly the whole area of the county; iron ore is also abundant. A plank-road connects it with Cumberland, in Maryland. Capital, Somerset. Population, 24,416.

SOMERSET, a county in the S. E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is situated on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay. The Nanticoke river forms its boundary on the N. W., the Pocomoke river and bay on the south; the county is also penetrated by two navigable inlets of the Chesapeake, called Wicomico and Manokin rivers. The surface is level, and partly covered with forests of oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, cedar, cypress, &c. The soil in some parts is sandy, and in others clayey, generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 718,073 bushels of corn; 58,248 of wheat; 71,776 of oats, and 1,763,882 pounds of tobacco. There were 5 boat-yards, 2 woollen factories, 31 flour and grist mills, 31 saw mills, and 4 coach factories. It contained 57 churches, 1 newspaper office, 821 pupils attending public schools, and 270 attending academies and other schools. The rivers and bays, above named, afford great facilities for navigation. Capital, Princess Anne. Pop., 22,456; of whom 16,868 were free, and 5588, slaves.

SOMERSET, a township in Windham co., Vermont, 100 miles W. by S. from Concord. Population, 321.

SOMERSET, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts, on the northern side of the Staunton river, near the Fall River railroad, 50 miles S. by W. from Boston. Population of township, 1166.

SOMERSET, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Niagara co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Population, 2154.

SOMERSET, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, contains Somerset, the county seat. Population, 2420.

SOMERSET, a post-borough in the above township, and capital of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the plank-road from Cumberland, in Maryland, to West Newton, in Pennsylvania, 70 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg. Since the plank-road was opened the town has rapidly increased in business and population. Mines of excellent coal have been opened near this place, and in many parts of the county. Somerset contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and an academy. Incorporated in 1804. Population in 1850, 866.

SOMERSET, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles W. by S. from Pittsburg. Population, 1512.

SOMERSET, a post-village, capital of Pulaski county, Kentucky, is situated 6 miles N. from

the Cumberland river, and 90 miles S. from Frankfort. The surrounding country contains coal and iron ore. The village has 3 churches, 10 dry-goods stores, a branch bank, and 1 iron foundry.

SOMERSET, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop., 1943.

SOMERSET, a post-village in Reading township, and capital of Perry county, Ohio, on the Zanesville Wilmington and Cincinnati railroad, about 20 miles W. S. W. from Zanesville. It contains a court house, an academy, and 2 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 1250.

SOMERSET, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Population, 913.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Wabash co., Ind.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Saline co., Ill.

SOMERSET, a post-office of Monroe co., Missouri, on Salt river, about 80 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

SOMERS POINT, a post-village of Atlantic county, New Jersey, on Great Egg Harbor bay, about 16 miles S. E. from May's Landing, is resorted to for bathing in the summer, and gunning in the fall. A mariner's church has been erected near the place.

SOMERSVILLE, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

SOMERSWORTH, a township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, bounded on the E. by Salmon Falls river, 30 miles E. S. E. from Concord. It contains the village of Great Falls, which see. The Great Falls branch railroad here connects with the Boston and Maine railroad. Population, 4943.

SOMERTON, a post-office, Philadelphia co. Pa.

SOMERTON, a small post-village of Nansemond co., Virginia, about 100 miles S. E. from Richmond.

SOMERTON, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 107 miles E. from Columbus. Population, about 250.

SOMERVILLE, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, intersected by three important railroads, about 3 miles N. N. W. from Boston. It is the seat of the McClean Asylum for the Insane, (see BOSTON,) and of various manufactories, among which may be mentioned an extensive establishment for bleaching. Tuft's college, an institution chartered in 1852, is located on grounds lying partly in this township and partly in Medford. The village of Somerville is situated on the Boston and Maine and on the Boston and Fitchburg railroads, 2 miles from Boston. The township was incorporated in 1842. Population, 3540.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 175 miles N. W. from Albany.

SOMERVILLE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Somerset county, New Jersey, is situated on the Raritan river, and on the New Jersey Central railroad, about 26 miles N. N. E. from Trenton. It is the principal

village in the county, and has 14 stores, 5 churches, and 1 bank. It owes its prosperity chiefly to its fine location and its facilities for the disposal of produce. Two newspapers are published here. Pop., 1300.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, 85 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Alabama, 125 miles N. N. E. from Tuscaloosa, and about 5 miles S. from the Tennessee river. It contains a court house, and several hundred inhabitants.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Fayette county, Tennessee, on the Loosahatchy river, 43 miles E. from Memphis. It is situated in a populous and fertile region. The proposed railroad from Memphis to Nashville will pass through the town. A plank-road has been commenced between Memphis and Somerville. It has 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, and a bank. Population in 1853, 1500.

SOMERVILLE, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Eaton and Hamilton railroad, 14 miles N. N. W. from Hamilton.

SOMONAUK, a small post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, on Somonauk creek, 55 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

SONOMA, a county towards the N. W. part of California, has an area estimated at about 1200 square miles. It is bounded partly on the S. W. by the Pacific, intersected by the Russian river, and is drained by several small streams flowing into San Pablo bay, which lies on its S. border. The surface is uneven, having a mountain range passing nearly through the centre. The soil is fertile, especially along the streams, and in the southern portions well cultivated. Barley, wheat, potatoes, hay, onions, cattle, horses, and poultry are the staples. In 1852 it produced 87,851 bushels of barley; 23,108 of wheat; 278,542 of potatoes; 1266 tons of hay, and 491,671 pounds of onions. There were 4335 beef cattle; 3120 cows; 4400 horses, and 11,050 poultry. It contained 5 threshing machines, 6 blacksmith shops, and 1 tannery. Capital, Sonoma. Population, 2337.

SONOMA, a post-town and port of entry, capital of Sonoma county, California, is situated on Sonoma creek, about 18 miles from its mouth. It is about 34 miles from Vallejo by land, and 50 miles from San Francisco by water. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6395 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons registered, and 7027 $\frac{6}{8}$ tons enrolled and licensed; total, 13423 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons. Population, in 1853, estimated at 1200.

SONOMA CREEK, of Sonoma county, on the W. N. W. part of California, rises among the mountains of the coast range, and flowing first south-easterly, and then southerly, falls into San Pablo bay. It is navigable for small boats to the town of Sonoma.

SONORA, a post-town, capital of Tuolumne

county, California, is situated on Woods creek, a tributary of Tuolumne river, 130 miles E. of San Francisco. Roads from Sacramento City and San José terminate in this town. In 1849 it was named Stewart by the legislature, but the inhabitants prefer the former appellation, which it still retains. Two newspapers are issued. Population in 1853, from 3000 to 4000.

SOOKALENA, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

SOOY'S INN, a post-office of Burlington co., New Jersey.

SOPCHOPPY, a post-office of Wakulla co., Fla.

SORLEY, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

SORREL HORSE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

SOUCHAHATCHEE, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

SOUCOOK RIVER rises in Belknap county, New Hampshire, and falls into the Merrimack river, in Merrimack county, about 3 miles S. E. of Concord.

SOUDERSBURG, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, 9 miles E. from Lancaster.

SOUHEGAN river rises in the N. part of Massachusetts, and running first north-easterly and then easterly, falls into the Merrimack, in Hillsborough county, in the S. part of New Hampshire.

SOUTH ABINGTON, a post-village of Abington township, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Old Colony railroad, 21 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

SOUTH ACTON, a post-village of Acton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Fitchburg railroad, 25 miles N. W. from Boston.

SOUTH ACWORTH, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH ADAMS, a manufacturing post-village of Adams township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the Pittsfield and North Adams railroad, 13 miles N. by E. from Pittsfield. The Housick river passes near the village.

SOUTH ADDISON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH ALABAMA, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

SOUTH ALBION, a post-village in Kennebec co., Me., 22 miles N. E. by E. from Augusta.

SOUTH ALBION, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH ALBION, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

SOUTH ALDEN, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

SOUTH ALTON, a post-village in Belknap co., New Hampshire, near the Cocheco railroad, 20 miles N. E. by E. from Concord.

SOUTH AMBOY, a post-village in South Amboy township, Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the S. side of Raritan bay, at the mouth of Raritan river, 27 miles S. W. from New York. The Camden and Amboy railroad terminates here, and connects with the New

York steamboats. The village contains an academy and a manufactory of stone ware. Population of the township, 2266.

SOUTH AMENIA, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SOUTH AMHERST, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Nottaway river, bounded on the S. W. by the Meherrin, and on the E. by the Blackwater river. The surface is nearly level, and extensively covered with forests of pine and cypress. The soil is alluvial, light, and moderately fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, hay, cotton, and pork are the staples. Tar and turpentine are also exported. In 1850 the county produced 869 bales of cotton; 564,183 bushels of corn; 235,337 of sweet potatoes, and 3321 tons of hay. The quantities of cotton and potatoes were the greatest produced in any one county of the state. There were 2 grist mills, 2 manufactories of coaches, and 1 of saddles. It contained 23 churches, 288 pupils attending public schools, and 68 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad. Organized in 1748, and named from a town of England. Capital, Jerusalem. Population, 13,521, of whom 7766 were free, and 5755, slaves.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. H. See SOUTH HAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, a village in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 95 miles W. by S. from Boston, contains 1 or 2 churches, and an academy. Population of the township, 1060.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y. See SOUTH HAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S. from Bedford. Population, 1347.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles N. N. E. from Philadelphia. Population, 1416.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania. It is intersected by the Cumberland Valley railroad. Population, 1651.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. E. from Chambersburg. It is intersected by the Cumberland Valley railroad. Population, 1795.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Somerset co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1396.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

SOUTH ANDOVER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH ANNA, a small river in the eastern part of Virginia, rises near the north-western extremity of Louisa county, and flowing easterly unites with the North Anna, forming the Pamunkey river. The whole length is probably 75 miles. It affords abundant water-power.

SOUTH ANNA, a post-village in Louisa co., Pa., 67 miles N. W. from Richmond.

SOUTH ANVILLE, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles S. W. from Lebanon. Population, 887.

SOUTH ARGYLE, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

SOUTH ASSYRIA, a post-office of Barry co., Michigan.

SOUTH ATTLEBOROUGH, a post-village of Bristol co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles S. S. W. from Boston.

SOUTH AUBURN, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH AUGUSTA, Iowa. See **AUGUSTA**.

SOUTH AVON, a post-village of Avon township, Livingston co., New York, on a branch of the Genesee river, 26 miles W. from Canandaigua, and 20 miles S. by W. from Rochester.

SOUTH BAINBRIDGE, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, on the Susquehanna river, 110 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

SOUTH BARRE, a post-village in Washington co., Vt., 7 miles S. E. from Montpelier.

SOUTH BARRE, a post-village of Orleans co., New York, 6 or 7 miles S. from Albion.

SOUTH BAY, Washington co., New York, is a branch of Lake Champlain. Length, about 4 miles.

SOUTH BEAVER, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. W. by W. from Beaver. Population, 1155.

SOUTH BELLINGHAM, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH BEND, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH BEND, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

SOUTH BEND, a flourishing post-town of Portage township and capital of St. Joseph county, Indiana, is finely situated on St. Joseph's river, and on the Northern Indiana railroad, 85 miles E. by S. from Chicago. It is one of the principal stations on the railroad which connects Chicago with Lake Erie, and it is the northern terminus of the Michigan road, which is one of the greatest thoroughfares of the state. The river is navigable for small steamboats from its mouth to Constantine, which is above South Bend. A dam across the river at this place produces a vast hydraulic power, which is employed in manufactures of various kinds; among which are 2 flouring mills, 1 woollen factory, 1 oil mill, 1 edge-tool factory, and several machine shops. The village contains a bank and 3 newspaper offices. The University of Notre Dame (Catholic) is situated 1 mile from the town, on the border of a small lake. Population in 1853, estimated at 2000.

SOUTH BENTONSPORT. See **BENTONSPORT**.

SOUTH BERLIN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

SOUTH BERNE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

SOUTH BERWICK, a post-village in York co., Maine, about 90 miles S. W. by S. from Au-

gusta, near Salmon Falls river, at the junction of the Portland and Portsmouth, and the Boston and Maine railroads, contains one bank. Population of the township, 2595.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, a township in the N. E. part of Morrow co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad. Population, 1268.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, between the Scioto river and the Ohio canal, about 15 miles S. from Columbus.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 25 miles W. from Boston, on the Boston and Worcester railroad. Population of the township, 1347.

SOUTH BOSTON, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

SOUTH BOSTON, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

SOUTH BRADFORD, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH BRADFORD, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

SOUTH BRADFORD, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH BRAintree, a post-village of Braintree township, Norfolk co., Massachusetts, at the junction of the Old Colony and Fall River railroads, 11½ miles S. by E. from Boston, and 25½ miles N. N. E. of Plymouth.

SOUTH BRANCH, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

SOUTHBRIDGE, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, near Quinnebaug river, 60 miles S. W. from Boston, contains 2 or 3 churches, and 1 bank. Population of the township, 2824.

SOUTH BRIGETON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

SOUTH BRIDGEWATER, a post-village of Bridgewater township, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the Fall River railroad, 20 miles S. by E. from Boston, and 34 miles N. N. E. from Fall river.

SOUTH BRISTOL, a post-township of Ontario co., New York, on the W. side of Canandaigua lake. Population, 1129.

SOUTH BRISTOL, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

SOUTH BRITAIN, a post-village of Southbury township, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the Pamperaug river, which affords water-power, 20 miles N. W. from New Haven. It contains 2 churches, 3 or 4 stores, and several manufactories. Considerable preparations are now being made in the construction of dams and races to increase the business of the village.

SOUTH BROOKFIELD, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

SOUTH BROOKS, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH BROWN, a township in the E. part of Vinton co., Ohio. Population, 648.

SOUTH BRUNSWICK, a post-township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, 14 miles N. W. from Trenton. Population, 3368.

SOUTH BUFFALO, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany river; the S. part of the township is intersected by the Pennsylvania canal. Population, 1266.

SOUTHBURY, a post-village of New Haven county, Connecticut, 22 miles N. W. by N. from New Haven. On the main street, which is beautifully shaded, are situated 2 churches, an academy, a hotel, and several fine residences. Pop. of the township, 1484.

SOUTH BUTLER, a thriving post-village in Butler township, Wayne county, New York, about 158 miles N. W. by W. from Albany. It contains 2 stores, 3 churches, 1 steam grist and saw mill, and 1 tannery.

SOUTH BUTLER, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S. by W. from Butler. Population, 1209.

SOUTH BUTLER, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

SOUTH BYRON, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Buffalo and Rochester railroad, 25 miles W. S. W. from Rochester.

SOUTH CAIRO, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

SOUTH CANAAN, a post-office of Essex co., Vermont.

SOUTH CANAAN, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 50 miles N. W. from Hartford.

SOUTH CANDOR, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the railroad between Owego and Ithaca, 5 miles N. by W. from the former.

SOUTH CAROLINA, one of the original states of the American confederacy, is bounded on the N. and N. E. by North Carolina, S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, and S. W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by the Savannah river. It lies between 32° and 35° 10' N. lat., and between 78° 35' and 83° 30' W. lon. This state is triangular in shape, having a coast line of about 200 miles for its base, with an extreme length and breadth each of about 210 miles, including an area of about 24,500 square miles, or 15,680,000 acres; of which 4,072,651 only were improved in 1850. Governor Seabrook states the area at 30,213 square miles.

Population.—Among the original settlers of South Carolina—generally English—were some Scotch, Germans, and French Huguenots, from the latter of whom are descended some of the most respectable families in the state. The people of South Carolina are noted for frankness of speech, courteousness of manner, and especially for that free hospitality which is a general characteristic of the inhabitants of the southern states. Eloquence is one of the marked attributes of her public men, and she has produced some of the most eminent orators that have shed lustre upon the national

councils of our country. In 1790 there were in South Carolina 249,073 inhabitants; 345,591 in 1800; 415,115 in 1810; 502,741 in 1820; 581,185 in 1830; 594,398 in 1840, and 668,507 in 1850; of whom 137,736 were white males; 136,831 white females; 4149 free colored males; 4807 colored females; 187,756 male slaves, and 197,222 female slaves. This population was divided into 52,937 families, occupying 52,642 dwellings. Representative population, 514,513. Of the white population, 262,160 were born in the state; 12,653 in other states; 921 in England; 4051 in Ireland; 661 in Wales and Scotland; 57 in British America; 2180 in Germany; 274 in France; 518 in other countries, and 48 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about 3¼ per cent. of the white population of foreign birth. Of the entire population, 145 were deaf and dumb, of whom 1 was free colored, and 15 slaves; 222 blind, of whom 14 were free colored, and 56 slaves; 204 were insane, of whom 3 were free colored, and 9 slaves; and 295 were idiotic, of whom 3 were free colored, and 50 slaves. In the twelve months preceding June 1st, 1850, 1642 paupers received aid, of whom 329 were foreigners, at an expense of about \$30 each; and in the same period occurred 7997 deaths, or nearly 12 in every 1000 persons.

Districts.—South Carolina is divided into 29 districts, viz. Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Chester, Chesterfield, Colleton, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, Marlborough, Newberry, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, and York. Capital, Columbia.

Cities and Towns.—Charleston is the largest town in the state, population, 42,985. The other principal towns are Columbia, population, 6060; and Georgetown, Camden, Hamburg, Cheraw, Beaufort, and Greenville.

Face of the Country, and Geology.—This state is about equally divided between the alluvial and primitive formations; the former, extending along the coast for about 80 to 100 miles inland, is interspersed with extensive swamps. The primitive occupies the central and north-western parts, with the exception of the alluvion bottoms of the rivers. On leaving the alluvions, we enter upon a sandy tract, called the "Middle Country," which is terminated in its turn by a belt called the "Ridge," an abrupt elevation, beyond which the country continues to ascend till it terminates, in the extreme north-west, in the Blue Ridge mountains, which attain, in Table mountain, an elevation of about 4000 feet above the sea. King's mountain is on the boundary line between North and South Carolina. Along the coast is a chain of low islands, separated from the mainland by a series of lagoons or sounds, through which a coast navigation is carried on, defended from the agitations of the ocean.

Minerals.—The primitive portion affords great abundance of building material, in the granites and sienites of Richland, Kershaw, Lexington, Fairfield, and Abbeville districts, in the marbles of Spartanburg and Laurens, and in the gneiss of Pickens and York. The other earthy minerals are mica slate, soapstone, porcelain clay of a very fine quality, red and yellow ochres, limestone, and talc-micaceous slates suitable for whetstones; but no coal—nor is it likely, from its geological formation, that this valuable fuel will ever be found, if found at all, in any considerable quantity. Of the metallic minerals, gold in considerable abundance, iron of the best quality, and lead are among the treasures of South Carolina. The mines of Mr. William Dorne, in Abbeville and Edgefield districts, yielded gold of the value of \$300,000 in the 15 months preceding July, 1853. This precious metal is found in the same belt (reaching from the Rappahannock river, in Virginia, to the Coosa, in Alabama) in which the gold of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia exists. The South Carolina portion of this great belt promises to make the richest returns of any mines in the United States, out of California. The introduction of the quartz-crusher, it is estimated, will enable the Dorne mines to produce \$4000 a day. Two Chilian mills in operation, says a correspondent of the New York Tribune, produce nearly \$1000 a day. Between February, 1852, and February, 1853, the value of \$202,000 was mined, at the trifling expense of \$1200.

Rivers, Bays, &c.—From the mouth of the Great Pedee river to that of the Savannah, the coast of South Carolina is lined with a series of bays, sounds, and lagoons, which, though mostly shallow, have sufficient depth to allow of an extensive coasting navigation. Commencing at the Great Pedee, and proceeding south, we have Winyaw bay, at the mouth of that river; then, in order, Bull's bay, Charleston harbor, St. Helena sound, and Port Royal entrance, with a number of smaller inlets. The harbor of Beaufort is much the best of these, and will admit vessels of the largest size; Charleston harbor is obstructed by a dangerous bar; St. Helena sound is the most capacious of these inlets, but is beset with shoals. Georgetown, at the head of Winyaw bay, can only be reached by vessels of small draught; and Stono inlet, S. of Charleston, has but 10 feet water on the bar. The Santee river, with its main affluents, the Congaree and Wateree, passes almost directly through the middle of the state. It is about 100 miles from the junction of the Congaree and Wateree to the mouth of the Santee, and about 300 miles from their confluence to their sources in North Carolina. The Great Pedee enters the state from North Carolina, (where it bears the name of Yadkin,) and courses through the N. E. part of South Carolina, about 150 miles into Winyaw bay; the Saluda

and Broad rivers drain the N. W. of the state, and unite to form the Congaree; the Broad river rises in the W. of North Carolina; the Edisto and Combabee drain the S. W. of the state, and flow into the Atlantic after courses of 150 to 200 miles; Lynch's creek is a tributary from the W., and Wacamaw and Little Pedee from the E. of the Great Pedee; all have their sources in North Carolina. The larger streams run in a S. E. direction, and furnish an inland navigation of about 2400 miles, apart from the creeks and inlets of the sea. The Savannah river can be navigated by steamboats to Hamburg, and for smaller boats still higher. The Wacamaw may be ascended 12 miles, the Great Pedee 200 miles, the Congaree 200 miles, and the Wateree 200 miles, by steamboats. All these rivers are boatable, above the distances mentioned, for keel-boats. Greenville is the only district in the state without the advantage of navigation. Watercourses abound in all the districts favorable for mill sites.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—One of the most interesting natural objects in South Carolina is Table Mountain, or Table Rock, as it is generally called, an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea, which presents, in one direction, a perpendicular face of 1100 feet above the surrounding country. This mountain is a place of great resort in summer, having a house of entertainment at its base. Cæsar's Head, in the same vicinity, is so called from its resemblance to a human cranium; this is also a place of summer resort, and has a hotel on its summit, which is visible at a great distance. Glenn's Spring, in Spartanburg district, is a watering-place of some repute, containing magnesia and sulphur in its waters. Limestone Spring, in the same district, is less frequented than formerly, and its spacious hotel is now converted into a female college, which is said to be in a very flourishing condition. According to Professor Tuomey, the falls of the Saluda, among the mountains, have a descent of from 300 to 400 feet. "They," says the professor, "who imagine that by skipping to the top of Table Rock, and from thence run across to Cæsar's Head, they have exhausted the beauties of this region, commit a great mistake."

Climate.—South Carolina, though in the latitude of the Barbary States, has more the climate and productions of Southern Europe. Yet many of the productions peculiar to its latitude on the Eastern continent flourish here, such as cotton, and rice, and some of the tropical fruits; but the irregularity of the seasons, and early and late frosts, render the latter a somewhat precarious crop.

Soil and Productions.—There are, according to Ruffin and Tuomey, (the agricultural surveyors of the state,) six varieties of soil in South Carolina:—1. Tide swamp; devoted to the culture of rice. 2. Inland swamp; to rice, cotton, corn, peas, &c. 3. Salt marsh;

to long cotton. 4. Oak and pine; to long cotton, corn, potatoes, &c. 5. Oak and hickory; to short cotton, corn, &c.: and, 6. Pine barren; to fruits, vegetables, &c. The swamps near the coast, covering 2000 square miles, are capable of drainage, and are of inexhaustible fertility. The pine lands, forming a belt across the state next succeeding to the alluvion, have been heretofore considered of but little value except for timber; but Governor Seabrook is of opinion that its agricultural capabilities have been much underrated, and "that in all its relations it is of immeasurable value to our community." On the islands is produced the largest quantity of the much valued variety of cotton called sea-island, whose production is in fact limited to the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and perhaps Texas. With the exception of the rich alluvions of the lower region, the best land in the state is in the hilly country, above the Ridge, which is favorable to corn, potatoes, &c. Cotton grows in all the divisions of the state, with different degrees of productiveness. Cotton is the great staple of South Carolina; and though the fourth among the states in the actual amount of this commodity produced, yet, if we regard only area, she stands first in the *relative* amount; while in the product of rice, her other great staple, she is first in *absolute* amount. Indian corn, wheat, butter, sweet and Irish potatoes, and wool are extensively produced; while rye, oats, barley, tobacco, hay, wine, cheese, and sugar are cultivated to some extent. The climate is suited to indigo and hemp, but they are not, at present, profitable crops. In short, South Carolina can produce, side by side, the wheat of the north, and the olive, sugar-cane, and (with care) the orange of the south; and, when she institutes a more careful system of culture, will be able to produce as large an amount, and perhaps a greater *variety* of products, acre for acre, than any of her sister states. Wheat grows as low as 32° 30' N. lat., and Indian corn everywhere, except in a small district north of the mountains, which is too bleak for it. The 4,072,651 acres of improved land in South Carolina at the census of 1850 were divided into 29,969 farms of about 135 acres each, producing 1,066,277 bushels of wheat; 43,790 of rye; 16,271,454 of Indian corn; 2,322,155 of oats; 1,026,900 of peas and beans; 136,494 of Irish, and 4,337,469 of sweet potatoes; 159,930,613 pounds of rice; 74,285 of tobacco; 120,360,400 of cotton; 487,233 of wool; 2,981,850 of butter; 671,000 of cane sugar; 216,281 of beeswax and honey, and 20,925 tons of hay. Value of live stock, \$15,060,015; of market produce, \$47,286; of orchard products, \$35,108; of slaughtered animals, \$1,302,637.

Forest Trees.—On the islands are found the live-oak, pine, palmetto, and laurel; in the lower and pine barren district, pitch pine, and in the middle and upper regions, oak, hickory,

and pine. The winter voyager between Charleston and Savannah, on the inlets or sounds of the coast, sails amid foliage as green as that of a summer forest at the North; with here the evergreen live oak, draped with the gracefully-hanging long moss, and there the white flowers of the laurel, (sometimes a foot in circuit,) while the shores are lined with thousands of waterfowl, and nothing to mar the scene, unless it may be an unsightly alligator basking in the sun.

Manufactures.—South Carolina has not yet become extensively engaged in manufacturing, but her attention is now much turned in that direction, and already she exports, to the North, cotton yarns and coarse cotton stuffs. In 1850 there were in the state 1473 manufacturing establishments, producing each \$500 and upwards annually. The same year home-made manufactures to the amount of \$909,546 were fabricated. There were in 1850, 18 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing capital to the amount of \$857,200, and 399 male and 620 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$295,971, and producing 6,563,737 yards of stuffs, and 1,348,343 pounds of yarn, valued at \$748,338; 6 furnaces, &c., employing \$185,700, and 153 male and 2 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$29,128, and producing 1286 tons of castings, &c., valued at \$87,683; 91 tanneries, with a capital of \$184,335, and producing leather to the amount of \$261,332; and \$3475 invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, employing 33 hands, consuming 18,100 bushels of Indian corn, and producing 43,900 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c. South Carolina reports no woollen factories. The South Carolina Industrial Institute holds annually fairs, in which great interest is taken by its citizens, and displays are made of manufacturing and agricultural improvement, marking an advancing state in the mechanic arts and tillage of the soil.

Internal Improvements.—In January, 1853, South Carolina had 559 miles of railroad completed, and 296 in course of construction. Those already constructed unite Charleston with Hamburg, (and from thence by connection with the Georgia railroad with various points in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama,) with Columbia, Abbeville, Laurensville, and other intermediate points in South Carolina, and with Charlotte and Wilmington in North Carolina. From the latter place (with a short exception on and near the Potomac, below Washington City) the connection with the great Northern cities is unbroken. When the present lines projected shall have been completed, Charleston will have communication with Richmond through the central counties of North Carolina.

Commerce.—South Carolina exports largely of cotton, rice, (of the latter more than all the other states of the Union together,) lumber, and naval stores. Her exports for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, amounted in value to \$11,670,021, all in domestic products, and her imports for the same period to \$2,175,614. Nearly three-sevenths of the foreign commerce of South Carolina is carried in other than American bottoms. Tonnage of the state for the fiscal year 1852, 46,635 $\frac{1}{5}$, of which more than 22,000 tons were employed in the coasting trade, and more than 7000 in steam navigation. Seven vessels were built in the same year, with a tonnage of 939 $\frac{1}{5}$. Tonnage entered, 101,977, and tonnage cleared, 142,261. The exports of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1853, were 19,976 bales of sea-land, and 446,610 of upland cotton; 126,742 tierces of rice, 363,862 bushels of rough rice, and 20,637,525 feet of lumber. The railway communications opened between Charleston and Tennessee have diverted a large northern trade, with the latter state, into this channel to the great advantage of Charleston and Tennessee as well. Soon, Charleston will hold direct communication with Memphis, on the Mississippi, by railways, which will become one of the great routes between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast, and even with the Ohio valley.—See CHARLESTON for further particulars.

Education.—South Carolina University is an institution of high reputation, and has among its faculty some distinguished names, but the education of the masses in this state has been much neglected. The number of schools in 1849 was 1023, and the number of scholars in a white population of about 250,000 was only 9112. Public schools reported by census of 1850, 670, and academies, 261. Amount expended by the legislature in 1848 for educational purposes, was \$40,561.53. There are two colleges, three theological seminaries, and one medical school in the state. Splendid buildings for a college at Spartanburg village are now (1853) being erected by the Methodists, ample funds having been supplied by the bequest of Benjamin Wofford. The income from the pupils of the South Carolina College is spent in improvements and other contingent expenses, the college being supported by appropriations from the state. Each student, it is said, costs the state \$1000. The legislature of 1853 appropriated \$39,600 for the support of this college.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Sects.—Of the 1163 churches in South Carolina in 1850, the Baptists owned 413; the Episcopalians, 71; Lutherans, 41; Methodists, 467; Presbyterians, 125; Roman Catholics, 14, and Seceders, 11. The remainder were divided among the Congregationalists, Free Church, Friends, Jews, Unitarians, Universalists, and other minor sects, making one church to every 574 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$2,140,346.

Public Institutions.—There is a state lunatic asylum at Columbia, which had 127 pa-

tients in November 5th, 1851. Of these, 70 were paupers. The previous year, 22 had been discharged cured, and 18 improved. Receipts during the year, \$26,501; expenditures, \$23,702. This institution is richly endowed, and is under the control of the state. The deaf and dumb asylum at Cedar Springs, in Spartanburg district, was founded by the Rev. N. P. Walker, in 1849, but is now under the care of the state, and had 27 pupils in November, 1851. New buildings for this institution are in progress of erection. The orphan house not being supported by the state, will be found described under CHARLESTON. There is no penitentiary or house of refuge in South Carolina.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor, lieutenant-governor, and presidential electors are chosen by the legislature. The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for two years, the former receiving \$3500 per annum. The senate consists of 45 members, chosen by the people for 4 years, one-half being elected every second year. The house of representatives, consisting of 124 members, is chosen in the same manner for two years. In those districts having parishes, the representation is by parishes. The present constitution was framed in 1790. The members of both branches receive \$3 per diem, and 10 cents for every mile of travel. The judiciary consists—1. Of courts of equity, presided over by four chancellors; 2. Of courts for the correction of errors, consisting of all the judges in law and equity, to try constitutional questions; 3. Of courts of common pleas and general sessions; 4. Of the city court of Charleston, (an inferior court;) 5. Of an ordinary's court, in each district, to grant letters of administration, probate of wills, &c.; and, 6. Of a court of magistrates and freeholders for the trial of slaves and free persons of color. The chancellor, and judges of sessions and common pleas, receive \$3000 per annum. South Carolina has 7 members in the national house of representatives, and 9 electoral votes for president of the United States.

The state debt in 1852 was \$3,144,931, of which \$1,051,422 was contingent debt; productive property, \$5,000,000; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$115,000. Appropriations for 1853, more than \$500,000; assessed value of property in 1850, \$283,867,709; number of banks in June, 1853, 11, with an aggregate capital of \$10,330,225. The state bank of South Carolina has a capital of \$3,450,000, which the governor recommends to be increased. This is reported to be a very sound institution.

History.—South Carolina was first settled at Port Royal in 1670 by the English. A constitution for this colony was formed by the celebrated John Locke, somewhat on the plan of Plato's Model Republic, which, however, signally failed. South Carolina was a

proprietary government until 1719, when it became a royal colony. In 1690, a number of French Huguenots, driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantez, settled in this state, and subsequently a number of Swiss, Irish, and Germans. South Carolina was engaged with Georgia under Oglethorpe in some contests with the Spanish in Florida, and she also suffered much from Indian depredations in the early times of her settlement, particularly from the Yamasses, who were expelled in 1715. This colony took an active part in exciting and carrying on the revolt of the colonies, and furnished above 6000 troops to the federal forces. Many bloody struggles took place within her limits at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, Monk's Corner, Camden, King's mountain, Eutaw Springs, and Cowpens, with varying success, now the British and now the Carolinians having the advantage. The state was occupied by the enemy the greater part of 1780 and 1781. South Carolina has taken an active part in the affairs of the national government, and has furnished some of the most distinguished American statesmen, being generally ably represented in the national councils. She has gone further than any other state in the assertion and vindication of the rights of the sovereign states, as opposed to the powers of the federal government. Among her distinguished statesmen have been Lowndes, Pinckney, Hayne, Legare, Poinsett, and Calhoun.

SOUTH CARROLL, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

SOUTH CARROLLTON, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, on Green river, 160 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It has several stores and warehouses.

SOUTH CARTHAGE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

SOUTH CARVER, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH CASS, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich.

SOUTH CASS, a township in Orange co., Indiana. Population, 1501.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, a beautiful post-village of Madison township, Clarke county, Ohio, on the Columbus and Xenia railroad, 35 miles W. S. W. from Columbus, has 2 or 3 churches. Population in 1850, 414.

SOUTH CHARLESTOWN, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH CHESTERVILLE, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

SOUTH CHINA, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH CODORUS, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, 14 miles W. by S. from York. Population, 1135.

SOUTH COLUMBIA, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

SOUTH CORINTH, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 16 miles N. from Ballston Spa.

SOUTH CORTLAND, a post-village of Cort-

land co., New York, 4 or 5 miles S. W. from Cortland Village.

SOUTH COVENTRY, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

SOUTH COVENTRY, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles N. by W. from West Chester. Population, 711.

SOUTH CRAFTSBURY, a post-office of Orleans co., Vermont.

SOUTH CREEK, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 23 miles N. W. from Towanda. Population, 709.

SOUTH CREEK, a post-office of Beaufort co., North Carolina.

SOUTH DANBY, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SOUTH DANSVILLE, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, 24 miles N. W. from Bath.

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH DEDHAM, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH DEERFIELD, a post-village in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 15 miles S. E. from Concord.

SOUTH DEERFIELD, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Connecticut River railroad, 80 miles W. by N. of Boston.

SOUTH DEER ISLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

SOUTH DENNIS, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH DICKINSON, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

SOUTH DORSET, a small post-village in Dorset township, Bennington co., Vermont, about 80 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. The inhabitants are principally engaged in quarrying and dressing marble.

SOUTH DOVER, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SOUTH DOVER, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, on the Harlem railroad, 73 miles N. N. E. from New York.

SOUTH DRESDEN, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

SOUTH DURHAM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

SOUTH DURHAM, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

SOUTH-EAST, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Putnam co., New York, intersected by the Harlem railroad. Population, 2079.

SOUTH EASTON, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH EASTON, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

SOUTH EASTON, a flourishing town of Easton township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Lehigh river, at its entrance into the Delaware, 1 mile S. from Easton. It contains manufactories of iron, cotton, flour, and lumber. These are propelled by the water-power furnished by the Lehigh canal.

SOUTH EDMESTON, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SOUTH EDWARDS, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

SOUTH EGREMONT, a post-village in Berkshire co., Mass., 120 miles W. by S. of Boston.

SOUTH ENGLISH, a post-village in Keokuk co., Iowa, near the S. fork of English river, 35 miles S. W. by W. from Iowa City.

SOUTH ERIN, a post-office, Chemung co. N.Y. SOUTHERN STATES. See UNITED STATES.

SOUTH FAIRFAX, a flourishing village of Franklin co., Vermont, on the Lamoille river, which affords excellent water power, 35 miles N. E. by E. from Montpelier. It has several handsome churches, a large flouring mill, and 6 stores. A fine building, 140 feet by 50, has been erected for the New Hampton Academical Institute, removed from New Hampton.

SOUTH FARMS, a post-village in Litchfield co., Connecticut, 35 miles W. by S. from Hartford.

SOUTH FAYETTE, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 1118.

SOUTHFIELD, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

SOUTHFIELD, a township of Richmond co., New York, bordering on New York bay, 12 miles S. W. from New York city. Pop., 2709.

SOUTHFIELD, a post-township in the S. E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop., 1658.

SOUTH FLORENCE, a post-village in Franklin co., Alabama.

SOUTH FORD, a post-village in New Haven co., Connecticut.

SOUTH FORK, a post-office of Ashe co., N.C.

SOUTH FORK, a township in Clark co., Arkansas. Population, 223.

SOUTH FORK, a township in Fulton co., Arkansas. Population, 205.

SOUTH FORK, a post-office of Owsley co., Ky.

SOUTH FORK, a post-office of Wayne co., Io.

SOUTH FOSTER, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH FRANKLIN, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH FRANKLIN, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

SOUTH FREEDOM, post-office of Waldo co., Me.

SOUTH GALWAY, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

SOUTH GARDINER, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH GATE, a post-office of Franklin co. Ind.

SOUTH GENESEE, a post-village in Genesee township, Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 21 miles W. by S. from Milwaukee.

SOUTH GIBSON, a post-office of Gibson co., Tennessee, 15 miles S. E. from Trenton.

SOUTH GILBOA, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

SOUTH GLASTENBURY, a post-village in Hartford co., Connecticut, on Connecticut river, about 10 miles S. from Hartford.

SOUTH GLENN'S FALL, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

SOUTH GRANBY, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH GRANVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

SOUTH GREECE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

SOUTH GROTON, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH GROVE, a post-township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Population, 147.

SOUTH GROVE, a small post-village of De Kalb co., Illinois, about 70 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

SOUTH GROVE, a post-village in Walworth township, Walworth co., Wisconsin.

SOUTH HADLEY, a post-township in Hampshire co., Mass., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 85 miles W. by S. from Boston. Pop. 2495.

SOUTH HADLEY, a post-village in the above township, on Connecticut river, contains 2 or 3 churches, and an academy.

SOUTH HALIFAX, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

SOUTH HAMMOND, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 38 miles W. S. W. from Canton.

SOUTH HAMPDEN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S. E. from Concord. Population, 472.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a post-township of Suffolk co., New York, immediately S. E. from Riverhead. It is washed by the Atlantic on the S., and Great Peconic bay on the N. Pop., 6501.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a post-village in the above township, near the S. side of Long Island, about 100 miles E. from New York. It contains an academy, and 1 or 2 churches.

SOUTH HANOVER, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, 12 miles E. from Harrisburg. Population, 617.

SOUTH HANOVER, a post-village of Jefferson co., Indiana, 6 or 7 miles W. S. W. from Madison. It has an institution styled South Hanover College. A plank-road extends from this village to Madison. Population, 447.

SOUTH HANSON, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH HARDWICK, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.

SOUTH HARPETH, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

SOUTH HARRISBURG, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

SOUTH HARTFORD, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH HARTFORD, a post-village of Washington co., New York, about 50 miles N. N. E. from Albany. It has 2 churches.

SOUTH HARTWICK, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SOUTH HARWICH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Mass., 80 miles S. E. from Boston.

SOUTH HAVEN, a post-township in the W. part of Van Buren co., Mich. Pop., 220.

SOUTH HAWLEY, a post-village in Franklin co., Mass., 105 miles W. by N. from Boston.

SOUTH HENRIETTA, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

SOUTH HERMITAGE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH HERO, an island in Lake Champlain, constituting the post-township of South Hero, which is a part of Grand Isle co., Vermont. Length, about 10 miles. Population, 705.

SOUTH HILL, a post-office of Steuben co., N. Y.

SOUTH HILL, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 150 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

SOUTH HILL, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

SOUTH HINGHAM, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 15 miles S. E. from Boston.

SOUTH HOLLOW, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, near Mississippi river, 180 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

SOUTH HOPE, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

SOUTH HUNTINGDON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles W. S. W. from Greensburg. Population, 862.

SOUTHINGTON, a post-village in Hartford co., Connecticut, 16 miles S. W. from Hartford, on the New Haven and Northampton or Canal railroad, contains 4 or 5 churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 2135.

SOUTHINGTON, a post-township in the W. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop., 1013.

SOUTH JACKSON, a post-office of Waldo co., Me.

SOUTH JACKSON, a post-village in Jackson co., Michigan, 75 miles W. by S. from Detroit.

SOUTH KEENE, a small village in Keene township, Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire railroad, about 44 miles S. W. from Concord.

SOUTH KENT, a post-village in Litchfield co., Conn., 55 miles W. by S. from Hartford.

SOUTH KILLINGLY, a post-village in Windham co., Conn., 50 miles E. from Hartford.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a township in Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Stonington and Providence railroad, 22 miles S. from Providence, contains 1 bank. Population, 3807.

SOUTH KIRTLAND, a post-office of Lake co., O.

SOUTH KORTWRIGHT, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

SOUTH LANSING, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

SOUTH LEBANON, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, contains Lebanon, the county seat.

SOUTH LEE, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Berkshire railroad, 125 miles W. by S. from Boston, contains a number of mills.

SOUTH LEEDS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH LINCOLN, a post-village in Penobscot co., Maine, 100 miles N. E. from Augusta.

SOUTH LIVONIA, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

SOUTH LODI, a post-office of Seneca co., N. Y.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

SOUTH LOWELL, a small village of Johnson co., North Carolina.

SOUTH LOWELL MILLS, a post-village of Orange co., North Carolina.

SOUTH LYME, a post-village in New London co., Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London railroad, about 40 miles E. from New Haven.

SOUTH LYNDEBOROUGH, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH LYON, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

SOUTH MARCELLUS, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

SOUTH MAXFIELD, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH MERRIMACK, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH MIDDLEBOROUGH, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH MIDDLETON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles S. from Carlisle. Population, 2252.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. 30 miles S. W. of Boston.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SOUTH MILFORD, a village of Sussex county, Delaware, on the right bank of Mispillion creek, opposite Milford, 21 miles S. S. E. from Dover. Ship building constitutes the chief business of the village. It has 1 church, 3 stores, and about 350 inhabitants.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post-office of Cecil co., Maryland.

SOUTH MILFORD, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

SOUTH MILLS, a post-office of Camden co., North Carolina.

SOUTH MILTON, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH MOLUNCUS, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

SOUTH MONTVILLE, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH NASHVILLE, a flourishing town of Davidson county, Tennessee, on the left bank of Cumberland river, may be regarded as a suburb of the city of Nashville, although it was separately incorporated in 1850. Since that time it has rapidly increased in population and importance. It has 3 churches, and several male and female schools; one of these is a free school, supported by a public tax, and attended by 150 pupils of both sexes--probably the only school of the kind in Tennessee. The ground was presented to the public by John Trimble, Esq. Population in 1853, about 3000.

SOUTH NATICK, a post-village in Middlesex co., Mass., 16 miles S. W. by W. from Boston.

SOUTH NEW BERLIN, a post-village of Chenango co., New York, about 100 miles W. from Albany.

SOUTH NEWBURG, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH NEWBURY, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH NEWBURY, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

SOUTH NEWCASTLE, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

SOUTH NEWMARKET, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH NEWPORT, a small post-village of McIntosh co., Georgia, 40 miles S. W. from Savannah.

SOUTH NEWRY, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH NORWALK, formerly **OLD WELL**, a seaport and post-village of Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the right bank of the Norwalk river, near its mouth, and on the New York and New Haven railroad, 33 miles W. S. W. from New Haven. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of felt beaver hats. Steamboats ply between the village and New York. May 6th, 1853, a locomotive and two passenger cars were here precipitated through an open drawbridge, and 47 lives lost.

SOUTHOLD, a post-township of Suffolk co., New York, borders on Long Island sound and Great Peconic bay. Population, 4723.

SOUTHOLD, a post-village in the above township, on the Long Island railroad, 91 miles E. by N. from New York. It contains several churches.

SOUTH OLIVE, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

SOUTH ONONDAGA, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

SOUTH ORANGE, a post-office of Essex co., New Jersey.

SOUTH ORLEANS, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH ORNEVILLE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SOUTH ORRINGTON, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SOUTH OTSELIC, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH OWEGO, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

SOUTH OXFORD, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, a post-office of Queen's co., New York.

SOUTH PARIS, a thriving post-village in Paris township, Oxford co., Maine, on the Little Androscoggin river, and St. Lawrence and Atlantic railroad, about 38 miles S. W. by W. from Augusta. It contains 2 churches, an academy, 6 stores, 1 woollen mill, 2 saw mills, and 2 grist mills.

SOUTH PARKMAN, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SOUTH PARSONFIELD, a post-office of York co., Maine.

SOUTH PERRY, a small post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, 16 miles S. W. from Logan.

SOUTH PITTSBURG, a borough of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left or south bank of the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburg, and immediately above the confluence of that river with the Alleghany. It is connected with the city by a bridge 1500 feet long. Here are extensive manufactures of iron and glass. Pop. in 1850, 1883; in 1853, about 2500.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Fayette co., Ohio.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, a post-office of Wayne co., Michigan.

SOUTH POINT, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 177 miles W. from Raleigh.

SOUTH POINT, a small village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, 60 miles from its mouth, has a good landing.

SOUTH POMFRET, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

SOUTHPORT, a township in Lincoln co., Maine. Population, 543.

SOUTHPORT, a beautiful post-borough in Fairfield township, Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the coast, and on the New York and New Haven railroad, 24 miles S. W. from New Haven. It contains 3 churches, 1 bank, 1 academy, and a school house, erected at a cost of about \$7000. It has a good harbor (which has been improved by appropriations from Congress) for vessels of 100 tons. The tonnage belonging to this port amounts to 25,000 tons, probably the greatest in proportion to its size owned in any place in the United States. Within the borough limits is a portion of the swamp where the Pequots, in 1637, made their last stand, and were exterminated by the whites, commanded by Mason. Population in 1853, about 1200.

SOUTHPORT, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Chemung co., New York, intersected by the Erie railroad. Pop., 3184.

SOUTHPORT, a post-village in the above township, 2 miles S. from Elmira.

SOUTHPORT, a post-village of Marion co., Indiana, on the railroad between Madison and Indianapolis, 6 miles S. from the latter, contains 2 or 3 churches.

SOUTHPORT, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

SOUTHPORT, a township in the E. part of Kenosha co., Wisconsin. Population, 363.

SOUTHPORT VILLAGE, Wis. See **KENOSHA**.

SOUTH PRAIRIE, a post-village in Boone co., Illinois, 80 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

SOUTH PROSPECT, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

SOUTH PULTNEY, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 210 miles W. by S. from Albany.

SOUTH QUAY, a post-office of Nansemond co., Virginia.

SOUTH RAYMOND, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH READING, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

SOUTH READING, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 11 miles N. from Boston, on the Boston and Maine railroad, contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy. Population of the township, 2407.

SOUTH RICHLAND, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH RIDGE, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

SOUTH RIVER, New Jersey. See **MANALAPAN BROOK**.

SOUTH RIVER, of Virginia, a small branch of the Shenandoah, rises in Augusta county, flows in a north-easterly course, and unites with the other main branch at Port Republic, in Rockingham county.

SOUTH RIVER, of North Carolina, forms the boundary between Bladen and New Hanover counties, and enters Cape Fear river about 10 miles N. W. from Wilmington.

SOUTH RIVER, of Iowa, enters Des Moines river near the E. line of Polk county.

SOUTH RIVER, a post-office of Middlesex co., New Jersey.

SOUTH RIVER, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

SOUTH RIVER, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Population, 757.

SOUTH ROYALSTON, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH ROYALTON, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

SOUTH ROYALTON, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

SOUTH RUTLAND, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

SOUTH RYEGATE, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.

SOUTH ST. GEORGE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

SOUTH SALEM, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y., about 120 miles S. from Albany.

SOUTH SALEM, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 16 miles S. W. from Chillicothe.

SOUTH SALUDA, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

SOUTH SANDFORD, a post-office of York co. Me.

SOUTH SANDWICH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Mass., 60 miles S. E. from Boston.

SOUTH SANGERVILLE, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SOUTH SCHODAC, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

SOUTH SCITUATE, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 25 miles S. E. from Boston. Population of the township, 1770.

SOUTH SCITUATE, a post-office of Providence co., Rhode Island.

SOUTH SEBEC, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

SOUTH SEEKONK, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 45 miles S. S. W. from Boston.

SOUTH SHAFTSBURY, a post-office of Bennington co., Vermont.

SOUTH SHENANGO, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by Shenango creek. Population, 1664.

SOUTH SHREWSBURY, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 35 miles W. by S. from Boston.

SOUTH SIDE, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

SOUTH SODUS, a post-village of Wayne co., New York, about 190 miles W. by N. from Albany.

SOUTH SOLON, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

SOUTH SOLON, a small post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 56 miles W. from Columbus.

SOUTH STEPHENTOWN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

SOUTH STERLING, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH STODDARD, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH STOW, a small village in Stow township, Lamoille co., Vermont, about 18 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier.

SOUTH STRABANE, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles S. S. W. from Pittsburg. Population, 1391.

SOUTH STRAFFORD, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

SOUTH TANWORTH, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH THOMASTON, a post-township of Lincoln co., Maine, on Penobscot bay, 40 miles S. E. by E. from Augusta. Pop., 1420.

SOUTH THOMPSON, a post-office of Geauga co., Ohio.

SOUTH THURSTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SOUTH TRENTON, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

SOUTH TYRINGHAM, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 120 miles W. by S. from Boston.

SOUTH UNION, a small post-village of Logan co., Ky., 165 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

SOUTH VALLEY, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y., about 12 miles E. from Cooperstown.

SOUTH VASSALBOROUGH, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH VERNON, a village in Windham co., Vt., on Conn. river, at the junction of the Conn. River and the Brattleborough Branch railroads, 100 miles S. by E. from Montpelier.

SOUTHVILLE, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the left bank of Housatonic river, 30 miles N. W. from N. Haven. Pop. about 200.

SOUTHVILLE, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on St. Regis river, about 220 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

SOUTHVILLE, a post-village in Shelby co., Kentucky, 31 miles W. N. W. from Frankfort.

SOUTH WALDEN, a post-office of Caledonia co., Vermont.

SOUTH WALDEN, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH WALES, a post-village of Erie co., New York, 21 miles S. E. from Buffalo.

SOUTH WALLINGFORD, a post-office of Rutland co., Vermont.

SOUTH WALPOLE, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SOUTHWARK, a district of Philadelphia co., and suburb of Philadelphia, on the Delaware river, immediately S. of the city proper, from which it is separated by Cedar or South street. It extends from the river westward to the Passyunk road. It contains an extensive navy-yard of the United States, several ship-yards, a shot-tower, and other manufactories. The district is governed by a board of commissioners. Pop. in 1850, 38,799.—See PHILADELPHIA.

SOUTH WARREN, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

SOUTH WARSAW, a post-office of Wyoming co., New York.

SOUTH WATERFORD, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

SOUTH WEARE, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

SOUTH WELLFLEET, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH-WEST, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Warren co., Pa. Pop., 390.

SOUTH WESTERLOO, a post-village of Albany co., New York, 20 miles S. W. from Albany.

SOUTH-WEST HARBOR, a post-village in Hancock co., Me., 114 miles E. by S. from Augusta.

SOUTH-WEST OSWEGO, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

SOUTH WESTPORT, a post-village in Bristol co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S. from Boston.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

SOUTH WHITEHALL, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the right side of the Lehigh river, about 6 miles N. W. from Allentown. Population, 2913.

SOUTH WHITLEY, a post-office of Whitley co., Ind. about 95 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

SOUTHWICK, a post-township in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 1120.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM, a post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, has 2 churches.

SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 130 miles W. by N. from Boston, contains 1 or 2 churches.

SOUTH WILSON, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

SOUTH WINDHAM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

SOUTH WINDHAM, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

SOUTH WINDHAM, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

SOUTH WINDSOR, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

SOUTH WINDSOR, a new post-township in Hartford co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 miles N. E. from Hartford. Population, 1638.

SOUTH WOLFBOURGH, a post-village in Carroll co., N. H., 35 miles N. E. from Concord.

SOUTH WOODBURY, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles S. from Hollidaysburg. Population, 1847.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK, a post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, 50 miles S. by E. from Montpelier.

SOUTH WORCESTER, a post-village of Otsego co., N. Y., about 60 miles W. by S. from Albany.

SOUTH WRENTHAM, a post-village Norfolk co., Mass., 25 miles S. W. from Boston, contains a bank, and about 500 inhabitants.

SOUTH YADKIN, a small stream of North Carolina, which enters the Yadkin from the right, about 9 miles N. from Salisbury.

SOUTH YAM HILL, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

SOUTH YARMOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Mass., 80 miles S. E. from Boston.

SOUTH YUBA RIVER, Cal. See DEER CREEK.

SOUVIE'S ISLAND, a post-office of Clark co., Oregon.

SOWHATCHEE CREEK, of Early co., Georgia, flows into the Chattahoochee river.

SOXVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 131 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

SPADRA, a township in Johnson co., Arkansas. Population, 1209.

SPADRA BLUFF, a small post-village of Johnson co., Arkansas.

SPAFFORD, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, on the E. side of Skaneateles lake. Population, 1903.

SPAFFORD HOLLOW, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 140 miles W. from Albany.

SPAFFORDSBURG, a post-office of Benton co., Kentucky.

SPANGSVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

SPANISH BLUFFS, a small village of Bowie county, Texas, on Red river, about 12 miles N. from Boston, has a landing for steamboats.

SPANISH CREEK, of Pike co., Ohio, flows into the Scioto river.

SPANISH LAKE, of Louisiana, is connected with the right bank of Red river, a few miles above Natchitoches. Length, about 12 miles.

SPANISH PRAIRIE, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, about 48 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

SPARTA, a post-township in the S. part of Livingston co., New York. Population, 1372.

SPARTA, a new township in the S. E. part Sussex co., New Jersey. Population, 1919.

SPARTA, a flourishing post-village of Sussex county, New Jersey, about 66 miles N. by E. from Trenton, contains 2 churches, 2 seminaries, 5 stores, 6 iron forges, 6 mills, and 1 shingle manufactory. Population, about 500.

SPARTA, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Crawford co., Pa. Pop., 884.

SPARTA, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

SPARTA, a post-office of Caroline co., Va.

SPARTA, a post-village in Edgecomb co., North Carolina, 84 miles E. from Raleigh.

SPARTA, a thriving post-village, capital of Hancock county, Georgia, 24 miles N. E. from Milledgeville. It is distinguished for activity of business, and for its excellent schools. It contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and 1 cotton factory. Population, about 800.

SPARTA, a post-village, capital of Conecuh county, Alabama, on a small affluent of Conecuh river, 100 miles S. S. W. from Montgomery. The railroad projected from Mobile to Columbus, in Georgia, will pass through or near this village. It contains a court house, a jail, Masonic hall, 3 stores, and about 200 inhabitants. It became the county seat in 1822.

SPARTA, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Mississippi, 140 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

SPARTA, a pleasant and thriving post-village, capital of Bienville parish, Louisiana, is situated on a level plain, having a sandy soil, and watered by never-failing springs. Groves of holly and sweet bay, in the vicinity, present at all seasons a green and spring-like appearance. The village contains a flourishing seminary.

SPARTA, a post-village, capital of White co., Tennessee, on the route of the South-western railroad, about 85 miles E. by S. from Nashville, with which it is connected by a turnpike-road. It has a court house, jail, a bank, 1 newspaper office, and several stores.

SPARTA, a thriving village of Owen county, Kentucky, on Eagle creek, about 35 miles N. from Frankfort. It has an extensive flouring mill, and a saw mill.

SPARTA, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 35 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

SPARTA, a village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Nimishillen creek, 68 miles S. from Cleveland.

SPARTA, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Mich.

SPARTA, a township in the N. W. part of Kent co., Michigan. Population, 309.

SPARTA, a post-township in Dearborn co., Indiana. Population, 1598.

SPARTA, a township in Noble co., Indiana. Population, 590.

SPARTA, a thriving post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the route of the Illinoistown and Massac railroad, 113 miles S. from Springfield. It has 4 newspaper offices.

SPARTA, a small post-village of Buchanan county, Missouri, about 200 miles N. W. of Jefferson City. Since the removal of the county seat to St. Joseph, Sparta has declined.

SPARTA, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wis.

SPARTA CENTRE, a post-office, Kent co., Mich.

SPARTANBURG, a district in the N. W. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 950 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Ennoree river,

on the N. E. by Broad river, and intersected by the Tiger and Pacolet rivers, all of which flow south-eastward. The surface is hilly. The soil is productive, and well watered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 873,654 bushels of corn; 112,993 of wheat; 153,562 of oats, and 80,429 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 iron foundries, 5 saw and planing mills, 1 yarn manufactory, 12 machine shops, and 9 tanneries. It contained 60 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1000 pupils attending public schools, and 175 attending academies or other schools. Gold mines are worked in the district, and yield large profits. Iron ore of the finest quality, and in immense quantities, is found, and it also contains extensive quarries of limestone. Glenn spring, of this district, has become a fashionable watering-place. It is said to contain sulphur and magnesia. A railroad is projected from Spartanburg, the seat of justice, to the Greenville and Columbia railroad. Population, 26,400; of whom 18,361 were free, and 8039, slaves.

SPARTANBURG, or SPARTANBURG COURT HOUSE, a thriving post-village, capital of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, 98 miles N. N. W. from Columbia. Splendid buildings for a college, under the direction of the Methodists, are going up at this place; ample provision having been made by the bequest of Benjamin Wofford. The Spartanburg and Union railroad is in course of construction, from this point to the Greenville and Columbia railroad, a distance of 66 miles.

SPARTANBURG, a post-village of Randolph co., Indiana, 20 miles N. from Richmond.

SPARTANBURG, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

SPARTAPOLIS, a post-village in Rockingham co., Va., 142 miles N. W. from Richmond.

SPAVA, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

SPAVINAU, a post-office of Benton co., Ark.

SPEAR'S STORE, a post-office of Union parish, Louisiana.

SPECKLED MOUNTAIN, in Oxford co., Maine, near the boundary line of New Hampshire, is about 4000 feet high.

SPEEDSVILLE, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, near West Owego creek, 16 miles S. E. from Ithaca. It has several factories and stores.

SPEEDWELL, a post-office of Wythe co., Va.

SPEEDWELL, a post-village in Barnwell district, South Carolina, 115 miles S. S. W. from Columbia.

SPEEDWELL, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 210 miles E. by N. from Nashville.

SPEEDWELL, a post-office of Madison co., Ky.

SPEEDWELL, a small village of St. Clair co., Missouri.

SPEER'S LANDING, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

SPEERTOWN, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 7 miles N. from Newark.

SPEERVILLE, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., 83 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg.

SPEIGHT'S BRIDGE, a post-village in Greene co., North Carolina, 79 miles E. S. E. from Raleigh.

SPEIR'S TURNOUT, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia.

SPENCER, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, contains an area estimated at 280 square miles. It is drained by the Salt river, and by Brashear's creek. The surface is undulating and hilly, and the soil fertile. The staples are corn, wheat, oats, hemp, tobacco, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 775,878 bushels of corn; 55,614 of wheat, and 109,215 of oats. It contained 10 churches, 139 pupils attending public schools, and 107 attending academies or other schools. The rock which is commonly found near the surface is limestone. The water-power of the river has recently been improved by the erection of cotton and woollen factories. Organized in 1824, and named in honor of Captain Spear Spencer, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Taylorsville. Population, 6842; of whom 4691 were free, and 2151, slaves.

SPENCER, a county in the S. W. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio river, contains 390 square miles. It is drained by Little Pigeon and Crooked creeks. The surface is level in the S., and hilly in the N. and E.: the soil is mostly fertile. Wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, and pork are the chief productions. In 1850 the county yielded 598,135 bushels of corn; 19,777 of wheat; 36,916 of oats, and 1697 tons of hay. It contained 13 churches, 1 newspaper office; 980 pupils attending public schools, and 280 attending academies or other schools. The county contains abundance of bituminous coal. Organized in 1818. Capital, Rockport. Population, 8616.

SPENCER, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, 62 miles W. S. W. from Boston, contains 2 or 3 churches. Population of the township, 2244.

SPENCER, a post-village in Spencer township, Tioga co., New York, about 20 miles S. from Ithaca. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several mills. Population, estimated at 500; of the township, 1782.

SPENCER, a post-village in Davidson co., North Carolina, 190 miles W. from Raleigh.

SPENCER, a small post-village, capital of Van Buren co., Tennessee, 90 miles S. E. from Nashville.

SPENCER, a small village of White co., Tenn.

SPENCER, a thriving post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Miami Extension canal, about 110 miles N. W. from Columbus. Laid out in 1845. The canal furnishes extensive water-power. Population in 1853, near 500.

SPENCER, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop., 1847.

SPENCER, a township in the S. E. part of

Hamilton co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Ohio river, and on the Little Miami railroad. Population, 1656.

SPENCER, a township in Lucas co., Ohio. Population, 273.

SPENCER, a post-township in the W. part of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1336.

SPENCER, a township of Jennings co., Indiana. Population, 1390.

SPENCER, a post-village, capital of Owen county, Indiana, on the W. fork of the White river, 54 miles S. W. from Indianapolis. Grain and other articles are shipped from this place by the river. Spencer contains a court house, 2 or 3 churches, and several warehouses.

SPENCERPORT, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, on the Erie canal, 12 miles W. from Rochester. It has several mills and stores.

SPENCERSBURG, a post-village in Pike co., Missouri, 80 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

SPENCERTOWN, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, 30 miles S. S. E. from Albany.

SPENCERVILLE, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

SPENCERVILLE, a post-village in De Kalb co., Indiana, on an affluent of the Maumee river, 135 miles N. E. by N. from Indianapolis.

SPEONK, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

SPERRYVILLE, a small post-village of Rappahannock co., Virginia, about 120 miles N. W. from Richmond. A turnpike extends from this village to the Rappahannock river.

SPICELAND, a post-township in Henry co., Indiana. Population, 1344.

SPICELAND, a post-office of Henry co., Ind.

SPICERVILLE, a small village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Racoon creek.

SPICE VALLEY, a township in Lawrence co., Indiana. Population, 946.

SPIGGOT (or SPICKET) RIVER, a small stream, rises in Rockingham co., N. H., and falls into the Merrimack river in Massachusetts.

SPINNERSTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 91 miles E. from Harrisburg.

SPIRIT CREEK, of Richmond co., Georgia, flows E. into the Savannah river.

SPIRIT LAKE, or **MILLE LACS**, a lake in Ramsey co., Minnesota Territory. It is about 18 miles long and 14 wide. It discharges its waters through Rum river into the Mississippi.

SPIRIT LAKE, in Dickinson co., Iowa, is the largest lake in that state. Length, near 10 miles; greatest breadth, about 7 miles.

SPLUNG, a post-office of Monroe co., Miss.

SPOON RIVER, Illinois, rises in the W. N. W. part of the state, and flowing southerly, falls into the Illinois river, near Havauna, in Mason county. Its entire length considerably exceeds 100 miles.

SPORTING HILL, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

SPORTING HILL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SPOTTEDVILLE, a post-village of Stafford co., Virginia, 69 miles N. from Richmond.

SPOTTSVILLE, a small village of Henderson co., Kentucky, on Green river, 6 miles from its mouth. Tobacco and corn are shipped here.

SPOTTSWOOD, a post-village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, on South river, and on the Camden and Amboy railroad, 26 miles E. N. E. from Trenton, contains 3 stores, 2 churches, 2 mills, 2 tobacco manufactories, and 60 dwellings.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 400 square miles. The Rappahannock forms the boundary on the N. E., the North Anna river on the S. W., and the Mattaponi rises within its limits. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The soil is generally fertile in the vicinity of the streams. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 265,753 bushels of corn; 102,953 of wheat; 47,347 of oats; 1279 tons of hay, and 52,056 pounds of butter. It contained 2 flour mills and 2 tanneries; 20 churches, 6 newspaper offices, 300 pupils attending public schools, and 461 attending academies and other schools. Two gold mines were worked in this county in 1850; granite and freestone are abundant. A canal about 45 miles long has been opened along the Rappahannock, above the falls, and the county is intersected by the Richmond and Potomac railroad. The Rappahannock affords valuable water-power at Fredericksburg. Organized in 1720, and named in honor of Alexander Spotswood, at that time governor of Virginia. Capital, Spottsylvania Court House. Population, 14,911; of whom 7430 were free, and 7481, slaves.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, on the Po river, 65 miles N. from Richmond.

SPOUT SPRING, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

SPRAGG'S, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

SPRAGUE'S FALLS, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

SPRAGUEVILLE, a post-village in Jackson co., Io., 70 miles N. E. by E. from Iowa City.

SPRAKER'S BASIN, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Erie canal, 48 miles W. by N. from Albany.

SPREAD EAGLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles W. N. W. from Philadelphia.

SPREAD OAK, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia.

SPRING, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Adams co., Ohio. Pop., 2684.

SPRING, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, 4 miles S. from Bellefonte. Pop. 2280.

SPRING, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal. Population, 1836.

SPRING, a post-borough in the above town-

ship, on Conneaut creek, and on the Beaver and Erie canal, 18 miles N. W. from Meadville. Population, about 300.

SPRING, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1282.

SPRING, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia.

SPRING ARBOR, a post-township in the S. W. part of Jackson co., Michigan. Pop., 1075.

SPRING BAY, a post-village of Woodford co., Illinois, on the E. shore of Peoria lake, about 12 miles above Peoria. It has a steamboat landing and an active business in shipping produce.

SPRINGBOROUGH, a post-village of Clear Creek township, Warren co., Ohio, on Clear creek, 37 miles N. by E. from Cincinnati. It contains a woollen factory, and 2 flouring mills. Population in 1853, about 600.

SPRINGBOROUGH, a post-office of White co., Indiana.

SPRINGBROOK, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

SPRINGBROOK, a post-village in Jackson co., Iowa, 70 miles N. E. by E. from Iowa City.

SPRING CHURCH, a post-office of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING COTTAGE, a post-office of Marion co., Mississippi.

SPRING CREEK, of Centre co., Pennsylvania, flows into Bald Eagle creek.

SPRING CREEK, of Georgia, flows southward, and enters Flint river a few miles from its mouth.

SPRING CREEK, an affluent of San Jacinto river, Texas, forms the boundary between Harris and Montgomery counties.

SPRING CREEK, of Travis co., Texas, flows into the Colorado river, opposite Austin City.

SPRING CREEK, of Missouri, flows S. E. into Chariton river, in Adair county.

SPRING CREEK, a village of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. from Harrisburg, has about 200 inhabitants.

SPRING CREEK, a post-township of Warren co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. from Warren. Population, 601.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Greenbrier co., Virginia.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Brunswick co., North Carolina.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Early co., Ga.

SPRING CREEK, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Population, 483.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Randolph co., Arkansas.

SPRING CREEK, a township in Yell co., Arkansas. Population, 606.

SPRING CREEK, a post-village of Madison co., Tennessee, 137 miles W. S. W. from Nashville, has 3 stores, and about 75 inhabitants.

SPRING CREEK, a township in the N. E. part of Miami co., Ohio. Population, 1249.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Cass co., Ind.

SPRING CREEK, a post-office of McDonough co., Illinois.

SPRINGDALE, a small village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, 167 miles N. from Jackson.

SPRINGDALE, a post-office of Scott co., Ky.

SPRINGDALE, Ohio. See SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGDALE, a township in Ottawa co., Michigan. Population, 545.

SPRINGDALE, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

SPRINGDALE, a post-office of Cedar co., Io.

SPRINGDALE, a post-township in the S. W. part of Dane co., Wisconsin.

SPRINGERSVILLE, a post-village in Fayette co., Ind., 64 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in Penobscot co., Maine, 115 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 583.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 38 miles N. W. from Concord. Population, 1270.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 73 miles S. from Montpelier. Population, 2762.

SPRINGFIELD, a city and seat of justice of Hampden county, Massachusetts, is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut river, at the intersection of the Connecticut Valley, and the New Haven Hartford and Springfield railroads with the Western railroad, 98 miles W. by S. from Boston, 58 miles S. from Brattleborough, Vermont, 102 miles E. S. E. from Albany, and 138 miles N. N. E. from New York. Lat. $42^{\circ} 6' 4''$ N., lon. $72^{\circ} 35' 45''$ W. This is one of the handsomest and most flourishing inland towns in the state. The various railways centring here bring to it an immense amount of travel; its natural advantages also render it one of the most important commercial depôts on the Connecticut. The city is pleasantly situated in the midst of varied and delightful scenery. The site comprises the level along the river bank, and the western portion of an elevated plain extending several miles eastward. Main street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is a broad, handsome avenue, nearly 3 miles in length. This and other streets, parallel, or nearly parallel to it and the river, are intersected by those extending from the Connecticut to the plain above mentioned. In the centre is a beautiful enclosure, adorned with walks and shade trees. The buildings are generally constructed of brick. Among the public buildings may be mentioned the City Buildings, now in course of erection, and the churches, of which there are 12 or 13 of the various denominations. The condition of the 5 banks of the city, (September, 1852) was as follows:—Amount of circulation, \$895,483; amount of specie, \$55,060.59; proportion of circulation to one dollar of specie, \$16.66; amount of circulation and deposits, \$1,142,445.58; proportion of circulation and deposits to one dollar of specie, \$21.06.6. There are a large number of hotels in Springfield, affording excellent

accommodation to the traveller. The means of education are liberally provided, especially in the public schools. Two newspapers are issued here. The United States arsenal, established at Springfield in 1795, is the most extensive in the Union. It is chiefly situated on an elevation called Arsenal Hill, about half a mile E. from Main street. The buildings are of brick, and arranged around a fine square of about 20 acres, presenting a handsome appearance. A cupola on one of them commands a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. The machine shops occupy three different sites on Mill river, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Water shops. These comprise near 20 waterwheels and about 30 forges. The entire establishment furnishes employment to from 250 to 300 hands, who annually turn out about 15,000 muskets. About 175,000 stand of arms are constantly stored in the arsenal. The water-power on Mill river is also employed for the manufacture of paper and iron, for various mechanic works, mill seats, &c. Besides these there are establishments in the city for the production of locomotives, railroad cars, and various kinds of machinery. Springfield is rapidly improving, especially the western section near the railroad depôt. Within a few years gas has been introduced for lighting the streets. Two bridges, one for the Western railroad, and another, 1324 feet in length, for ordinary travel, span the Connecticut at this point, communicating with West Springfield. Several ferries also ply between the two places, and during the season of navigation, a steamboat communicates with Hartford. Settled in 1635, under its Indian name, *Agawam*. In 1640 it received the name of Springfield. Incorporated a town in 1646, and as a city in 1852. Population in 1820, 3970; in 1830, 6784; in 1840, 10,958; in 1850, 11,766. Within the last ten years, however, the township of Chicopee, with a population of 8291, has been set off from Springfield. The population of the two places in 1850 amounted to 20,057, thus sustaining a uniform ratio of increase for 30 years. Population of Springfield in 1853, about 14,000.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, on Otsego lake, 11 miles N. E. from Cooperstown. Population, 2322.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 18 miles S. S. E. from Trenton. Population, 1827.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township of Essex co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey railroad, about 45 miles N. E. from Trenton. Pop., 1945.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village in the above township, on the Rahway river, near the Morris and Essex railroad, 8 miles W. from Newark, contains 10 paper, 1 saw, and 2 grist mills, 2 churches, 5 stores, and a number of hat and shoe manufactories. Pop., about 1400.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles W. N. W. from Towanda. Population, 2710.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. N. W. from Doylestown. Population, 2259.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 1033.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the S. W. part of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the lake, intersected by the Cleveland and Erie railroad. Population, 1946.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village in the above township, on the Ridge road, 21 miles S. W. from Erie, and about 3 miles from Lake Erie. It is well built, and is surrounded by a rich country.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the N. E. part of Fayette co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1080.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 26 miles S. from Huntingdon. Population, 593.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, contains Mercer, the county seat. Entire population, 2279.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia. Population, 743.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles S. from York, intersected by the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. Population, 1345.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Hampshire co., Va., 197 miles N. W. from Richmond.

SPRINGFIELD, a village of Monroe co., Virginia, on Indian creek, about 245 miles W. from Richmond.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Richmond co., North Carolina.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Effingham co., Georgia, 27 miles N. W. from Savannah. It contains a court house, 3 churches, an academy, which is well endowed, and 2 stores.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 112 miles W. N. W. from Montgomery.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in Madison co., Miss., 40 miles N. E. by N. from Jackson.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of De Soto parish, Louisiana, on a small lake about 15 miles N. E. from Mansfield.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Livingston parish, Louisiana, about 50 miles E. from Baton Rouge, and 10 miles N. from Lake Maurepas.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Limestone co., Texas, on the Navasoto river, about 140 miles N. E. from Austin City.

SPRINGFIELD, a thriving post-village, capital of Conway co., Arkansas, about 40 miles N. by W. from Little Rock. Laid out in 1850. It contained, in 1851, a court house and 2 stores.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of Scott co., Arkansas.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Ro-

bertson co., Tennessee, on Sulphur fork of Red river, 25 miles N. from Nashville, with which it is connected by turnpike. Population, about 500.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of Bath co., Ky. SPRINGFIELD, a post-village, capital of Washington county, Kentucky, 40 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It is surrounded by a fertile country, and has considerable business. It contains a court house, 3 churches, and about 700 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in the S. central part of Clarke co., Ohio, contains the city of Springfield. Population, exclusive of the city, 2206.

SPRINGFIELD, a beautiful city, capital of Clarke county, Ohio, is situated on the National road, at the confluence of Mad river with Lagonda creek, 43 miles W. from Columbus, and 84 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati. It is considered one of the most beautiful towns in Ohio, and is surrounded by a rich, populous, and highly cultivated country. Six macadamized roads terminate at this point, and railroads radiating in various directions connect it with the principal towns of the state: the four following lines are completed, viz. the Columbus and Springfield, 65 miles long; the Dayton and Springfield, 24 miles long; the Mad River and Lake Erie, 134 miles long, and the Springfield and Xenia, 20 miles long. Two others are in course of construction, which extend toward Mansfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg. Wittenberg College, of this place, under the direction of the Lutheran Church, is situated a short distance without the town, and is surrounded by spacious grounds. Springfield contains about 10 churches, 2 banks, a flourishing seminary, a Lyceum, and 1 or 2 public libraries; 4 or 5 newspapers are published here. The Mad river and Lagonda creek are excellent streams for propelling machinery, affording permanent water-power here for 30 pair of stones. Within a distance of 3 miles there are more than 20 mill seats. A charter has been obtained for a hydraulic improvement, which it is estimated will be sufficient for 120 run of stone, besides the 30 which are now in operation. There are in the vicinity manufactories of cotton, wool, paper, and machinery, 1 or 2 iron foundries, besides numerous flouring mills. Laid out in 1803. The famous Indian chief Tecumseh was born about 5 miles W. from Springfield. Population, in 1840, 2094; in 1850, 5108, and in 1853, about 7000.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the N. E. part of Gallia co., Ohio. Population, 1230.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in the central part of Hamilton co., Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton railroad. Population, 3632.

SPRINGFIELD, or SPRINGDALE, a post-village in the above township, on the turnpike from Cincinnati to Hamilton, 15 miles N. from the former.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the N. W. part of Jefferson co., Ohio. Population, 1298.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the central part of Lucas co., Ohio. Population, 782.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the S. E. part of Mahoning co., Ohio. Population, 2385.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the S. W. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Population, 1592.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the W. central part of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by Mansfield and Sandusky railroad. Population, 2100.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the E. central part of Ross co., Ohio, intersected by the Scioto river. Population, 1162.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in the above township, on the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike, 4 miles N. from Chillicothe.

SPRINGFIELD, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Summit co., Ohio. Pop., 1907.

SPRINGFIELD, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Williams county, Ohio. Pop., 782.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-township in the N. W. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop., 956.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 702.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village in Franklin co., Indiana, about 80 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Population, 760.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Population, 430.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village of Whitley co., Indiana, on Eel river, 95 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis. The post-office is South Whitley.

SPRINGFIELD, a flourishing post-town, capital of the State of Illinois, and seat of justice of Sangamon county, is situated 3 miles S. from Sangamon river, 96 miles N. N. E. from St. Louis, 70 miles S. from Peoria, and 230 miles S. W. from Chicago. Lat. 39° 48' N., lon. 89° 33' W. It is regularly planned, with wide, straight streets, having a public square in the centre, on which is situated the state house and other public buildings. The town contains a court house, 3 banks, a United States land-office, churches of various denominations, several academies, and hotels. Five or six newspapers are published here. Since the seat of government was established here in 1840, it has become a flourishing commercial town. At this point the Chicago and Mississippi railroad intersects the Great Western Central railroad, which extends from the Mississippi river across the state to Indiana. The western division of this line, extending from Springfield to the Illinois river, 55 miles, has been in operation several years, under the name of the Sangamon and Morgan railroad; the Eastern division is now in progress of construction. The Chicago and Mississippi road is completed for a distance of 130 miles, from Alton to Bloomington, where it intersects the Illinois Central rail-

road. This city is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which contain large quantities of bituminous coal. Laid out in 1822. Pop. in 1840, 2579; in 1853, about 6500.

SPRINGFIELD, capital of Greene county, Missouri, on the S. W. branch of the Pacific railroad, 130 miles S. W. from Jefferson. The situation is high and healthy, and the water excellent. Springfield has a city charter, and is the most important and flourishing town in S. W. Missouri. It contains a court house, a United States land-office, 2 newspaper offices, and 1 bank. Population in 1850, 415; in 1853, estimated at above 1000.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village in Keokuk co., Iowa, near the North fork of Skunk river, 55 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, on Cedar river, 25 miles S. E. from Iowa City.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village, capital of Wayne co., Iowa, was laid out in 1851.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in the N. W. part of Dane co., Wisconsin.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, about 14 miles S. from Fond du Lac.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

SPRINGFIELD CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD FURNACE, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD MILLS, a post-office of Noble co., Indiana, on the Elkhart river, 134 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis.

SPRING FORGE, a post-office of York co., Pa.

SPRING FORK, post-office, Pettis co., Mo.

SPRING GARDEN, a district of Philadelphia co., and suburb of Philadelphia, situated on the N. side of the city proper, and extending from Delaware Sixth street westward to the Schuylkill river, and from Vine street northward to a line running between Girard avenue and Poplar street. It contains the Eastern Penitentiary and the Fairmount Water-works. It is separately incorporated and is governed by a board of commissioners. Population in 1850, 58,894. See PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING GARDEN, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, contains York, the county seat. Entire population, 9298.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-village in Pittsylvania co., Virginia, 135 miles S. W. by W. from Richmond.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-office of New Hanover county, North Carolina.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-office of Cherokee co., Alabama.

SPRING GARDEN, a post-village of Jefferson co. Illinois, 145 miles S. by E. from Springfield.

SPRING GREEN, a township in Sauk co., Wisconsin.

SPRING GROVE, a small village of Iredell co., North Carolina.

SPRING GROVE, a post-village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

SPRING GROVE, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

SPRING GROVE, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Greene co., Wis. Pop., 703.

SPRING HILL, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of Cheat river. Population, 1685.

SPRING HILL, a small village of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

SPRING HILL, a small village of York district, South Carolina.

SPRING HILL, a post-office of Hernando co., Florida.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Marengo co., Alabama, 71 miles S. by W. from Tuscaloosa. It is the seat of a Catholic college of its own name, with a library of 7000 volumes.

SPRING HILL, a small post-village of Tip-pah co., Mississippi, on the Wolf river, 25 miles N. W. from Ripley.

SPRING HILL, a post-office of Union par., La.

SPRING HILL, a post-office of Navarro co., Texas.

SPRING HILL, a township in Drew co., Arkansas. Population, 627.

SPRING HILL, a decayed post-village of Hempstead co., Arkansas, 14 miles S. from the county seat.

SPRING HILL, a thriving post-village of Maury co., Tennessee, 30 miles S. from Nashville. It is situated in the midst of a populous and fertile district. Pop., about 500.

SPRING HILL, a small village of Calloway co., Kentucky.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 52 miles N. from Madison.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Whitesides co., Ill., about 65 miles S. S. E. from Galena.

SPRING HILL, a post-village of Livingston co., Missouri.

SPRING HILL FURNACE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING HILLS, a thriving post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 14 miles N. from Urbana. Population in 1853, about 400.

SPRING HOUSE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING HOUSE, a post-office of Grainger co., Tennessee.

SPRING LAKE, a post-office of Williams co., O.

SPRING LAKE, a small village of Tazewell co., Illinois.

SPRING LAKE, a post-office of Washara co., Wisconsin.

SPRING MILL, a post-village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Schuylkill river, 12 miles N. W. from Philadelphia, with which it is connected by railroad. It has 2 blast furnaces in active operation.

SPRING MILL, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.

SPRING MILLS, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

SPRING MILLS, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 18 miles S. from Belvidere.

SPRING MILLS, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, on Penn's creek, 82 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It contains several stores and mills.

SPRING MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, is situated in the W. part of Carbon county.

SPRING PLACE, a post-village, capital of Murray county, Georgia, 230 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It is situated in the midst of mountainous country, with grand and beautiful scenery on every side. There are 40 springs of good water in the compass of half a mile. The village contains an academy and several stores.

SPRING PLACE, a post-village in Marshall co., Tenn., 66 miles S. from Nashville.

SPRINGPORT, a township of Cayuga co., New York, on the E. side of Cayuga lake, 10 miles S. W. from Auburn. Population, 2041.

SPRING PORT, a post-office of Panola co., Mississippi.

SPRINGPORT, a post-township in Jackson co., Michigan. Population, 759.

SPRING PRAIRIE, a post-township in the N. E. part of Walworth co., Wis. Pop., 1344.

SPRING PRAIRIE, a post-village in the above township, 31 miles S. W. from Milwaukee. It contains 3 stores, 1 hotel, and 1 Baptist church. Population, 200.

SPRING RIDGE, a post-office of Hinds co. Miss.

SPRING RIVER, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Population, 966.

SPRING RIVER, a post-township in Lawrence co., Missouri. Population, 684.

SPRING RIVER, a small post-village of Lawrence co., Missouri, about 140 miles S. by E. from Independence.

SPRING RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the S. part of the former state, and flowing S. E. into Arkansas, enters Black river near the S. W. border of Randolph county.

SPRING ROCK, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

SPRING ROCK, a post-office of Clinton co., Io.

SPRING RUN, a post-village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated in Path valley, 166 miles W. from Philadelphia.

SPRING RUN, a post-office of Louisa co., Io.

SPRING'S, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

SPRINGTOWN, a small village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the New Jersey Central railroad, about 45 miles N. from Trenton.

SPRINGTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 45 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia.

SPRINGTOWN, a post-office of Polk co., Tenn.

SPRINGTOWN, a post-office of Hendricks co., Indiana, 26 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

SPRINGTOWN, a post-office of Cole co., Mo.

SPRINGVALE, a post-village in York co., Maine, 86 miles S. W. from Augusta.

SPRINGVALE, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

SPRINGVALE, a post-office of Sampson co., North Carolina.

SPRINGVALE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

SPRINGVALE, a post-township in the E. central part of Columbia co., Wis. Pop., 471.

SPRINGVALE, a township in the N. W. part of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin. Pop., 558.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Rockland co., New York.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Bergen co., New Jersey.

SPRING VALLEY, a small village of Morris co., N. J., 4 miles S. E. from Morristown.

SPRING VALLEY, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SPRING VALLEY, a thriving post-village of Greene county, Ohio, on the Little Miami railroad, 58 miles N. E. from Cincinnati. It has 1 woollen factory and a carding mill. Population in 1853, about 400.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-township in the S. W. part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop., 766.

SPRING VALLEY, a post-office of Polk co., Oregon.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village in Concord township, Erie county, New York, on Spring creek, 30 miles S. S. E. from Buffalo. It is situated in a rich farming district, and contains 3 or 4 churches, and several factories and mills. Population, estimated at 1000.

SPRINGVILLE, a thriving post-village of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river and canal, 33 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. It owes its existence to the large iron-works which were established here a few years since. Population, about 800.

SPRINGVILLE, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Lackawana and Western railroad, about 11 miles S. from Montrose. Population, 1148.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village in the above township, about 10 miles S. from Montrose, the county seat, and 155 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of St. Clair co., Alabama, 140 miles N. from Montgomery.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Greenup co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, opposite Portsmouth, in Ohio. It has a foundry, plough factory, and tannery.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Lenawee co., Michigan, 12 miles N. W. from Adrian.

SPRINGVILLE, a village of Laporte co., Indiana, on the plank-road from Michigan City to Niles, 10 miles E. from the former.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Lawrence co., Indiana, 11 miles N. W. from Bedford.

SPRINGVILLE, a small post-village of Coles co., Illinois, about 10 miles S. W. from Charleston.

SPRINGVILLE, a small village of Wayne co., Missouri, about 110 miles S. by W. from St. Louis.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-village of Bad Axe co., Wisconsin, on Bad Axe river.

SPRINGVILLE, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

SPRINGWATER, a post-township in the S. E. part of Livingston co., New York. Population, 2670.

SPRINGWATER, a post-village in the above township, on the Buffalo and Corning railroad, 50 miles S. E. from Batavia.

SPRINGWELL, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

SPRING WELLS, a village of Wayne co., Michigan, on Detroit river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. from the centre of Detroit. It may properly be regarded as a suburb of that city. Population in 1853, about 2000.

SPROUT BROOK, a post-office of Montgomery co., New York.

SPROUT CREEK, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

SPRUCE, a small post-village of Bates co., Missouri, about 65 miles S. S. E. from Independence.

SPRUCE CREEK, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

SPRUCE GROVE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

SPRUCE HILL, a post-office of Juniata co., Pa.

SPRUCE HILL, a post-office of Highland co., Virginia.

SPRUCE MILLS, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

SQUAM BAY, of Essex co., Massachusetts, extends up into the land about 4 miles.

SQUAM GROVE, a township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Population, 341.

SQUAMLAKE, New Hampshire, between Grafton and Carroll counties. Extreme length, 7 or 8 miles; greatest breadth, about 4 miles. It is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded with picturesque scenery. It contains a number of islands. The outlet called Squam river flows into the Pemigewasset.

SQUAN, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on the Atlantic coast, between Manasquan inlet and Metecunk rivers, contains a neat church, 2 stores, and several boarding houses for the reception of visitors. This place is often visited in the summer months for sea bathing. Population, about 200.

SQUANKUM, a post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Manasquan river, 38 miles E. by S. from Trenton, contains a church and 2 mills.

SQUANSCOT RIVER. See EXETER RIVER.

SQUARE POND, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

SQUATTERVILLE, a town of Contra Costa co., California.

SQUAWBETTY, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

SQUIRREL RIVER, of Marathon co., Wisconsin, flows into the Little Wisconsin river from the right.

STAATSBURG, a post-village and station of Dutchess co., New York, on the Hudson River railroad, 60 miles S. from Albany.

STAFFORD, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac river, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of 250 square miles. It is bounded on the south-west by the Rappahannock river, and also drained by Aquia, Potomac, and Accokeek creeks. The surface is hilly; the soil near the Potomac river is a light loam, moderately fertile; other parts are sandy and poor. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and hay are the staples. In 1850 it produced 178,651 bushels of corn; 58,923 of wheat; 38,750 of oats, and 2018 tons of hay. There were 2 flour mills, 3 grist mills, 2 saw mills, and 2 cotton factories. It contained 12 churches, and 245 pupils attending public schools. Quarries of granite and freestone, suitable for building, have been opened, and gold has been found in small quantities. The Rappahannock affords excellent water-power at Falmouth. The county is intersected by the Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. Organized in 1675, and named from Stafford, a county of England. Capital, Stafford Court House. Population, 8044; of whom 4733 were free, and 3311, slaves.

STAFFORD, a post-township of Tolland co., Connecticut, intersected by the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad, 28 miles N. E. from Hartford. It contains three thriving manufacturing villages, viz. Staffordville, Stafford Hollow, and Stafford Springs. Stafford Springs, situated on the Willimantic river, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad, 50 miles N. by W. from New London, is celebrated for the medicinal properties of its waters, and is visited by persons from all parts of the Union. One of them contains a solution of iron, sustained by carbonic acid gas, some earthy substances, and an element called natron. This is regarded by chemists as one of the most efficacious chalybeate springs in the United States. The other, as analyzed by Professor Silliman, contains a large portion of hydrogen gas and sulphur, and a small proportion of iron. A splendid hotel has been erected here for the accommodation of visitors. The village of Stafford Springs has 2 churches, and 3 woollen manufactories. Population of the township, 2941.

STAFFORD, a post-village in Stafford township, Genesee co., New York, on the railroad from Batavia to Corning, 6 miles E. from the former. It contains 3 churches. Population of the township, 1974.

STAFFORD, a township of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor bay, about 53 miles S. E. from Trenton. Population, 1384.

STAFFORD, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

STAFFORD, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Population, 372.

STAFFORD, a township in Greene co., Indiana. Population, 438.

STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Stafford co., Virginia, 76 miles N. from Richmond.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, a post-village in Stafford township, Tolland co., Connecticut, on the Willimantic river, near the New London Willimantic and Palmer railroad, about 30 miles N. E. from Hartford. It contains 5 stores, 3 cotton and woollen mills, and 2 churches. The medicinal springs situated at this place are much resorted to by invalids and tourists.

STAFFORD VILLAGE, a post-village in Stafford township, Genesee co., New York, contains 3 stores and 7 churches.

STAFFORDVILLE, a post-village in Stafford township, Tolland co., Connecticut, about 30 miles N. E. from Hartford. It contains 2 stores, 2 cotton mills, 1 machine shop, 1 foundry, and 1 church.

STAGEVILLE, a small village of Orange co., North Carolina.

STAGGVILLE, a post-village in Orange co., North Carolina.

STAHLSTOWN, a small post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 50 miles S. E. from Pittsburg.

STAIRWAY BROOK, a little village of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the New York and Erie railroad, 107 miles from New York city.

STAMFORD, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 116 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 833.

STAMFORD, a flourishing post-borough of Fairfield co., Connecticut, near the mouth of Mill river, and on the New York and New Haven railroad, 40 miles S. W. from New Haven, and 36 miles N. E. from New York. A canal 180 rods in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 7 feet deep, has been constructed, extending to the bay, which sets up from Long Island sound, between Greenwich and Shipman's Points, affording a fine harbor for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. The borough has entirely changed in appearance during the last 10 years. It contains several fine churches, and many of the dwellings are very elegant. During the summer months it is much resorted to as a watering-place. Stamford has some trade with the ports along the coast; and its manufactures, particularly those of iron, are extensive. A bank is established here, and there is also an institution for savings, with \$19,276 on deposit. The Stamford Advocate is published weekly. Population of the township in 1840, 3516; in 1850, 5000.

STAMFORD, a post-township in the N. E. part of Delaware co., New York. Pop., 1708.

STAMPER'S CREEK, a township in Orange co., Indiana. Population, 777.

STAMPING GROUND, a post-village of Scott

co., Kentucky, 21 miles N. W. from Lexington, has 2 churches and several stores. The herds of buffalo which formerly resorted to this place for salt water, *tramped* down the underbrush—hence the origin of its name.

STANARDSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Greene co., Virginia, 92 miles N. W. from Richmond, and 5 miles S. E. from the Blue Ridge. The village has been much improved within a few years. It became the county seat in 1838.

STANDARDVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Tennessee.

STANDING ROCK, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

STANDINGSTONE, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the North Branch canal, and the left bank of the Susquehanna river, 7 miles E. from Towanda.

STANDINGSTONE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata, in Huntingdon county.

STANDISH, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, 58 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 2290.

STANFORD, a township in the N. part of Dutchess co., New York. Population, 2158.

STANFORD, a post-village, capital of Lincoln county, Kentucky, is situated 50 miles S. from Frankfort, and 1 mile from Logan's Old Fort. The village has a turnpike to Frankfort, and contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 academy, and about 10 stores. Population, near 800.

STANFORD, a small post-village of Monroe co., Ind., 60 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

STANFORDVILLE, a post-village in Stanford township, Dutchess co., New York, on Wappinger's creek, about 20 miles N. E. from Poughkeepsie. It contains 2 or 3 places of worship.

STANFORDVILLE, a post-village of Putnam co., Georgia, about 22 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It has 1 church, and 2 stores.

STANHOPE, a post-village of Sussex county, New Jersey, on the Morris canal and Musconetcong river, 52 miles N. by E. from Trenton, contains a mill, 2 stores, 3 iron forges, and from 50 to 60 dwellings.

STANHOPE, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 128 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

STANHOPE, a post-village of Nash co., North Carolina, 32 miles E. by N. from Raleigh.

STANISLAUS river, of California, rises on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, near the boundary between Tuolumne and Calaveras counties, and flowing first in a S. W. and then in a W. S. W. course, falls into the San Joaquin river, on the border between the county of that name and Tuolumne county, about 25 miles above Stockton.

STANLY, a county in the S. W. central part of North Carolina; area estimated at 280 square miles. The Yadkin river forms the entire boundary on the E., and Rocky river on the S. The surface is mountainous. The soil of the valleys produces wheat and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 31,267

bushels of wheat; 203,281 of corn, and 22,877 of oats. It contained 2 tanneries, 6 grist mills; 21 churches, 660 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending other schools. Numerous veins of gold are worked in the N. W. part of the county, yielding sometimes large profits, and a very valuable silver mine has recently been discovered. The Yadkin affords abundant motive-power in the vicinity of the Narrows. Formed in 1842, from a part of Montgomery. Capital, Albemarle. Population, 6922; of whom 5486 were free, and 1436, slaves.

STANTON, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

STANTON, a small post-village of New Castle co., Delaware, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, 6 miles W. by S. from Wilmington.

STANTON, a post-office of Bracken co., Ky.

STANTON CORNERS, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

STANTONSBURG, a post-village in Edgecombe co., North Carolina.

STANTONVILLE, a post-village in Anderson district, South Carolina.

STANTONVILLE, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

STANTONVILLE, a post-office of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

STANWICH, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

STANWIX, a post-office of Oneida co., N. Y.

STAPLES' BRANCH, a post-office of San Joaquin co., California.

STABLETON, a post-village of Richmond co., New York, on the N. E. side of Staten Island, 7 miles S. by W. from New York. It contains the Seaman's Retreat, a hospital for sick or disabled sailors, supported by a tax paid by the masters and crews of vessels. The building is about 200 feet long by 50 wide, and 3 stories high, and is said to have cost \$100,000.

STAR, a post-office of Assumption par., La.

STARFIELD, a post-office of Peoria co., Ill.

STAR FURNACE, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

STARK, a county in the N. E. part of Ohio, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Tuscarawas river, and Nimishillen creek, and also drained by Sugar and Sandy creeks. The surface is rolling. The soil is a sandy loam, remarkably fertile and highly cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. Stark county has the distinction of producing more wheat and butter than any other county in the state. In 1850 there were raised 590,594 bushels of wheat; 578,171 of corn; 414,334 of oats; 41,746 tons of hay; 275,664 pounds of wool, and 1,211,021 of butter were made. It contained 98 churches, 6 newspaper offices, 12,726 pupils attending public schools, and 807 attending academies or other schools. Limestone under-

lies a large portion of the surface. Stone coal of good quality abounds in the S. E. part, and fine building stone is quarried near Massillon. The farmers find a ready market on the Ohio canal, which runs through the county. It is also intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad, and by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Nimishillen creek furnishes excellent water-power. Capital, Canton. Population, 39,878.

STARK, a county in the N. W. part of Indiana, contains 432 square miles. It is drained by the Yellow and Kankakee rivers. The surface is level, and mostly occupied by marshes, prairies, and small lakes. A part of the land is adapted to the rearing of cattle. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 11,170 bushels of corn; 3153 of wheat; 1160 of oats, and 698 tons of hay. There were 15 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1849. Capital, Knox. Population, 557.

STARK, a county in the N. W. central part of Illinois, has an area of 290 square miles. It is intersected by Spoon river, an affluent of the Illinois. The county is divided between prairie and timbered land. The soil is good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 312,475 bushels of corn; 54,327 of wheat; 50,703 of oats, and 5630 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, and 483 pupils attending public schools. Named in honor of General Stark, of the Revolutionary war. Population, 3710.

STARK, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, 90 miles N. from Concord. Population, 418.

STARK, a township of Herkimer co., New York, 10 miles S. from Little Falls. Population, 1576.

STARK, a township in Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 1109.

STARKEY, a post-township of Yates co., New York, on the W. side of Seneca lake. Population, 2675.

STARKEY, a post-village in the above township, on the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad, 32 miles N. from Elmira.

STARK'S, a post-township in Somerset co., Maine, on the W. side of Sandy river, about 33 miles N. by W. from Augusta. Pop., 1447.

STARKEBOROUGH, a post-township in Addison co., Vermont, 24 miles W. by S. from Montpelier. Population, 1400.

STARKEVILLE, a village in the N. E. part of Rensselaer co., New York.

STARKEVILLE, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 60 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

STARKEVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lee co., Ga., 115 S. W. by S. from Milledgeville.

STARKEVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi, 125 miles N.

E. from Jackson. It contains a court house and a few stores.

STARLINGTON, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

STARR, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 4420 square miles. The Rio Grande forms its entire south-western boundary, separating it from the Mexican state of Tamaulipas. The county contains extensive prairies, which produce pasture, and support large droves of wild horses and cattle. The land is adapted to cotton, sugar-cane, and maize, but it is not cultivated to much extent. Named in honor of James H. Starr, secretary of the treasury of the republic of Texas. Capital, Rio Grande City.

STARR, a post-township in the S. E. part of Hocking co., Ohio. Population, 1045.

STARR'S POINT, a post-office of Benton co., Oregon.

STARSVILLE, a post-village of Newton co., Ga., about 60 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

STARUCCA creek rises in Wayne co., Pennsylvania, and enters the Susquehanna.

STARUCCA, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., on Starucca creek, 180 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

STATE BRIDGE, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

STATEBURG, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

STATE CENTRE, a small village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

STATELAND, a small post-village of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

STATE LINE, a village and station of Columbia co., New York, on the line between New York and Massachusetts, and on the Western railroad, 38 miles S. E. from Albany.

STATE LINE, a village on Poultney river, Washington co., New York. The railroad from Rutland to Whitehall crosses the river at this village.

STATE LINE, a post-office of Franklin co., Pa.

STATE LINE, a post-office of Heard co., Ga.

STATE LINE, a post-office of Trumbull co., O.

STATE LINE, a post-office of McHenry co., Ill.

STATE LINE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

STATEN ISLAND, in New York bay, 5 or 6 miles S. W. from the city, is separated from New Jersey by Staten Island sound, and from Long Island by the Narrows, is about 14 miles long, and from 4 to 8 miles wide, constitutes the county of Richmond, and forms the southern extremity of the state. (See RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.) The northern portion of it, denominated Richmond Hill, rises from either shore into a beautifully rounded elevation, 307 feet above the level of the sea. This is occupied with many splendid mansions, and surrounded with the most enchanting scenery. A marine telegraph has been erected on a hill, near the Narrows. On a bluff, the E. side of the island, 10 miles N. N. W. from Sandy Hook,

stands the Prince's Bay lighthouse, exhibiting a fixed light having 11 lamps, 29 feet 11 inches from its base, and 106 feet 11 inches above the level of the sea. Steam ferries connect Staten island with New York, and boats from Newark touch at different landings on the N. side.

STATE RIGHTS, a post-office of Oglethorp co., Ga., about 60 miles N. from Milledgeville.

STATE ROAD, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

STATE ROAD, a post-office of Surry co., N.C.

STATESBOROUGH, a small post-village, capital of Bullock co., Georgia, 53 miles N. W. from Savannah. The village contains a court house, jail, and 2 stores.

STATESBURG, a post-village of Sumter district, South Carolina, about 35 miles E. by S. from Columbia.

STATESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Iredell co., North Carolina, on the Western turnpike, 27 miles W. by N. from Salisbury, and 145 miles W. from Raleigh.

STATESVILLE, a post-village of Wilson co., Tennessee, 17 miles S. E. from Lebanon, has a few stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

STATION, a post-office of Thomas co., Ga.

STAUNTON, a river in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Montgomery county, among the Alleghany mountains; flowing eastward and south-eastward, it passes through the Blue Ridge, falling nearly 1000 feet in a distance of 20 miles. After a very rapid and tortuous course of about 200 miles, it unites with Dan river at Clarksville, Mecklenburg county, constituting the Roanoke. The latter name is also applied by highly respectable writers to the whole stream just described. See ROANOKE RIVER.

STAUNTON, a flourishing town, capital of Augusta county, Virginia, is situated on a small branch of Shenandoah river, near its source, and on the Central railroad of Virginia, 120 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. The Central railroad, which is nearly completed from Richmond to Staunton, and will be extended to the Ohio river, will doubtless bring large accessions to the trade and population of this place. Staunton is the seat of the Western Lunatic Asylum, and of the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and blind. The blind are in the same building with the deaf and dumb, but under a separate instructor. It contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 academies, 2 female seminaries, and 2 banks. Three newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is highly productive, and beautifully diversified, forming part of the great valley of Virginia. In the limestone formation of this region extensive caverns occur, among which the most celebrated is Weyer's cave, about 18 miles N. E. from Staunton. Pop., about 2500.

STAUNTON, a post-village in Granville co., North Carolina.

STAUNTON, Ohio. See RIPLEY.

STAUNTON, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, near Sugar creek, 42 miles S. W. from Columbus. Laid out in 1851.

STAUNTON, a township in the E. central part of Miami co., Ohio. Population, 1475.

STAUNTON, a post-township in Macoupin co., Illinois. Population, 102.

STAUNTON, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, 26 miles from the Mississippi river, at Alton.

STEADY RUN, a post-village in Keokuk co., Iowa, 45 miles S. W. by S. from Iowa City.

STEAM CORNER, a post-office of Fountain co., Indiana.

STEAM FACTORY, a post-office of Muscogee co., Georgia.

STEAM MILL, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

STEAM MILL, a post-office of Decatur co., Georgia.

STEAMPORT, a small post-village of Henderson co., Kentucky, on Green river, about 20 miles S. E. from Henderson. It has 2 stores, and 1 tobacco factory.

STEARNSVILLE, a manufacturing village in Pittsfield township, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 115 miles W. of Boston.

STEEDMAN'S, a post-office of Lexington district, South Carolina.

STEELE CREEK, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., North Carolina.

STEELE, a township in Daviess co., Indiana. Population, 495.

STEELE'S, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

STEELE'S, a post-office of Rush co., Indiana.

STEELE'S LANDING, a post-office of Ottawa co., Michigan.

STEELE'S MILLS, a post-office of Randolph co., Illinois.

STEEL'S TAVERN, a post-office of Augusta co., Va., 138 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

STEELSVILLE, a village of Ottawa co., Michigan, on Grand river, 75 miles W. N. W. from Lansing. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

STEELSVILLE, a post-village of Crawford co., Missouri, near the Maramec river, 90 miles S. W. from St. Louis. It has a large academy and 5 or 6 stores. Population, 300.

STEELVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, on Octorara creek, 20 miles W. by S. from West Chester.

STREN'S CREEK, a post-office of Rankin co., Mississippi.

STEP BOTTOM, a post-office of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

STEEP CREEK, a post-office of Lowndes co., Alabama.

STEEPE'S FALLS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

STEER CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Virginia.

STEILACOOM, a post-village of Pierce co., Oregon, on Puget sound, 14 miles N. E. from the mouth of Nesqually river, about 120 miles

N. E. from Pacific City. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in fishing and the lumber business.

STEINBURG, a post-office of Bucks co., Pa.

STEINERSVILLE, a small village of Belmont co., Ohio.

STEMBERSVILLE, a post-office of Carbon co., Pennsylvania.

STEPHENSBURG, a small post-village of Hardin co., Kentucky, about 90 miles S. W. from Frankfort.

STEPHENS' CREEK, a small village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, on a small creek of its own name, about 5 miles S. from May's Landing, has 1 church.

STEPHENS' CHAPEL, a post-office of Bledsoe co., Tennessee.

STEPHENSON, a county in the N. N. W. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Pekatonica river, and also drained by Yellow and Richland creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil is excellent. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 228,267 bushels of wheat; 303,285 of Indian corn; 227,310 of oats; 16,023 tons of hay, and 288,567 pounds of butter. It contained 4 churches 3 newspaper offices; 1800 pupils attending public schools, and 100 attending other schools. Lead is found in the W. part. The Central railroad joins the Galena and Chicago railroad at Freeport the county seat. Named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Stephenson, one of the early delegates from Illinois Territory to Congress. Population, 11,666.

STEPHENSON'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Frederick co., Virginia.

STEPHENS' POINT, a township in the N. E. part of Portage co., Wisconsin.

STEPHENS' POINT, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Wisconsin river, about 130 miles N. from Madison, and 5 miles above Plover, the county seat. The surrounding country abounds in pines, and the lumber business is carried on here extensively. Plank-roads are projected from Green bay and Berlin to this place. The river affords extensive water-power. It contains 9 stores, 4 hotels, 3 mills, 1 manufactory of harness, 1 of sashes, 1 of wagons, and 2 blacksmith shops. Population, 500.

STEPHENSPORT, a post-village in Breckenridge co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 110 miles W. by S. from Frankfort.

STEPHENSVILLE, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Georgia.

STEPHENTOWN, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Rensselaer co., New York. Population, 2622.

STEPNEY, a post-village in Fairfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic railroad, about 20 miles W. from New Haven.

STEPNEY DEPÔT, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

STERLING, a township of Lamoille co.,

Vermont, about 28 miles N. W. of Montpelier. Population, 233.

STERLING, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg and Worcester railroad, near its junction with the Worcester and Nashua railroad, 40 miles W. by N. from Boston, contains 2 or 3 churches. Population of the township, 1805.

STERLING, a post-township in Windham co., Connecticut, 46 miles E. by S. from Hartford. Population, 1025.

STERLING, a post-village in Sterling township, Cayuga co., New York, on Little Sodus creek, 30 miles N. from Auburn. It contains several mills. Pop. of the township, 2808.

STERLING, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Wayne co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1033.

STERLING, a post-office of Montgomery co., Georgia.

STERLING, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

STERLING, a township in the N. W. part of Brown co., Ohio. Population, 981.

STERLING, a township in the S. W. part of Macomb co., Michigan. Population, 876.

STERLING, a post-township in Crawford co., Indiana. Population, 893.

STERLING, a post-village, capital of Whitesides co., Illinois, is beautifully situated on the right bank of Rock river, 150 miles N. from Springfield. The river falls 9 feet in about half a mile, and affords abundant water-power.

STERLING, a post-office of Jackson co., Iowa.

STERLING BOTTOM, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

STERLING BUSH, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

STERLING GROVE, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

STERLING HILL, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut.

STERLINGTON, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

STERLINGVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, 155 miles N. W. from Albany.

STERLINGVILLE, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

STERRETTANIA, a post-office of Erie co., Pa.

STERRETT'S GAP, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

STETSON, a post-township in Penobscot co., Maine, 56 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 885.

STUBEN, a county in the S. W. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Crooked lake and Seneca lake, and is drained by the Conhocton, Canishto, Tioga, and Chemung rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is broken and hilly. The alluvial flats along the rivers are very fertile, and the soil on the uplands generally of a good quality. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county

produced 653,484 bushels of wheat; 913,948 of oats; 360,726 of potatoes; 111,869 tons of hay, and 1,918,465 pounds of butter. There were 34 flour and grist mills, 266 saw mills, 3 carding and fulling mills, 9 iron foundries, 2 woollen factories, 31 boot and shoe manufactories, and 21 tanneries. It contained 91 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 17,792 pupils attending public schools, and 900 attending academies or other schools. Bog iron ore, alum, and building stone are the principal minerals. The Conhocton and Canisteo rivers, branches of the Chemung river, are navigable for boats respectively to Bath and Hornellsville. The New York and Erie railroad traverses this county, which is also partly intersected by the railroads connecting Corning with Rossburg, Pennsylvania; Canandaigua with Elmira, and Corning with Buffalo. Capital, Bath. Population, 63,771.

STEBEN, a county occupying the N. E. corner of Indiana, bordering on Ohio and Michigan, contains 314 square miles. It is drained by the Pigeon and St. Joseph's rivers. The surface is diversified by woodlands and prairies; the soil is mostly fertile. The staples are wheat, corn, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 101,190 bushels of corn; 73,141 of wheat; 38,734 of oats, and 5389 tons of hay. It contained 4 churches, 1600 pupils attending public schools, and 60 attending academies or other schools. Organized in 1837. Capital, Angola. Population, 6104.

STEBEN, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, 110 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 1125.

STEBEN, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 18 miles N. from Utica. Population, 1744.

STEBEN, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa.

STEBEN, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, about 30 miles S. S. E. from Sandusky city.

STEBEN, a township of Steuben co., Indiana. Population, 645.

STEBEN, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Population, 741.

STEBEN, a post-office of Marshall co., Ill.

STEBENVILLE, a flourishing post-town and river port, capital of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 22 miles above Wheeling, Virginia, 35 miles in a direct line W. by S. from Pittsburg, and 141 miles E. by N. from Columbus. The course of the Ohio is here nearly due S., and the width about one-third of a mile. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is surrounded by a beautiful country. Steubenville is the centre of an extensive trade, and is the seat of flourishing manufactories of various kinds. The latter are supplied with fuel from the inexhaustible mines of coal in the vicinity. The town contains, besides the county buildings, about 12 churches, 2 banks, an academy for boys, and a female seminary, which is highly flourishing, and has a widely extended reputation.

This establishment, which cost \$40,000, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, and has usually about 150 pupils. Four newspapers are published here. There are 5 manufactories of wool, 2 of cotton, 1 of paper, 2 of glass, several machine shops, 3 iron foundries, a number of flouring mills, and large manufactories of copperas. About 1000 persons are employed here in manufactories. A railroad is in course of rapid construction from Pittsburg to this place, and the Steubenville and Indiana railroad, when finished, will connect it with Columbus and other towns of Ohio. First settled in 1798. Population in 1850, 6139.

STEBENVILLE, a small village of Randolph co., Indiana, about 12 miles N. W. from Winchester.

STEVENSBERG, a post-office of Culpepper co., Virginia, on the road from Fairfax to Fredericksburg, about 95 miles N. W. from Richmond, contains 1 or 2 churches, a hotel, and several stores.

STEVENS' CREEK, of Edgefield district, South Carolina, flows into Savannah river, several miles above Hamburg.

STEVENS' CREEK, New Jersey. See STEPHEN'S CREEK.

STEVENS' MILLS, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

STEVENSON'S, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

STEVENS' PLAINS, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

STEVENS' POINT, Wis. See STEPHENS' POINT, STEVENSVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

STEVENSVILLE, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

STEVENSVILLE, a post-village of King and Queen co., Virginia, 31 miles N. E. from Richmond.

STEWART, a county in the W. S. W. part of Georgia, contains about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee river, which separates it from Alabama, and drained by the Hannahatchee, Kinchafoonee, and Pataula creeks. The soil is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 it produced 19,165 bales of cotton; 684,449 bushels of corn, and 171,791 of sweet potatoes. There were 9 manufactories of farming implements, 4 flour and grist mills, 7 saw mills, and 3 tanneries; 33 churches, 660 pupils attending public schools, and 138 attending other schools. Capital, Lumpkin. Population, 16,027; of whom 8654 were free, and 7373, slaves.

STEWART, a county in the N. N. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. It is intersected by Cumberland river, and bounded on the S. W. by the Tennessee; the declivity of the surface is towards the N. W. The soil produces Indian corn, tobacco, and pasture. There were raised, in 1850, 584,050 bushels

of corn; 290,320 of sweet potatoes; 43,225 of oats, and 92,625 pounds of butter were made. It contained 42 churches, 248 pupils attending public schools, and 20 attending other schools. Capital, Dover. Population, 9719; of whom 7144 were free, and 2575, slaves.

STEWART, a post-office of Erie co., Pa.

STEWARTSBURG, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tennessee, on the turnpike from Nashville to Murfreesborough, 20 miles S. E. from the former.

STEWART'S DRAFT, a post-office of Augusta co., Virginia.

STEWART'S FERRY, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

STEWART'S FORK, Texas, rises in Cook co., and enters the West fork of Trinity river in Tarrant county.

STEWART'S MILLS, a small village of Crawford co., Illinois.

STEWARTSON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Potter co., Pennsylvania. Population, 58.

STEWART'S RUN, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

STEWART'S SPRINGS, a post-office of Polk co., Arkansas.

STEWARTSTOWN, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, 130 miles N. from Concord. Population, 747.

STEWARTSTOWN, a flourishing village of Shaler township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany river, 5 miles above Pittsburg. It contains several rolling mills. Population in 1853, 1500.

STEWARTSTOWN, a post-office of York co., Pa.

STEWARTSTOWN, a small post-village of Monongalia co., Virginia.

STEWARTSTOWN, a post-village in Richmond co., North Carolina, 137 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

STEWARTSVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Greenwich township, Warren co., New Jersey, is situated on Merritt's brook, about 10 miles S. from Belvidere. It has 3 stores, an extensive tannery—which, in the perfection and variety of its machinery, is said to be second to none in the state—and a large brick-yard. Besides a large and beautiful Presbyterian church, and a Lutheran church recently erected, it has an academy, with a classical department. The Morris canal passes through this town. Population, about 500.

STEWARTSVILLE, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike leading from Pittsburg to Greensburg, 19 miles E. S. E. from the former.

STEWARTSVILLE, a post-village in Richmond co., North Carolina, 107 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

STEWARTSVILLE, a post-office of Posey co., Indiana.

STICE'S SHOAL, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

STICKLEYVILLE, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

STIKOIH, a post-office of Cherokee co., N. C.

STILES, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

STILESBOROUGH, a post-office of Cass co., G., about 150 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

STILESVILLE, a pleasant post-village of Hendricks co., Indiana, on the National road, and on Mill creek, 27 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

STILL VALLEY, a flourishing post-village of Greenwich township, Warren co., New Jersey, near Pohatcong creek, about 13 miles in a direct line S. by W. from Belvidere.

STILLWATER, a village in Orono township, Penobscot co., Maine, near the Oldtown and Piscataquis railroad, 5 miles N. from Bangor.

STILLWATER, a post-township of Saratoga co., New York, on the W. side of Hudson river. Population, 2967.

STILLWATER, a post-village in the above township, on the Champlain canal and Hudson river, 24 miles above Albany.

STILLWATER, a post-township of Sussex co., New Jersey, about 60 miles W. by N. from Trenton. Population, 1742.

STILLWATER, a post-village in the above township, on the Paulinskill river, contains a church, 2 stores, 2 mills, and an academy.

STILLWATER, a post-office of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

STILLWATER, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 100 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

STILLWATER, a thriving post-village, capital of Washington co., Minnesota, on the W. bank of Lake St. Croix, 20 miles E. by N. from St. Paul. It is the seat of the penitentiary recently established, and contains a court house, church, 3 hotels, a land-office, several stores and mills. Large quantities of pine lumber are procured in the vicinity. First settled in 1843. Population in 1853, about 1500.

STILLWATER CREEK, in the W. part of Ohio, rises in Darke co., flows S. E. and unites with Greenville creek in Miami county.

STILLWATER CREEK, Ohio, an affluent of Tuscarawas river, rises in Belmont county.

STILLWELL, a post-office of Wood co., Va.

STILLWELL, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

STIPPS' HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Indiana, 12 miles W. from Brookville.

STILLVILLE, a post-office of Oneida co., N. Y.

STOCK, a township in the N. part of Harrison co., Ohio. Population, 888.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, 36 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 1327.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic river and railroad, 120 miles W. by S. from Boston, contains 2 or 3 churches, a bank, and an academy. Population of the township, 1941.

STOCKBRIDGE, a township of Madison co., New York, about 25 miles W. S. W. from Utica. Population, 2081.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia, 80 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township in the S. E. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Pop., 657.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-village in the above township, about 30 miles S. E. from Lansing.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township in the S. central part of Calumet co., Wisconsin.

STOCK CREEK, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

STOCKERTOWN, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

STOCKHOLM, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., New York, 18 miles E. N. E. from Canton, intersected by the Northern railroad. Population, 3661.

STOCKHOLM, a post-office of Sussex co., N. J.

STOCKHOLM DEPÔT, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the Northern railroad, 26 miles E. from Ogdensburg.

STOCKINGTON, a small village of Salem co., New Jersey, about 9 miles E. of Salem.

STOCKPORT, a post-township of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson river. Pop., 1655.

STOCKPORT, a post-village in the above township, on the Hudson river, 24 miles S. from Albany. Here is a station on the Hudson River railroad.

STOCKPORT, a thriving post-village of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river and on the Erie railroad, 159 miles from New York city. It is a depôt for lumber, which is procured in the vicinity.

STOCKPORT, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

STOCKPORT STATION, a post-village of Delaware co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad.

STOCKTON, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 14 miles S. from Dunkirk. Population, 1640.

STOCKTON, a post-village of Baldwin co., Alabama, on the Tensaw river, 30 miles N. N. E. from Mobile.

STOCKTON, a township in Greene co., Indiana. Population, 840.

STOCKTON, a post-town and capital of San Joaquin county, California, is situated on a slough or channel of its own name, about 3 miles from its junction with the San Joaquin river. This place, one of the most important in the state, is on the main road from Sacramento city to Los Angeles, about 125 miles E. S. E. from Benicia. It was first settled in 1844 by C. M. Weber, but was abandoned by him in 1846. In 1848 a settlement was successfully established, and since that time its growth has been rapid. The channel is navigable for steamboats and vessels of 400 tons burthen at all seasons, affording a ready communication with the Pacific. A hospital is erecting at Stockton, which will be an ornament to the state. The town is a place of great activity and a depôt for the southern mines. Resident population, about 4000, which is sometimes increased by a floating population to 6000 or 8000.

STOCKVILLE, a post-village in Buncombe co., North Carolina.

STODDARD, a county in the S. E. part of

Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 900 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Francis river, on the E. by the Castor and Whitewater rivers. The northern part is hilly, but the greater portion of the surface is level, and extensively occupied by swamps and shallow lakes. The largest among the latter are Lake Stoddard, Lake Castor, Lake Micota, and Lake Nicormy. The last is represented by the maps to be about 25 miles long and 4 or 5 miles wide. The earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 injured this county perhaps more than any other in the state. For particulars, see the article NEW MADRID. The county contains extensive prairies and forests of cypress; the soil of the prairies is moderately fertile. In 1850 it produced 151,094 bushels of Indian corn; 5972 of wheat; 17,260 of oats, and 33,174 pounds of butter. It contained six churches. Capital, Bloomfield. Population, 4277, of whom 4227 were free, and 50, slaves.

STODDARD, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 35 miles W. S. W. from Concord. Population, 1105.

STODDARD, a small village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

STODDARTSVILLE, a post-village of Pennsylvania, on the line between Luzerne and Monroe counties, and on the Lehigh river, 18 miles S. E. from Wilkesbarre.

STOKES, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia: area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by Dan river and its affluents. The surface is elevated and hilly; the soil produces wheat, Indian corn, and oats. In 1850 there were raised 16,004 bushels of wheat; 223,000 of corn, and 42,636 of oats. There were 6 iron forges, 3 saw mills, 3 tanneries, and 15 tobacco manufactories, and 1035 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore is found in large quantities. Formed from Surry in 1789, and named in honor of John Stokes, a colonel in the war of the Revolution. Capital, Germantown. Population, 9206, of whom 7413 were free, and 1793, slaves.

STOKES, a post-office of Oneida co., N. Y.

STOKES, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Logan co., Ohio. Population, 489.

STOKES, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Madison co., Ohio. Pop., 591.

STOKESBURG, a small village of Stokes co., North Carolina.

STONE ARABIA, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, about 50 miles W. N. W. from Albany. It has 2 churches.

STONE CHURCH, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

STONE CHURCH, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

STONE CREEK, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

STONEHAM, a township in Oxford co., Me., 50 miles W. by S. from Augusta. Pop., 484.

STONEHAM, a post-village in Middlesex co.,

Massachusetts, on the Boston and Maine railroad, 8 miles N. from Boston, contains 1 or 2 churches. Pop. of the township, 2085.

STONE LICK, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

STONE LICK, a township in the central part of Clermont co., Ohio. Population, 1840.

STONELICK CREEK, of Ohio, enters the East fork of Little Miami river, in Clermont county.

STONE MILLS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

STONE MOUNTAIN, a post-village of McDowell co., North Carolina.

STONE MOUNTAIN, a post-village of De Kalb county, Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, 160 miles W. from Augusta. At this place is an isolated, dome-shaped granite rock, which is visited annually by several thousand persons, and is considered as one of the most magnificent natural objects in the state. The height is near 1000 feet. A tower 180 feet high has been erected on the summit, commanding a prospect of great extent and picturesque beauty. The village contains 4 hotels and about 300 inhabitants.

STONE, a post-office of Seneca co., N. Y.

STONE RIDGE, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., about 60 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

STONER'S CREEK, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, flows in a N. N. W. direction, passes Paris, and enters the South Licking river, near the northern boundary of the county.

STONER'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

STONER'S STORE, a post-office of Roanoke co., Virginia.

STONERTOWN, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 100 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

STONERSVILLE, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

STONESPORT, a small village of Boone co., Missouri, on the Missouri river, about 6 miles above Jefferson City.

STONES RIVER, a small stream of Middle Tennessee, rises in Cannon county, and flowing N. W., enters Cumberland river, about 6 miles N. E. from Nashville. The length is estimated at about 80 miles. It affords motive power to numerous mills and factories.

STONESVILLE, a post-village in Greenville district, S. C., 97 miles N. from Columbia.

STONE TAVERN, a small village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

STONEWALL MILLS, a post-village of Appomattox co., Virginia, on James river, 108 miles W. by S. from Richmond.

STONINGTON, a post-borough and port of entry of New London county, Connecticut, on the seacoast, at the southern terminus of the Stonington railroad, 63 miles E. from New Haven, and 50 miles S. S. W. from Providence. It is built on a peninsula somewhat more than half a mile in length from N. to S., and contains 5 churches of the various denominations, several flourishing schools, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$160,000; a savings' institution, with \$46,182 on deposit, and about

20 stores. Manufactures have recently been introduced; one large establishment has gone into operation here the present season, (1853.) Stonington is much resorted to during the summer months as a watering-place, and a first-class hotel has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. The harbor of Stonington is capacious, and partly protected by a national breakwater, constructed at a cost of \$100,000. Previous to 1835, the inhabitants were extensively and profitably engaged in various enterprises of navigation, principally in the sealing and whaling business. Some years as many as 100,000 seal skins were brought into port. The fleet of whalers at one time numbered 27 ships and barques. Sealing has of late been discontinued, but the whale fishery is still carried on to advantage. The borough has also an important coast trade. The shipping owned in the district which includes Stonington borough, Pawcatuck, and Mystic, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 15,106 $\frac{4}{5}$ tons registered, and 8055 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons enrolled and licensed—total, 23,162 $\frac{7}{5}$ tons. Of the registered tonnage, 10,031 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons were employed in the whale fishery, and of the enrolled and licensed, 5798 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, and 1784 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons in the codfishery. The foreign arrivals for the year were 10, (tons, 2489;) and the clearances for foreign ports, 19, (tons, 5329,) of which 18 (tons, 5248) were by American vessels. During the year, 15 vessels, (3 of them ships,) with an aggregate burthen of 3259 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons, were admeasured. The Stonington railroad, which commenced its operations in 1835, was the first constructed in the state. Stonington has steamboat communication with New York, Providence, and other places along the coast. The town is celebrated for the spirited and successful resistance it made against the attack of Sir Thomas Hardy, during the war of 1812. Settled in 1649, and incorporated as a borough in 1801. Population of the township in 1840, 3898; in 1850, 5431, and of the borough in 1853, about 2800.

STONINGTON, a post-office of Christian co., Illinois.

STONINGTON, a small village of Grundy co., Mo.

STONINGTON LIGHTHOUSE, exhibiting a fixed light, is at the southern extremity of the Stonington peninsula, New London county, Connecticut.

STONY BROOK, of New Jersey, rises in Hunterdon county, crosses Mercer county near Princeton, and enters the Millstone river.

STONY BROOK, a post-village of Brookhaven township, Suffolk county, New York, on the N. side of Long Island, 50 miles E. by N. from New York. It has a good harbor and a ship-yard.

STONY CREEK, of Pennsylvania, falls into the Conemaugh near Johnstown.

STONY CREEK, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, flows into Susquehanna river.

STONY CREEK, in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, rises in Dinwiddie county, and falls into Nottaway river in Sussex county.

STONY CREEK, of Clinton county, Michigan, enters Maple river 2 miles from its mouth.

STONY CREEK, of Monroe co., Michigan, flows into Lake Erie 6 miles from Monroe.

STONY CREEK, of Oakland co., Michigan, falls into Clinton river.

STONY CREEK, a small seaport of Branford township, New Haven county, Connecticut, on Long Island sound, 11 miles E. by S. from New Haven. A cluster of beautiful islands, called Thimble islands, lie scattered along between this place and Indian Neck. The New Haven and New London railroad passes a little N. of the village.

STONY CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

STONY CREEK, a post-township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. from Somerset. Population, 1396.

STONY CREEK, a post-office of Scott co., Va.

STONY CREEK, a post-office of Ionia co., Michigan.

STONY CREEK, a post-village of Oakland co., Michigan, on a creek of its own name, 26 miles N. W. from Detroit. It contains 1 church, and mills of various kinds.

STONY CREEK, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Population, 1029.

STONY CREEK, a township in Madison co., Indiana. Population, 291.

STONY CREEK, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Population, 1153.

STONY FORK, a post-office of Amherst co., Va.

STONY FORK, a post-office of Watauga co., North Carolina.

STONY HILL, a small village of Madison co., Virginia, on the Blue Ridge turnpike.

STONY HILL, a post-office of Richmond co. Va.

STONY MOUNT, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

STONY POINT, Orange co., New York, on the W. bank of Hudson river, at the head of Haverstraw bay, 42 miles N. from New York. The capture of the fort at this place by General Wayne, July 16th, 1779, is justly considered one of the most brilliant exploits performed during the Revolutionary war.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Alexander co., North Carolina.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

STONY POINT, a post-office of East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

STONY POINT, a small post-village of White co., Arkansas.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Bradley co., Tennessee.

STONY POINT, a post-office of Jackson co., Mo.

STONY POINT MILLS, a post-village of Cumberland co., Virginia, 61 miles W. S. W. from Richmond, contains a flouring mill.

STONY RIDGE, a post-office of Surry co., N. C.

STONY RIDGE, a post-office of Wood co., O.

STONY RUN, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

STOREVILLE, a post-village in Anderson dis., S. C., 117 miles W. N. W. from Columbia.

STORMVILLE, a post-office of Dutchess co., New York.

STORR's, a post-township of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Ohio river. Population, 1675.

STORY, a new county near the centre of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Skunk river, an affluent of the Mississippi. The surface is diversified by prairies and groves; the soil is productive, but mostly uncultivated. The census of 1850 gives no returns for this county. Extensive beds of stone coal are found. Seat of justice is not yet established.

STORX, a post-office of Ogle co., Illinois.

STOUCHBURG, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 34 miles E. by N. from Harrisburg.

STOUGHSTOWN, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Cumberland Valley railroad, 13 miles S. W. from Carlisle.

STOUGHTON, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, at the terminus of the Stoughton branch of the Boston and Providence railroad, 19 miles S. by W. from Boston, contains 4 churches and numerous shoe factories. Population of the township, 3494.

STOUGHTON, a thriving post-village of Dane co., Wisconsin, on the Catfish river, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, 16 miles S. E. from Madison. Pop., 150.

STOUT's, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

STOUT's, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

STOUT's GROVE, a post-office of McLean co., Illinois.

STOUT's LANDING, a small village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

STOUTSVILLE, a village of New Jersey, on the boundary between Somerset and Hunterdon counties, 13 miles S. W. from Somerville.

STOVER, a post-office of Dallas co., Ark.

STOVER's PLACE, a post-office of Centre co., Pennsylvania.

STOVERTOWN, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

Stow, a post-township of Oxford co., Maine, 65 miles W. by S. from Augusta.

Stow, a post-village in Lamoyille co., Vermont. It contains 3 churches, 3 stores, and 2 taverns. Population of the township, 1771.

Stow, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Lancaster and Sterling branch of the Fitchburg railroad, 27 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population of the township, 1455.

Stow, a post-township in the E. part of Summit co., Ohio. Population, 1701.

STOW CREEK, New Jersey, forms a considerable part of the boundary between Cumberland and Salem counties, and falls into Delaware bay 4 miles N. W. from the mouth

of Cohansey river. It is navigable for sloops 18 miles.

STOW CREEK, a township of Cumberland co., New Jersey, 7 miles N. W. from Bridgeton. Population, 1093.

STOWELL'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

STOW'S FERRY, a post-office of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

STOW'S SQUARE, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

STOWSVILLE, a post-village in Gaston co., N. C., 180 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

STOVES TOWN, a post-borough of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on Stony creek, and on the turnpike from Pittsburg to Bedford, 70 miles E. S. E. from the former. It has several stores and mills. Coal and iron are abundant in the vicinity. Pop. in 1850, 321.

STRABANE, a post-township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. E. from Gettysburg. Population, 1188.

STRABANE, a post-office of Washington co. Pa.

STRABANE, a post-village in Lenoir co., N. C., 78 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

STAFFORD, a county in the E. S. E. part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 350 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Salmon Falls river, and is drained by the Coheco, Lamprey, and Isinglass rivers, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is rough and uneven, and the soil, although difficult of cultivation, generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 100,260 bushels of corn; 23,453 of oats; 309,998 of potatoes; 40,233 tons of hay, and 417,294 pounds of butter. There were 3 cotton and 7 woollen factories, 3 foundries, 1 paper mill, 19 saw and planing mills, 1 oilcloth manufactory, 256 boot and shoe manufactories, 14 tanneries, 2 agricultural implement manufactories, and 8 tin and sheet-iron works. It contained 42 churches, 8 newspaper offices; 5769 pupils attending public schools, and 295 attending academies or other schools. The Piscataqua river is navigable for sloops to South Berwick, and the Coheco to Dover. This county is partly intersected by the railroad connecting Alton and Dover, and by that connecting Portland and Boston. Capital, Dover. Population, 29,374.

STAFFORD, a post-township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, 20 miles E. N. E. from Concord. Population, 1920.

STAFFORD, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 33 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1540.

STAFFORD CORNER, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

STRAIGHT CREEK, of Brown co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio river near Ripley.

STRAIT CREEK, a post-office of Jackson co., Alabama.

STRAIGHT CREEK, a post-office of Brown co., Ohio, 105 miles S. S. W. from Columbus.

STRAIGHT FORK, a post-office of Campbell co., Tennessee.

STRAIT'S LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

STRAITSVILLE, a post-office of New Haven co., Connecticut.

STRAITSVILLE, a post-office of Perry co., O.

STRASBURG, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. E. from Lancaster. Population, including that of the borough, 2604.

STRASBURG, a pleasant post-borough in the above township, 46 miles S. E. from Harrisburg, and 8 miles E. S. E. from Lancaster, contains 3 churches, an academy, and several stores. Population in 1850, 880.

STRASBURG, a thriving post-village of Shenandoah co., Virginia, on the North fork of the Shenandoah river, and on the Manassas Gap railroad, 18 miles S. W. from Winchester. It has 3 churches. Population, about 650.

STRASBURG, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Sugar creek, about 110 miles N. E. from Columbus, has 109 inhabitants.

STRATA, a post-office of Montgomery co., Alabama.

STRATFORD, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Connecticut river, 117 miles N. from Concord. Population, 552.

STRATFORD, a post-township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, at the mouth of Housatonic river, about 15 miles S. W. from New Haven. Population, 2040.

STRATFORD, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Fulton co., New York. Population, 801.

STRATFORD, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, near the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, 27 miles N. from Columbus.

STRATFORD POINT LIGHTHOUSE, at the entrance to Stratford harbor, Connecticut. The light revolves in such a manner as to be seen once in 90 seconds. Lat. 41° 9' N., lon. 73° 6' 36" W.

STRATHAM, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 39 miles S. E. by E. from Concord, intersected by the Portsmouth and Concord railroad. Population, 840.

STRATTON, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, 90 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 286.

STRATTON'S FALL, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

STRATTONVILLE, a thriving post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, on the Bellefonte and Erie turnpike, 3 miles E. from Clarion.

STRAUSTOWN, a post-office of Berks co., Pa.

STRAW, a village of Warren co., New Jersey, 5 miles S. E. from Philipburg.

STRAWBERRY, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Population, 709.

STRAWBERRY HILL, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, a thriving post-village of Jefferson co., Tennessee, on Holston

river, 18 miles N. E. from Knoxville. The East Tennessee and Virginia railroad terminates at this village, and connects with another leading to Knoxville.

STRAWBERRY POINT, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

STRAWBERRY RIVER, of Arkansas, rises in Fulton co., and flows into Black river, on the S. line of Lawrence county.

STRAWBRIDGE, a post-office of York co., Pa.

STRAW HAT, a post-office of Jefferson co., Arkansas.

STRAWNTOWN, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles S. by E. from Easton.

STRAWTOWN, a thriving post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, on the White river, 28 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis. Pop., 200.

STRAWTOWN, a post-village in Hendricks co., Indiana, on the W. fork of White river, 30 miles N. E. by N. from Indianapolis.

STREETSBOROUGH, a post-township in the W. part of Portage co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Population, 1108.

STREET'S RUN, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

STRICKERSVILLE, a post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia.

STRICKLAND, a post-village of Ware co., Ga.

STRICKLAND'S DEPÔT, a small post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on the railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, 47 miles N. from the latter.

STRIKERSVILLE, or STRYKERSVILLE, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, on Buffalo creek, 30 miles E. S. E. from Buffalo.

STRINESTOWN, a post-office of York co., Pa.

STRING PRAIRIE, a post-office of Burleson co., Texas.

STRING PRAIRIE, a post-office of Lee co., Io.

STRINGTOWN, a post-office of Ripley co., Ind.

STRINGTOWN, a post-office of Richland co., Illinois.

STRODE'S MILLS, a post-office of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

STROMBOLI FURNACE, a post-office of Stewart co., Tennessee.

STRONG, a post-township in Franklin co., Maine, on the E. side of Sandy river, about 35 miles N. E. from Augusta. Pop., 1008.

STRONG RIVER, of Mississippi, a small stream which flows through Simpson county into Pearl river.

STRONG'S LANDING, a small village of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

STRONGSTOWN, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Ebensburg to Indiana Court House, about 15 miles S. E. from the latter.

STRONGVILLE, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Population, 1199.

STRONGVILLE, a post-village in the above township, 14 miles S. by W. from Cleveland. Including the adjoining village of Albion, it

has 3 or 4 churches, several stores, and 1 woollen factory.

STROUD, a township in Monroe co., Pennsylvania, about 22 miles N. by W. from Easton, contains Stroudsburg, the county seat. Population, 1419.

STROUDSBURG, a post-borough, capital of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, on Broadhead's creek, about 4 miles from the Delaware river, and 118 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It is situated in a pleasant valley, and gradually improving. There are several flour mills in the vicinity. The town has an academy, a public library, and 4 or 5 churches. Two or three newspapers are published. Population in 1850, 811.

STROUD'S GLADES, a post-office of Nicholas co., Virginia.

STRYKERSVILLE. See STRIKERSVILLE.

STUBANSVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Kentucky.

STUMP BRIDGE, a post-office of Madison co., Mississippi.

STUMP GROUND, a small village of Onslow co., North Carolina.

STURBRIDGE, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 60 miles W. S. W. from Boston, contains several churches. Population of township, 2119.

STURGEONVILLE, a post-village of Brunswick co., Virginia, about 60 miles S. S. W. from Richmond.

STURGES RAPIDS, a village in Black Hawk co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon river, 80 miles N. N. W. from Iowa City.

STURGIS, a post-township in the S. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Population, 840.

STURGIS, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Michigan Southern railroad, 115 miles W. from Monroe. It is situated on a fertile prairie of its own name, and has a steam flouring mill, a furnace, and other factories. Population in 1853, about 700.

STUYVESANT, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Columbia co., New York, on the Hudson river. Population, 1766.

STUYVESANT, formerly KINDERHOOK LANDING, a post-village in the above township, on the Hudson River railroad, 18 miles S. from Albany.

STUYVESANT FALLS, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, on Kinderhook creek, about 25 miles S. from Albany. It contains several mills.

SUBLETTE'S LAKE is in the western part of Missouri Territory, in lat. about 43° 30' N., lon. 110° W. It is the source of the Yellowstone river.

SUBLETT'S TAVERN, a post-office of Powhatan co., Virginia.

SUBLIGNA, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

SUBLIMITY, a post-office of Marion co., Ogn.

SUCCESS, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, 115 miles N. E. from Concord.

SUCCESS, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

SUCKASUNNY, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey, about 22 miles N. by E. from Trenton, contains a church.

SUCKERNOCHEE, called also **TUGALOO CREEK**, of Mississippi and Alabama, rises near the W. border of Noxubee county, in the former state, and flowing south-easterly into Alabama, falls into the Tombigbee at Moscow. It is navigable by small boats about 35 miles.

SUDBURY, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, 45 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 194.

SUDBURY, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 23 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population, 1578.

SUDBURY RIVER, a small stream of Middlesex co., in the N. E. part of Massachusetts, unites with Asabet river to form Concord river at Concord.

SUDLERSVILLE, a post-village in Queen Anne co., Maryland, 55 miles E. by N. from Annapolis.

SUFFERN'S, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, at the junction with the Union Ramapo and Paterson railroad, 32 miles from New York. Here is an important railroad station at the entrance of a mountain pass.

SUFFIELD, a post-village in Hartford co., Connecticut, 16 miles N. from Hartford, near the W. side of the Connecticut river, contains 2 or 3 churches, and the Connecticut Literary Institution, founded by the Baptists. Population of the township, 2962.

SUFFIELD, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Portage co., O. Pop., 1281.

SUFFOLK, a county in the E. part of Massachusetts, has an area of about 15 square miles, being the smallest county in the state. It is bounded on the E. and S. by Massachusetts bay. It consists of only two towns, Boston and Chelsea, but on account of its containing the chief city of New England, (Boston,) it may be regarded as the most important county in the state. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the principal productions. In 1850 it yielded 2691 bushels of corn; 10,069 of potatoes, and 2446 tons of hay. There were 40 machine shops, 3 ship-yards, 10 ship-joining, 14 ship-smithing, and 15 shipwright establishments, 7 brass foundries, 6 iron foundries, 1 rolling mill, 8 type and stereotype foundries, 9 distilleries, 6 breweries, 22 book binderies, 30 manufactories of stoves and ranges, 4 of lamps, 14 of trunks, 27 of saddles and harness, 15 of coaches, 78 of cabinet ware, 156 of clothing, 90 of boots and shoes, 3 silver-plating and 194 carpenter establishments, 3 glass-works, 9 upholsterers, 23 curriers, 5 manufactories of chemicals, 6 of whale oil, and 15 of piano-fortes. It contained 96 churches, 115 newspaper offices; 17,230 pupils attending public schools, and 1800 attending academies and other schools. This county is intersected by railroads, radiating from Boston, in

almost every direction. Organized in 1643—then comprising the whole of the present county of Norfolk, and a small part of Plymouth, and named from Suffolk, a county in England. Capital, Boston. Pop., 144,517.

SUFFOLK, the most eastern county of New York, has an area of about 950 square miles. It forms the eastern extremity of Long Island, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island sound, and E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean. Its coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets, affording excellent harbors, and great advantages for navigation and for fisheries. It is drained by Peconic river, and other smaller streams, which afford some water-power. The surface in the N. part is hilly and uneven, and along the seacoast nearly level. The soil is generally sandy; that bordering on the sound is more fertile than in the interior and southern portions. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 128,237 bushels of wheat; 377,985 of corn; 178,549 of potatoes; 33,080 tons of hay, and 459,293 pounds of butter. There were 7 flour mills, 4 cotton factories, 12 ship-yards, 2 earthenware manufactories, 1 brick factory, and 5 tanneries. It contained 99 churches, 7 newspaper offices; 8115 pupils attending public schools, and 570 attending academies and other schools. The Long Island railroad passes through this county. Organized in 1683. Capital, Riverhead. Pop., 36,922.

SUFFOLK, a post-village, capital of Nansemond county, Virginia, on the Nansemond river, and on the Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad, 85 miles S. E. from Richmond. The river is navigable for small vessels. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 churches and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. Founded in 1742. Population, estimated at 1500.

SUFFOLK COURT HOUSE, New York. See **RIVERHEAD**.

SUGAR CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Susquehanna near Towanda.

SUGAR CREEK, of North Carolina, rises in Mecklenburg county, and flowing southward enters Catawba river on the E. border of York district, South Carolina. Little Sugar creek unites with it near the boundary of these states.

SUGAR CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Telfair county into the Little Ocmulgee river.

SUGAR CREEK, of Alabama, flows into Elk river, in Limestone county, about 10 miles N. W. from Athens.

SUGAR CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Portage river in Ottawa county.

SUGAR CREEK, an affluent of Tuscarawas river, Ohio, rises in Wayne county, and enters the Tuscarawas at Dover.

SUGAR CREEK, Indiana, rises in Clinton county, and enters the Wabash on the E., about 3 miles S. E. from Newport. Its general course is S. W., and its whole length about 100 miles.

SUGAR CREEK, of Indiana, an affluent of Blue river, rises in Henry county, and falls into the river about a mile below Edinburg.

SUGAR CREEK, in the N. central part of Illinois, falls into Salt creek. Another little stream of this name falls into the Sangamon a few miles E. of Springfield.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles E. N. E. from Butler. Population, 1688.

SUGAR CREEK, a township of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on French creek and Alleghany river. Population, 875.

SUGAR CREEK, a small village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office of Telfair co., Georgia.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Benton co., Arkansas. Population, 580.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office of Lawrence co., Tennessee.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in the N. part of Allen co., Ohio. Population, 756.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in the W. part of Greene co., Ohio. Population, 3082.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in the S. W. part of Putnam co., Ohio. Population, 550.

SUGAR CREEK, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Stark co., Ohio. Pop., 1743.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in the N. W. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Population, 1400.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in the S. E. part of Wayne co., Ohio. Population, 2321.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 477.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-township in Hancock co., Indiana. Population, 793.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., 15 miles E. by S. from Indianapolis.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. Population, 777.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Parke co., Indiana. Population, 1355.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Population, 743.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Vigo co., Indiana. Population, 1180.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Population, 965.

SUGAR CREEK, a post-township in the W. central part of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

SUGAR CREEK, a small post-village in the above township, 41 miles W. S. W. from Milwaukee.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-township of Warren co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1523.

SUGAR GROVE, a thriving post-village in the above township, 15 miles N. W. from Warren. It is pleasantly situated, and has several stores.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Ashe co., N. C., 232 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley canal.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-township in Kane co., Illinois. Population, 734.

SUGAR GROVE, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, about 70 miles W. from Iowa City.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of McDowell co., North Carolina.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Marion dis., S. C.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Hall co., Ga.

SUGAR HILL, a post-office of Panola co., Tex.

SUGAR LAKE, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR LAND, a post-office of Matagorda co., Texas.

SUGARLOAF, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 50 miles N. N. W. from New York city.

SUGARLOAF, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Columbia co., Pa. Pop., 1316.

SUGARLOAF, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

SUGARLOAF, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop., 1023.

SUGARLOAF, a township in Carroll co., Arkansas. Population, 310.

SUGARLOAF, a township in Crawford co. Arkansas. Population, 911.

SUGARLOAF, a township in Marion co., Arkansas. Population, 343.

SUGARLOAF, a post-office of Sebastian co., Arkansas.

SUGARLOAF, a township in Van Buren co., Arkansas. Population, 260.

SUGAR POINT, a post-office of Barren co., Ky.

SUGAR RIVER, of Sullivan co., New Hampshire, forms the outlet of Sunapee lake, and falls into the Connecticut river.

SUGAR RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in Dane county, and flowing in a S. E. direction through Green county, passes into Illinois and enters the Pekatonica about 7 miles from its mouth.

SUGAR RUN, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR RUN, a post-office of Wetzel co., Va.

SUGARTOWN, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

SUGARTOWN, a small post-village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 79 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

SUGAR TREE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SUGARTREE RIDGE, a small post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 10 miles S. from Hillsborough.

SUGAR VALLEY, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

SUGAR VALLEY, a post-office of Murray co., Georgia.

SUGAR VALLEY, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 100 miles W. from Columbus.

SUGGSVILLE, a post-village in Clarke co., Alabama, 110 miles S. W. from Montgomery.

SUISOON creek, of California, falls into Suisoon bay.

SUISOON, (soo'e-soon') or SUISUN, a small bay of California, E. of San Pablo bay, with which it is connected by the straits of Karquenias. Length, about 15 miles; greatest breadth, 6 or 7 miles.

SULACOE CREEK, of Georgia, flows into the Coosawattee a few miles from its mouth. It is called also Pine Log creek.

SULLIVAN, a county in the W. S. W. part of New Hampshire, has an area of about 570 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut, and is drained by the Ashuelot and other smaller streams. It contains several small ponds; Sunapee lake forms part of its eastern border. The surface is generally elevated, with occasional mountain ridges and peaks, of which Croydon mountain and the Sunapee mountains are the principal. The soil is fertile, especially along the valleys of its numerous streams. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 122,609 bushels of corn; 98,003 of oats; 182,720 of potatoes; 54,038 tons of hay, and 580,875 pounds of butter. There were 3 cotton and 11 woollen factories, 10 flour mills, 1 paper mill, 26 saw and planing mills, 16 tanneries, 1 cutlery and 15 boot and shoe manufactories. It contained 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 5103 pupils attending public schools, and 416 attending other schools. The Connecticut river is navigable for boats along the border of this county. It is intersected by the Sullivan railroad. Organized in 1827, having previously formed part of Cheshire county. Capital, Newport. Population, 19,375.

SULLIVAN, a county in the south-eastern part of New York, has an area of about 890 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S. E. by the Shawangunk river, and on the W. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania. It is drained by Neversink, Mongaup, and Beaverkill rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. It has several small lakes or ponds. The surface is generally uneven and mountainous, although the valleys are sometimes quite extensive. The soil along the streams is fertile; on the more elevated portions better adapted to grazing than tillage. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 94,529 bushels of corn; 110,456 of oats; 122,980 of potatoes; 22,001 tons of hay, and 732,691 pounds of butter. There were 23 flour mills, 207 saw mills, 29 tanneries, 18 boot and shoe factories, 2 woollen factories, 1 iron foundry, and 24 turning establishments. It contained 38 churches, 3 news-

paper offices; 5894 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies or other schools. There is a lead mine at Wartzborough, in the S. E. part. The Delaware and Hudson canal and the New York and Erie railroad traverse this county. Capital, Monticello. Population, 25,088.

SULLIVAN, a county in the N. N. E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is traversed by Loyalsock creek, an affluent of Susquehanna river, and drained also by Muncy and Little Loyalsock creeks. The surface is elevated, and mostly covered with forests. The Alleghany mountain crosses the county in an E. and W. direction, having a very gradual descent towards the N. Lumber is the chief article of export. Indian corn, wheat, hay, and butter are the staple productions. In 1850 there were raised 21,437 bushels of corn; 11,959 of wheat; 4719 tons of hay, and 90,250 pounds of butter were made. There were 17 saw mills, 5 flour and grist mills, 1 woollen factory, and 1 tannery. It contained 46 churches, and 899 pupils attending public schools. Formed out of part of Lycoming in 1847. Capital, Laporte. Population, 3694.

SULLIVAN, a county in the N. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on Virginia: area, estimated at 300 square miles. It is drained by the Holston and Watauga rivers, which unite near its S. border. The surface is diversified by high ridges and valleys connected with the Alleghany chain. The soil is fertile, well timbered, and plentifully supplied with springs. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 373,698 bushels of corn; 69,937 of wheat; 162,914 of oats, and 99,299 pounds of butter. It contained 28 churches, 825 pupils attending public schools, and 24 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore is found. The East Tennessee and Virginia railroad passes through this county. Capital, Blountsville. Population, 11,742; of whom 10,738 were free, and 1004, slaves.

SULLIVAN, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 430 square miles. It is drained by Busseron creek, and bounded on the W. by the Wabash river. The surface is mostly level, and the soil productive. Wheat, maize, oats, and grass are the staples. Cattle, horses, and swine are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 742,136 bushels of corn; 56,725 of wheat; 75,879 of oats, and 3751 tons of hay. There were 21 churches, and 2047 pupils attending public schools. The county contains extensive beds of bituminous coal. The Wabash is navigable for steamboats in high water. Organized in 1817, and named in honor of Daniel Sullivan, who was killed by Indians while employed in the public service. Capital, Sullivan. Population, 10,141.

SULLIVAN, a new county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 650 square miles

It is traversed from N. to S. by Locust creek, by the E. fork of Medicine creek, and by Yellow and Wolf creeks. The slope of the county is towards the S. Prairies of considerable extent occur in it. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 176,789 bushels of corn; 11,482 of wheat; 15,974 of oats; 1201 tons of hay, and 35,648 pounds of butter. Named in honor of John C. Sullivan, member of the convention to form the constitution of Missouri. Population, 2983, of whom 2895 were free, and 88, slaves.

SULLIVAN, a post-township in Hancock co., Maine, 90 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 810.

SULLIVAN, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 38 miles W. S. W. from Concord. Population, 468.

SULLIVAN, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Madison co., New York, on Oneida lake. Population, 4764.

SULLIVAN, a post-village in the above township, on Canaseraga creek, about 120 miles W. by N. from Albany.

SULLIVAN, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. from Wellsborough. Population, 1757.

SULLIVAN, a small post-village of Tioga co., Pennsylvania.

SULLIVAN, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Ashland co., O. Pop., 1099.

SULLIVAN, a small post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 99 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

SULLIVAN, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Indiana, 100 miles S. W. from Indianapolis. Laid out in 1842. It contains a court house, a county seminary, and 2 churches.

SULLIVAN, a small post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., about 10 miles W. by N. from Auburn.

SULLIVAN, a post-village in Dubuque co., Iowa, near the Mississippi river, 70 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

SULLIVAN, a post-township in the S. E. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Population, 872.

SULLIVAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Jennings co., Indiana.

SULLIVANVILLE, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, 10 miles N. E. from Elmira, has 2 stores.

SULPHUR BLUFF, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.

SULPHUR FORK, of Red river, rises in Fannin co., Texas, and flowing eastward into Arkansas, falls into Red river, on the boundary between the latter state and Louisiana.

SULPHUR FORK, a township in Lafayette co., Arkansas. Population, 218.

SULPHUR HILL, a post-office of Shelby co., Indiana.

SULPHUR LICK, a post-village of Monroe co., Kentucky.

SULPHUR LICK, a post-office of Lincoln co., Missouri.

SULPHUR MILLS, a small village of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

SULPHUR ROCK, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

SULPHUR SPRING, a post-village of Buncombe co., North Carolina, 260 miles W. from Raleigh, is much frequented as a summer resort.

SULPHUR SPRING, a township in Montgomery co., Arkansas. Population, 552.

SULPHUR SPRING, a township in Polk co., Arkansas. Population, 247.

SULPHUR SPRING, a small village of Pope co., Arkansas.

SULPHUR SPRING, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Benton co., Alabama.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Cherokee co., Texas.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Rhea co., Tennessee.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Henry co., Indiana.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Williamson co., Illinois.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Missouri.

SULPHUR WELL, a post-office of Shelby co., Tennessee.

SULPHUR WELL, a post-office of Jessamine co., Kentucky.

SUMANTOWN, or SUMNEYTOWN, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Perkiomen creek, 98 miles E. from Harrisburg. It has several stores and a newspaper office.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-village in Guilford co., N. C., 99 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-office of Dallas co., Ala.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 100 miles E. by S. from Columbus. Population, about 200.

SUMMERFIELD, a post-township in the S. W. part of Monroe co., Mich. Pop., 472.

SUMMERFORD, a post-office of Madison co., O.

SUMMER GROVE, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

SUMMER HILL, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Cayuga co., New York. It is said that Ex-President Fillmore was born in this township. Population, 1251.

SUMMER HILL, a post-township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1497.

SUMMER HILL, a post-village in the above township, 23 miles W. by S. from Hollidaysburg.

SUMMER HILL, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal, about 10 miles W. N. W. from Meadville. Population, 1160.

SUMMER LAKE is in the southern interior of Oregon Territory, in lat. about 42° 40' N., lon. 120° 40' W. Length, about 10 miles.

SUMMERS, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Va.

SUMMERS, a township in Saline co., Illinois. Population, 672.

SUM

SUMMERSET, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill.
 SUMMERSET, a post-village in Polk co., Iowa, 115 miles W. by S. from Iowa City.

SUMMERSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

SUMMERSVILLE, a small village of Noxubee co., Mississippi.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Butler co. Pa.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Nicholas co., Virginia, 286 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Cumberland co., N. C., 30 miles S. from Raleigh.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village on the line between Charleston and Colleton districts, South Carolina, and on the South Carolina railroad, 22 miles N. W. from Charleston.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Chattooga county, Georgia, on Chattooga river, 195 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and contains a handsome court house, 2 or 3 churches, and 5 or 6 dry-goods stores.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., Ky., about 85 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort.

SUMMERVILLE, a village of Union co., Ohio, about 50 miles N. W. from Columbus.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, on the Dowagiac river, 11 miles W. from Cassopolis.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village in Cook co., Illinois, on the Illinois and Michigan canal, 12 miles S. W. from Chicago.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-office of Boone co., Mo.

SUMMERVILLE, a post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, 15 miles S. E. from Janesville. It contains about 20 dwellings.

SUMMIT, a county in the N. E. part of Ohio, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Cuyahoga river, and also drained by the head streams of the Tuscarawas river, and by Wolf creek. It comprises the highest land on the line of the Ohio canal, which is about 400 feet above the level of Lake Erie, and is sometimes called the *Portage Summit*. The name of the county was derived from this circumstance. The surface is undulating, and in some parts level; the soil is excellent, and in good cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, apples, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 365,762 bushels of corn; 325,642 of wheat; 225,998 of oats, and 37,793 tons of hay. It contained 33 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 9614 pupils attending public schools, and 280 attending academies or other schools. Large beds of stone coal and of mineral fireproof paint have been discovered, and are exported extensively. It is copiously supplied with water-power. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal connects with the Ohio canal at Akron. The county is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, and by the Cleveland and Zanesville railroad, now in course of construction. Capital, Akron. Pop., 27,485.

SUM

SUMMIT, a railroad station of Broome co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 194 miles from New York city. Near this place the railroad passes through a cut in the rock nearly 200 feet in depth.

SUMMIT, a post-township of Schoharie co., New York, about 50 miles W. by S. from Albany. Population, 1800.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Essex co., N. J.

SUMMIT, or SUMMITVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the Portage railroad, where it crosses the summit of the Alleghany mountain by several inclined planes, 104 miles E. from Pittsburg, and about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. The Pennsylvania railroad passes near the place. Incorporated in 1850. Population in 1853, about 800.

SUMMIT, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal, about 10 miles W. by N. from Meadville. Population, 1074.

SUMMIT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles S. by E. from Somerset. Population, 959.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Northampton co., North Carolina.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Oakland co., Mich.

SUMMIT, a post-office of Whitley co., Indiana, 8 miles W. from Columbia.

SUMMIT, a village of Cook co., Illinois, on the Des Plaines river, and on the Illinois and Michigan canal, about 12 miles W. S. W. from Chicago.

SUMMIT, a post-township in the N. W. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1008.

SUMMIT, a post-village in the above township, about 30 miles W. from Milwaukee.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, a post-village in New Castle co., Delaware, about 30 miles N. by W. from Dover.

SUMMIT HILL, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles W. from Mauch Chunk. Immense quantities of coal are mined here, and conveyed by railroad to the canal at Mauch Chunk.

SUMMIT MILLS, a post-office of Somerset co., Pa., about 150 miles W. from Harrisburg.

SUMMIT POINT, a post-office of Jefferson co., Virginia.

SUMMITVILLE, Pennsylvania. See SUMMIT.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Indiana.

SUMMITVILLE, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, about 15 miles N. N. W. from Keokuk.

SUMNER, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area estimated at 600 square miles. The Cumberland river forms its entire boundary on the S., and it is also drained by creeks which flow northward into Big Barren river. The surface is undulating; the soil excellent. In-

dian corn, oats, tobacco, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,375,590 bushels of corn; 209,077 of oats; 809,517 pounds of tobacco, and 197,213 of butter. It contained 21 churches, 1 newspaper office; and 1542 pupils attending academies and other schools. The Cumberland river is navigated by steamboats on the border. The county is intersected by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, now in course of construction. Capital, Gallatin. Population, 22,717; of whom 14,711 were free, and 8006, slaves.

SUMNER, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 35 miles W. from Augusta. Population, 1151.

SUMNEYTOWN, Pa. See SUMANYTOWN.

SUMPTER, a post-office of Trinity co., Texas.

SUMPTION'S PRAIRIES, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

SUMTER, a district towards the S. E. part of South Carolina, has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Wateree and Santee rivers, on the S. by the Santee, on the N. E. by Lynch's creek, and drained by the head streams of Black river. The surface is level or undulating, and partly covered with pine woods. The soil is generally productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, and rice are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 18,779 bales of cotton; 750,520 bushels of corn; 7410 of wheat; 44,465 of oats, and 376,555 of sweet potatoes. There were 37 grist, and 7 saw and planing mills, 3 tanneries, and 1 cotton-gin factory. It contained 62 churches, 1 newspaper office; 504 pupils attending public schools, and 304 attending academies and other schools. The Santee is navigable by steamboats on the border of the district, which is intersected by the Wilmington and Manchester railroad. Capital, Sumterville. Population, 33,220; of whom 10,155 were free, and 23,065 slaves.

SUMTER, a county in the W. S. W. part of Georgia, has an area of 590 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Flint river, and traversed by Muckalee and Kinchafoonee creeks, affluents of that river. The surface is level, or rather flat, and partly covered with forests. The soil is productive, especially along the river and creeks. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 7535 bales of cotton; 354,842 bushels of corn, and 120,333 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 grist mills, 8 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, and 4 tanneries. It contained 25 churches; 265 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending an academy. It is contemplated to extend the South-western railroad through the county. Organized in 1831. Capital, Americus. Population, 10,322; of whom 6487 were free, and 3835, slaves.

SUMTER county, Florida. Organized since 1850.

SUMTER, a county in the W. part of Alaba-

ma, bordering on Mississippi, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. and N. E. by Tombigbee river, intersected by the Noxubee river, and also drained by Tugaloo creek. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil fertile, especially near the rivers. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 14,066 bales of cotton; 926,826 bushels of corn; 62,359 of oats, and 182,007 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 saw and grist mills, 2 manufactories of cabinet ware, and 1 of machinery. It contained 27 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 433 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies or other schools. The Tombigbee is navigable by steamboats on the border. The county is intersected by the Alabama and Mississippi railroad, now in course of construction. Capital, Livingston. Pop., 22,250; of whom 7419 were free, and 14,831, slaves.

SUMTER, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Wayne co., Michigan. Pop., 434.

SUMTERVILLE, a post-village, capital of Sumter district, South Carolina, on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, 63 miles E. by S. from Columbia. It contains a bank, several churches, and 2 newspaper offices.

SUMTERVILLE, a post-village in Lee co., Ga., 100 miles S. W. by S. from Milledgeville.

SUMTERVILLE, a post-village of Sumter co., Alabama, near Tombigbee river, 64 miles S. W. from Tuscaloosa.

SUN, a post-office of St. Tammany par., La.

SUNAPEE LAKE, New Hampshire, between Sullivan and Merrimack counties, is near 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2½ miles wide. It is said to be elevated more than 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The outlet discharges its waters through Sugar river into the Merrimack.

SUNBURY, a small village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. from Butler.

SUNBURY, a flourishing and beautifully situated town, capital of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the left (E.) bank of the Susquehanna river, 1 mile below the junction of its branches, 56 miles N. from Harrisburg, and 134 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. It contains several churches, and 3 newspaper offices. At this point the Sunbury and Erie railroad, now in progress, connects with the Susquehanna railroad, leading from Harrisburg to Elmira, and with the Philadelphia and Sunbury railroad. A canal, belonging to the state, crosses the river a little below the town, at the Shamokin dam, which is 2783 feet long. A bridge across the North branch connects Sunbury with Northumberland. Stone coal is procured in the county, and shipped here. Population in 1850, 1218.

SUNBURY, a small post-village of Gates co., N. C., about 150 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

SUNBURY, a decayed town of Liberty co., Georgia, on the Medway river, about 30 miles S. S. W. from Savannah. It was built in

1778, and immediately after the Revolution was a flourishing seaport. It now has only about 6 or 8 families.

SUNBURY, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, 20 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. Population, about 500.

SUNBURY, a township in the N. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 1237.

SUNBURY, a small village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

SUNBURY, a small post-village of Livingston co., Illinois, 110 miles N. E. by N. from Springfield.

SUNCOOK, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

SUNCOOK RIVER, of New Hampshire, rises in Strafford co., and flowing through Belknap county, falls into the Merrimack about 15 miles S. S. E. from Concord.

SUN CREEK, of Mississippi, flows S. E. through Covington co., into Bowie river.

SUNDAY CREEK, of Ohio, enters the Hocking river a few miles above Athens.

SUNDAY CREEK CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

SUNDERLAND, a post-village in Bennington co., Vermont, on the Western Vermont railroad, 95 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population of the township, 479.

SUNDERLAND, a post-village in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 82 miles W. by N. from Boston. A bridge crosses the river at this place. Population of the township, 792.

SUNFIELD, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Eaton co., Mich. Pop., 122.

SUNFISH, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

SUNFISH, a township in the W. part of Pike co., Ohio. Population, 371.

SUNFISH CREEK, of Monroe co., Ohio, flows into the Ohio river.

SUNFLOWER, a county in the W. N. W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Sunflower river, from which it derives its name, and is bounded on the S. E. by the Yazoo. The surface is a level, alluvial plain or swamp, the soil of which is very fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1900 bales of cotton, and 33,390 bushels of corn. The Yazoo is a deep and sluggish stream, navigable by steamboats in nearly all stages of water. Formed from Bolivar county. Capital, McNutt. Population, 1102, of whom 348 were free, and 754, slaves.

SUNFLOWER river, a small stream of Mississippi, rises in Coahoma co., and flows southward until it enters the Yazoo near the N. border of Warren county.

SUNKHAZE, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

SUNNYSIDE, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ala.

SUN PRAIRIE, a post-township in the N. E. part of Dane co., Wisconsin.

SUNRISE, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

SUNVILLE, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, the largest and most westerly of the five great lakes of North America, lying on the northern border of the United States, is situated between 46° 35' and 49° N. lat., and 84° 30' and 92° 20' W. lon. The length, following the bend of the lake, is about 400 miles; greatest breadth, above 160 miles; area, estimated at 32,000 square miles. The surface is about 630 feet above the Atlantic. The mean depth is stated at 900 feet. Lake Superior is probably the largest body of fresh water on the globe. The waves on this lake are said to be as high as those on the Atlantic, and the storms equally severe and violent. Its waters are remarkably clear: they abound with fish, particularly with white fish and trout. The former frequently weigh 20 pounds or upwards, and the latter are said sometimes to weigh 50 pounds. Sturgeons are also found. Lake Superior receives a great number of small streams, among which the St. Louis, entering at its W. extremity, is perhaps the most deserving of notice. It discharges its waters into Lake Huron by the channel or river named St. Mary's strait. The coasts of Lake Superior are in many places rocky and bold. The pictured rocks on the S. E. shore are regarded as among the most interesting natural curiosities in the United States. They form a perpendicular wall about 300 feet high, and extending near 12 miles along the shore. Lake Superior is noted for the extensive deposits of copper, found both along the American and Canadian shore, and also in Isle Royale, situated near its northern side. See MICHIGAN, pp. 692-3, and KEWEE-NAW POINT.

SUPERIOR, a township in the central part of Williams co., Ohio. Population, 723.

SUPERIOR, a post-township in the E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Pop., 1127.

SURGEON'S HALL, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

SURRENEY'S, a post-office of Tatnall co., Ga., about 135 miles S. E. from Milledgeville.

SURROUNDED HILL, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

SURRY, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 340 square miles. James river forms the boundary on the N. E., and Blackwater river on the S. W. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil is generally sandy. Indian corn is the staple product. In 1850 there were raised 204,975 bushels of corn. There were 5 saw mills, and 11 churches. Formed in 1652, and named from Surry, a county in England. Capital, Surry Court House. Pop., 5679, of whom 3200 were free, and 2479, slaves.

SURRY, a county in the N. N. W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia: area, estimated at 900 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by Yadkin river, and intersected by

the Ararat and Fisher's rivers. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The famous Pilot mountain of this county is remarkably symmetrical in its form, which resembles a cylinder. The soil is mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 552,454 bushels of corn, and 145,472 of oats. There were 3 cotton factories, 7 iron forges, 1 iron foundry, 5 corn and flour mills, 4 saw mills, and 11 distilleries. It contained 30 churches, 2098 pupils attending public schools, and 140 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore is abundant. Formed in 1770 from Rowan county. Capital, Rockford. Population, 9206, of whom 7413 were free, and 1793, slaves.

SURRY, a post-township in Hancock co., Maine, on the W. side of Union river, 65 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Pop., 1189.

SURRY, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 45 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 556.

SURRY COURT HOUSE, a small post-village, capital of Surry co., Virginia, about 5 miles from James river, and 60 miles S. E. from Richmond.

SUSCOL, a town of Napa co., California, 15 miles N. W. of Benicia, is situated on the Napa river, about 6 miles from its mouth.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, a flourishing post-village of Niagara county, New York, is situated on the Niagara river, 2 miles below the cataract, of which it commands a fine distant view. At this point the International Railroad Suspension Bridge has been thrown across the river, to connect the Great Western railroad of Canada with the several railways of New York, viz. the Rochester and Niagara Falls railroad, (one of the western termini of the Central railroad,) and the Canandaigua and Suspension Bridge railroad, which is a branch of the New York and Erie road, diverging from Elmira. Another line extends northward to Youngstown, and southward to Buffalo, connecting with the steam navigation of Lake Ontario and Erie. The width of the Canadian track is different from that of the New York roads, in consequence of which freight is transhipped at this place. The bridge is a single span of 800 feet in length, raised 230 feet above the water, and supported by 4 wire cables $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with an ultimate capacity of sustain-10,000 tons. There are two floors, the upper for the railroad track, and the lower for wagons. The eastern end of the bridge commands a fine view of the falls and of the rapids under and below the bridge, for three-fourths of a mile to the whirlpool. The water of these rapids runs at the rate of 25 miles per hour, with breakers dashing from 10 to 20 feet in height. Viewed from the shore, they present one of the grandest sights of the kind in the world, and the tourist has not seen Niagara until he has stood on the shore

150 rods below the bridge. During the season of travel, a small steamer makes trips from the village to the foot of the falls, from the deck of which the most magnificent view of the cataract is obtained. The late Hon. Samuel Deveaux bequeathed about \$150,000 for the erection and support of a collegiate institute, to be called by his own name. It is to be situated half a mile north of the village, and to be under the direction of the Episcopalians. The village contains (1853) 3 or 4 hotels, a number of stores, and about 800 inhabitants.

SUSQUEHANNA, a beautiful river of Pennsylvania and Maryland, is formed by the union of two principal branches, which unite at Northumberland, 60 miles above Harrisburg. From this point the river flows nearly S. to the mouth of the Juniata, and turning towards the S. E., it passes Harrisburg, Columbia, and Port Deposit, and falls into the N. extremity of Chesapeake bay, at Havre de Grace, in Maryland. The main stream is about 150 miles long, and has a very unequal breadth, which in some places exceeds a mile, and at others is less than one-fourth of a mile. It is adorned by numerous beautiful islands, and the channel is frequently obstructed by rocky rapids, which prevent navigation in low stages of water. A canal has been constructed along the river from its mouth to Columbia, 45 miles, and another from Columbia to Northumberland, about 80 miles. This river, which is the largest stream in Pennsylvania, flows through a populous and highly cultivated country, which is diversified by fertile limestone valleys, and by mountain ridges in which iron is abundant.

Branches.—The East branch, called also the North branch, rises in Otsego lake, in the S. E. central part of New York. Its course is very tortuous, and its general direction is south-westward. The whole length of this branch is estimated at 250 miles. It flows through the beautiful valley of Wyoming, and the rich coalfields of Luzerne county. A canal has been opened along this stream, about 124 miles above Northumberland. The W. branch rises in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the W. declivity of the Alleghany mountain, and has a very serpentine course of more than 200 miles, the general direction of which is eastward. The navigation of this branch is improved for 75 miles. The region through which it flows abounds in pine timber and stone coal, and large quantities of the former are transported by the canal.

SUSQUEHANNA, a county in the N. N. E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 800 square miles. The N. branch of the Susquehanna crosses the northern border of the county, and then returns to New York, forming what is called the "Great Bend." It is drained also by the

Meshoppen, Tunkhannock, Choconut, and Wyalusing creeks. The surface is hilly, and in some places almost mountainous; the hills are generally neither high nor steep. Elk mountain, in the S. E. part, rises about 2000 feet above the sea. The land is particularly adapted to grazing and the dairy business. Indian corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 237,343 bushels of corn; 365,640 of oats; 83,783 of wheat; 50,105 tons of hay, and 1,020,578 pounds of butter. There were 122 saw mills, 30 flour and grist mills, 6 wool-carding mills, 4 woollen factories, 4 iron foundries, and 25 tanneries. It contained 4 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 8091 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies or other schools. Extensive forests of beech, sugar maple, pine, hemlock, &c. overspread part of the county, and lumber is an article of export. The county is traversed by the Lackawanna and Western railroad, and by the Erie railroad of New York. Organized in 1810, and named from its principal river. Capital, Montrose. Population, 28,688.

SUSQUEHANNA, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

SUSQUEHANNA, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Cambria co., Pa. Pop., 640.

SUSQUEHANNA, a post-township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania canal and by the Pennsylvania railroad, and partly by the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad. Contains Harrisburg, the capital of the state. Total population, 9479.

SUSQUEHANNA, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the S. bank of the Susquehanna river, about 7 miles W. S. W. from Williamsport. Population, 406.

SUSQUEHANNA, a flourishing post-village of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, is finely situated on the river of the same name, and on the Erie railroad, 23 miles S. E. from Binghamton. It has grown up since the opening of the railroad in 1848, and contains an important station, with an engine house and shops for the repair of engines and cars. The Starucca viaduct, which is perhaps the greatest structure on the Erie railroad, crosses Starucca creek about 3 miles above this village. It is 1200 feet long, 110 feet high, having 18 arches with spans of 50 feet. The post-office is Susquehanna Depôt. Population in 1853, about 1500.

SUSSEX, the most northern county of New Jersey, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Delaware, and partly on the S. by the Musconetcong, and is drained by Flatkill, Paulinskill, and Pequest rivers, flowing into the Delaware, and by several branches of Walkill river, an affluent of the Hudson. These streams afford valuable water-power. Besides Hopatcong lake, on its S. E. border,

which supplies the summit level of the Morris canal, there are numerous ponds, the chief of which are Swartwout's and Culver's ponds. The surface is undulating and hilly, with the Blue mountains in the N. W., and the Hamburg and Wawayanda mountains in the S. E. part. The soil between the two mountain ranges is very fertile, and everywhere highly cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 459,254 bushels of corn; 66,006 of wheat; 229,795 of rye; 151,011 of oats; 37,711 tons of hay, and 1,816,610 pounds of butter. The quantity of rye and butter was each the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 13 forges, 6 foundries, 3 furnaces, 25 flour mills, and 11 saw mills. It contained 44 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 7196 pupils attending public schools, and 166 attending academies or other schools. Franklinitic, (a compound of iron, zinc, and manganese), red oxide of zinc, and magnetic iron ore are abundant and extensively worked; besides these, the county furnishes a great variety of remarkable and interesting minerals to the mineralogist. Limestone is also found in the N. W. part. The Delaware river is navigable for small boats along the W. border. Formed from Morris county in 1753, and named from Sussex, a county of England. Capital, Newton. Population, 22,989.

SUSSEX, the southernmost of the counties of Delaware, borders on Maryland, the Atlantic, and on Delaware bay: area, about 1000 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Nanticoke, Pocomoke, and Indian rivers, and by Missillion, Cedar, and Deep creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally good and well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1,180,086 bushels of corn, (more than any other county in the state;) 43,725 of wheat; 50,796 of potatoes, and 108,489 pounds of butter. There were 29 grist mills, 60 saw and planing mills, 8 tanneries, 3 bark mills, 1 iron foundry, and 1 forge. It contained 59 churches, 4874 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending other schools. It is partly intersected by the Dona and Seaford railroad. Capital, Georgetown. Population, 25,936, of whom 24,387 were free, and 1549, slaves.

SUSSEX, a county in the S. S. E. part of Virginia, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Nottaway river, and bounded on the N. E. by Blackwater river. The surface is moderately uneven; the soil produces cotton, Indian corn, and forests of pine. In 1850 there were raised 356,171 bushels of corn; 35,133 of wheat, and 780 bales of cotton. There were 20 flour, grist, and saw mills, 2 coach manufactories, and 1 tannery. It contained 24 churches, and 249 pupils attending academies and other schools.

The railroad from Petersburg to Weldon passes through the county. Formed from Surry in 1754. Capital, Sussex Court House. Population, 9820, of whom 3828 were free, and 5992, slaves.

SUSSEX, a post-village in Lisbon township, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, 16 miles N. W. from Milwaukee. It contains 1 wagon shop, 1 saw mill, 1 school house, and an Episcopal church. Population, 100.

SUSSEX COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Sussex co., Virginia, 50 miles S. by E. from Richmond.

SUTHERLAND SPRINGS, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

SUTTER, a county towards the N. part of California, has an area estimated at above 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S. W. by the Sacramento river, and on the E. by Feather river, by which it is also intersected. The surface in some parts is uneven and mountainous. Sutter's Buttes are the principal elevations. The soil is generally very fertile. Barley, potatoes, hay, cattle, and hogs are the staples. In 1852 it produced 50,927 bushels of barley; 1930 of potatoes, and 1488 tons of hay. There were 1075 beef cattle; 2389 work oxen, and 2333 hogs. The proposed railroad from Benicia to Marysville intersects the county. Named from Captain Sutter, of Missouri, one of the earliest settlers in California. Population, 1207.

SUTTER CREEK, a post-office of Calaveras co., California.

SUTTERSVILLE, a small village of Sacramento co., California, on the right bank of the Sacramento river, below and adjoining the city of that name.

SUTTON, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 20 miles W. N. W. from Concord. Population, 1387.

SUTTON, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 40 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1001.

SUTTON, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, near the Blackstone river and canal, and the Providence and Worcester railroad, 42 miles W. S. W. from Boston. Population of the township, 2595.

SUTTON, or **BRAXTON COURT HOUSE**, a small post-village, capital of Braxton co., Virginia, on the Elk river, 289 miles W. N. W. from Richmond.

SUTTON, a township in the S. part of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio river. Pop., 1596.

SUTTON'S, a post-office of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.

SUTTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.

SUTTON'S POINT, a small post-village of Clay co., Illinois.

SUWANEE river, rises in the Okefinokee swamp, Ware county, Georgia, and passing through Florida, enters the Gulf of Mexico, at the S. extremity of Madison county.

SUWANEE, a post-village of Guinnett co., Georgia, about 100 miles N. N. W. from Milledgeville.

SUWANEE SHOALS, a post-office of Columbia co., Florida.

SUWANOCHEE creek, of Ware co., Georgia, flows S. E. into the Suwannee river.

SWAIN, a township in Mississippi co., Arkansas. Population, 198.

SWAINSBOROUGH, a small post-village, capital of Emanuel co., Georgia, 98 miles N. W. from Savannah.

SWAIN'S MILLS, a post-office of Rush co., Ind.

SWAMPSCOTT, a post-township in Essex co., Massachusetts, on the coast, about 12 miles N. E. from Boston, set off from Lynn in 1852.

SWAN, a post-township in the N. E. part of Vinton co., Ohio. Population, 1154.

SWAN, a post-township in Noble co., Indiana. Population, 568.

SWAN CREEK, of Lucas co., Ohio, falls into the Maumee river, near Toledo.

SWAN CREEK, of Michigan, enters St. Joseph's river near the W. line of Branch county.

SWAN CREEK, of Monroe co., Michigan, flows into Lake Erie.

SWAN CREEK of Taney co., Missouri, flows into White river at Forsyth.

SWAN CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

SWAN CREEK, a township in the S. E. part of Fulton co., Ohio. Population, 621.

SWAN CREEK, a post-office of Gallia co., O.

SWAN CREEK, a post-village of Warren co., Illinois, about 25 miles S. E. from Quincy.

SWANCY'S FERRY, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

SWANGSTOWN, a post-village in Cleveland co., N. C., 197 miles W. by S. from Raleigh.

SWAN LAKE, Wisconsin, an expansion of Neenah river, in Columbia co., is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and half a mile wide. The water is pure and very deep, and abounds in fish.

SWAN LAKE, a post-office of Arkansas co., Arkansas.

SWANNANO, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

SWAN POND, a post-office of Wilkes co., N. C.

SWAN QUARTER, a small post-village, capital of Hyde co., North Carolina, on a bay of its own name, half a mile from Pamlico sound, and 170 miles E. by S. from Raleigh.

SWAN RIVER, or **AITKIN'S FERRY**, a post-village of Benton co., Minnesota, on the Mississippi river, 130 miles by water above St. Paul, is a noted trading post.

SWANSBOROUGH, a small post-village of Onslow co., North Carolina, near the mouth of Whittock river, which flows through Bogue inlet into the Atlantic, 160 miles S. E. from Raleigh.

SWANSEY, Massachusetts. See **SWANZEY**.

SWAN'S ISLAND, a post-township of Hancock co., Maine. Population, 423.

SWANSONVILLE, a post-office of Pittsylvania co., Virginia.

SWAN STATION, a post-office of Erie co., Pa.

SWANTON, a post-village in Swanton township, Franklin county, Vermont, on the Missisque river, and Vermont Central railroad, near Lake Champlain, about 55 miles N. W. by N. from Montpelier. It contains several manufactories, 1 church, 1 academy, and 1 bank with a capital of \$75,000. Population of the township, 2824.

SWANTON, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, 139 miles N. W. by N. from Columbus.

SWANTON CENTRE, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

SWANVILLE, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, 44 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 944.

SWANVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Indiana.

SWANZEY, a post-village in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on Ashuelot river, and the Ashuelot branch of the Connecticut River railroad, about 45 miles S. W. of Concord. Population of the township, 2106.

SWANZEY, a post-township in Bristol co., Massachusetts, 46 miles S. by W. from Boston. Population, 1554.

SWARTSWOOD, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

SWARTWOUT, a post-village of Polk co., Texas, on the Trinity river, about 240 miles E. from Austin City. It has several stores, and a steamboat landing.

SWARTZ CREEK, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

SWATARA creek, of Pennsylvania, rises in Schuylkill county, and flowing in a S. W. direction, enters the Susquehanna, 9 miles below Harrisburg. Length, about 60 miles.

SWATARA, a township of Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. by W. from Lebanon, intersected by the Union canal. Population, 1843.

SWATARA, a post-office of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.

SWEARINGEN'S, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

SWEDEN, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 55 miles W. S. W. from Augusta. Population, 696.

SWEDEN, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, 18 miles W. from Rochester, intersected by the Erie canal and Central railroad. Population, 3623.

SWEDEN, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. from Coudersport. Population, 254.

SWEDSBOROUGH, a post-village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, situated at the head of sloop navigation, on Raccoon creek, about 12 miles S. W. from Woodbury. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, an extensive woollen factory, and about 100 dwellings.

SWEDLINHILL, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

SWEET AIR, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

SWEET HOME, a post-office of Lavacca co., Texas.

SWEET HOME, a post-office of Nodaway co., Missouri.

SWEET LAND, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

SWEET SPRINGS, a post-village of Monroe county, Virginia, is pleasantly situated near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 204 miles W. from Richmond. This is one of the oldest and most fashionable watering-places of the state.

SWEET VALLEY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Autauga co., North Carolina.

SWEETWATER, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 95 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Marengo co., Alabama.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

SWEETWATER, a post-office of Menard co., Ill.

SWEETWATER CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee river, a few miles N. E. from Campbellton.

SWEETWATER FACTORY, a post-office of Campbell co., Georgia.

SWEET CREEK, in the S. E. part of Virginia, flows through Chesterfield county, and unites with the Appomatox river, a few miles below Petersburg.

SWIFT CREEK, of North Carolina, an affluent of Tar river, which it joins a few miles N. from Tarborough.

SWIFT CREEK, of Craven co., North Carolina, enters the Neuse river, from the left, about 5 miles above Newbern.

SWIFT CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into the Wateree river, near the N. W. extremity of Sumter district.

SWIFT CREEK of Hardin co., Tennessee, flows into Tennessee river.

SWIFT CREEK, a post-office of Darlington district, South Carolina.

SWIFT CREEK BRIDGE, a post-office of Craven co., North Carolina.

SWIFT ISLAND, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

SWIFT RIVER, of New Hampshire, rises in Grafton county, and falls into the Saco river, in Carroll county. It is, as its name implies, a very rapid stream.

SWIFT RIVER, a small stream of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, formed by the junction of the East and Middle branches of the Chickopee river, itself uniting with the West branch to form that river.

SWINEFORDSTOWN, Pa. See MIDDLEBURG.

SWINEHART, a post-office of Rush co., Ind.

SWINEYARD, a post-office of Charles City co., Virginia.

SWINGLEVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

SWINTON, a post-village of Kane co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. by N. from Chicago.

SWITZERLAND, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Indiana, bordering on Kentucky, contains 220 square miles. The Ohio river washes its eastern and southern borders. The surface is diversified by a range of hills about 400 feet high, which are separated from the river by a strip of flat land, near 3 miles wide. The soil is good, both on the hills and bottoms. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 401,884 bushels of corn 78,169 of wheat; 44,455 of oats, and 9769 tons of hay. It contained 27 churches, and 1 newspaper office. The blue or Trenton limestone underlies part of the county. A company of Swiss settled here in 1802, and the county was organized in 1814. Capital, Vevay. Population, 12,932.

SWITZERLAND, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Monroe co., Ohio. Pop. 1216.

SYBERTSVILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

SYCAMORE, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 226 miles from Nashville.

SYCAMORE, a township in the N. E. part of Hamilton co., Ohio. Population, 3781.

SYCAMORE, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Wyandott co., Ohio. Population, 880.

SYCAMORE, a post-village in the above township, about 45 miles S. W. from Sandusky city.

SYCAMORE, a post-township in De Kalb co., Illinois. Population, 975.

SYCAMORE, a post-village, capital of De Kalb county, Illinois, 208 miles N. by E. from Springfield. It is situated in a fertile prairie, near Sycamore creek. A railroad is projected through this place from Chicago to the Mississippi.

SYCAMORE ALLEY, a post-office of Halifax co., N. C., 85 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

SYCAMORE CREEK, in the N. part of Middle Tennessee, rises in Robertson co., and flows into the Cumberland river in Davidson county.

SYCAMORE CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Ingham county, and enters Red Cedar river at its confluence with Grand river.

SYCAMORE CREEK or SLOUGH of California, rises in Colusi county, and falls into the Sacramento river, about 60 miles below Shasta City.

SYCAMORE MILLS, a post-office of Davidson co., Tennessee.

SYDNORSVILLE, a post-village in Franklin co., Va., 160 miles S. W. by W. from Richmond.

SYKESVILLE, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 32 miles W. from Baltimore.

SYLACAUGA, a post-village of Talladega co., Alabama, about 65 miles N. from Montgomery.

SYLCO, a post-office of Polk co., Tenn.

SYLLAMORE, a post-township in Izard co., Arkansas. Population, 257.

SYLVA, a post-office of Washington co., Ark.

SYLVAN, a post-office of Franklin co., Pa.

SYLVAN, a post-township in the W. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Pop., 924.

SYLVAN DALE, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

SYLVAN GROVE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ga., 54 miles E. by N. from Milledgeville.

SYLVAN GROVE, a post-office of Clark co., Indiana.

SYLVAN GROVE, a small village of Clarke co., Illinois.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Bradford co., Pa.

SYLVANIA, a small post-village, capital of Scriven co., Georgia, 60 miles S. by E. from Augusta.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Licking co., Ohio.

SYLVANIA, a township in the N. part of Lucas co., Ohio, intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad. Population, 751.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Parke co., Ind.

SYLVANIA, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

SYLVANUS, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

SYLVESTER, a post-township in the S. central part of Greene co., Wisconsin. Pop., 712.

SYLVESTER, a post-village in the above township, 25 miles S. W. from Madison. It contains 70 dwellings, 1 store, and 1 hotel. Population, 300.

SYLVIA, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio.

SYMMES, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop., 1115.

SYMMES, a township in the N. part of Lawrence co., Ohio. Population, 487.

SYMMES' CORNERS, a small post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 4 miles S. from Hamilton.

SYMMES' CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Jackson co., and enters the Ohio river, about 5 miles above Burlington.

SYMMES' CREEK, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

SYMSONIA, a post-village of Graves co., Ky.

SYRACUSE, a flourishing city of Central New York, and capital of Onondaga county, is situated on the S. end of Onondaga lake, and on a creek of that name, 148 miles by railroad W. by N. from Albany, 80 miles E. by S. from Rochester, and 35 miles S. S. E. from Oswego. Lat. 43° 4' N., lon. 76° 12' W. The site is nearly level. The city is regularly laid out, with wide, straight streets crossing each other at right angles. The principal avenues of business are lined with handsome blocks of brick and stone buildings. The city contains a public hall, which will seat 2500 persons, and is one of the best in the state. The situation being more central than that of any other large town in New York, nearly all the state conventions of the political and other associations are held here. The principal hotels are the Globe Hotel, the Syracuse House, and the Onondaga House. There are 4 Roman Catholic, and 19 Protestant churches, among which are 4 remarkable for architectural beauty, erected at a cost of \$125,000. Eight handsome

buildings have been erected for the public schools, at an aggregate expense of \$30,000. The city contained, July, 1852, 8 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$885,000. The public press consists of 4 daily and 6 weekly newspapers, besides several monthly periodicals. Some of these are devoted to religious and literary subjects.

From its position, Syracuse enjoys great facilities for trade. The Erie canal, completed in 1825, passes through the central part of the city, E. and W., and is intersected at right angles by the Oswego canal, extending northward to Lake Ontario. The Central railroad of New York, forming the great thoroughfare from Albany to Buffalo, here divides into two branches, one leading directly to Rochester, and the other pursuing a more circuitous route *via* Auburn and Geneva. The Oswego and Syracuse railroad, and the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad, also terminate at this place, connecting it with the towns indicated by their names. Two other railroads are projected to Sackett's harbor and to Newburg. Plank-roads diverge to various points in Onondaga, and in the adjoining counties. Here terminates the long level of the Erie canal, 69½ miles in length.

Syracuse is remarkable as the seat of the most extensive and valuable salt manufactories in the United States. The land containing the saline springs is owned by the state, and is leased free of rent, to be used only for this manufacture. The wells are dug and the water pumped at the expense of the state, and the manufacturer pays a duty of 1 cent per bushel. Originally the duty was 12½ cents; then for many years prior to 1846 it was 6 cents per bushel. Some of the wells are sunk to the depth of 400 feet. Fine salt is prepared by boiling, and coarse by solar evaporation. In 1850 the number of manufactories of salt in this vicinity was 192. The whole quantity produced in 1851 was stated at 4,614,117 bushels; and in 1853 it amounted to more than 5,000,000 bushels. An experiment has recently been made, by the order of the secretary of war, for the purpose of testing the relative value of the Onondaga and Turk's island salt, the result of which proved that the salt of home manufacture was fully equal to the foreign. Syracuse also contains a variety of other manufactories, the most valuable productions of which are machinery, steam-engines, farming implements, stoves, woollen goods, paper, leather, and flour.

History.—The township of Salina, in which Syracuse was situated, was formed in 1809. A post-office was established here in 1820, prior to which time the place was called *Cossil's Corners*, and then *Corinth*. In 1820 the village contained 3 stores, 2 taverns, and 250 inhabitants. On April 13th, 1825, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1848 as the city of Syracuse, including the contiguous

village of Salina, situated on the margin of Onondaga lake, about 1 mile N. from the centre of the city. Salina village was incorporated in 1824. It appears that the growth of this town was never more rapid than at the present time. Pop. of Salina township in 1840, 11,013, of whom 6500 were in Syracuse; in 1850, 22,271; in 1853, estimated at 27,000.

SYRACUSE, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, at the outlet of Turkey lake, 128 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

SYRACUSE, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, 70 miles W. from Chicago.

T

TABB'S CREEK, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

TABERG, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on Fish creek, and on the Rome and Watertown railroad, 25 miles W. N. W. from Utica. It has several mills, and a plank-road to Rome.

TABERNAACLE, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 12 miles S. E. from Mount Holly, contains a church, and 10 or 12 houses.

TABERNAACLE, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

TABLE GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, in Pickens district, South Carolina, regarded as one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the state, has an elevation of about 4000 feet above the sea. In one part of it there is a precipice of near 1100 feet perpendicular.

TABO, a post-village of Lafayette co., Missouri, about 36 miles E. by S. from Independence.

TABOR, a post-office of Roane co., Tenn.

TABOR, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., O.

TACALUCHE, a post-office of Marshall co., Mississippi.

TACHORA, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

TACKETT'S MILLS, a post-office of Stafford co., Virginia.

TACOA, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga.

TACONY, a small village of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 10 miles above Philadelphia. It contains a depôt of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, at which passengers going eastward are transferred from the steamboat to the cars.

TACONY CREEK, also called FRANKFORD CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in Montgomery county, flows southward, and passing the borough of Frankford, enters the Delaware river at Bridesburg. It is an excellent mill stream.

TAPTON, a post-village of Pike co., Pennsylvania, 175 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

TAFTSVILLE, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, 54 miles S. from Montpelier.

TAGHANIC, a post-township of Columbia

co., New York, 10 miles S. E. from Hudson. Population, 1539.

TAGHANIC MOUNTAINS, a range extending from the Green mountains along the eastern border of New York to the Highlands.

TALHEQUAH, a post-office of Cherokee co., Arkansas.

TAHUACANO CREEK, of Freestone co., Texas, flows into the Trinity river from the west.

TAILS CREEK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia.

TALAHATAH, a small village of Newton co., Mississippi.

TALASHA, a post-village of Newton co., Mississippi.

TALBOT, a county of Maryland, situated on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay, contains 250 square miles. The Choptank river washes the E. border, and several navigable creeks extend from the bay inland. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, and butter are the staples. The county produced in 1850, 272,963 bushels of wheat; 621,980 of corn, and 97,585 pounds of butter. There were 6 manufactories of farming implements, 1 of cabinet ware, 3 ship-yards, 6 flour mills, and 5 saw mills. It contained 28 churches, and 2 newspaper establishments. There were 985 pupils attending public schools, and 78 attending academies and other schools. Capital, Easton. Population, 13,811; of whom 9677 were free, and 4134, slaves.

TALBOT, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 524 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by Flint river, and drained by the Parchelaga, Beaverdam, and Upatoi creeks. The surface is very broken; the highlands in the north part are called the Oak mountains. The soil is partly derived from primary rocks, and is moderately productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 13,732 bales of cotton; 655,802 bushels of corn; 89,185 of oats, and 162,819 of sweet potatoes. There were 11 flour mills, 5 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, and 10 tanneries. It contained 25 churches, 492 pupils attending public schools, and 195 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Talbotton. Population, 16,534; of whom 7811 were free, and 8723, slaves.

TALBOTTON, a pleasant post-village, capital of Talbot county, Georgia, 32 miles N. E. from Columbus. It has a brick court house, 2 academies, 3 churches, and a Masonic hall. The Episcopal church of this place is a fine specimen of the Gothic style.

TALIAFERRO, (pronounced tol'-e-ver,) a small county in the N. E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 185 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Ogeechee and Little rivers. The surface is undulating or hilly; the soil in some parts productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and

sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 5170 bales of cotton; 193,327 bushels of corn; 28,690 of oats, and 29,061 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 manufactories of agricultural implements, and 2 tanneries. It contained 7 churches, 180 pupils attending public schools, and 30 attending another school. Granite and gneiss are among the rocks which underlie the county. Sulphuret of iron and magnetic ore are found in several places, and some gold is said to have been discovered. The county is intersected by the Georgia railroad. Named in honor of Benjamin Taliaferro, formerly member of Congress from Georgia. Capital, Crawfordsville. Population, 5146; of whom 2102 were free, and 3044, slaves.

TALIBENELA, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

TALKING ROCK, a post-office of Gilmer co., Georgia, 18 miles S. S. W. from Ellijay.

TALKING ROCK CREEK of Georgia, enters the Coosawattee from the left at the N. E. extremity of Cass co.

TALLADEGA, a county in the N. E. central part of Alabama, has an area of 1260 square miles. The Coosa river washes the W. border for a distance of 50 miles, exclusive of the windings; the county is drained also by the Chocologoco and other creeks. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys; the soil in some parts is fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and grass are the chief products. In 1850 there were raised 8509 bales of cotton; 715,584 bushels of corn; 115,105 of sweet potatoes, and 114,550 of oats. There were 5 grist and saw mills, 1 carding and fulling mill, 3 stone-cutting establishments, and 5 tanneries. It contained 47 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 715 pupils attending public schools, and 370 attending academies or other schools. Marble of fine quality, and other valuable minerals, are abundant. The railroad, which is in progress from Selma to the Tennessee river, will pass through the county. Capital, Talladega. Population, 18,624; of whom 11,653 were free, and 6971, slaves.

TALLADEGA, a post-village, capital of Talladega county, on the Alabama and Tennessee railroad, (in progress,) about 95 miles N. by E. from Montgomery. The plank-road extending from Montgomery to Tennessee river passes through this place. It contains a court house, several churches, 2 newspaper offices, and a number of stores.

TALLADEGA, a township in Jefferson co., Arkansas. Population, 440.

TALLAHALA creek, of Mississippi, enters Bayou Pierre from the N. E., near the N. W. corner of Copiah county.

TALLAHASSEE, a city, capital of Florida, and seat of justice of Leon county, 194 miles E. from Mobile, 130 miles from Pensacola, and about 25 miles N. from the Gulf of Mexico.

Lat. 30° 28' N., lon. 84° 36' W. The site is comparatively elevated. The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, with several public squares. It contains the state house, court house, jail, a United States land-office, and churches of the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Episcopalians; 2 newspaper offices, and several seminaries. Springs of good water abound in the vicinity. The adjacent country is very productive, and is the most populous part of the state. Tallahassee is connected by a railroad about 26 miles long with the seaport of St. Marks.

TALLAHATCHIE, a river in the N. part of Mississippi, the principal branch of the Yazoo, rises near the boundary between Tappah and Pontotoc counties, and flows in a circuitous course, the general direction of which is S. W., to the mouth of Coldwater creek. Below this point it pursues a southerly course until it unites with the Yalabusha river to form the Yazoo at Leflore, on the W. border of Carroll county. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles. In ordinary stages, steamboats ascend to the mouth of Coldwater creek, about 100 miles, and in high water (about four months of the year) they extend their trips to Wyatt, in Lafayette county.

TALLAHATCHIE, a county in the N. W. part of Mississippi, has an area of about 930 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallahatchie river, (navigable by steamboats,) from which it derives its name. The surface is a level and alluvial plain, sometimes called swamp land. The soil is said to be fertile, but the greater part is uncultivated. Its principal products are Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and cotton. In 1850 this county yielded 190,930 bushels of corn; 10,962 of oats; 38,052 of sweet potatoes, and 4977 bales of cotton. There were 200 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Tillatoba. Population, 4643; of whom 2096 were free, and 2547, slaves.

TALLAHOMA, a small river of Mississippi, enters Leaf river from the N. near the centre of Perry county.

TALLALOOSA, a small post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, 8 miles S. W. from Holly Springs.

TALLAPOOSA, a river of Georgia and Alabama, a branch of the Alabama river, rises in Paulding county, Georgia, and unites with the Coosa, about 10 miles N. from Montgomery, in Alabama, after a very tortuous course of about 250 miles. Its general direction is south-westward. Small steamboats ascend 40 miles from its junction with the Coosa. The Little Tallapoosa rises in Georgia, and flowing S. W., enters the main stream near the middle of Randolph county, in Alabama.

TALLAPOOSA, a county in the E. part of Alabama, contains about 700 square miles. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa river, from

which the name is derived, and drained also by Hileebee and Sawkehatchee creeks. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil in some parts is productive. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 it produced 6589 bales of cotton; 462,276 bushels of corn; 60,423 of oats, and 102,371 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 woollen and 2 cotton factories, 7 flour and grist mills, and 1 saw mill. The Tallapoosa is navigable in the lower part of the county, and the Montgomery and West Point railroad passes along the southern border. Capital, Dadeville. Population, 15,584; of whom 11,511 were free, and 4073, slaves.

TALLAPOOSA, a post-village of Carroll co., Georgia, on the river of the same name, 160 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

TALLAPOOSA, a post-office of Greene co., Alabama.

TALLASAHATCHEE creek, of Benton co., Alabama, enters the Coosa river from the left, near the Ten Islands.

TALLASSEE creek of Alabama, enters the Coosa in Talladega county.

TALLASSEE, a post-village in Tallapoosa co., Alabama, 134 miles S. E. from Tuscaloosa.

TALLEYVILLE, a post-office of New Castle co., Delaware.

TALLMADGE, a post-township in the S. E. part of Summit co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 2456.

TALLMADGE, a post-township in the E. part of Ottawa co., Michigan, intersected by Grand river. Population, 534.

TALLMADGE CENTRE, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 129 miles N. E. from Columbus.

TALLOKAS, a post-office of Lowndes co., Ga.

TALLULAH creek, of Georgia, forms the boundary between Rabun and Habersham counties, and enters the Tugaloo river.

TALLULAH, a post-village, capital of Issaquena county, Mississippi, on the Mississippi river, about 70 miles N. W. from Jackson. The county seat was located here only a few years since.

TALLYHO, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 43 miles N. from Raleigh.

TAMA, a new county in the E. central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 square miles. The S. part is intersected by the Iowa river, and the N. part by Wolf creek, it is also drained by Salt and Deep creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is mostly fertile. The name is derived from an Indian chief.

TAMAQUA, a thriving post-borough of Schuylkill township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the Tamaqua or Little Schuylkill river, 15 miles E. N. E. from Pottsville, and 73 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. A branch railroad connects it with the Pottsville and Reading railroad at Port Clinton. It is beautifully situated in a hilly region, which contains abundance of excellent coal. It is an important point on the Catawissa

railroad, now in progress, from Milton to Easton. Tamaqua contains 3 or 4 churches, and a newspaper office. Laid out in 1829. Population in 1850, 3080.

TAMARAWA, a post-village in Monroe co., Illinois, on Kaskaskia river, 120 miles S. by W. from Springfield.

TAMERACK creek, of Necosta co., Michigan, flows into the Maskegon river.

TAMPA, a small post-village, capital of Hillsborough co., Florida, at the head of Tampa bay, (navigable by large vessels,) about 40 miles E. from the Gulf of Mexico.

TAMPA BAY, formerly ESPIRITU SANTO BAY, of Florida, is situated on the W. side of the peninsula, and opening into the Gulf of Mexico, about 27° 45' N. lat. Towards the interior it divides into two branches, one of which is called Little Tampa, and the other Hillsborough bay. It is about 40 miles long, and forms a good harbor for large vessels.

TAMPICO, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

TAMPICO, a post-office of Granger co., Tenn.

TAMPICO, a post-office of Darke co., Ohio.

TAMPICO, a small village of Jackson co., Indiana.

TAMWORTH, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 52 miles N. N. E. from Concord. Population, 1766.

TAMWORTH IRON WORKS, a post-office of Carroll co., New Hampshire.

TANCOCK PRAIRIE, a post-office of Winn parish, Louisiana.

TANEY, a county in the S. S. W. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 1540 square miles. It is intersected by White river, and also drained by James fork, and Bull, Swan, Beaver, and Long creeks, affluents of the White river. The surface is uneven and broken; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, pork, and butter are the staples. The county is plentifully supplied with springs of good water. In 1850 it produced 301,116 bushels of corn; 11,557 of wheat; 38,826 of oats, and 78,585 pounds of butter. The county was named in honor of Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the United States. Capital, Forsyth. Population, 4373; of whom 4274 were free, and 99, slaves.

TANEY, a post-office of Washington co., Arkansas.

TANEYTOWN, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 71 miles N. W. from Annapolis. Population, 279.

TANGIER'S ISLANDS, of Virginia, in Chesapeake bay, nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac river.

TANGIPAHIA, a small river of Louisiana, flows southward along the boundary between Tammany and Livingston parishes, and enters Lake Pontchartrain.

TANGIPAHIA, a post-office of St. Helena parish, Louisiana.

TANNER'S CREEK, of Indiana, flows through

Dearborn county into the Ohio river, near Lawrenceburg.

TANNER'S FORD, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia.

TANNER'S STORE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

TANNERSVILLE, a post-village of Greene co., New York, about 45 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

TANNERSVILLE, a small post-village of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, 118 miles N. E. from Harrisburg.

TANSBOROUGH, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, about 35 miles S. by W. from Trenton, contains 6 or 8 houses.

TAOS, a county forming the N. E. extremity of New Mexico, drained by the Rio Grande and Canadian rivers, and by several tributaries of the Arkansas. The surface in the W. part is mountainous, being traversed by several ranges, continuations of the Rocky mountains. Wheat and Indian corn are the chief productions. In 1850 there were raised 72,049 bushels of wheat, and 26,633 of corn; the quantity of wheat was the greatest produced by any county of the territory. It contained 11 churches, and 40 pupils attending public schools. Named from the Taosa Indians, a tribe who formerly inhabited this part of the country. Capital, Taos. Population, 9507.

TAOS, a small post-village of Navarro co., Texas, on the W. bank of Trinity river, about 200 miles N. N. E. from Austin City. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff, and contains 2 dry-goods stores.

TAOS, a post-office of Cole co., Missouri.

TAOS, a post-village, capital of Taos county, New Mexico, is about 12 miles E. of the Rio Grande, and 66 miles nearly due N. from Santa Fe. It is situated in a valley of the same name, one of the most romantic and fertile spots in the territory, being finely watered by several small affluents of the Rio Grande, and surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains. Taos is more properly a collection of small hamlets contiguous to one another than a single village; of these Don Fernandez de Taos is the largest: it contains a church and a school. This place was first settled by a white population about the middle of the last century.

TAPLEVILLE, a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.

TAPPANNOCK, a port of entry and capital of Essex county, Virginia, on the right bank of the Rappahannock river, 50 miles N. E. from Richmond. It contains a custom house, 1 church, 2 flourishing seminaries, and 5 stores. The shipping of this port June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 5621 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, of which 5039 $\frac{3}{4}$ were employed in the coasting trade. Population, about 350.

TAPPAN, a post-office of Harrison co., Ohio.

TAPPAN BAY, New York, an expansion of Hudson river, between Rockland and West-

chester counties. Length, nearly 12 miles; greatest breadth, near 4 miles. The lower end is 24 miles N. from New York.

TAPPANTOWN, a post-village of Rockland co., New York, about 130 miles S. from Albany. Here Major Andre was executed in October, 1780.

TARBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, on the Tar river, 76 miles E. from Raleigh. It is at the head of navigation, and has a considerable trade by means of small boats. Turpentine and lumber are among the exports. The village contains 1 bank, and an academy. Two newspapers are published here. Population estimated at 1000.

TARDYVILLE, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

TARENUM, a post-village of East Deer township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany river, 20 miles above Pittsburg. Boat building is carried on here. It contains also large manufactories of salt and soda. Population in 1853, about 1200.

TARIFF, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

TARIFFVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Simsbury township, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the left bank of the Farmington river, and near the New Haven and Northampton railroad, 45 miles N. by E. from New Haven. It is celebrated for the manufacture of carpets: one establishment here cost \$900,000, and employs from 650 to 800 operatives. In 1840 this village contained less than 400 inhabitants; in 1853, the population is near 2000.

TARKEO creek, of Missouri, rises near the N. W. extremity of the state, and flowing southward, enters the Missouri in Holt county. Little Tarkeo creek traverses Holt county, and enters the Missouri at the S. E. extremity of the same.

TARKILN creek, near the S. E. extremity of Cumberland co., New Jersey, falls into Delaware bay.

TARKOE, a post-village of Holt co., Mo., about 110 miles N. W. from Independence.

TARLTON, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 35 miles S. S. E. from Columbus. It contains 3 churches, several stores, and about 600 inhabitants.

TARPAULIN COVE LIGHTHOUSE, at the entrance of the harbor, on the E. side of Naushton Island, the largest of the Elizabeth islands, Massachusetts. It shows a fixed light, 80 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 26' 10" N., lon. 70° 46' 5" W.

TARRANT, a county in the N. N. W. part of Texas, contains about 960 square miles. It is intersected by the West fork of Trinity river, and also drained by the Clear fork and by Mary's creek. The surface consists partly of prairies, the soil of which is productive. Indian corn, grass, cattle, and horses are the staples. Capital, Birdsville.

TARRANT, a thriving post-village, capital of Hopkins co., Texas, on the road from Austin City to Clarksville, 300 miles N. E. from the former. It is situated in a fertile farming country. It has been built since 1845.

TARRANT COURT HOUSE. See BIRDSVILLE.

TAR RIVER, of North Carolina. See PAMLICO RIVER.

TAR RIVER, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina.

TARRYTOWN, a post-village in Greenburg township, Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson River railroad, 27 miles N. from New York. It contains several churches, and 1 or 2 academies. It is beautifully situated on the E. bank of the Hudson, here called Tappan bay. The scene of Rip Van Winkle's story is laid in this vicinity.

TARSCINTO, a post-office of Neshoba co., Mississippi.

TARVERS CROSS ROADS, a small village of Jefferson co., Georgia.

TARVERSVILLE, a post-office of Twiggs co., Georgia, about 30 miles S. E. from Macon.

TASSINONG GROVE, a post-office of Porter co., Indiana.

TATE, a township in the S. E. part of Clermont co., Ohio. Population, 2901.

TATESVILLE, a small post-village of De Soto co., Miss., 14 miles S. from Hernando.

TATESVILLE, a post-office of McNairy co., Tennessee.

TATEVILLE, a small village of Washita co., Arkansas, at the junction of Little Missouri and Washita rivers, about 85 miles S. S. W. from Little Rock.

TATNALL, a county in the S. E. part of Georgia, contains about 1200 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Altamaha, on the N. E. by the Cannouchee, and intersected by the Ochopee river. The surface is nearly level; the soil sandy and rather sterile, excepting in the vicinity of the rivers. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 321 bales of cotton, 71,740 bushels of corn, and 46,227 of sweet potatoes. It contained 2 churches, and 130 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Reidsville. Pop., 3227; of whom 2396 were free, and 831, slaves.

TAUNTON, a post-town and semi-capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts, is situated at the head of navigation on Taunton river, and on the New Bedford and Taunton railroad, 35 miles S. from Boston, and 30 miles E. N. E. from Providence. Lat. 41° 54' 11" N., lon. 71° 5' 55" W. It is handsomely built, and contains a beautiful enclosure in the centre, called "Taunton Green." Besides the court house and jail, there are in the place 10 or 11 churches, a handsome town house, several fine hotels, and 3 banks. Three newspapers are issued here. A beautiful cemetery, called the Mount Pleasant Cemetery, has been laid out a short distance from the green, upon the Mount Auburn plan. The manufactures

of Taunton are extensive and various, consisting of paper, leather, nails, steam engines, and hardware of various kinds. One of the most extensive locomotive and steam-engine establishments is that of Messrs. Mason & Co. Upon the completion of the extensive additions now being made to their shops, the company will be prepared to turn out on an average one engine a week throughout the year. There are two print-works, which turn out about 2,500,000 yards of cloth annually. The Taunton river furnishes excellent water-power. It is navigable for small vessels, and some coast trade is carried on. Pop. in 1840, 7645; in 1850, 10,481; in 1853, about 11,800.

TAUNTON RIVER rises in Plymouth county, in the E. part of Massachusetts, and flowing through Bristol county, falls into Mount Hope bay, in Rhode Island. This river is remarkable for its valuable water-power, and for the great number of alewives (a kind of fish resembling herring) in its waters.

TAVERN CREEK, of Miller co., Missouri, flows northward into the Osage river.

TAWAWA, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

TAWAW, a post-office of Allen co., Ind.

TAXAHAW, a small village of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

TAYCHEEDA, a post-township in the E. central part of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin. Population, 798.

TAYCHEEDA, a flourishing post-village of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, is situated at the S. extremity of Lake Winnebago, 3 miles E. from Fond du Lac. It has a steam-boat landing, and a plank-road extending to Sheboygan, on Lake Michigan.

TAYLOR, a county in the N. N. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 130 square miles. It is intersected by the Tygart's Valley river, a branch of the Monongahela, and also drained by Sandy and Elk creeks. The surface is hilly. The soil in some parts fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 101,118 bushels of corn; 23,995 of wheat; 41,499 of oats; 4051 tons of hay, and 87,110 pounds of butter. There were 5 flour and grist mills, 4 saw mills, 5 tanneries, 1 manufactory of cabinet ware, and 1 of earthen ware, and 11 churches. The county contains iron ore and stone coal. It is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the North-western railroad has its eastern terminus near the county seat. Formed in 1844, out of parts of Harrison, Barbour, and Marion, and named in honor of John Taylor, of Caroline county. Capital, Pruntytown, sometimes called Williamsport. Population, 5367; of whom 5199 were free, and 168, slaves.

TAYLOR, a new county in the central part of Georgia, formed since the census of 1850 was taken.

TAYLOR, a county in the S. central part of Kentucky. It is drained by several small

affluents of Green river. The surface is undulating and hilly; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 365,085 bushels of corn; 10,087 of wheat; 91,639 of oats, and 592,106 pounds of tobacco. It contained 17 churches, 461 pupils attending public schools, and 65 attending an academy. A railroad is projected through the county from Danville to Nashville. Formed a few years ago out of the N. part of Greene county. Capital, Campbellsville. Population, 7250; of whom 5610 were free, and 1640, slaves.

TAYLOR, a new county in the S. S. W. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of about 560 square miles. The river One Hundred and Two rises in the county, and the West fork of Grand river drains the E. part. The land is said to be fertile, but not heavily timbered. Indian corn, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 10,000 bushels of Indian corn; 785 of oats; 1008 pounds of wool, and 4215 of butter. County seat not yet located. Pop., 631.

TAYLOR, a new post-township of Cortland co., New York. Population, 1232.

TAYLOR, a township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 26 miles S. W. from Bellefonte. Population, 349.

TAYLOR, a post-office of Harford co., Md.

TAYLOR, a post-office of St. Charles par., La.

TAYLOR, a township in Hardin co., Ohio. Population, 531.

TAYLOR, a township in Union co., Ohio. Population, 400.

TAYLOR, a township in the S. E. part of Wayne co., Michigan. Population, 308.

TAYLOR, a township in Greene co., Indiana. Population, 1255.

TAYLOR, a township in Howard co., Indiana. Population, 572.

TAYLOR, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Population, 535.

TAYLOR, a small post-village of Ogle co., Illinois, 172 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

TAYLOR, a township in Greene co., Missouri. Population, 1380.

TAYLOR, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

TAYLOR'S, a post-village in Sumter dis., S. C.

TAYLOR'S, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

TAYLOR'S, or **TAYLORSVILLE**, a township in Hardin co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad. Pop., 531.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Sampson co., N. C., 106 miles S. S. E. from Raleigh.

TAYLORSBURG, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

TAYLOR'S CORNERS, a post-office of De Kalb co., Indiana.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Cannouchee near Bryan Court House.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, a post-village of Liberty co., Georgia.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

TAYLOR'S FALLS, a small village of Chisago co., Minnesota, on the right bank of the St. Croix river, 30 miles above Stillwater, and at the head of steamboat navigation. It has several mills, and is engaged in the lumber trade.

TAYLOR'S ISLAND, a post-office of Dorchester co., Maryland.

TAYLORSFORD, a village of Boone co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 12 miles below Cincinnati. It has a good landing.

TAYLOR'S STAND, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

TAYLOR'S STORE, a post-office of Franklin co., Va., 173 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

TAYLOR'S STORE, a post-office of Knox co., Missouri.

TAYLORSTOWN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 116 miles E. from Harrisburg. It has a bridge across the river.

TAYLORSVILLE, a small village of Anne Arundel co., Maryland, on South river, an arm of the Chesapeake, 5 miles S. W. from Annapolis. The river here is crossed by a bridge.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village in Hanover co., Virginia, on the Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, 20 miles N. from Richmond.

TAYLORSVILLE, of Patrick co., Virginia. See PATRICK COURT HOUSE.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Alexander co., North Carolina, 160 miles W. from Raleigh. Population, about 300.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Madison co., Georgia.

TAYLORSVILLE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Smith co., Mississippi.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Tennessee, 350 miles E. by N. from Nashville. It stands at the W. base of the Stone or Iron Mountain, which contains inexhaustible mines of iron ore. Water-power is abundant in the vicinity, and there are several iron works in operation.

TAYLORSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Spencer co., Kentucky, is situated in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of Salt river and Brashear's creek, 30 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It possesses a valuable water-power, which is used in manufactories of cotton and wool, and contains 4 churches and a seminary. Pop., estimated at 800.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Ohio.

TAYLORSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the W. bank of Muskingum river, 9 miles below Zanesville. There is a dam across the river here, by which large

water-power is applied to mills for grinding and carding. The village of Duncan's Falls is on the opposite bank of the river. Laid out in 1832. Population, near 1000.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

TAYLORSVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Christian co., Illinois, on the S. fork of the Sangamon river, 26 miles S. E. from Springfield. The adjacent country is fertile, and contains extensive beds of coal. Population in 1853, about 1000.

TAYLORSVILLE, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

TAYLORTON, a post-village of Wayne co., Mississippi.

TAYLORVILLE, a small village of Bartholomew co., Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, 35 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis.

TAYMOUTH, a township in Saginaw co., Michigan. Population, 58.

TAZEWELL, a county in the S. W. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, is 60 miles in length, and has an area of 1300 square miles. The Clinch and Bluestone rivers rise in the county; the Tug fork of Sandy river forms part of its northern boundary, and it is also drained by the Dry fork of the latter stream, and by Wolf creek. Clinch mountain extends along the S. E. border, and other mountain ridges pass across the county. The highlands produce good timber and pasture; the soil of the valleys is highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, cattle, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 235,126 bushels of corn; 21,327 of wheat; 125,214 of oats, and 135,910 pounds of butter were made. There were 6 tanneries, 3 cabinet ware manufactories, and 1 saddlery. It contained 15 churches, and 654 pupils attending public schools. Limestone, iron ore, and stone coal are abundant in the county; the mines of the latter are thought to be inexhaustible. The county is plentifully supplied with water-power. Formed in 1799, and named in honor of Henry Tazewell, who represented Virginia in the United States Senate about that period. Capital, Jeffersonville. Population, 9942; of whom 8882 were free, and 1060, slaves.

TAZEWELL, a county in Illinois, is situated a little N. W. from the centre of the state, has an area of 550 square miles. The Mackinaw creek flows through it from E. to W. until it enters the Illinois river, which forms the entire N. W. boundary. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. The county contains large prairies, which are mostly under cultivation. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,114,640 bushels of corn; 144,241 of wheat; 146,922 of oats; 9986 tons of hay, and 186,350 pounds of butter. It contained 17 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2941 pupils attending public

schools. A railroad is projected through the county, from Peoria to Bloomington. Capital, Tremont. Pop., 12,052.

TAZEWELL, a decayed post-village of Marion co., Georgia, about 35 miles E. from Columbus, was formerly the county seat. Population, near 100.

TAZEWELL, a thriving post-village, capital of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 250 miles E. by N. from Nashville. It is situated in a hilly region, which abounds in iron, zinc, and lead ores, the first of which only is worked.

TAZEWELL COURT HOUSE, Virginia. See **JEFFERSONVILLE**.

TEHULA, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo river, 70 miles N. from Jackson.

TEACHEY'S, a post-office of Duplin co., N. C.

TEARQUE, a village in the Territory of New Mexico, about 70 miles S. from Santa Fe.

TEAZE'S VALLEY, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

TEBO, a post-office of Henry co., Missouri.

TEBO CREEK, of Missouri, flows through Henry co., and enters Osage river in Benton county.

TECHE bayou, Louisiana, commences in St. Landry parish, a few miles from Opelousas, and after flowing south-eastward in a very tortuous course of about 200 miles, unites with Atchafalaya bayou near the S. E. extremity of Lake Chetimaches. The chief towns on its banks are St. Martinsville and Franklin. It is bordered by fertile prairies and plains, in which cotton and sugar flourish. During high water, steamboats ascend this bayou for a distance of near 200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

TECOLÓTA, a post-office of San Miguel co., New Mexico.

TECUMSEH, a post-township in the N. E. part of Lenawee co., Michigan, connected with the Michigan Southern railroad by the Tecumseh branch. Population, 2678.

TECUMSEH, a post-village in the above township, on Raisin river, 10 miles N. E. from Adrian. It has an excellent water-power, on which a number of mills have been erected. A newspaper is published here. This place was the county seat previous to 1838. Population in 1851, about 1000.

TEDROW, a post-office of Fulton co., Ohio.

TEE, a township in the S. E. part of Carroll co., Ohio. Population, 1220.

TEGERA, a village in New Mexico, near the southern extremity of the Sandia mountains: it is about 50 miles S. from Santa Fe.

TEHAMA, a post-town of Colusi co., Cal.

TEHONSHA, a post-township in the S. part of Calhoun co., Michigan. Population, 651.

TELFAIR, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 925 square miles. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee river, and also drained by the Little Ocmulgee, and Sugar and Hurricane creeks. The surface is level and covered with extensive forests of pine. The soil is sandy, but productive in the vicinity

of the streams. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, and sugar-cane are the staples. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the lumber business. In 1850 this county produced 77,805 bushels of corn; 44,250 of sweet potatoes, and 572 bales of cotton. It contained 14 churches; 243 pupils attending public schools, and 16 attending another school. Laid out in 1807, and named in honor of Edward Telfair, governor of Georgia in 1786. Capital, Jacksonville. Population, 3026, of whom 2096 were free, and 930, slaves.

TELFAIR CREEK, Georgia. See **HURRICANE CREEK**.

TELL, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles W. S. W. from Huntingdon. Population, 983.

TELLICO, a small river which rises in Cherokee county, North Carolina, and flowing into Tennessee, enters the Little Tennessee river on the N. border of Monroe county.

TELLICO PLAINS, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

TELOGA SPRINGS, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

TEMPERANCE, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

TEMPERANCE, a post-village of Telfair co., Georgia, about 90 miles S. from Milledgeville.

TEMPERANCE HALL, a post-office of De Kalb co., Tennessee.

TEMPERANCE HILL, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Chartier township, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the left or S. bank of the Ohio river, one and a half miles below Pittsburgh. It has a great variety of manufactures, including glass, iron, edge tools, &c., and has an active trade in coal. Population in 1853, about 2500.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio.

TEMPE VALE, a village of Scioto co., Ohio, 2 miles W. from Portsmouth.

TEMPLE, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 150 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 785.

TEMPLE, a post-township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 33 miles S. S. W. from Concord. Population, 579.

TEMPLE MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

TEMPLE OF HEALTH, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

TEMPLETON, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 55 miles W. by N. from Boston. The Vermont and Massachusetts railroad crosses the N. E. part of the township. Population, 2173.

TEMPLETON, a post-village of Prince George co., Virginia, 36 miles S. E. from Richmond.

TEMPLEVILLE, a small post-village of Queen Anne co., Maryland.

TENALLYTOWN, a post-office of Washington co., District Columbia.

TENMILE, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

TENMILE, a post-office of Macon co., Mo.

TENMILE CREEK, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, flows into the Monongahela river.

TENMILE SPRING, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

TENMILE STAND, a post-office of Meigs co., Tennessee.

TENMILE VALLEY, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE river, the largest affluent of the Ohio, is formed by two branches, the Clinch and Holston, which rise among the Alleghany mountains of Virginia, and unite at Kingston, in Tennessee. It flows first south-westward to Chattanooga, near the S. boundary of the state, where it turns towards the N. W. and W., but its progress being opposed by the Cumberland mountains, it changes its course to the S. W., makes an extensive circuit of near 300 miles through Northern Alabama, and touches the State of Mississippi at its N. E. extremity. Here it again enters the State of Tennessee, traverses its whole breadth from S. to N., and gradually curving towards the W., crosses Kentucky, and enters the Ohio river at Paducah, 48 miles from its mouth, near 37° N. lat., and 88° 35' W. lon. The length of the Tennessee proper is estimated at 800 miles, and if we include the Holston, its longest branch, it will measure about 1100 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Knoxville and Chattanooga, in Tennessee; Tusculumbia and Florence, in Alabama, and Paducah, in Kentucky. The whole descent of the river and branches is computed to be about 2000 feet. The channel is obstructed by no considerable falls or rapids, excepting the Muscle shoals, in Alabama, where the river runs over flint and limestone rocks for more than 20 miles, affording immense motive-power.—See MUSCLE SHOALS. Steamboats ascend the river from its mouth to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle shoals, about 280 miles. Above these rapids it is also navigable by steamboats at all seasons as far as Knoxville, on the Holston, a distance of near 500 miles. The navigable portions of the river are connected by a railroad. The region through which this river flows is generally fertile, and in the upper part of its course is beautifully diversified with mountains and valleys. The Little Tennessee, which by some writers is described as the main stream, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, near the frontier of North Carolina and Georgia, and flowing N. W. into Tennessee, unites with the Holston, about 25 miles S. W. from Knoxville, after a tortuous course of more than 150 miles. The area drained by this system of rivers is estimated by Darby at 41,000 square miles. In the winter of 1831-2 this river was frozen over, even in the

State of Alabama, an event of very rare occurrence.

TENNESSEE, one of the Western States of the American confederacy, is bounded N. by Kentucky and Virginia, E. by North Carolina, from which it is separated by the Alleghany mountains; S. by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. by Arkansas and Missouri, from which it is separated by the Mississippi river. It lies between 35° and 36° 36' N. lat., and between 81° 40' and 90° 15' W. lon.; being about 430 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., and 110 in breadth, including an area of about 45,600 square miles, or 29,184,000 acres; of which only 5,175,173 were improved in 1850. The state is commonly divided into three sections. The part E. of the Cumberland mountains is called East Tennessee; between the Cumberland mountains and the Tennessee river, it takes the name of Middle Tennessee; and W. of the river just named, that of West Tennessee.

Population.—Though not the largest in area, Tennessee is the second state in point of population in the great Mississippi valley. Her sons partake of the same parentage as those of Kentucky, her original settlers having been mostly from North Carolina and Virginia; and they share with the Kentuckians a manly frankness of character, courage, and loyalty to the federal constitution. At the first national census, in 1790, her inhabitants numbered 35,791; 105,602 in 1800; 261,727 in 1810; 422,813 in 1820; 681,904 in 1830; 829,210 in 1840, and 1,002,625 in 1850; of whom 392,214 were white males, 374,539, white females; 3108, free colored males, 3293, colored females; 118,780, male, and 120,680, female slaves. This population was divided into 130,005 families, occupying 129,420 dwellings. Representative population, 906,830. Of the free population, 585,084 were born in the state; 150,571 in other states of the Union; 706 in England; 2640 in Ireland; 344 in Scotland and Wales; 1168 in Germany; 245 in France; 76 in British America; 561 in other countries, and 1759 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about one per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred 11,759 deaths, or nearly 112 persons in every thousand. In the same period, 1005 paupers, of whom 11 were of foreign birth, received aid, at an expense of about \$30 for each pauper. Of the entire population, 377 were deaf and dumb, of whom 2 were free colored, and 40 slaves; 468 were blind, of whom 10 were free colored, and 73 slaves; 478 were insane, of whom 4 were free colored, and 21 slaves, and 854 idiotic, of whom 4 were free colored, and 61 slaves.

Counties.—Tennessee is divided into 79 counties, viz. Anderson, Bedford, Benton, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Cannon, Carroll, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Coffee, Da-

vidson, Decatur, De Kalb, Dickson, Dyer, Fayette, Fentress, Franklin, Gibson, Giles, Granger, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardeman, Hardin, Hawkins, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Humphreys, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Maury, McMinn, McNairy, Meigs, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Obion, Overton, Perry, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Robertson, Rutherford, Scott, Sevier, Shelby, Smith, Stewart, Sullivan, Sumner, Tipton, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Weakley, White, Williamson, and Wilson. Capital, Nashville.

Cities and Towns.—Nashville is the capital and largest town in the state—population, in 1850, 10,478; the other principal towns are Memphis, population, 8841, and Knoxville, 3690; Chattanooga, Columbia, Murfreesborough, Jackson, Clarksville, Bolivar, Charleston, and Carthage.

Face of the Country.—Tennessee is very agreeably diversified with mountain, hill, and plain, containing within its limits fertility of soil, beauty of scenery, and a delightfully temperate climate. In the E. it is separated from North Carolina by different ridges of the Appalachian chain, passing under the various local names of Stone, Iron, Bald, and Unaka mountains. Then follow the valleys of the Holston and other rivers, forming the head waters of the Tennessee. Next succeed the Cumberland mountains, an outlying ridge of the Alleghanies, which enter the state from Kentucky, and crosses it in a S. W. direction into Alabama. The height of these mountains, which spreads over about 50 miles, is variously estimated at from one to two thousand feet. They are wooded to the tops, and embosom delightful and fertile valleys. Their summits are often rounded and cultivated, while others are too rugged for tillage. Middle Tennessee, lying between these mountains and the Tennessee river, is moderately hilly, while the section between the river last named and the Mississippi, called West Tennessee, is either level or gently undulating.

Minerals, Mineral Springs, &c.—Gold has been found in the S. E. part of the state; the other metallic minerals are iron, in abundance; in East and Middle Tennessee, some lead, silver, zinc, manganese, and magnetic iron ore. Of the earthy minerals, coal, the most abundant and valuable, is found in large quantities in the counties among the Cumberland mountains; there is also gypsum of a fine quality, beautiful varieties of marble, nitre, slate, (suitable for roofing,) alum, burrstones, and limestone, which forms the bed of a large portion of the state. Salt springs exist, but not of a very rich quality; there are also some valuable mineral springs. The iron business is beginning to attract the attention of capitalists. According to a re-

cent statement, there were on the Cumberland river, in the early part of 1853, 21 furnaces, 9 forges, and 2 rolling mills, employing \$1,216,000 capital, and manufacturing 44,500 tons of metal, and 1400 kettles, valued together at \$1,678,000. Rich deposits of copper are found in the S. E. part of Tennessee, in Polk and Monroe counties, which are now extensively worked. A plank-road is nearly finished from the Hiwassee mines to the Chattanooga railroad. This must add greatly to the value of the mines, which will thus be made readily accessible from a shipping port. The Potomac Company recently (in 1853) took out 100 tons in a week, and the Hiwassee Company had 150 tons on the surface.

Rivers.—Tennessee is bounded on the W. by the great Mississippi, and twice crossed by the river whose name it bears. The Cumberland makes a bend into the N. of the state, through which it courses for about 150 miles before it returns to Kentucky, thus giving that portion of the state water communication with the other parts of the great Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The Tennessee enters the S. E. of the state from North Carolina, receives the Holston and its tributaries from Virginia, and the Hiwassee from Georgia, then turns to the S. W. into Alabama at its N. E. angle, and leaves it at its north-western to re-enter Tennessee, which it crosses in a course almost directly north into Kentucky. The Hatchee, a tributary of the Mississippi; Duck river, of the Tennessee from Middle Tennessee, and the Holston, Powell's, and Clinch tributaries, of the same rivers in East Tennessee, are the other principal streams. The Tennessee has a total course of nearly 900 miles, about 400 of which are within the state, and 700 navigable for steamboats (with the exception of that portion in Alabama called the Muscle shoals) to its junction with the Holston in East Tennessee. The Cumberland is navigable 400 miles for steamboats to Carthage, about 50 miles above Nashville, in a direct line. The tributary streams are all more or less navigable, either for steam or keel boats, during high water. All the waters of this state ultimately reach the Mississippi, though generally by a circuitous course. The Forked Deer river is navigable 150, the Big Hatchee above 100, and the Obion 60 miles, for steamboats.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—In common with other limestone regions, Tennessee has numerous caves, several of which are at least a hundred feet below the surface, and a mile in extent. Some are several miles in length. One has been descended for about 400 feet below the surface, where was found a stream of sufficient force to turn a mill. Another, on the top of Cumberland mountain, has a cave of perpendicular descent, whose bottom has never been sounded. Big Bone cave is so called from the bones of the mastodon found within it. These caves are all in the

Cumberland mountains. In a spur of the same mountains, called the Enchanted Mountain, are found the impressions of the feet of men and animals in the hard limestone rock, whose appearance has never been accounted for. Near Manchester, in Coffee county, is an old stone fort, situated between two rivers, and including 47 acres, enclosed by a wall on which trees are growing, believed to be 500 years old. In Franklin county is a railway tunnel through a spur of the Cumberland mountains, 2,200 feet long.

Climate, Soil and Productions.—The climate of Tennessee is mild; considerable snow sometimes falls in the winters, which, however, are generally short. The summers are free from the intense heat of the Gulf States. The temperature of that portion of the state among the Cumberland mountains is particularly agreeable. Most parts of the state are healthy, except on the alluvions of the great rivers. The soil of Tennessee is generally arable, and of a good quality. In East Tennessee much of the land among the mountains is poor and ill adapted to cultivation, but even here the valleys are very fertile. This section is favorable to grazing, and great numbers of live stock are exported from thence to the Atlantic States. A greater number of mules are raised in Tennessee than in any other state in the Union. Middle Tennessee has much good land. Western Tennessee has a rich black mould, and on the shores of the Mississippi and Tennessee are extensive brakes of gigantic cane. Indian corn, tobacco, and cotton are the great staples. In 1850, Tennessee produced more hogs than any state in the Union, was fifth in the amount of Indian corn produced, fourth in that of tobacco, and fifth in cotton. The other articles cultivated are wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, sweet and Irish, wool, maple sugar, flax, hemp, hay, cheese, butter, wine, whiskey, and fruits. Of the latter, apples, pears, and plums. According to the census returns of 1850, there were in Tennessee 5,175,173 acres of improved land, producing 52,276,223 bushels of Indian corn; 7,703,086 of oats; 1,619,381 of wheat; 89,163 of rye; 1,067,844 of Irish, and 2,777,716 of sweet potatoes; 369,321 of peas and beans; 14,214 of grass seed, and 18,906 of flaxseed; 20,148,932 pounds of tobacco; 8,139,585 of butter; 77,812,800 of cotton; 1,364,378 of wool; 1,036,571 of beeswax and honey; 177,681 pounds of cheese; 368,131 of flax; 248,000 of cane, and 158,557 of maple sugar; 258,854 of rice, and 74,092 tons of hay; live stock valued at \$29,978,016; market goods, \$97,183; orchard products; \$52,894, and slaughtered animals, \$6,401,765.

Forest Trees.—The forest-trees are pine, (in East Tennessee,) sugar-maple, juniper, red cedar, and savin, (on the mountains,) poplar, hickory, walnut, oak, beach, sycamore, locust, cherry, &c.

The animals are the same as are found in the adjacent states of Kentucky, Virginia, &c., viz., deer, racoons, foxes, squirrels, and sometimes, although rarely, bears, in the wilder sections of the state.

Manufactures.—The natural water-power, especially of East Tennessee, combined with its abundance of coal and other fuel, must, as soon as the railway connections with the Atlantic States are completed, make this a great manufacturing section; for in addition to the advantages mentioned, she has in her neighborhood the staple raw materials, cotton, wool, and hemp. There were in Tennessee in 1850, 2789 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually; among these, 33 cotton factories, employing \$669,600 of capital, and 310 male and 581 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$297,500, and manufacturing 363,250 yards of stuffs, and 2,326,250 pounds of yarn, worth a total value of \$510,624; 4 woollen establishments, employing \$10,900 capital, and 15 male and 2 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$1675, and manufacturing 2220 hats, worth \$6810; 81 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$1,915,950 capital, and 2705 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$730,551, and manufacturing 44,152 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron, worth a total value of \$1,611,043; invested in manufacturing spirituous and malt liquors, \$66,125, employing 159 hands, consuming 3000 bushels of barley, 258,400 of corn, and 5480 of rye, and producing 657,000 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c., and 364 tanneries, employing \$490,320 capital, consuming raw material worth \$396,159, and producing leather valued at \$746,484. Homemade manufactures were produced of the value of \$3,137,810—the highest in the Union.

Internal Improvements.—There were in Tennessee, January 1, 1853, 185 miles of completed railway, and 509 miles in course of construction. A railway, (already nearly finished to Nashville,) connecting Savannah and Charleston with some point on the Ohio river, will pass through this state. Another, in a great state of forwardness, will connect the same points with Memphis, thus opening uninterrupted lines of railway between the Atlantic ocean and the great Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Charleston and Savannah are also connected (with the exception of 28 miles in course of construction) with Knoxville, at which point the East Tennessee and Virginia railway will also terminate.—See *Table of Railroads*, APPENDIX.

Commerce.—Tennessee has but little foreign commerce, though very favorably located for domestic trade, being washed on the W. by the Mississippi river, twice crossed by the Tennessee river, and its northern portion traversed for more than 100 miles by the Cumberland, all of which are navigable for steamboats. The exports are mainly live stock, pork, bacon, lard, butter, ginseng,

cotton bagging, flour, Indian corn, fruits, tobacco, cotton, hemp, feathers and salt-petre, which find their way mostly to New Orleans, and thence either to Northern or foreign ports; but new exits are about being opened for the products of East and Middle Tennessee, the one through Virginia, and the other through Georgia and South Carolina, both by railway. Five steamers were built in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1852, the total tonnage of which was only 479 $\frac{1}{2}$; tonnage of the state, 4082 $\frac{3}{4}$. Foreign imports, 1852, \$256,504.

Education.—In 1850, Tennessee had 9 colleges, with an aggregate of 551 students, and 27,056 volumes in their libraries; 1 theological, with 24, 1 law, with 56, and 2 medical schools, with 590 students. Number of children in the state, 288,454; number of public schools, 2713, and of academies, 278. Amount of school fund, \$1,321,655; annual expenditure, \$114,718; vols. in school libraries, 5100.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 1939 churches in Tennessee in 1850, the Baptists owned 611; Christians, 57; Episcopalians, 17; Free Church, 28; Lutherans, 12; Methodists, 831; Presbyterians, 357; Roman Catholics, 3; and Union Church, 15. The remaining churches belonged to the Africans, the Friends, the Protestant Evangelical, and the Tunkers—making 1 church to every 517 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$1,208,876.

Public Institutions.—There is a state penitentiary at Nashville, on the Auburn or silent system, and a deaf and dumb asylum at Knoxville. There were, in 1850, 21 public libraries, with an aggregate of 47,356 volumes.

Government, Finances, &c.—The governor of Tennessee is elected by the people for 2 years, and receives \$2000 per annum. The senate consists of 25, and the house of representatives of 75 members, both elected by the people for 2 years. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, presided over by 3 judges, elected by a joint vote of the two houses of the legislature for 12 years; 2. Of a court of chancery, presided over by 4 chancellors; and 3. Of 14 circuit courts, presided over by as many judges. The judges of the inferior courts are elected by the legislature for 8 years. Davidson county, in which is the city of Nashville, has a special criminal court, and the city of Memphis has a common law and chancery court. Salaries of the judges, from \$1500 to \$1800. The actual state debt of Tennessee, in January, 1853, was \$3,901,856.66; loan debt, \$915,000; endorsed debt, \$675,000; total, \$5,491,856.66. School fund, \$1,346,068; other productive property, \$4,837,430; property not productive, \$1,101,390. Annual expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, about \$165,000. In January, 1852, Tennessee had 23 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$8,405,197; circulation, \$5,300,000; and coin, \$1,900,000.

History.—Tennessee was the first state settled by Anglo-Americans west of the Alleghannies, emigrants from North Carolina having built Fort Loudon, in East Tennessee, as early as 1757. But this settlement was attacked by the savages, and the inhabitants either murdered or driven off. Colonization, however, was recommenced in a few years afterwards in the same section of the state. This colony was also harassed by the Indians till after the Revolutionary war. Originally, Tennessee formed a part of the possessions of North Carolina, which state ceded it to the General Government in 1784, but afterwards revoked the grant, when the inhabitants attempted to form an independent state under the name of Franklinia. It was finally ceded to the United States government, and formed a part of the S.W. Territory till its admission as a sovereign state in 1796, forming the sixteenth state of the confederacy. Tennessee took an active part in the war of 1812, and sent several distinguished leaders to its armies; prominent among whom was General Andrew Jackson, since so celebrated for his administration of the affairs of the central government during his presidency. James K. Polk, the eleventh president of the United States, was also a citizen of this state.

TENNESSEE COLONY, a post-office of Anderson co., Texas.

TENNESSEE LANDING, a post-village of Issaquena co., Mississippi.

TENNESSEE RIVER, a post-office of Macon co., N. C., 341 miles W. from Raleigh.

TENNILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Georgia, on the Central railroad, 136 miles N. W. from Savannah.

TEN POUND ISLAND, in Ann harbor, Massachusetts, seven-eighths of a mile S. from Gloucester, contains a fixed light 45 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 42° 35' N., lon. 70° 40' W.

TENSAS, or TENSAW, a river of Louisiana, rises in Carroll parish, near the W. bank of the Mississippi, and pursues a tortuous course, the general direction of which is nearly parallel with that river, until it unites with the Washita at Trinity. The river thus formed is usually called Black river. Steamboats can ascend about 150 miles from its mouth, during at least 6 months of the year. The whole length is estimated at 250 miles.

TENSAS, a parish in the E. N. E. part of Louisiana, on the right bank of Mississippi river, has an area of 680 square miles. It is drained by the Tensas river and Macon bayou. The surface is level and low; the soil fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 21,665 bales of cotton, (a greater quantity than was produced in any other parish of the state,) and 338,725 bushels of Indian corn. It contained 3 churches, and 55 pupils attending a public school. The Tensas river is navigable by steamboats through this parish. Formed

since 1840, from the N. part of Concordia. Capital, St. Joseph. Population, 9040, of whom 902 were free, and 8138, slaves.

TENSAW, a post-office of Baldwin co., Ala.

TEONISTA CREEK rises in the N. W. part of Pennsylvania, and falls into the Alleghany in Venango county.

TEONISTA, or TEONESTA, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, at the confluence of Teonista creek with Alleghany river, about 20 miles N. E. from Franklin.

TEOTSA, a small post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin, on Rock river, 30 miles S. E. from Madison.

TERRE AUX BŒUFS, a post-office of St. Bernard parish, Louisiana.

TERRE BONNE, a parish in the S. E. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico: area, 1640 square miles. It is drained by the Terre Bonne, Black, and Caillou bayous, which are navigable. The surface is low and level, subject to inundation. A large part of it is occupied by "floating prairies," or shallow lakes. The numerous watercourses are bordered with rich plantations of sugar-cane, and tracts of good timber, including the live oak and cypress. Sugar and molasses are the staples. In 1850 the parish produced 9171 hogsheads of sugar; 435,290 gallons of molasses; 187,420 bushels of corn, and 466,900 pounds of rice. There were 4 saw and planing mills, 3 churches, and 270 pupils attending public schools. The New Orleans & Opelousas railroad will pass through the parish. Capital, Houma. Population, 7724, of whom 3396 were free, and 4328, slaves.

TERRE BONNE, a small bayou of Louisiana, flows through the parish of the same name into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for small boats.

TERRE COUPÉE, a post-village in St. Joseph co., Indiana, 150 miles N. by W. from Indianapolis.

TERRE COUPÉE STATION, a post-village of Berrien co., Michigan, on the Central railroad, 11 miles W. from Niles.

TERRE HAUTE, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 50 miles W. from Columbus.

TERRE HAUTE, a flourishing town of Harrison township, capital of Vigo county, Indiana, on the E. bank of the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 73 miles W. S. W. from Indianapolis, and 69 miles N. from Vincennes. The bank on which the town is built is elevated about 60 feet above the river, and the situation is remarkably beautiful. The plan of the town is rectangular; the streets are wide, and bordered with numerous shade-trees and gardens. About half of the houses are built of brick, and the others of wood. The public buildings include a fine court house, a town hall, 3 banks, a large academy, and about 12 churches, some of which are spacious and ornamental edifices. Six newspapers are published here. The op-

posite banks of the river are connected by a fine bridge, over which the National road passes. Fort Harrison prairie, on the W. border of which the town stands, is noted for the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its landscapes. Terre Haute is the centre of an active, increasing trade, and one of the principal shipping points on the Wabash and Erie canal. Large quantities of pork, grain, and flour are exported from this place. It is the terminus of the following railroads: the Terre Haute and Indianapolis; the Alton and Terre Haute; the Evansville and Illinois, (unfinished;) the Terre Haute and Joliet, (unfinished;) and the Atlantic and Mississippi, (unfinished.) Population in 1853, about 7000.

TERRE HILL, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

TERRE NOIR, a township in Clarke co., Arkansas. Population, 220.

TERRY, a post-office of Carroll co., Tenn.

TERRYVILLE, a small village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

TERRYTOWN, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 149 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

TERRYVILLE, a post-village in Plymouth township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 25 miles S. W. from Hartford. The manufacture of wooden clocks in the United States was first commenced at this place, by Mr. Terry, about 30 years ago.

TETERSBURG, a post-office of Tipton co., Ind.

TEUTONIA, a small village of McKean co., Pa., 190 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

TEUTOPOLIS, a thriving post-village of Effingham county, Illinois, on the National road, and on the Alton and Terre Haute railroad, 88 miles S. E. from Springfield. It has a Catholic chapel and a windmill.

TEWOCKONY SPRINGS, a post-office of Limestone co., Texas.

TEWKESBURY, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 20 miles N. W. by N. from Boston, on the Lowell and Lawrence and Boston and Lowell railroads. Population of the township, 1044.

TEWKESBURY, a township of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 40 miles N. from Trenton. Population, 2300.

TEXANA, a post-village, capital of Jackson county, Texas, on the Lavaca river, near its junction with the Navidad, 150 miles S. E. from Austin city. It is the head of steam navigation, and is increasing in trade and population.

TEXAS, a recently admitted member of the United States, was formerly in conjunction with Coahuila, a territory of Mexico; it now forms (with the exception of Florida) the most southern portion of the United States. It is bounded on the N. by New Mexico, Indian Territory, and Arkansas; on the E. by Arkansas and Louisiana; on the S. E. by the Gulf of Mexico; and on the S. W. and W. by Mexico and New Mexico. The Red river separates it in part from Indian Territory

and Arkansas, the Sabine from Louisiana, and the Rio Grande from Mexico. This state lies between 25° 50' and 36° 30' N. lat., and between 93° 30' and 107° W. lon. Its shape is very irregular, but its extreme length from S. E. to N. W. is more than 800 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. about 750 miles, including an area of 237,321 square miles; an amount of territory five times that of the state of Pennsylvania, the greater part of which is composed of soil of great agricultural capabilities.

Population.—Texas had, according to the late census, 212,592 inhabitants in 1850, of whom 84,863 were white males; 69,237 females; 171 free colored males; 160 females; and 28,700 male and 29,461 female slaves. This population was divided into 28,377 families, occupying 27,988 dwellings; representative population, 189,327. There were 3046 deaths, or more than 14 in every 1000 persons in the year ending June 1, 1850. In the same period, only 7 paupers received aid from the public funds. Of the free population, 49,160 were born in the state; 87,893 in other states; 1002 in England; 1403 in Ireland; 278 in Scotland and Wales; 137 in British America; 8191 in Germany; 647 in France; 5117 in other countries; and 604 whose places of birth were unknown—making more than 11 per cent. of the free population of foreign birth. Of the entire population, 58 were deaf and dumb, of whom 9 were slaves; 76 blind, of whom 3 were free colored, and 14, slaves; 41 were insane, of whom 1 was free colored, and 1 a slave; and 108 idiotic, of whom 1 was free colored, and 10, slaves.

Counties.—Texas is divided into 88 counties, Anderson, Angelina, Austin, Bastrop, Bell, Bexar, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Cherokee, Collin, Colorado, Comal, Cook, Dallas, Denton, De Witt, El Paso, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Gaudalupe, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Grimes, Harris, Harrison, Hays, Henderson, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Kaufman, Lamar, Lavaca, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Madison, Matagorda, McLennan, Medina, Milam, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Panola, Polk, Red River, Refugio, Robertson, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustin, San Patricio, Shelby, Smith, Starr, Titus, Travis, Tyler, Upshur, Uvalde, Vanzandt, Victoria, Walker, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Williamson, and Wood. Capital, Austin.

Cities and Towns.—Texas has no very large towns; the principal are Galveston, the commercial depôt of the state, population in 1850, 4127; in 1853, about 6000; Houston, and San Antonio, each 6000 in 1853; Washington, San Augustin, Brownsville and New Braunfels.

Face of the Country, Geology, &c.—This great state embraces every variety of sur-

face, mountain, plain, hill, and desert, within its limits. In the S. E., along the coast is a level belt of land from 30 to 60 miles in breadth, which is succeeded by an undulating and prairie country, occupying another belt, of from 150 to 200 miles in width, which is followed in the W. and N. W. by the mountainous region and the table-lands. The extreme N. is invaded by the Great American desert, which extends perhaps about 60 miles within the boundary of Texas. The rivers have generally alluvial bottoms of from 3 to 20 miles in width, which are of great fertility, and heavily timbered. The belts referred to above run across the state in a direction nearly N. E. and S. W., so that almost all the N. part of Eastern Texas is included in the second division, or the undulating country. Little is known of the table-lands, as they are yet the home of few white men except the hunters, who pursue its buffaloes and other wild animals. It is, however, represented as being a well-watered and fertile region. A low range of mountains, called the Colorado Hills, runs in a N. and S. direction, E. of the Colorado river, indeed the whole section of the state in the same parallel, between the Colorado and Brazos rivers, is broken with low mountains. Between the Colorado and the Rio Grande, and N. of the sources of the Nueces and San Antonio, the country is crossed by broken ranges of mountains, running in various directions, but of whose altitude and character we have little reliable information. They appear, however, to be outlying ridges of the great Rocky mountain chain.

Texas abounds in minerals. Lying as she does, in close proximity to the gold and silver regions of Mexico and New Mexico, it is probable that she may develop in future rich supplies of the precious metals. This, however, is not left entirely to conjecture, as rich silver mines are known to have been worked at San Saba, and recent discoveries of the same metal have been made upon the Bidais river. In the spring of 1853 the country was agitated by the report of the discovery of gold mines W. of the Colorado river, and between it and the San Saba mountains, and N. of the Llano river, but these reports have not been confirmed, at least as to its existence in any considerable quantities. Iron is found in various parts of the state, and salt (from salt lakes and springs) is furnished in great abundance; bituminous coal, (upon the Trinity and Brazos rivers,) copper, copperas, alum, lime, agates, chalcedony, jasper, white and red sandstone, and a white building stone, similar to that in the Louvre at Paris, are found in abundance. An immense bed of gypsum, said to be the largest in the world, extends into the N. W. of this state from Indian Territory, reaching from the Arkansas river to the Rio Grande. Mineral springs abound; among the most important are the

Salinilla springs, (both white and salt sulphur,) near the Trinity river in Walker county, a spring similar to White Sulphur in Virginia, near the Bidais river; a blue sulphur spring, also in Walker county; a mineral spring near the Chilo, 30 miles from Bexar, formerly of great repute among the Mexicans for its medical properties, and a white sulphur spring near Carolina in Montgomery county.

Rivers, Bays, Sounds.—The coast of Texas is lined with a chain of low islands, which form a series of bays, sounds, and lagoons; the most important of which are Galveston, Matagorda, Espiritu, Santo, and Corpus Christi bays, and Laguna del Madre. Commencing at Galveston bay in the N. E. they lie along the Gulf of Mexico in the order in which they are named. Galveston bay, the largest of these, extends about 35 miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, in a direction nearly N. Matagorda bay and Laguna del Madre are sounds rather than bays, and run nearly parallel with the shore. The inlets to these are much obstructed by bars; Galveston inlet, the best, is said to have but 12 feet water, the entrance of Matgorda bay 11 feet, and that of San Luis but 10 feet. A writer in De Bow's Resources of the South and West, however, says—"Steamships of 1200 to 1500 tons, and sail vessels of 1000 tons, can enter the port of Galveston." Texas is crossed by several long rivers, generally rising in the table-lands of the W. and N. W., and pursuing a S. E. course, discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Commencing with the Rio Grande, the largest river in Texas, 1800 miles long, and which forms its S. W. boundary, and proceeding along the coast, we have the Nueces, San Antonio, Guadalupe, Colorado, Brazos, Trinity, Neches, and Sabine; whose lengths in the order named are about 300, 250, 275, 550, 500, 400, 300, and 350 miles, as estimated by measurements on the map. The Red river rises in the N. W. of the state, and forms a large part of the N. boundary line. The Canadian, a branch of the Arkansas, crosses the northern projection of the state. All of these are navigable to a greater or less extent, (depending on the wetness or dryness of the season, and on local obstructions,) the Sabine for about 150, the Trinity for 300, the San Jacinto 50, the Brazos 150, the Nueces 100, the Rio Grande 400, the Red river 300 miles above the Raft, (in the N. W. of Louisiana,) but owing to that obstruction, for only three months in the year. The Colorado is also obstructed by a raft ten miles from its mouth; but when this is removed, which it doubtless will be ere long, it will give a navigation of several hundred miles. There are a number of small rivers or tributaries, navigable to some extent, and besides their value as channels of commerce, they afford in many instances excellent sites

for mill seats. There are no known lakes of importance in Texas. Sabine lake, an expansion of the river of that name, near its mouth, 20 miles long, is on the boundary of Texas and Louisiana. There is a salt lake near the Rio Grande, from which large quantities of salt are annually taken.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—There are no doubt many wild scenes among the hitherto but little explored mountains of the W. of Texas; but no very striking natural objects are as yet known in this region, unless it be the wide sweep of its prairies, enamelled with flowers, and the deep barrancas, cañons, or gullies, which are either worn by water, or rent asunder by earthquakes, to a depth of many hundred feet, in its high table-lands. Captain Marcy represents the Red river, near its source, as cutting its way through the solid rock in the N. of Texas, in a cañon or gorge of 800 feet in depth. A fall of 120 feet in perpendicular pitch is reported to have been recently discovered in one of the branches of the Colorado river, which falls in one unbroken sheet of 100 feet in width.

Climate.—Texas seems to partake of a climate free from the extremes of both the torrid and temperate zones, producing in the N. many of the products of the temperate, and in the S. many of those of the torrid zone. While it shares the genial climate of Louisiana, it is freed from its unhealthy swamp exhalations. The heats of summer are much mitigated by the refreshing breezes from the gulf, which blow with great steadiness during that season. In November, however, the N. winds set in and sweep down the plains, with but little variation, during the months of December and January. These winds have doubtless a purifying effect on the atmosphere, by sweeping off the exhalations of the river bottoms and the newly broken soil; the settler on the prairies of the interior is thus freed from the miasma that exerts usually so pestilential an influence on the "clearings" of new countries and in marshy districts. Ice is seldom seen in the southern part; and during the summer months the thermometer averages about 80°, and in winter from 60° to 75°.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is equally favorable with the climate; for while every variety is found, from the cheerless desert to the exuberantly fertile river bottoms, the general character is that of great fertility. Cotton, the great staple, grows well in almost every part of the state, and that grown near the gulf is considered equal to the celebrated sea-island. Indian corn, the other great staple, is also readily raised in almost every part of the state. Two crops a year are planted, one in February, and the other about the middle of June, yielding often 75 bushels to the acre of shelled corn. In the undulating country, wheat, rye, oats, buck-

wheat, and the other small grains flourish. The level country is well adapted to the production of sugar, though it is not yet extensively cultivated. Tobacco, of a quality claimed to be equal to that of Cuba, flourishes with little care, and is doubtless destined to form one of the staples of Texas. Indigo, of a superior kind, is indigenous to the state. Rice can be cultivated to any extent, and the soil is well adapted to flax and hemp. According to the census of 1850, there were in Texas 639,107 acres of improved land, producing 41,689 bushels of wheat; 5,926,611 of Indian corn; 178,883 of oats; 179,332 of peas and beans; 93,548 of Irish potatoes; 1,323,170 of sweet potatoes; 4776 of barley; 87,916 pounds of rice; 66,897 of tobacco; 131,374 of wool; 23,038,400 of cotton; 2,326,556 of butter; 94,619 of cheese; 7,351,000 of cane sugar; 380,532 of beeswax and honey; 8279 tons of hay; 441,638 gallons of molasses; live stock, valued at \$10,266,880; orchard products, \$12,605; market products, \$12,254; slaughtered animals, \$1,106,032; besides some rye, buckwheat, wine, grass-seeds, hops, flax, and silk. The grape, mulberry, and the delicious vanilla are indigenous and abundant. The nopal, (famous for the production of the cochineal insect,) the musquit-tree, (a species of locust, very valuable for fencing and building,) and the tea-tree, (a good substitute for the Chinese shrub,) are all native to Texas. Cayenne pepper is grown in vast quantities. The fruits are no less abundant and various than its other products: here we have a peach superior to that of the North, the nectarine, the quince, the fig, the plum, the crab-apple, and a great variety of berries. Oranges, lemons, limes, and melons grow well, as do all the garden vegetables. Hickory, walnut, and pecan nuts are plentiful. Shrubs and flowers are in profusion, and of great beauty and variety, and many of our Northern exotics and hothouse plants are indigenous to Texas; such, for example, as the gaudy dahlia. Here bloom asters of every variety, geraniums, lilies, trumpet flowers, cardinal flowers, wax plants, mimosas, &c. &c. In short, a Texas prairie in spring is the very paradise of a botanist, or indeed of any lover of the beauties of nature.

The forest-trees are live-oak, and other varieties of that noble tree, cedar, pine, ash, walnut, hickory, pecan, mulberry, cypress, elm, and sycamore. The eastern portion and the river bottoms are the most densely timbered. "Cross Timbers" is a wooded section, stretching N. from near the sources of the Trinity, across the Red, and on to the Arkansas, having a probable length of 200, and a breadth varying from 5 to 10 miles. The limits of this forest are very abrupt, and form, as it were, a wall against the further progress of the prairies.

Animals.—Texas abounds in wild animals

of different kinds. The buffalo still roams N. of the Red river, and the wild horse or mustang feeds in its undulating prairies. Here, too, are deer, black bears, wolves, foxes, some pecaries, racoons, opossums, rabbits, and abundance of squirrels. Among the mountains of the West are found the graceful antelope, the mountain goat, and the moose, (the largest of the deer kind.) Of the feathered tribes there are many varieties to tempt the cupidity of the hunter, such as prairie hens, wild geese, wild turkeys, brant, teal, canvass-back and common duck, pheasants, quails, grouse, partridges, woodcock, pigeons, turtle-doves, snipes, plovers, and rice-birds. Of birds of prey are the baldheaded and Mexican eagles, vultures, hawks, and owls. Of waterfowl, besides those mentioned above, are cranes, swans, pelicans, kingfishers, and water-turkeys. Of small birds, crows, blackbirds, starlings, bluejays, woodpeckers, redbirds, martens, swallows, and wrens. Of the birds noted for beauty of plumage are the paroquet, the oriole, the whippoorwill, the cardinal, and the sweet-toned mocking-bird. Of fish and reptiles there are also a great variety, and of excellent quality; among the former are the red fish, (a delicious fish, weighing 50 pounds,) the yellow, white, and blue cod-fish, sheepshead, mullet, flounders, perch, pike, suckers, and trout; and of the latter, alligators, gareels, rattle, water, moccasin, coachwhip, copperhead, chicken, and garter snakes, and horned frogs and lizards. Of shell-fish are crabs, oysters, clams, muscles, crayfish, shrimps, and hard and soft shelled turtles. Among the insects are the gaddy gnat, the cantharides or Spanish fly, the honey-bee, (in a wild state,) and a huge spider called the tarantula.

Manufactures.—Texas, as a new state, has but few manufactures; nor till her rich and beautiful prairies and fertile bottoms are occupied, will capitalists be likely to turn their attention much to this branch of industry. According to the census of 1850, there were 307 manufacturing establishments producing each \$500 and upwards annually. The homemade manufactures produced the same year were valued at \$265,526. There were, in 1850, no cotton factories, and but one woollen establishment, employing only \$8000 capital, and 4 male and 4 female hands, and producing \$15,000 worth of cloth and yarn; and two furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$16,000 capital, and 35 male hands, and producing \$55,000 worth of castings, pig iron, &c.

Internal Improvements.—In so recently settled a state, little advance can be expected to have been made in this respect, beyond opening ordinary roads; however, Texas, young as she is, has begun to turn her attention in that direction, and in January, 1853, 32 miles of railway were in operation. A road is pro-

jected, to be called the Texas Central railway, and another is in course of construction from Vicksburg, Mississippi, to Marshall, in Texas, perhaps to be continued to Austin. A road is in contemplation from San Antonio to Saluria, one from Galveston to Austin, and several others.

Commerce.—This state has facilities for both internal and foreign commerce. Her most fertile districts are crossed by large rivers, more or less navigable by steamboats and by smaller boats, while her numerous bays form harbors for transacting her foreign commerce. It is true, her rivers are obstructed by sandbars and rafts in some instances; but these admit of removal. Although bars obstruct the inlets of her harbors, vessels of from 1000 to 1500 tons may enter the port of Galveston. The exports of the state are principally cotton. The value of exports for 1852 were \$713,075; of imports, \$77,892: tonnage entered, 6557; cleared, 7388, and owned in the state, 7119½. In the year ending August 31, 1853, there had been brought to the shipping ports of the state, 84,905 bales of cotton; an increase of 22,107 over 1852. Of this, 16,346 were exported to European ports.

Education.—“Primary and common schools are established in the chief towns and counties, and education is becoming universal and easily attained.” (De Bow’s Industrial Resources of the South and West.) According to the census, there were 356 public schools in 1850, and 82 academies. There is a college at Ruterville, liberally endowed by the state. Galveston University is also in operation. See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—Of 164 churches in Texas in 1850, the Baptists owned 30; the Episcopalians, 5; the Free Church, 7; the Methodists, 88; the Presbyterians, 15, and the Roman Catholics, 13. The remaining churches were owned by the Christians, German Protestants, Mormons, and the Union Church—giving one church to every 1296 persons. Value of church property, \$200,530.

Public Institutions.—The state penitentiary is located at Huntsville. According to the census returns, there were 37 newspapers published in 1850.

Government.—The executive power of Texas is intrusted to a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by the people, each for two years, the former receiving \$2000 per annum salary, and the latter, who is *ex officio* president of the senate, \$3 per day during the session of the legislature. The latter body is constituted, as usual in the United States, of a senate, composed of 21 members, elected for 4, and a house of representatives, of 75 members, elected for 2 years, both chosen by popular vote. The sessions of the legislature are biennial. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of a chief and 2 associate judges; and 2. Of district courts, held twice a year in each county. All the judges of Texas are

elected by the people for 6 years, but the governor can, on address from two-thirds of each house, remove the judges of both courts. The judges of the supreme court receives \$2000, and the district judges, each \$1750 per annum. The state debt of Texas in 1852 was \$12,436,991; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and schools, \$100,000. In January, 1852, Texas had but one bank, capital, \$300,000; circulation, \$400,000; coin, \$200,000.

History.—The present state of Texas formed, previous to the revolution of 1836, the whole of the Mexican province of Texas, together with portions of the States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico. In consequence of the inducements held out to settlers, an extensive emigration to this region from the United States commenced in 1821, which had swelled to sufficient amount in 1832 to induce the inhabitants to demand admission as an independent member of the Mexican confederacy; which being refused, resulted in a declaration of independence, that, after various contests in arms, was completely achieved, by the defeat and capture of the Mexican president, Santa Anna, at San Jacinto, in 1836. Up to 1845, Texas remained an independent republic, modelled after the governments of the United States. In 1846 it was admitted a member of the North American confederacy; reserving the right to be divided into five states, with the institution of negro slavery. Disputes arising with Mexico as to the boundary, (Mexico claiming to the Nueces, and the United States to the Rio Grande del Norte,) war ensued, in which General Taylor gained two battles within the limits of the present state of Texas. The treaty with Mexico, at the close of this war, assigned to Texas the Rio Grande as its S. W. boundary. By the compromise act of 1850, the boundaries of Texas were somewhat modified, she conceding to New Mexico a portion of her northern territory, in consideration of \$10,000,000, to be paid by the United States Government.

TEXAS, a new county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 1250 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N. by Big Piney and Robidoux forks, affluents of Gasconade river, and also drained by the sources of Current, an affluent of the Big Black river. The surface is hilly, and covered with extensive forests of yellow pine, which here grows to a great size; the soil is said to be generally good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and cattle are the staples. Lumber is the principal export. In 1850 the county produced 112,042 bushels of corn; 2848 of wheat, and 5957 of oats. It contained 3 churches, and 20 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Houston. Population, 2312, of whom 2270 were free, and 42, slaves.

TEXAS, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on Salmon creek, near its entrance

into Lake Ontario, above 38 miles N. from Syracuse. Produce is shipped here in steamboats.

TEXAS, a small village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 25 miles S. S. E. from Lancaster.

TEXAS, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

TEXAS, a township of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lackawaxen creek, contains the county seat, which is the eastern terminus of the Carbondale and Honesdale railroad. Population, 2843.

TEXAS, a post-office of Meriwether co., Ga., about 14 miles N. E. from Greenville.

TEXAS, a village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the turnpike from Urbana to Columbus.

TEXAS, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. Population, 545.

TEXAS, a post-office of Henry co., Ohio.

TEXAS, a township in the W. part of Kalamazoo co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Population, 410.

TEXAS, a post-office of Washington co., Ind.

TEXAS, a small village of Iroquois co., Illinois, on the Iroquois river.

TEXAS, a post-office of Randolph co., Ill.

TEXAS, a small village of Washington co., Io.

TEXAS HILL, a post-office of Sacramento co., California.

TEXAS VALLEY, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

THAMES river, of Connecticut, is formed by the junction of the Quinebaug, Shetucket, and Yantic rivers, near Norwich, in New London county, and flows S. about 14 miles into Long Island sound. It is navigable throughout its whole length, and forms an excellent harbor at its mouth.

THATCHER, a post-office of Jo Daviess co., Illinois.

THEBES, a post-village, capital of Alexander co., Illinois, on the Mississippi river, 144 miles below St. Louis.

THE CORNER, a post-office of Ulster co., N.Y.

THE FORK, a post-office of Somerset co., Me.

THE GLADES, a post-office of Carroll co., Va.

THE GLEN, a post-office of Warren co., N.Y.

THE GULF, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

THE NARROWS, a post-office of Crawford co., Arkansas.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, a post-office of Fairfax co., Virginia.

THE PLAINS, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

THE PURCHASE, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, about 130 miles S. from Albany.

THERESA, a post-village in Theresa township, Jefferson co., New York, on Indian river, 18 or 20 miles N. N. E. from Watertown. Population of the township, 2342.

THERESA, a post-township in the N. E. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Population, 764.

THETFORD, a post-village in Orange co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut,

and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad, 33 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier, contains 1 or 2 churches and an academy. Population of the township, 2016.

THETFORD, a post-office of Genesee co., Michigan.

THE SQUARE, a post-office of Cayuga co., N.Y.

THE UNION, a post-office of Powhattan co., Virginia.

THE VILLAGE, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana.

THIBODEAUX, or THIBODEAUXVILLE, tib'o-dōvil, a post-village, capital of La Fourche Interior parish, Louisiana, on Bayou La Fourche, on the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad, about 100 miles W. S. W. from New Orleans. Steamers navigate the bayou from this village to New Orleans. A newspaper is published here.

THICKETY CREEK, of South Carolina, flows through Union district into Broad river, a few miles above the mouth of Pacolet river.

THICKETY FORK, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

THIRD LAKE, Wisconsin. See FOUR LAKES.

THIVENER, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

THLONOTO CREEK, of Dooly co., Georgia, flows westward into Flint river.

THOMAS, a county in the S. W. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, contains 920 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Ochlockonee river. The surface is level; the soil sandy and productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 7667 bales of cotton; 353,920 bushels of corn, and 146,022 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 saw mills, 2 tanneries, and 1 woollen factory. It contained 16 churches, 376 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending other schools. It is intersected by the Brunswick and Florida railroad, (unfinished.) Organized in 1825, and named in honor of General Jett Thomas, of Georgia. Capital, Thomasville. Population, 10,103; of whom 4947 were free, and 5156, slaves.

THOMAS' POINT, on the N. side of the entrance to South river, Chesapeake bay, contains a fixed light in a tower 30 feet high, and aids vessels bound to Annapolis.

THOMASTON, a post-township of Lincoln county, Maine, bounded on the W. by St. George's river, 80 miles E. N. E. from Portland. It contains extensive beds of limestone, from which a superior quality of lime is manufactured and exported in large quantities. The Maine state prison is situated in this township, on the bank of the river, and is enclosed by a tract of ten acres. The plan of the building and system of discipline are similar to those of the Auburn prison. The convicts are principally employed in cutting granite, which is extensively quarried on the banks of the river, a few miles below. When wrought into various forms for buildings, it is exported to different

parts of the United States. The village of Thomaston, situated on the E. bank of the St. George's, 12 miles from the ocean, contains 2 banks and a newspaper office. Population of the township, 2723.

THOMASTON, a neat post-village, capital of Upson county, Georgia, 75 miles W. by S. from Milledgeville. It has a handsome brick court house, 2 churches, 2 academies, and 5 stores. There is a cotton factory on Pototo creek, 1 mile from the village, which employs 50 operatives. Incorporated in 1825.

THOMASTOWN, a post-village in Leake co., Miss., 55 miles N. E. by N. from Jackson.

THOMASVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Thomas county, Georgia, on the Brunswick and Florida railroad, 200 miles S. by W. from Milledgeville. It contains a court house which is creditable to the county, and a school called the Fletcher institute, under the direction of the Methodists. Population, about 500.

THOMASVILLE, a post-office of Robertson co., Tennessee.

THOMASVILLE, a village in Washington co., Tennessee, 290 miles E. from Nashville.

THOMASVILLE, a post-office of Oregon co., Mo.

THOMPSON, a post-township of Windham county, Connecticut, intersected by the Norwich and Worcester railroad, and drained by the Quinebaug and French rivers, which furnish abundant water-power, 35 miles N. by E. from Norwich. It contains several manufacturing villages, the principal of which are Masonsville, Fishersville, and Wilsonsville, on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, and New Boston, in the N. W. corner of the township. The thriving village of Thompson is situated centrally on elevated ground, and has communication with the above railroad. It contains 2 or 3 churches, several stores, and a bank. Pop. of the township, 4638.

THOMPSON, a post-township of Sullivan co., New York, contains Monticello, the county seat. Population, 3198.

THOMPSON, a new township forming the S. E. extremity of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. Population, 672.

THOMPSON, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. from Montrose. Population, 509.

THOMPSON, a post-village in Columbia co., Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, about 60 miles N. E. by E. from Milledgeville.

THOMPSON, a township in Pike co., Arkansas. Population, 548.

THOMPSON, a township in the W. part of Delaware co., Ohio. Population, 732.

THOMPSON, a post-township in Geauga co., Ohio. Population, 1211.

THOMPSON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Seneca co., Ohio, intersected by Mad River and Lake Erie railroad. Population, 1668.

THOMPSON'S, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, of South Carolina, rises a few miles N. W. from Chesterfield Court House, and flowing S. E. enters Great Pedee river, about 5 miles below Cheraw.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, of Mississippi, enters Leaf river from the N., in Perry county.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, of Louisiana, forms the boundary between East and West Feliciana parishes, and enters the Mississippi about 2 miles above Port Hudson.

THOMPSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Louisa co., Virginia, 45 miles N. W. from Richmond.

THOMPSON'S LANDING, a small village of Hancock co., Kentucky.

THOMPSON'S RIVER, of Missouri Territory, falls into the Missouri river in about 108° 20' W. lon.

THOMPSON'S STAND, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

THOMPSON'S STORE, a small village of Guilford co., North Carolina.

THOMPSONTOWN, a thriving post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata river, and on the Pennsylvania canal, 38 miles N. W. from Harrisburg.

THOMPSONVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Enfield township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on Freshwater river, near its confluence with the Connecticut, and on the New Haven Hartford and Springfield railroad, 17 miles N. by E. from Hartford. It contains a bank, and a carpet factory employing about 500 hands. Population in 1840, 800; in 1853, about 2000.

THOMPSONVILLE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, about 100 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

THOMPSONVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

THOMPSONVILLE, a post-village of Culpeper co., Virginia, 104 miles N. N. W. from Richmond. It has 2 churches.

THOMPSONVILLE, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

THOMPSONVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Kentucky.

THOMPSONVILLE, a post-village in Racine co., Wisconsin, 92 miles S. E. from Madison. It contains 1 store and 2 hotels.

THORN, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Perry co., Ohio. Pop., 1890.

THORNAPPLE, a township in the N. W. part of Barry co., Michigan. Population, 336.

THORNAPPLE RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Eaton county, and flows westward through Barry county, where it turns toward the N., and enters Grand river in Kent county, about 10 miles E. from Grand rapids. Its length exceeds 80 miles.

THORNBURG, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., Virginia, on the Po river, 69 miles N. from Richmond.

THORNBURY, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles W. from Philadelphia.

THORNBURY, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 22 miles W. by S. from Philadelphia. Population, 876.

THORNDIKE, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, 38 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1029.

THORNDIKE, a post-office of Hampden co., Massachusetts.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia, 92 miles N. W. from Richmond.

THORN HILL, a small village of Marion co., Alabama.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Walker co., Ala.

THORN HILL, a post-office of Granger co., Tennessee.

THORNSLEYSVILLE, a post-village of Boone co., Indiana, 7 miles S. E. from Lebanon.

THORNTON, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, 54 miles N. by W. from Concord. Population, 1011.

THORNTON, a post-village of Cook co., Illinois, about 25 miles S. from Chicago.

THORNTON, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 87 miles E. by S. from Harrisburg.

THORNTON'S FERRY, a post-office of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

THORNTON'S MILLS, a post-office of Rappahannock co., Virginia.

THORNTON'S RIVER, in the N. E. part of Virginia, rises from the Blue Ridge, near the W. border of Rappahannock county, and flowing south-eastward through Culpepper county, unites with Hedgman's river, forming the North fork of the Rappahannock.

THORNTOWN, a pleasant post-village of Boone county, Indiana, on the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad, and on Sugar creek, 36 miles N. W. from Indianapolis. It contains 4 churches, and about 600 inhabitants.

THORNVILLE, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, about 33 miles E. by S. from Columbus.

THOROUGHFARE, a post-village of Prince William co., Virginia, 124 miles N. from Richmond.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, of New York, are situated in the St. Lawrence river, near Lake Ontario, and opposite Jefferson county. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

THREE FORKS, a post-office of Taylor co., Virginia.

THREE FORKS, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

THREE FORKS, a post-office of Barren co., Kentucky.

THREEMILE BAY, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on a bay of Lake Ontario, about 16 miles W. N. W. from Watertown.

THREE RIVER POINTS, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

THREE RIVERS, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, on Chickopee river, and the Amherst and Belchertown railroad, 65 miles W. S. W. from Boston.

THREE RIVERS, a thriving post-village of Lockport township, St. Joseph county, Michigan, on the St. Joseph's river, near the

months of Portage and Stoney creeks, 86 miles S. W. from Lansing. The creeks furnish extensive water-power, which is improved. Population in 1853, about 900.

THREE RIVERS, a post-office of Polk co., Iowa.

THREE ROADS, a post-office of Cambria co., Pennsylvania.

THREE RUNS, a post-office of Butler co., Alabama.

THREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

THREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

THREE SPRINGS, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky.

THROG'S POINT LIGHTHOUSE, on the S. E. point of Throg's Neck, Long Island, near Hell Gate. It contains a fixed light.

THRONATEESKA RIVER. See FLINT RIVER.

THROOPSVILLE, a post-village of Cayuga co., New York, on the Owasco outlet, 5 miles N. N. W. from Auburn.

THUNDER BAY, in the N. E. part of Michigan, on the coast of Alpena county, is an arm of Lake Huron. Length, near 13 miles, greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

THUNDER BAY RIVER, of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the peninsula, and flowing eastward, enters the upper part of Thunder bay.

THURMAN, a post-office of Gallia co., Ohio.

THURSTON, a new county in the W. part of Washington Territory. It has been formed since 1850, and, consequently, the census of that year gives us no information respecting it. Capital, Olympia.

THURSTON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

TIBBATT'S CROSS ROADS, a post-village of Campbell co., Kentucky.

TICKFAW RIVER, of Louisiana, rises near the N. border of St. Helena parish, and flows southward, through Livingston parish, into Lake Maurepas.

TICONDEROGA, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Essex co., New York, bordering on Lakes Champlain and George. Population, 2669.

TICONDEROGA, a post-village in the above township, on the outlet of Lake George, about 95 miles N. by E. from Albany. It has a steamboat landing, and contains several mills. Two or three miles below this village are the ruins of the old Fort Ticonderoga, on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, at the entrance of the above outlet. The fort was surprised by Colonel Ethan Allen, in the Revolutionary war.

TIDIOUTE, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river, 20 miles below Warren.

TIFFIN, a township in the S. part of Adams co., Ohio. Population, 1523.

TIFFIN, a township in the N. E. part of Defiance co., Ohio. Population, 709.

TIFFIN, a thriving town of Clinton township, capital of Seneca county, Ohio, on the E. bank of Sandusky river, and at the junction of the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad with the Sandusky and Indiana railroad, 180 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati, and 33 miles S. W. from Sandusky city. It is situated on level ground, and is compactly built. Besides the county buildings, it contains 8 churches, 1 bank, and 1 iron foundry. Four newspapers are published here. Tiffin is surrounded by a rich and well cultivated district. Laid out in 1821. Population, in 1853, about 4000.

TIFFIN'S RIVER, of Michigan and Ohio, rises in the former state, and flowing southward into Ohio, enters the Maumee at Defiance. It is sometimes called Bean creek.

TIGER, a post-office of Rabun co., Georgia.

TIGER CREEK, a post-office of Claiborne parish, Louisiana.

TIGER RIVER, of South Carolina, a small stream rising in Greenville district, near the N. W. frontier of the state: it flows south-eastward, and enters Broad river at the S. E. extremity of Union district.

TIGERVILLE, a small post-village of Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Black. It has a steamboat landing, and is a shipping point for the parish.

TILLER'S FERRY, a post-office of Kershaw district, South Carolina.

TILTON, a post-office of Murray co., Ga.

TILTONSVILLE, a village of Jefferson co., O., about 16 miles S. by W. from Steubenville.

TIMBALIER BAY, of Louisiana, situated at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche, is partially separated from the Gulf of Mexico by long and narrow islands.

TIMBER, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, about 15 miles W. S. W. from Peoria.

TIMBER CREEK, a post-office of Hunt co., Texas.

TIMBER CREEK, a post-village in Marshall co., Iowa, on a small creek of its own name, about 80 miles W. N. W. from Iowa City.

TIMBER GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Virginia.

TIMBER RIDGE, a post-office of Rockbridge co., Virginia.

TIMBER RIDGE, a post-village of Union district, South Carolina.

TIMBER RIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Tennessee.

TIMBERVILLE, a post-village in Rockingham co., Virginia, about 150 miles N. W. from Richmond.

TINICUM, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Delaware river, about 13 miles N. by E. from Doylestown. Population, 2407.

TINICUM, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Delaware river, about 11 miles S. W. by S. from Philadelphia, intersected by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. Pop., 178.

TINICUM ISLAND, a small island in the Delaware river, belonging to the above township.

TINKER KNOB, a post-office of Botetourt co., Virginia.

TINKER RUN, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

TINKER'S CREEK, of Ohio, flows into the Cuyahoga river about 12 miles from Cleveland.

TINKER'S CREEK, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

TINMOUTH, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, 70 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 717.

TINNEY'S GROVE, a post-office of Ray co., Missouri.

TINTON FALLS, a post-village of Moumouth co., New Jersey, on a branch of Nevisink river, 48 miles E. from Trenton, contains a church, a furnace, 2 stores, 2 grist mills and about 25 dwellings.

TIOGA river, rises in the N. part of Pennsylvania, and flowing in a northerly direction, unites with the Conhocton river, to form the Chemung, in Steuben county, New York.

TIOGA, a county in the S. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the North branch of the Susquehanna river, and is drained by Owego and Cayuta creeks, and some smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is hilly, uneven, and sometimes mountainous. The soil is generally good, and a large portion is excellent farming land. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 121,891 bushels of wheat; 286,061 of oats; 137,344 of potatoes; 39,524 tons of hay, and 856,140 pounds of butter. There were 16 flour and grist mills, 160 saw mills, 3 woollen factories, 4 carding and fulling mills, 2 iron foundries, 2 machine shops, and 10 tanneries. It contained 30 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 8647 pupils attending public schools, and 248 attending academies or other schools. The North branch of the Susquehanna is navigable through this county, and large quantities of lumber are annually rafted down it. The New York and Erie railroad traverses the county, and the Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad terminates at Owego, the capital. Population, 24,880.

TIOGA, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of about 1100 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Tioga river, from which the name is derived, and by Pine and Cowanesque creeks. The surface is uneven and hilly, and extensively covered with forests. The water-courses flow in deep channels, bounded by steep acclivities. The soil is mostly of slate and sandstone formation, and is better adapted for pasturage than tillage. Pine lumber, cattle, the dif-

ferent kinds of grain, potashes, and maple sugar are the chief exports. In 1850 this county produced 147,140 bushels of Indian corn; 141,896 of wheat; 300,017 of oats; 158,289 of potatoes; 37,614 tons of hay; 724,281 pounds of butter, and 202,851 of maple sugar. There were 102 saw mills, 2 coal mines, 1 iron mine, 18 flour and grist mills, 3 wool-carding mills, 2 iron foundries, 1 furnace, 3 woollen factories, and 12 tanneries. It contained 22 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 6278 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies or other schools. Extensive mines of bituminous coal are worked near Blossburg, in the S. E. part. The creeks afford valuable motive-power. The county is partly traversed by the Corning and Blossburg railroad. Organized in 1804. Capital, Wellsborough. Population, 23,987.

TIOGA, a post-village of Tioga county, New York, on the Susquehanna river, below Owego, near the New York and Erie railroad, 252 miles from New York city. There are several manufactories in its vicinity. Population of the township, 2839.

TIOGA, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Blossburg and Corning railroad, about 15 miles south from Corning. Population, 1157.

TIOGA, a post-village in the above township, on the river of its own name, at the mouth of Crooked creek, and on the Corning and Blossburg railroad, about 150 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg.

TIOGA CENTRE, a post-village of Tioga township and county, on the Susquehanna river and the Erie railroad, 5 miles S. W. from Owego.

TIONESTA, a new township in the N. part of Forest co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 106.

TIONESTA, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Venango co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Alleghany river. Population, 1185. See **TEONISTA**.

TIOUGHNOGA (pronounced te-oh'ne-au'gä) river, in the central part of New York, rises in Madison county, and flowing in a southerly course through Cortland and Chenango counties, enters the Chenango river at Chenango Forks, in Broome county.

TIPPAH, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of about 1050 square miles. The Wolf and Tallahatchie rivers, and Tippah creek, rise in the county; and the Hatchie river crosses nearly the whole of the E. border. The surface is agreeably diversified with small elevations; the soil is fertile, especially along the river bottoms. Indian corn, cotton, cattle and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 865,131 bushels of corn; 83,440 of oats; 125,675 of sweet potatoes, and 12,098 bales of cotton. It contained 30 churches, 1 newspaper office, 202 pupils attending public schools, and 257 attending

academies or other schools. The rivers afford valuable motive-power, which is used in flouring mills. The route of the Memphis and Charleston railroad passes through the county. This part of the state was ceded by the Chickasaw Indians to the whites, and divided into counties in 1836, since which it has been settled rapidly, and this county is now among the most populous in the state. Capital, Ripley. Population, 20,741; of whom 15,813 were free, and 4928, slaves.

TIPPAH CREEK, of Mississippi, rises in Tippah county, and flowing south-westward, enters the Tallahatchie river, at Milton, in Lafayette county.

TIPPECANOE river, Indiana, rises in a lake of the same name in Kosciusko county, and enters the Wabash river, 9 miles above Lafayette, after a very tortuous course of about 200 miles. Its general direction is south-westward. For more than 100 miles from its mouth the stream is 60 feet wide and 3 feet deep at all seasons. The aboriginal name is Keth-tip-pe-ce-nunk.

TIPPECANOE, a county in the W. N. W. part of Indiana, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers, from the latter of which it derives its name. The surface is nearly level, excepting numerous hills which occur along the rivers. About half of the county is occupied by prairies, which have a rich, black soil, 2 or 3 feet deep, with a substratum of clay. Some of them are beautifully undulating. The staples are wheat, Indian corn, oats, hemp, pork, wool, cattle, and horses. In 1850 this county yielded 1,833,311 bushels of corn; 68,259 of wheat; 95,038 of oats, and 6871½ tons of hay. The quantity of corn was the greatest produced by any county in the state. It contained 32 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 2042 pupils attending public schools, and 489 attending academies or other schools. The public improvements are the Wabash and Erie canal, the Lafayette and Indianapolis, the New Albany and Salem, the Lake Erie Wabash and St. Louis, and the Lafayette and Warsaw railroads, the last two being unfinished. Capital, Lafayette. Pop., 19,377.

TIPPECANOE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa.

TIPPECANOE, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

TIPPECANOE, a post-office of Ohio co., Ky.

TIPPECANOE, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on Stillwater creek, 17 miles W. from Cadiz.

TIPPECANOE, a township in Carroll co., Indiana. Population, 657.

TIPPECANOE, a township in Kosciusko co., Indiana. Population, 620.

TIPPECANOE, a small village of Marshall co., Indiana, 15 miles S. E. from Plymouth.

TIPPECANOE, a township in Pulaski co., Indiana. Population, 412.

TIPPECANOE, a post-township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Population, 1273.

TIPTON, a county in the W. S. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on the Mississippi river: area estimated at 370 square miles. The Hatchee river, navigable by steamboats, forms its entire N. boundary. The surface is level, the soil productive. Cotton, Indian corn, and pork are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 439,785 bushels of corn; 43,429 of potatoes; 6611 bales of cotton, and 84,756 pounds of butter were made. It contained 13 churches, and 295 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Covington. Population, 8887; of whom 4695 were free, and 4192, slaves.

TIPTON, a county in the N. central part of Indiana, contains 280 square miles. It is drained by Cicero and Buck creeks. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. The staples are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 151,961 bushels of corn; 8487 of wheat; 7715 of oats, and 913 tons of hay. It contained 1 church, and 264 pupils attending public schools. This county, which formed part of the Miami Reservation, was organized in 1844, and is settling rapidly. It is traversed by the Peru and Indianapolis, and by the Chicago and Cincinnati railroads. The name was given in honor of General John Tipton, United States senator from Indiana. Capital, Tipton. Population, 3532.

TIPTON, a post-office of Lenawee co., Mich.

TIPTON, a township in Cass co., Indiana. Population, 2883.

TIPTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Tipton county, Indiana, on a branch of Cicero creek, and on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad, 40 miles N. from Indianapolis. Laid out in 1845. Population in 1850, 197.

TIPTON, a post-village, capital of Cedar county, Iowa, 25 miles E. N. E. from Iowa City. It is pleasantly situated on an undulating upland prairie, having groves of timber in the vicinity. Tipton is a place of active business, containing 6 stores, and 1 steam mill. Population in 1853, about 800.

TIPTONSPORT, a small village of Carroll co., Indiana, on the Wabash river, 6 miles above Delphi.

TIRADE, a post-office of Walworth co., Wis.

TIRO, a post-office of Marshall co., Miss.

TIRO, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

TIRO, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

TISHEMINGO, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee and Alabama, has an area of about 1400 square miles. The Tombigbee river rises in the county, the Tennessee flows along its N. E. border, and it is drained by Tuscumbia creek. The surface is diversified by small hills; the soil is fertile, especially in the valleys, and generally has a substratum of sand. Indian corn, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 526,769 bushels of corn; 50,704 of oats; 73,990 of sweet potatoes, and 3945 bales of

cotton. It contained 47 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 490 pupils attending public schools. A large part of the county is covered with forests of the oak, hickory, walnut, and pine. The head stream of Tombigbee river furnishes valuable motive-power. The route of the Mobile and Ohio railroad intersects the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Jacinto, the capital. Organized in 1836. Population, 15,490; of whom 13,529 were free, and 1961, slaves.

TISBURY, a township in Duke's co., Massachusetts, on Martha's Vineyard, about 70 miles S. E. by S. from Boston. Pop., 1803.

TISKILWA, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, about 45 miles N. by E. from Peoria.

TITTIBAWASSEE river, of Michigan, rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing south-eastward, falls into the Saginaw river, (of which it is the largest affluent,) 2 or 3 miles above Saginaw City. It is navigable for boats, perhaps 70 or 80 miles, and flows through a region which is covered with dense forests.

TITTIBAWASSEE, a township in the N. W. part of Saginaw co., Michigan. Pop., 341.

TITSWORTH, a post-office of Madison co., Arkansas.

TITURGY, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

TITUS, a county in the N. E. part of Texas, contains about 1100 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur fork of Red river, on the S. by Big Cypress bayou, and is drained by White oak bayou. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests of good timber; the soil is highly productive. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 292 bales of cotton; 66,000 bushels of corn; 8088 of oats, and 39,175 pounds of butter. There were 4 churches, 50 pupils attending public schools, and 128 attending academies or other schools. Titus county was established in 1846, and is settling rapidly. Named in honor of James Titus, of Texas, a prominent man in his section of the state. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Population, 3536; of whom 3169 were free, and 467, slaves.

TITUSVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, 10 miles above Trenton, has a church, and 10 or 12 dwellings.

TITUSVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on Oil creek, 28 miles E. from Meadville. It is well supplied with water-power, and has an active trade. Population in 1850, 243.

TIVERTON, a manufacturing post-village in Newport co., Rhode Island, near Narraganset bay, 18 miles S. E. by S. from Providence, contains a bank. Pop. of the township, 4699.

TIVERTON, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Coshocton co., Ohio, intersected by Walhonding river. Pop., 842.

TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS, a post-village of

Newport co., Rhode Island, 28 miles S. E. from Providence.

TIVOLI, a post-village of Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson river, and on the railroad of that name, 100 miles N. from New York. It has a ferry across the river, and contains several mills.

TIVOLI, a post-village in Dubuque co., Iowa, 20 miles W. by N. from Dubuque.

TOBACCO PORT, a post-village of Stewart co., Tennessee, on Cumberland river, 85 miles W. N. W. from Nashville.

TOBACCO ROW, a post-office of Amherst co., Virginia.

TOBACCO STICK, a post-office of Dorchester co., Maryland.

TOBESOFKA CREEK. See **CHUPEE**.

TOBIN, a township in Perry co., Indiana. Population, 1725.

TOBINSPOET, a village of Perry co., Indiana, on the Ohio river, 11 miles below Rome.

TOBOYNE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Population, 707.

TOBY, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles W. S. W. from Clarion. Population, 2234.

TOBYHANNA creek, of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Lehigh river.

TOBYHANNA, a township of Monroe co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles W. by N. from Stroudsburg. Population, 550.

TOBY'S RIVER, of Pa. See **CLARION RIVER**.

TOCCOA FALLS, a post-office of Habersham co., Georgia.

TOCCOFOLA, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

TOCHOCUNO CREEK. See **ECHACONNEE**.

TOCOA, a small river of Georgia and Tennessee, rises in Union county of the former, and flowing N. W. through Polk county of Tennessee, enters the Hiwassee. It is sometimes called the Aquokee.

TOCOA, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga., 16 miles N. E. from Ellijay, the county town.

TODD, a county in the S. W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, contains about 350 square miles. It is drained by Pond river, and by Elk, Whippoorwill, and Clifty creeks. The surface is generally undulating or hilly; the soil in some parts is of limestone formation, and is fertile. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 it produced 803,941 bushels of corn; 203,027 of oats, and 3,739,685 pounds of tobacco. It contained 21 churches, 409 pupils attending public schools, and 115 attending other schools. Stone coal abounds in the county. A railroad is projected from Nashville to Elkton, the county seat. Named in honor of Colonel John Todd, of Kentucky. Population, 12,268, of whom 7458 were free, and 4810, slaves.

TODD, a post-township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 22 miles S. by W. from Huntingdon. Population, 1222.

TODD, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. Population, 578.

TODD'S, a post-office of Spottsylvania co. Va. **TODD'S CREEK**, of Ohio, rises in Clinton co., and enters the Little Miami in Warren co.

TODDSVILLE, a post-office of Otsego co., N. Y. **TOGAS SPRINGS**, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

TOHICKON CREEK, of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Delaware.

TOLAND'S PRAIRIE, a post-village in Erie township, Washington co., Wisconsin, 50 miles E. by N. from Madison.

TOLEDO, a city and port of entry of Lucas county, Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee river, 4 miles from its mouth, 134 miles N. N. W. from Columbus, and 66 miles S. S. W. from Detroit. Lat. 41° 39' 30" N., lon. 83° 32' W. It is the terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal, the longest in the Union, and is one of the most flourishing and important entrepôts in the commerce of the great lakes. The river flows through Maumee bay into the W. end of Lake Erie, and forms an excellent harbor, which admits the largest class of steamboats. Toledo is connected by railroad with Chicago on the one hand, and with Cleveland, Buffalo, &c., on the other. It is one of the principal thoroughfares of the emigration passing from New York to the Western States. It communicates daily by steamboat with Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, &c. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1852 was 926, and of sail vessels, 1127—total, 2053. The Wabash and Erie canal, completed in 1852, extends to the Ohio river at Evansville, and attracts an immense trade to this port. Grain, flour, and pork are the chief articles of export. It appears that more grain and flour is received at this port than at any other on the lakes. The receipts of wheat in 1852 were 2,812,616 bushels; of corn, 4,107,839 bushels; besides 383,877 barrels of flour. The value of imports in 1852 was \$37,565,029, and of exports, \$19,738,923. It contains 8 churches, 3 banks, and 5 or 6 newspaper offices. Two daily papers are published here. The railroads which meet at this place are the Cleveland Norwalk and Toledo, the Erie and Kalamazoo, and the Dayton and Michigan. Several others are in progress, viz. the Air-line to Chicago, the Toledo and Illinois, extending to Danville, the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern, and the Junction road to Cleveland. Toledo extends along the river more than a mile, and has two principal centres of business, called the upper and lower landings. The upper presents a fine view of the harbor and river for a distance of several miles. There were originally two distinct settlements, called Port Lawrence and Vistula. Within a few years nearly \$100,000 have been expended in grading the streets, and in other permanent improvements. It was incorporated as a city in 1836

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Population in 1840, 1322; in 1850, 3829; and on January 1, 1853, it amounted to 6412.

TOLEDO, a post-village of Union co., Illinois, 144 miles S. from Springfield.

TOLBER'S, a post-office of Amite co., Miss.

TOLERSVILLE, a post-village in Louisa co., Virginia, on the Virginia Central railroad, 45 miles N. W. by N. from Richmond.

TOLESBOROUGH, a post-office of Lewis co., Ky.

TOLLAND, a county in the N. N. E. part of Connecticut, has an area of about 440 square miles. It is drained by the Willimantic and Hop rivers, and other smaller streams, which furnish valuable water-power. The surface in the W. part is level or slightly uneven, and the soil fertile; while in the eastern portions the surface is hilly and mountainous, and the soil of inferior quality. The E. part is generally well wooded. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 127,873 bushels of corn; 81,429 of oats; 204,353 of potatoes; 38,992 tons of hay; 381,165 pounds of butter, and 264,698 of cheese. There were 14 cotton, 19 woollen factories, 1 calico-printing works, 5 foundries, 1 glass, 3 hardware, and 38 hat and cap manufactories, 8 machine shops, 7 grist, 4 paper, and 4 saw and planing mills, 9 sewing silk, and 2 thread manufactories, and 9 tanneries. It contained 41 churches, 4346 pupils attending public schools, and 35 attending an academy. The New London Willimantic and Palmer, and the Hartford Providence and Fishkill railroads traverse this county. Organized in 1786, having been formed from portions of Hartford and Windham counties. Capital, Tolland. Population, 20,091.

TOLLAND, a post-township in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 112 miles W. S. W. from Boston. Population, 594.

TOLLAND, a post-village and seat of justice of Tolland county, Connecticut, near the New London Willimantic and Palmer railroad, 45 miles N. N. W. from New London. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, and contains, besides the county buildings, churches of the Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist denominations, a bank, a savings' institution, and an insurance company. Population of the township, 1410.

TOLL GATE, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

TOLL'S CREEK, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, flows into Indiana creek, about 1 mile from its mouth. Gold is found on this stream.

TOMAHAWK, a post-township in Searcy co., Arkansas. Population, 296.

TOMAHAWK SPRING, a post-office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

TOMBIGBEE, or TOMBECKBEE, a river of Mississippi and Alabama, rises in Tishomingo county, which forms the N. E. extremity of Mississippi, and flows southward to Columbus. It then inclines to the E., and passing into Alabama, its general direction is S. S.

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E., until it is joined by the Black Warrior at Demopolis. Below this point it flows nearly southward, and passing through fertile, alluvial plains and savannas, which are mostly occupied by plantations of cotton, it unites with the Alabama about 45 miles above Mobile. The river thus formed is called the Mobile. The length of the Tombigbee is estimated at 450 miles. The largest towns on its banks are Aberdeen, Columbus, Pickensville, Gainesville, and Demopolis. It is navigable for large steamboats to Columbus, which is about 366 miles from the mouth of Mobile river, and smaller boats can ascend 40 or 50 miles farther to Aberdeen. It is familiarly called *Bigbee river*.

TOMBS' RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

TOME, a village of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, about 75 miles S. W. from Santa Fe.

TOMHANNOCK, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, 15 miles N. N. E. from Troy.

TOMLINSONVILLE, a small village of Scott co., Missouri.

TOMOKA creek, of Ohio, flows into the Muskingum river at Dresden.

TOMOTLA, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

TOMPKINS, a county near the centre of New York, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by Seneca lake; Cayuga lake extends nearly to its centre, and it is drained by Fall creek and several smaller streams, affording abundant water-power. The surface is undulating, and in some parts hilly. The soil is fertile, and under good cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 421,302 bushels of wheat; 340,612 of corn; 686,257 of oats; 67,981 tons of hay, and 1,635,789 pounds of butter. There were 39 flour and grist mills, 143 saw mills, 2 leather dressers, 5 woollen factories, 4 coach factories, 9 iron foundries, 1 paper mill, and 21 tanneries. It contained 77 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 13,103 pupils attending public schools, and 460 attending academies or other schools. By means of Cayuga and Seneca lakes this county has a water communication with the Erie canal. The Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad connects with the Lake Ontario Auburn and Ithaca railroad at Ithaca. Organized in 1817, having been formed from portions of Cayuga and Seneca counties, and named in honor of Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of New York. Capital, Ithaca. Population, 38,746.

TOMPKINS, a township in the S. W. part of Delaware co., New York, on the Coquago river. The Erie railroad passes through it. Population, 3022.

TOMPKINS, a post-office of Hamilton co., O.

TOMPKINS, a post-township in the N. W. part of Jackson co., Mich. Population, 623.

TOMPKINS, a post-village of Jackson co., Michigan, 90 miles W. from Detroit.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a post-village in Castleton township, Richmond county, New York, on New York harbor, and on the N. E. side of Staten Island, 6 miles S. by W. from New York. It contains a marine hospital belonging to the United States, and the quarantine buildings.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a post-office of Choctaw co., Alabama.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a small village of Cumberland co., Kentucky.

TOMPKINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Monroe co., Kentucky, 140 miles S. S. W. from Frankfort, and about 10 miles from Cumberland river. It has a court house, 2 churches, and near 200 inhabitants.

TOM'S BROOK, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Virginia.

TOM'S CREEK, a post-village of Surry co., North Carolina.

TOM'S CREEK, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia.

TOM'S RIVER, in the eastern part of New Jersey, rises in Monmouth county, and flows south-eastward through Ocean county, into Barnegat bay. Sloops ascend to the village of Tom's River, about 10 miles. A creek called the South branch unites with the main stream, 10 miles from its mouth.

TOM'S RIVER, a post-village, capital of Ocean county, New Jersey, on the river of the same name, at the head of navigation, about 40 miles S. E. from Trenton. It contains a brick court house, 2 churches, a bank, 2 large hotels, 7 stores, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices. A bridge crosses the river here. About 25 sloops loaded with firewood and lumber ply to New York. Population in 1853, about 800.

TOMSTOWN, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles S. E. from Chambersburg. It has about 150 inhabitants.

TOMSVILLE, a post-village in Chester district, S. C., 74 miles N. from Columbia.

TONAWANDA, or **TONEWANTO** creek, in the western part of New York, after forming the boundary between Erie and Niagara counties, falls into Niagara river, about 12 miles N. of Buffalo. The Erie canal enters this creek, 10 miles above its mouth, and leaves it again about 100 rods from Niagara river.

TONAWANDA, a port and post-village of Tonawanda township, Erie county, New York, at the intersection of Tonawanda creek with the Niagara river, opposite Grand island, and on the Erie canal, where it is crossed by the Buffalo and Niagara Falls railroad, 12 miles N. from Buffalo. It is a place of considerable business importance, and contains 8 or 10 spacious warehouses, recently erected, 6 or 7 stores, and 2 churches. Many of the lake craft deposit their cargoes here, to be forwarded by the canal. Among the articles received at this port by lake in 1852, were

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flour, 188,523 barrels; wheat, 235,888 bushels; corn, 237,720 bushels; lumber, 4,310,000 feet; staves, 4,077,000. The total value of property arriving at Tonawanda, for the year ending December 31, 1852, was \$1,988,079. Population, about 1000.

TONSON, a village in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico, nearly S. from Santa Fe, from which it is about 70 miles distant.

TONGUE RIVER, of Missouri Territory, rises in lat. about 42° 30' N., lon. 106° 30' W., flowing at first N. E. and then nearly N. it falls into the Yellowstone river, after a course of about 300 miles.

TOOELE, a county in the W. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at above 12,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Great Salt lake, and is drained by Humboldt or Mary's river, with a number of smaller streams. Several lakes, of which Pyramid lake is the most remarkable, are included within its limits. In 1850 it produced 730 bushels of wheat, and 335 of potatoes. Capital, undetermined. Pop., 152.

TOOELE, a post-office of Tooele co., Utah Territory.

TOOLEY'S, a post-office of Concordia parish, Louisiana.

TOOLSBOROUGH, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Iowa river, about 2 miles from its mouth, and 8 miles S. E. from Wapello. It has several stores.

TOOMBS, a post-office of Richmond co., Ga.

TOOMSBOROUGH, a post-office of Wilkinson co., Georgia.

TOPSAIL SOUND, a post-office of New Hanover co., North Carolina.

TOPSFIELD, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, 132 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 268.

TOPSFIELD, a post-village of Essex co., Massachusetts, about 20 miles N. E. by N. from Boston, contains 1 or 2 churches and an academy. Population, 1170.

TOPSHAM, a post-village, one of the capitals of Lincoln co., Maine, on the Kennebec and Portland railroad, where it crosses Androscoggin river, 32 miles S. by W. from Augusta, contains 1 bank. Pop. of township, 2010.

TOPSHAM, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 20 miles S. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1618.

TORAH, a post-office of Linn co., Iowa.

TORBIT'S STORE, a post-office of Chester district, South Carolina.

TORCH, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

TORO, a post-office of Sabine parish, La.

TORONTO, a post-village of Vermilion co., Indiana. It has an iron foundry.

TORRESDALE, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 14 miles above Philadelphia. Here is a station on the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad.

TORRINGFORD, a post-village in Litchfield co., Conn., 25 miles W. by N. from Hartford.

TORRINGTON, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 22 miles N. W. by W. from Hartford; intersected by the Naugatuck railroad. Population, 1916.

TOTTON'S WELLS, a post-office of Obion co., Tennessee.

TOTTONVILLE, a post-office of Richmond co., New York.

TOTTY'S BEND, a post-office of Hickman co., Tennessee.

TOULON, a post-village, capital of Stark co., Illinois, about 35 miles N. W. from Peoria.

TOUSSAINT CREEK, of Ohio, flows through Ottawa county into Lake Erie.

TOWALIGA creek, of Georgia, rises in Henry co., and flowing S. E., enters the Ocmulgee about 12 miles N. E. from Forsyth. It furnishes excellent water-power in Monroe county.

TOWALIGA, a post-office of Butts co., Ga.

TOWAMENSING, a township in the N. E. central part of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on Towamensing creek, an affluent of Skip-pack creek. Population, 904.

TOWANDA creek, of Pennsylvania, joins the N. Branch of the Susquehanna near the borough of Towanda.

TOWANDA, a post-borough in Towanda township, and capital of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, is situated on the right bank of the North branch of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Towanda creek, about 120 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg. The North Branch canal passes through it. The houses are mostly of wood, and painted white. The town has an academy, several churches, a bank, and 3 newspaper offices. Incorporated in 1828. Population in 1850, 1171. Population of the township, 2309.

TOWEE FALLS, a post-office of Monroe co., Tennessee.

TOWER HILL, a post-village in Washington co., Rhode Island, near Narragansett bay, 25 miles S. by W. from Providence.

TOWERTOWN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Illinois.

TOWLESVILLE, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

TOWN BLUFF, a post-office of Tyler co., Tex.

TOWN COVE, a small village of Walker co., Georgia.

TOWN CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Lawrence co., into Tennessee river.

TOWNERS, a post-village of Putnam co., New York, about 90 miles S. from Albany.

TOWN HILL, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

TOWN HOUSE, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

TOWN LINE, a post-village of Erie co., New York, on the Buffalo and Rochester railroad, 15 miles E. from Buffalo.

TOWNSBURY, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

TOWNSEND, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 40 miles N. W. by W. from

Boston, on Squanticook river, and the Peterborough and Shirley railroad, contains 2 or 3 churches. Pop. of the township, 1947.

TOWNSEND, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

TOWNSEND, a township in the N. E. part of Huron co., Ohio. Population, 1333.

TOWNSEND, a post-township in the E. part of Sandusky co., Ohio. Population, 969.

TOWNSEND HARBOR, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Peterborough and Shirley railroad, 42 miles N. W. from Boston, contains a number of mills.

TOWNSEND'S INLET, a post-office of Cape May co., New Jersey.

TOWNSENDVILLE, a post-village in Lodi township, in the S. part of Seneca co., New York. It contains 2 meeting houses, and 2 stores. Population, about 200.

TOWNSEND, a post-village in Windham co., Vermont, on West river, 90 miles S. from Montpelier, contains several churches, and an academy. Population of township, 1354.

TOWNSHIP, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

TOWNVILLE, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

TOWSONTOWN, a post-village of Baltimore co., Maryland, 7 miles N. from Baltimore.

TOXAWAY river, of Pickens district, South Carolina, is a small branch of the Kiowee.

TRACY, a post-village of Huntington co., Indiana, on the Wabash river, 10 miles S. E. from Huntington.

TRACY'S LANDING, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

TRACYVILLE, a flourishing village of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Honesdale and Delaware plank-road, 1 mile E. from Honesdale. It contains 1 glass manufactory, the first in which anthracite coal was successfully used.

TRADE, a post-office of Johnson co., Tenn.

TRADER'S HILL, a post-office of Camden co., Georgia.

TRADERSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, a few miles N. from London.

TRADE'S HILL, a post-office of Chatham co., North Carolina.

TRADEWATER CREEK, in the W. part of Kentucky, flows N. W., and forms the boundary between the counties of Hopkins and Union on the right, and Caldwell and Crittenden on the left, until it enters the Ohio river.

TRADING POINT, a post-village of Potawatomi co., Iowa, on the Missouri river.

TRAFALGAR, a post-office of Johnson co., Indiana.

TRAMMEL'S CREEK rises in Sumner co., Tennessee, and flowing north-westward into Kentucky, enters Big Barren river in Warren co., a few miles above Bowling Green.

TRAMPAS, a small village in the E. part of Rio Arriba co., New Mexico, about 40 miles N. by E. from Santa Fe.

TRANQUILLIA, a post-village of Jones co., Ga.

TRANQUILLITY, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

TRANQUILLITY, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 29 miles N. from Raleigh.

TRANQUILLITY, a post-office of Adams co., O.

TRANSIT, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

TRANSIT BRIDGE, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

TRANSPARENT LAKE, towards the N. E. part of New York, between Hamilton and Herkimer counties is about 7 miles long and 3 miles wide. It is the principal source of West Canada creek.

TRANTER'S CREEK, of North Carolina, flows along the E. border of Pitt co., and enters the Tar river a little above Washington.

TRAP, a small village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, on the Atlantic coast, 42 miles E. from Trenton, contains 10 or 12 houses.

TRAP HILL, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

TRAPPE, a post-village of Upper Providence township, Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles W. N. W. from Norristown. It contains a German Lutheran church, built in 1743, by the Rev. H. M. Muhlenburg.

TRAPPE, a post-village of Talbot co., Maryland, 9 miles S. from Easton. Population, about 300.

TRAPPE TOWN, a thriving village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the Pocomoke river, 107 miles S. W. from Annapolis. It has 1 church, and 2 stores.

TRAVELLER'S REPOSE, a post-office of Pochontas co., Virginia.

TRAVELLER'S REPOSE, a post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, about 50 miles W. S. W. from St. Louis.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a post-office of Greenville district, South Carolina.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a village in Dooley co., Georgia, near Flint river, 80 miles S. W. by S. from Milledgeville.

TRAVELLER'S REST, a post-office of Coosa co., Alabama.

TRAVERSE DES SIOUX, a post-village, capital of Nicollet co., Minnesota, on the left bank of the St. Peter's river, 50 miles in a direct line S. W. from St. Paul.

TRAVIS, a county in the central part of Texas: area about 1000 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado river. A considerable part of the surface is hilly. The soil is very fertile, excepting the northern portion. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 it produced 234 bales of cotton; 149,365 bushels of corn, and 41,102 pounds of butter. It contained 1 church, 2 newspaper offices; 183 pupils attending public schools, and 83 attending academies or other schools. It is liberally supplied with water-power. Steamboats ascend the river as far as Austin City during high water. Named in honor of Colonel Travis, massacred at Fort Alamo, in 1836.

Austin City is the county seat and capital of the state. Population, 3138; of whom 2347 were free, and 791, slaves.

TRAVIS, a post-office of De Soto co., Miss.

TRAVIS, a post-office of Austin co., Texas.

TRAYLORSVILLE, a post-village of Henry co., Va., 200 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

TREADHAVEN CREEK, in the E. part of Maryland, flows through Talbot county, and communicates with the mouth or estuary of Choptank river. It is navigable at high tide to Easton, about 12 miles.

TREDFYFFRIN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles N. W. by W. from Philadelphia, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad. Population, 127.

TREBLEVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Pennsylvania.

TREICHLERSVILLE, a small post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the road leading from Allentown to Mauch Chunk.

TREMAINVILLE, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

TREMONT, a post-office of Hancock co., Me.

TREMONT, a post-township in the S. W. part of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1191.

TREMONT, a thriving post-village in the above township, 15 miles W. S. W. from Pottsville. It is surrounded by a hilly region, which contains abundance of anthracite coal, and the inhabitants of the village are mostly employed in the coal business. Tremont has grown up since 1844. The Mine Hill railroad connects it with the Reading railroad, at Schuylkill Haven. Population in 1853, about 1000.

TREMONT, a post-office of Union co., Ark.

TREMONT, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, 50 miles W. from Columbus.

TREMONT, a thriving post-village, capital of Tazewell co., Illinois, is pleasantly situated on a prairie, 57 miles N. by E. from Springfield. It contains a court house, and several churches.

TREMONT, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Population, 882.

TREMPALEAU, a small river of Wisconsin, rises in La Crosse co., and flows into the Mississippi.

TREMPALEAU, a post-office of La Crosse co., Wisconsin.

TRENT, a small river of North Carolina, which rises in Lenoir co., and flows eastward, until it falls into the Neuse at Newbern.

TRENTON, a township in Hancock co., Maine, at the head of Frenchman's bay, 75 miles E. from Augusta. Population, 1205.

TRENTON, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 12 miles N. from Utica. It contains Trenton Falls, on West Canada creek. Population, 3540.

TRENTON, a city, capital of New Jersey, and seat of justice of Mercer county, is situated on the left bank of the Delaware, at the head

of steamboat navigation, 30 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, and 57 miles S. W. from New York. Lat. 40° 14' N., lon. 74° 46' 30" W. The Assunpink creek separates the city proper from South Trenton, which has several thousand inhabitants. The city is regularly planned, and well built, on a moderately uneven surface. Many of the finest residences are situated on State street, which runs parallel with the river, and is crossed at right angles by Main street, the principal thoroughfare of business. The capitol, fronting on State street, is a handsome stone building, 100 feet by 60, commanding a fine view of the river in both directions. The county court house, in South Trenton, is built of stuccoed brick, with a portico in the Grecian style. Trenton is the seat of the State Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1848, and of the State Penitentiary. The former is a well-conducted institution, situated 2 or 3 miles above the city, and has about 200 patients. The number of prisoners in the penitentiary, January 1, 1852, was 207. The city is lighted with gas. It contains a town hall, a state library, 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$310,000, and 17 churches, viz. 4 Presbyterian, 4 Methodist, 2 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, 2 Friends, 1 Lutheran, and 2 Roman Catholic. Four newspapers are published here, two of which are issued daily. A substantial covered bridge, 1100 feet in length, crosses the Delaware at this place. The Delaware and Raritan canal passes through the town, connecting it with New York and Philadelphia. The following railroads meet at this point:—The Philadelphia and Trenton; the Camden and Amboy branch, leading to New York; and the Belvidere and Delaware, which, when finished, will extend northward along the river, about 60 miles, to Belvidere. The Trenton Branch railroad, 6 miles long, connects with the Camden and Amboy railroad at Bordentown. Trenton possesses abundant water-power, and is becoming one of the first manufacturing towns of the state. It contains 4 paper mills, several iron foundries, a large manufactory of locomotives, 1 axe factory, 2 wire factories, 2 rolling mills, one of which carries on more extensive operations than any other in the state, a number of flouring mills and saw mills, and various other establishments. The former villages of Bloomsbury, Lambertson, and Mill Hill have been incorporated with the borough of South Trenton. The vicinity of Trenton was settled by Phineas Pemberton and others about the year 1680, and the present name was given about 1720, in honor of Colonel William Trent, speaker of the house of assembly. The place was selected as the capital of New Jersey in 1790, and incorporated in 1792. On December 26th, 1777, was fought the battle of Trenton, at which General Washington defeated the enemy, and took 1000 Hessians

prisoners. Population in 1840, 4035; in 1850, 6460.

TRENTON, a post-village, capital of Jones co., North Carolina, on the Trent river, 100 miles S. E. from Raleigh. It is situated in a level and sandy region, in which tar and turpentine are procured.

TRENTON, a post-village, capital of Dade co., Georgia, 230 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. Population, about 200.

TRENTON, a post-village in Jackson co., Alabama, 177 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

TRENTON, a thriving post-village of Washita parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of Washita river, 2 miles above Monroe. It is a depôt for cotton, and contains 8 stores, 4 warehouses, and a steam saw and grist mill.

TRENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Gibson co., Tennessee, on Forked Deer river, and on the route of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 130 miles W. from Nashville. It has a bank, 5 churches, 12 stores, a newspaper office, and a large cotton factory. Large quantities of lumber are exported from this place.

TRENTON, a post-village of Todd co., Kentucky, about 190 miles S. W. from Frankfort. It contains 1 church and several stores.

TRENTON, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Dayton railroad, 8 miles N. E. from Hamilton.

TRENTON, a township in the S. E. part of Delaware co., Ohio. Population, 1238.

TRENTON, a village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 98 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

TRENTON, a post-village of Wayne co., Michigan, on the W. bank of Detroit river, 17 miles below Detroit.

TRENTON, a post-office of Randolph co., Ind.

TRENTON, a small village of Knox co., Illinois, on Spoon river, 90 miles N. N. W. from Springfield.

TRENTON, a township in Will co., Illinois. Population, 240.

TRENTON, a post-village, capital of Grundy co., Missouri, near the Crooked fork of Grand river, about 150 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

TRENTON, a post-village in Henry co., Iowa, 45 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

TRENTON, a township in the N. W. part of Dodge co., Wisconsin. Population, 997.

TRENTON, a township in the central part of Washington co., Wisconsin.

TRENTON, a post-village in the above township, 50 miles N. E. from Madison. Pop., 75.

TRENTON FALLS, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on West Canada creek, 15 miles N. by E. from Utica. Here are 6 falls within a course of 2 miles, with an aggregate descent of 312 feet. The creek flows through a narrow ravine, between perpendicular walls of fine, compact limestone, which, in some places, are nearly 150 feet high. These cascades are more remarkable for the wildness and variety of scenery than for the volume

of water which they present. The height of the principal fall is estimated at 100 feet. There is a good hotel in the vicinity. The Utica and Black River railroad (unfinished) passes very near the village.

TRESCOTT, a township in Washington co., Maine, on the Atlantic coast, 80 miles E. from Bangor. Population, 782.

TREVILLIAN'S DEPÔT, a post-village of Louisa co., Virginia, on the Central railroad, 67 miles from Richmond.

TREXLERSTOWN, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. S. W. from Allentown.

TRIADELPHIA, a manufacturing post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, on the Patuxent river, 50 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

TRIADELPHIA, a post-office of Ohio co., Va.

TRIADELPHIA, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

TRIADELPHIA IRON WORKS, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

TRIANA, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama, on the right bank of Tennessee river, 15 miles S. W. from Huntsville.

TRIANGLE, a post-township of Broome co., New York, 15 miles N. from Binghamton. Population, 1728.

TRIBE'S HILL, a post-village of Montgomery co., New York, on the Central railroad, 38 miles N. W. from Albany.

TRICE'S STORE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

TRIGG, a county in the S. W. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, contains an area estimated at 530 square miles. The Tennessee river touches its W. border, and it is also drained by the Cumberland and Little rivers. The surface is hilly and undulating; a part of the soil is fertile. Tobacco, Indian corn, and oats are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 604,515 bushels of corn; 87,090 of oats, and 1,653,485 pounds of tobacco. Cattle, horses, mules, and hogs are also exported. It contained 18 churches, 631 pupils attending public schools, and 135 attending academies or other schools. Limestone, iron ore, and stone coal are found. Formed in 1820, and named in honor of Colonel Stephen Trigg, who was slain by the Indians at the battle of Blue Licks. Capital, Cadiz. Population, 10,129; of whom 7332 were free, and 2797, slaves.

TRIMBLE, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio river, contains about 150 square miles. The surface is mostly hilly, and the soil fertile. Tobacco and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 286,795 bushels of corn; 19,516 of wheat; 30,754 of oats, and 454,722 pounds of tobacco. It contained 14 churches, and 320 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1836. Capital, Bedford. Population, 5963; of whom 5022 were free, and 941, slaves.

TRIMBLE, a post-township in Athens co., Ohio. Population, 924.

TRINEVILLE, a post-office of Guilford co., North Carolina.

TRINIDAD, or TRINIDAD CITY, a post-town of Klamath co., in the N. N. W. part of California, at the head of Trinidad bay, is situated on the road from Benicia to Klamath, 245 miles in a straight line N. N. W. from San Francisco.

TRINITY, a county in the N. W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 3500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, and on the E. by the Coast Range, and is drained by Eel creek, and several other smaller streams. The surface in the E. and W. portions is uneven or mountainous. Mount Linn, in the S. E. part, is the principal elevation; soil fertile, especially along the streams. But little attention has yet been paid to agriculture—mining and trading being the principal occupations of the inhabitants. Barley, potatoes, mules, and horses are the staples. In 1852 it produced 220 bushels of barley, and 125 of potatoes. There were 459 mules and 94 horses. The amount of capital invested in merchandise was \$186,117; in placer mining, \$34,440, and in other mining, \$28,820. County seat not yet established. Population, 1764.

TRINITY, a post-office of Morgan co., Ala.

TRINITY, a thriving post-village of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Black river, at the confluence of the Texas and Washita rivers, 12 miles below Harrisonburg. It contains 1 church, 4 stores besides groceries, 1 steam mill, and a Masonic lodge. Incorporated in 1850. Population in 1853, about 500.

TRINITY, a small village of Alexander co., Illinois, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Cash river.

TRINITY RIVER, of Texas, is formed by two main branches, the Elm fork and the West fork, which unite a few miles above Dallas Court House. It flows in a general south-eastward direction, nearly parallel with the Brazos, and falls into the N. extremity of Galveston bay, about 40 miles N. from Galveston city. The length of the main stream is estimated at 550 miles. It is a fine, navigable river, affording more extensive facilities for that purpose than any other in the state. The navigation is always good for steamboats to Liberty, about 90 miles from the Gulf; during the rainy season, *i. e.* from February to May, inclusive, they make regular passages to the upper part of Houston county, a distance of about 350 miles, and in some cases they have ascended as far as 500 miles. This river flows through an alluvial plain, which has but a slight declivity towards the Gulf of Mexico, and presents no great inequalities of surface. The valley of the Trinity is especially fertile, and is occupied by plantations of cotton, maize, sugar, and rice. Timber is found here in greater variety and abundance than in the western parts of

the state. *Branches.*—The Elm fork rises in the N. part of Cook county, within a few miles of Red river, and pursues a south-easterly course of about 150 miles. The West fork rises in Cook county, flows south-eastward through the Cross Timbers to Tarrant county, and thence eastward till it unites with the other branch, after a course of nearly equal length.

TRINITY RIVER, rises in the E. part of Klamath co., California, near the foot of the Coast Range, and running first south-westerly, and then north-westerly, falls into the Klamath river in about 41° 20' N. lat. Gold is found in abundance on this river, miners averaging \$7 per day.

TRINITY SPRINGS, a post-office of Martin co., Indiana.

TRION, a post-office of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

TRION, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tenn.

TRION FACTORY, a post-office of Chattooga co., Georgia.

TRIPLETT, a post-office of Fleming co., Ky.

TRIPOLI, a post-office of Tishomingo co., Mississippi.

TRIUNE, a post-office of Williamson co., Tenn.

TRIVOLI, a post-village of Peoria co., Illinois, about 17 miles W. from Peoria.

TROUBLE HILL, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

TROUBLESOME, a post-office of Rockingham co., North Carolina.

TROUBLESOME, a post-office of Clinch co., Ga.

TROUBLESOME CREEK, a post-office of Lewis co., Missouri.

TROUP, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, contains about 370 square miles. It is drained by the Chattahoochee river and its affluents. The surface is broken; the soil is generally fertile, but in some parts much worn. Cotton, Indian corn, and wheat are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 14,481 bales of cotton; 687,205 bushels of corn; 120,302 of oats, and 142,884 of sweet potatoes. There were 3 tanneries, 1 woollen factory, 1 flour mill, and 1 saw mill. It contained 32 churches and 1 newspaper office; 1440 pupils attending public schools, and 558 attending academies or other schools. Troup county is remarkable for the general diffusion of education. Granite and other rocks suitable for building are abundant. It is intersected by the Atlanta and La Grange railroad. Organized in 1826, and named in honor of George M. Troup, United States senator from Georgia. Capital, La Grange. Population, 16,879, of whom 7831 were free, and 9048, slaves.

TROUP FACTORY, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., about 32 miles N. from Columbus.

TROUBSBURG, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 30 miles S. S. W. from Bath. Population, 1754.

TROUPVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lowndes county, Georgia, on the Withlacoochee river, 180 miles S. from Milledgeville. It has 2 churches, 4 stores, and 3 hotels.

TROUSDALE, a post-office of Warren co., Tennessee.

TROUF CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters a branch of Sinnemahoning creek, in Elk county.

TROUF CREEK, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

TROUT CREEK, a post-office of St. Clair co., Alabama.

TROUT RIVER, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

TROUT RUN, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, on the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, 15 miles N. from Williamsport.

TROUT RUN, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

TROWBRIDGE, a township in the S. E. part of Allegan co., Michigan. Population, 313.

TROWBRIDGE, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

TROY, a post-township in Waldo co., Maine, 38 miles N. E. from Augusta. Pop., 1484.

TROY, a post-village in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Cheshire railroad, 45 miles S. W. from Concord. Population of the township, 759.

TROY, a post-township in Orleans co., Vermont, 50 miles N. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 1008.

TROY, a city, and capital of Rensselaer county, New York, is situated on both sides of the Hudson river, at the mouth of the Poestenkill creek, at the head of steamboat navigation, 6 miles above Albany, and 151 miles N. from New York. Lat. 42° 44' N., lon. 73° 40' W. The principal portion of the city is on the eastern bank of the river, over which communication is kept up by a bridge and ferry-boats. The site is an alluvial plain, terminated on the eastern side by an eminence named Mount Ida, which rises directly in the rear of the southern part, and commands a beautiful and extensive view of the city and the Hudson river, and of the neighboring towns. Mount Olympus, in the N. part of the town, is a bare mass of rock about 200 feet high. The limits of the city extend about 3 miles along the river, and 1 mile from E. to W. It is laid out with much regularity, and is handsomely built. The streets are 60 feet wide, and cross each other at right angles, excepting River street, which follows the curve of the river, and is the principal thoroughfare of business. A number of those streets which extend parallel with the general direction of the river, terminate at their northern extremity in River street—a circumstance which imparts variety to the perspective, and increases the facilities of intercourse between that street and other parts of the city. The streets are generally well paved, lighted with gas, and bordered with shade-trees. River street is lined with large warehouses and hotels. Congress and Ferry streets are also appropriated to business purposes. The finest residences are situated on First, Second, and Third streets, and around Seminary and Washington Parks.

The latter park was recently laid out in the southern part of the city. Among the public buildings, the court house, the Episcopal Church of St. Paul, and one of the Presbyterian churches, deserve particular mention. The court house is a fine marble edifice in the Doric style. St. Paul's church is a costly Gothic building of stone. Among the principal hotels are the American, the Mansion House, the Troy House, the Northern Hotel, the National Temperance, and Washington Hall. There are 2 substantial brick market houses. The Rensselaer Institute of this place affords a scientific and practical education to young men; and the Troy Female Institute is among the most celebrated in the country: it was established here by Mrs. Willard in 1821. The city contains a Lyceum with a valuable collection of natural history. The various denominations have over 20 churches. One or two daily, and four weekly newspapers are issued. The city has 11 banks, aggregate capital, above \$2,000,000. It is supplied with good water from the river.

Troy is favorably situated for commerce. Many of the boats which arrive by the Erie and Champlain canals here discharge their cargoes on board of large barges, to be towed down the river, and receive in exchange cargoes of merchandise passing northward or westward. This transhipment constitutes the principal commercial business of the place. Four railroads meet at this point, viz. the Hudson River, the Troy and Boston, the Schenectady and Troy, and the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads, which, with their several extensions, connect it with New York, Boston, Montreal, Buffalo, &c. Among the recent improvements is the Union railroad, connecting the four lines above named, and passing through the back part of the city, with a large passenger station, common to the four, on Sixth street. A dam across the river renders it navigable for sloops to Lansingburg. Steamboats of the first class ply daily between this place and New York. The Hudson river and the Poestenkill and Wynantskill furnish an ample supply of water-power, which is used in manufactories of various kinds. The city contains numerous flouring mills, paper mills, cotton factories, woollen factories, tanneries, breweries, iron foundries, machine shops, rolling mills, and forges. Nails, stoves, railway cars, brushes, leather, stoneware, and other articles are produced in considerable quantities. West Troy, on the W. bank of the river, is situated in Albany county, on the Albany Northern railroad. It contains a bank and a large arsenal of the United States. Population in 1850, 7564; in 1853, about 9000. Troy was incorporated as a village in 1801; as a city in 1816. Population in 1820, 5264; in 1830, 11,405; in 1840, 19,334; and in 1850, 28,785; or including the western suburb, 36,349.

Troy, a small village of Morris co., New

Jersey, on the Parcipany river, 8 miles N. E. from Morristown, contains a forge and 2 mills.

TROY, a village of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, one mile N. from Pittsburg. It is pleasantly situated on a high hill, and is composed chiefly of country seats.

TROY, a post-township in the W. part of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Pop., 1418.

TROY, a post-borough in the above township, on Sugar creek, and on the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, (unfinished,) about 18 miles W. from Towanda. It has several stores and a newspaper office. Population in 1850, 480.

TROY, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 19 miles E. from Meadville. Population, 740.

TROY, a village of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, on the Redbank creek, 5 miles below Brookville. Population, near 200.

TROY, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., North Carolina, about 80 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh. It contains a court house, jail, and 1 or 2 hotels.

TROY, a post-office of Cherokee co., Georgia, about 12 miles S. E. from Canton.

TROY, a village of Harris co., Georgia, on Mulberry creek, about 120 miles W. by S. from Milledgeville. It contains a manufactory of wooden ware, and several mills.

TROY, a thriving post-village, capital of Pike co., Alabama, near the Conecuh river, 50 miles S. E. from Montgomery.

TROY, a post-village of Yallobusha co., Mississippi, on the Yallobusha river, 119 miles N. from Jackson.

TROY, a post-office of Freestone co., Texas.

TROY, a post-village, capital of Obion co., Tennessee, on a small affluent of Obion river, 150 miles W. from Nashville.

TROY, a township in the N. part of Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 848.

TROY, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Athens co., Ohio. Pop., 1421.

TROY, or HOCKINGSFORD, a village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Hocking, about 25 miles below Marietta, has about 200 inhabitants.

TROY, a township in the N. W. part of Delaware co., Ohio. Population, 976.

TROY, a township in the S. E. part of Geauga co., Ohio, intersected by Cuyahoga river. Population, 1163.

TROY, a beautiful and flourishing post-village, capital of Miami county, Ohio, on the W. bank of the Great Miami river, and on the Miami canal, 68 miles W. from Columbus. The Dayton and Michigan railroad, now in progress, passes through it. The village is regularly built with broad and straight streets. It contains a court house, town hall, 6 churches, 1 bank, 1 academy, and 2 newspaper offices. The Miami river, which affords an extensive hydraulic power at this place, is a beautiful and rapid stream, flowing through a very fertile and highly

cultivated valley. There are 9 or 10 large warehouses on the bank of the canal, for receiving and forwarding produce. Population in 1850, 1956.

Troy, a township in Morrow co., Ohio. Population, 640.

Troy, a township in the W. part of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Lake Erie railroad. Population, 1542.

Troy, a township in the N. E. part of Wood co., Ohio. Population, 559.

Troy, a post-township in the S. E. part of Oakland co., Michigan. Population, 1426.

Troy, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Population, 392.

Troy, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Population, 1181.

Troy, a post-township in Perry co., Indiana. Population, 1570.

Troy, a post-village of Perry co., Indiana, is pleasantly situated on the Ohio, at the mouth of Anderson river, 63 miles above Evansville. First settled in 1811. Pop. in 1851, about 500.

Troy, a small village of Fulton co., Illinois, on Spoon river, 44 miles W. from Peoria. It has an improved water-power.

Troy, a small post-village of Madison co., Illinois, about 22 miles S. E. from Alton.

Troy, a small village of Daviess co., Mo.

Troy, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Missouri, near Cuivre river, about 60 miles W. N. W. from St. Louis. It has a brick court house, a jail, and several hundred inhabitants.

Troy, a small village of Madison co., Mo.

Troy, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, about 90 miles S. S. W. of Iowa City.

Troy, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road from Milwaukee to Janesville, 34 miles S. W. from the former.

TROY CENTRE, a post-village of Waldo co., Maine, about 37 miles N. E. from Augusta.

TROY CENTRE, a post-village of Walworth co., Wisconsin, about 32 miles S. W. from Milwaukee.

TROY GROVE, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill., about 80 miles W. S. W. from Chicago.

TROY LAKE, a post-village in East Troy township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, 54 miles S. E. from Madison.

TROY MILLS, a post-office of Fulton co., Ill.

TROY'S STORE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

TRUAGO, a village in Wayne co., Michigan, on Detroit river, 15 miles S. S. W. from Detroit.

TRUCKSVILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

TRUITSVILLE, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

TRUMANSBURG, a post-village of Ulysses township, Tompkins county, New York, 12 miles N. W. from Ithaca. It is pleasantly situated 1 or 2 miles W. from Cayuga lake, and contains several churches and factories. Population, estimated at 900.

TRUMBAURSVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

TRUMBULL, a county in the N. E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, contains about 625 square miles. It is intersected by Mahoning and Grand rivers, and also drained by the Musquito, Pymatuning, and Meander creeks. The surface is undulating, and partly covered with forests. The soil is good, well watered, and adapted to dairy farming. Wheat, Indian corn, and oats are raised for home consumption. The chief articles of export are cheese, butter, wool, and live stock. There is a very extensive cheese dairy at Gustavus. In 1850 this county produced 121,068 bushels of wheat; 302,906 of corn; 235,048 of oats, and 710,113 pounds of butter. It contained 73 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 14,904 pupils attending public schools, and 186 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore and stone coal are abundant in the S. part. The streams afford extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, and by the Cleveland and Mahoning (projected) railroad. Capital, Warren. Population, 30,490.

TRUMBULL, a post-township in Fairfield co., Connecticut, about 25 miles W. by S. from New Haven intersected by the Housatonic railroad. Population, 1309.

TRUMBULL, a post-township in the W. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 805.

TRUMBULL CORNER, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

TRUMBULL LONG HILL, a post-village in Trumbull township, Fairfield co., Connecticut, 18 miles W. by S. from New Haven, very conspicuous from the ocean.

TRUNDLE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

TRURO, a post-township in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, occupying the northern part of Cape Cod, about 110 miles by land, and 55 by water S. E. from Boston. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the fisheries. In 1852, 52 vessels (tons, 3626) and 581 men and boys were employed in the mackerel fishery. The mackerel inspected for the year amounted to 2540 $\frac{3}{4}$ barrels. In the great gale of 1841 this town lost 57 men, whose homes were within a circuit of 2 miles; 27 of them were married, and only 8 were more than 30 years of age. The population at that time was about 1900; the number of widows, 105. Population in 1850, 2051.

TRURO, a township in the S. E. part of Franklin co., Ohio. Population, 2153.

TRURO, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois.

TRUSS, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ala.

TRUXTON, a post-village in Truxton township, Cortland co., New York, on Tioughnioga river, 28 miles S. from Syracuse. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several mills. Population of the township, 3623.

TRUXTON, a post-village of Bureau co., Illinois, about 70 miles W. S. W. from Chicago.

TRYON, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

TRYON FACTORY. See **TRION FACTORY.**

TUCKAHOE creek, a small stream of New Jersey, forms the boundary between Atlantic county on the right, and Cumberland and Cape May counties on the left, and falls into Great Egg Harbor bay.

TUCKAHOE, a small river in the E. part of Maryland, rises in Queen Anne county, and flows southward, forming the boundary between Caroline and Talbot counties, until it enters the Choptank river.

TUCKAHOE, a post-office of Westchester co., New York.

TUCKAHOE, a flourishing post-village of New Jersey, on the line between Atlantic and Cape May counties, and on both sides of Tuckahoe creek, 16 miles in a straight line N. by E. from Cape May Court House. It has 2 churches, and several stores. Population, about 600.

TUCKAHOE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

TUCKALEECHE COVE, a post-office of Blount co., Tennessee.

TUCKASAGA, a post-village in Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 169 miles W. S. W. from Raleigh.

TUCKASAW creek, of Georgia, called also **TUSCAHATCHEE**, enters the Ocmulgee river in Pulaski county.

TUCKER, a township in Clark co., Arkansas. Population, 265.

TUCKER'S CABIN, a small village of Henry co., Ga., 80 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

TUCKER'S ISLAND LIGHT, near Absecon inlet, Jersey Shore.

TUCKERTON, a post-village and port of entry of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbour bay, about 60 miles S. S. E. from Trenton. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores. The shipping of the district, June, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 7561 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed; all of which were employed in the coasting trade. During the same year 5 schooners were built here.

TUERTO, a village in the interior of New Mexico, near the southern base of the Placer mountain, 30 miles S. S. W. from Santa Fe.

TUFTONBOROUGH, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 45 miles N. N. E. from Concord. Population, 1305.

TUGALOO river, one of the branches of the Savannah, rises near the S. frontier of North Carolina, and flowing first S. W., and then S. E. along the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia, unites with the Kiowee near Andersonville. The name of Chattooga is applied to the upper part of this river.

TUGALOO CREEK, Ala. See **SUCKERNOCHEE**.

TUG RIVER, a post-office of Tazewell county, Virginia.

TULARE, (too-lá're,) a large county in the E. S. E. part of California, has an area estimated at above 12,000 square miles. It is

bounded on the S. W. by the Coast Range, and is drained by King's river, and several smaller streams flowing into Tule lake, and by Kern river flowing into Kern lake. The surface in the central part is broken by the mountain range of the Sierra Nevada, but between this and the Coast range lies the beautiful and fertile valley of the San Joaquin. The soil of this valley is very productive, though but little attention has yet been paid to agriculture. In 1852 there were 83 mules, 74 horses, and 108 working oxen. The county derived its name from the Tule lake, which lies chiefly within its border. County seat not yet established. Population, 8575; of whom 8400 were Indians.

TULE (too'le, or too'lay, *i. e.* a "bulrush") lake in California, is included within the limits of Tulare county, about midway between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Length, from 30 to 40 miles; greatest breadth, about 22 miles. The outlet joins San Joaquin river. Kern lake, perhaps 20 miles farther S. is sometimes called the upper or smaller Bulrush lake. The valley in which these two lakes are situated is said to be one of the most fertile and beautiful to be found on the globe.

TULE LAKE, a small lake of Yolo county, towards the N. W. part of California, is about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide.

TULIP CREEK, of Arkansas, enters the Washita river, a few miles above Camden.

TULIP, a post-township in Dallas co., Arkansas. Population, 514.

TULLAHOMA, a post-village and important railroad station of Coffee county, Tennessee, on Rock creek, 70 miles S. E. from Nashville. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad here intersects the McMinnville and Manchester railroad, which will probably render it a place of much business. Laid out in 1851.

TULL'S CREEK, a post-office of Currituck co., North Carolina.

TULLY, a post-village in Tully township, Onondaga co., New York, about 20 miles S. from Syracuse. A plank-road extends to Syracuse. Population of the township, 1559.

TULLY, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Marion co., Ohio, intersected by the W. branch of Whetstone river. Pop. 736.

TULLY, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop., 242.

TULLY, a thriving post-village of Lewis county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, 192 miles above St. Louis. A large quantity of pork and other produce is shipped at this point. It contains 2 churches, 6 stores, and 2 steam mills. Laid out in 1833. Population, about 600.

TULLYTOWN, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, 5 or 6 miles S. W. of Trenton. Population, 234.

TULLY VALLEY, a post-village of Onondaga co., N. Y., about 130 miles W. from Albany.

TULLYVILLE, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

TULPEHOCKEN CREEK, of Pennsylvania, rises in Lebanon county, and flows into the Schuylkill river, near Reading. Its general course is E. S. E.

TULPEHOCKEN, a post-township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles S. by W. from Pottsville. Population, 1803.

TUMBLING CREEK, in the W. central part of Tennessee, flows S. W., and enters Duck river, on its right bank, in Humphreys county.

TUMBLING CREEK, a post-office of Tazewell co., Virginia.

TUMBLING SHOALS, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

TUMLINSON, a township in Scott co., Arkansas. Population, 350.

TUMLINSONVILLE, a post-office of Scott co., Arkansas.

TUNA, New York. See **TUNUNGWANT**.

TUNAMAGUONT, a thriving village of McKean co., Pennsylvania, on a creek of its own name, about 220 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. It has an active trade, principally in lumber.

TUNBRIDGE, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 28 miles S. by E. from Montpelier, intersected by a branch of White river. It contains 3 small villages, the principal of which is at the centre. The others are called the Upper and the Lower villages. Population, 1786.

TUNICA, a county in the N. W. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Mississippi river, which separates it from Arkansas, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by Tunica and Coldwater rivers. The surface is flat, and some parts subject to be overflowed. Indian corn and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 94,735 bushels of corn; 7270 of sweet potatoes, and 717 bales of cotton. It contained 1 church, and 41 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Austin. Population, 1314, of whom 397 were free, and 917, slaves.

TUNICA, a post-office of West Feliciana parish, Louisiana.

TUNKHANNOCK creek, in the N. E. part of Pennsylvania, flows south-westward, and falls into the North branch of Susquehanna river, at Tunkhannock.

TUNKHANNOCK, a thriving post-borough, capital of Wyoming co., Pa., on the surveyed route of the North Pennsylvania railroad on the North branch of Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Tunkhannock creek, 145 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. The North Branch canal passes through the place, by means of which lumber, grain, &c. are exported. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and mills of different kinds. Two newspapers are issued here. Population in 1850, 561.

TUNKHANNOCK MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, occupies the N. E. part of Wyoming county.

TUNNEL, a post-office of Indiana co., Pa.

TUNNEL, a post-office of Franklin co., Tenn.

TUNNELL HILL, a post-village of Whitfield co., Georgia.

TUNNELL'S STORE, a post-office of Sussex co., Delaware.

TUNUNGWANT, or **TUNA**, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., New York, on the Alleghany river, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 416 miles from New York city.

TUOLUMNE (two'lum-ne) river, of California, rises at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, in the E. part of Tuolumne county, and flowing in a general W. S. W. course, falls into the San Joaquin, about 40 miles above Stockton. It is navigable for small steamboats to Empire City, near 30 miles from its mouth.

TUOLUMNE, a county in the N. central part of California, has an area estimated at above 3000 square miles. It is partly bounded on the S. W. by the Coast Range, on the N. E. by the Sierra Nevada, and partly on the N. W. by the Stanislaus river, and is drained by the San Joaquin and Tuolumne rivers, which afford some water-power. The surface in the E. and W. parts is rough and mountainous; the middle section comprises the beautiful and fertile valley of the San Joaquin. Potatoes, hay, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1852 it produced 1200 bushels of potatoes, and 1650 tons of hay. There were 4818 beef cattle, and 1726 horses. The amount of capital employed in placer mining was \$76,085; in quartz mining, \$49,900, and in other mining operations, \$1900. The San Joaquin river is navigable for moderate sized steamboats through the county. Named from the Tuolumne river, whose whole course lies within it. Capital, Sonora. Population, 17,657.

TUOLUMNE, a town of Tuolumne co., California, on the right bank of the Tuolumne river, about 7 miles above its entrance into the San Joaquin.

TUPPER'S PLAINS, a post-office of Meigs co., O.

TURBETT, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the right side of the West branch of the Susquehanna, and intersected by the Pennsylvania railroad, 7 miles S. W. from Mifflintown.

TURBOT, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Sunbury and Erie railroad, about 13 miles N. from Sunbury. Population, including Milton, 2693.

TURBOTVILLE, a post-office of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania.

TUREAUD, a post-office of Ascension parish, Louisiana.

TURIN, a post-township in the S. central part of Lewis co., New York, on Black river. Population, 1826.

TURIN, a post-village in the above township, about 45 miles N. by W. from Utica. It contains several churches and mills.

TURKEY, a post-office of Monmouth co., N. J.

TURKEY COVE, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

TURKEY CREEK, of South Carolina, flows through Chester district into Broad river.

TURKEY CREEK, of Louisiana, rises on the

W. border of Madison parish, and flowing south-westward, unites with Bœuf bayou, at the S. extremity of Franklin parish.

TURKEY CREEK, of Henry county, Ohio, flows into the Maumee river.

TURKEY CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., N. C., 271 miles from Raleigh.

TURKEY CREEK, a township in Kosciusko co., Indiana. Population, 590.

TURKEY CREEK, a post-office of Steuben co., Indiana.

TURKEY CREEK, a post-village of Benton co., Missouri, about 75 miles W. S. W. from Jefferson City.

TURKEYFOOT, a former township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, now divided into Upper and Lower Turkeyfoot, which see.

TURKEYFOOT, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

TURKEYFOOT, a post-village of Scott co., Kentucky, 22 miles N. from Lexington.

TURKEY GROVE, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

TURKEY HILL, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

TURKEY LAKE, in the N. E. part of Kosciusko co., Indiana, is about 12 miles in length.

TURKEY RIVER, of Iowa, is formed by two forks which unite in Fayette county, and after a south-easterly course, it falls into the Mississippi in Clayton county. The two forks are called the North and the Middle. Another stream, called the South fork, enters the river from the W., about 18 miles from its mouth.

TURKEY TOWN, a post-village of Cherokee co., Alabama, near the Coosa river, 128 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

TURKEYTOWN CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Coosa river, from the right in Cherokee county.

TURMAN, a township in Sullivan co., Indiana. Population, 1396.

TURMAN'S CREEK, Indiana, flows through Sullivan county into the Wabash river, 6 miles above Merom.

TURMAN'S CREEK, a post-office of Sullivan co., Indiana.

TURNBACK, a township in Dade co., Missouri. Population, 312.

TURNBACK, a small post-village of Dade co., Missouri, about 140 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

TURNBULL, a post-village in Monroe co., Alabama, 80 miles S. W. from Montgomery.

TURNER, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 26 miles W. S. W. from Augusta, on the W. side of the Androscoggin river. Population, 2536.

TURNER CREEK, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

TURNER'S, formerly CENTREVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 57 miles from New York city.

TURNER'S STORE, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

TURNERSVILLE, a post-office of Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

TURNERSVILLE, a small post-village of Robertson co., Tennessee, 35 miles N. W. from Nashville.

TURNERSVILLE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Kentucky.

TURNOUT, a railroad station in Cattaraugus co., New York, on the New York and Erie railroad, 444 miles from New York city.

TURNTPIKE CREEK, of Telfair co., Georgia, unites with Sugar creek near its mouth.

TURNS, a post-office of Monroe co., Pa.

TURPENTINE, a small village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 1 mile E. from Mount Holly.

TURTLE, a township in the S. E. part of Rock co., Wisconsin. Population, 966.

TURTLE CREEK, of Pennsylvania, enters the Monongahela in Alleghany county.

TURTLE CREEK, of Wisconsin, rises in Walworth co., and flows into Rock river near Beloit, Rock county.

TURTLE CREEK, a post-village of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on a stream of its own name, and on the Pennsylvania railroad, 12 miles E. by S. from Pittsburg. A plank-road extends from this place through Brad-dock's Field to Pittsburg.

TURTLE CREEK, a township in the central part of Shelby co., Ohio. Population, 792.

TURTLE CREEK, a township in the central part of Warren co., Ohio. Population, 3342.

TURTLETOWN, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

TUSCAHATCHEE. See TUCKASAW.

TUSCAHOMA, a post-village of Choctaw co., Alabama, on the Tombigbee river.

TUSCAHOMA, a post-village in Tallahatchee co., Mississippi, on Yallobusha river, 105 miles N. by E. from Jackson.

TUSCALAMETA creek, of Mississippi, enters Pearl river from the E. in Scott county.

TUSCALOOSA river. See BLACK WARRIOR.

TUSCALOOSA, a county in the N. W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 1620 square miles. It is intersected by the Black Warrior river, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and also by Sipsey or New river. The surface is hilly or uneven; the soil is remarkably fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 73,561 bales of cotton, (being the greatest quantity produced in any one county in the United States;) 626,452 bushels of corn; 114,035 of sweet potatoes, and 50,271 of oats. There were 5 tanneries, 2 cotton factories, 1 iron forge, and 1 paper mill. It contained 53 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 404 pupils attending public schools, and 150 attending academies or other schools. Extensive beds of iron ore, stone coal, and carboniferous limestone are found in it. Steam-boats navigate the Black Warrior river from its mouth to Tuscaloosa, the county seat. A plank-road extends to Montgomery. Popula-

tion, 18,056; of whom 10,579 were free, and 7477, slaves.

TUSCALOOSA, a thriving town, capital of Tuscaloosa co., Alabama, on the left bank of the Black Warrior river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 125 miles N. W. from Montgomery, and 818 from Washington. Lat. 33° 12' N., lon. 87° 42' W. It was formerly the capital of Alabama, and is still one of the principal towns of the state, remarkable for its literary institutions, as well as its active trade. It is the seat of the University of Alabama, founded in 1831, having 9 instructors, 135 under-graduates, and a library of 8000 volumes. The buildings of the University, which are beautifully situated half a mile from the river, cost not less than \$150,000. The president's residence cost \$35,000. The State Lunatic Asylum is established at this place. Tuscaloosa contains a handsome court house, a number of churches, a United States land-office, 3 or 4 newspaper offices, and several academies or seminaries. The manufacture of cotton and iron is carried on in the vicinity. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here by steamboats to Mobile. A plank-road connects this town with Montgomery, and a branch railroad is projected to the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Population in 1853, estimated at 3500.

TUSCARAWAS, a small river of Ohio, rises in the N. E. part of the state, and uniting with the Walhonding river at Coshocton, forms the Muskingum.

TUSCARAWAS, a county in the E. part of Ohio, contains about 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Tuscarawas river, and also drained by Sugar and Stillwater creeks. The surface is generally undulating, except some level land in the vicinity of the larger streams. The soil is excellent, and in many parts under high cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 350,773 bushels of wheat; 402,761 of corn; 278,500 of oats, and 176,200 pounds of wool. There were 87 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 6927 pupils attending public schools, and 824 attending academies or other schools. The county contains deposits of stone coal and iron, which are thought to be inexhaustible, but have not yet been worked to much extent. The coal is of good quality, and easily accessible by means of the Ohio canal. The streams furnish abundant water-power. The county is intersected by the Steubenville and Indiana railroad, and the Cleveland Medina and Tuscarawas railroad, unfinished. Capital, New Philadelphia. Population, 31,761.

TUSCARAWAS, a township in the E. part of Coshocton co., Ohio, intersected by Muskingum river and Ohio canal. Pop., 741.

TUSCARAWAS, a township in the S. W. part of Stark co., Ohio. Population, 2041.

TUSCARAWAS, a post-village in Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 108 miles E. from Columbus.

TUSCARORA, a creek of Niagara co., New York, falls into the W. end of Lake Ontario.

TUSCARORA, a creek of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata river a little below Millintown.

TUSCARORA, a creek in the N. N. E. part of Virginia, flows through Berkeley co., passes by Martinsburg, and falls into the Potomac, or into some small affluent of that river. It affords fine water-power.

TUSCARORA, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

TUSCARORA, an Indian village of Niagara co., New York, 2½ miles E. from Lewiston.

TUSCARORA, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles S. S. W. from Millintown.

TUSCARORA, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, 73 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It is connected with Pottsville by a branch railroad, on which coal is transported. Pop. in 1853, about 650.

TUSCARORA, a small post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 70 miles S. from Iowa City.

TUSCARORA MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, extends from the Juniata river south-westward along the N. W. border of Perry county, and thence southward, under the name of Cove mountain, into Maryland.

TUSCOLA, a new county in the E. part of Michigan, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by Saginaw bay, and is intersected by Cass river, an affluent of the Saginaw. The census of 1850 assigns it a population of 291, but gives no returns of the productions. County seat not yet located.

TUSCOLA, a post-township in the N. W. part of Livingston co., Michigan. Pop., 544.

TUSCOLA, a small post-village of Livingston co., Michigan, about 30 miles E. from Lansing.

TUSCUMBIA, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Alabama, is situated 1 mile S. from the Tennessee river, and 111 miles N. from Tuscaloosa. Steamboats from the Ohio river can ascend to this place in the higher stages of water. Two newspapers are published here. A railroad about 45 miles long extends eastward to Decatur, and forms part of the route of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which is here intersected by the New Orleans and Nashville railroad, not yet finished.

TUSCUMBIA, a post-village, capital of Miller co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Osage river, 35 miles S. S. W. from Jefferson City.

TUSKEGEE, a flourishing post-village, capital of Macon co., Alabama, 40 miles E. by N. from Montgomery. It has several flourishing seminaries, 3 newspaper offices, and numerous stores.

TUSQUITA, a post-office of Cherokee co., N. C.

TUSSEY'S MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, one of the smaller ridges of the Appalachian chain, traverses Bedford county in its whole length

from S. W. to N. E., and forms the greater part of the boundary between Blair and Huntingdon, and may be traced through Centre county towards the West branch of the Susquehanna.

TUTHILL, a small post-village in the S. part of Ulster co., New Jersey.

TUTTLE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

TWALITY PLAINS, a post-office of Washington co., Oregon.

TWELVE MILE, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

TWELVE MILE, a post-office of Cass co., Ind. TWELVE MILE CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda river, in Lexington district, about 12 miles above Columbia.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, of Pickens district, South Carolina, flows into Kiowee river, about 12 miles S. from the Court House.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

TWELVE MILE PRAIRIE, a post-village of St. Clair co., Illinois, about 38 miles S. S. E. from Altou.

TWELVE MILE STAND, a post-office of Warren co., Ohio.

TWENTY-SIX MILE CREEK, of Anderson district, South Carolina, flows south-westward into Kiowee river.

TWIGGS, a county in the S. central part of Georgia, has an area of 400 square miles. The Ocmulgee river forms its W. boundary, and it is drained by Big Sandy, Turkey, and other creeks. The surface in the upper or northern part is broken. The soil is of limestone formation, and in some places is productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 9689 bales of cotton; 379,537 bushels of corn; and 76,323 of sweet potatoes. There were 210 pupils attending public schools. It contains extensive beds of limestone, and burrstone is found. The Ocmulgee river is navigable by steamboats, and the Central railroad passes along the northern border. Organized in 1809, and named in honor of General John Twiggs, Capital, Marion. Population, 8179; of whom 3559 were free, and 4620, slaves.

TWIN, a township in the S. E. part of Darke co., Ohio. Population, 1400.

TWIN, a township in the E. part of Preble co., Ohio. Population, 1950.

TWIN, a township in the S. W. part of Ross co., Ohio. Population, 2230.

TWIN RIVERS, of Manitowoc co., Wisconsin, are two small streams which rise in the E. part of the state, and enter Lake Michigan at the same point.

TWINSBURG, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Summit co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Population, 1281.

TWINSBURG, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 143 miles N. E. from Columbus. It has

4 churches, and a flourishing seminary with 150 pupils.

TWO BAYOU, a post-office of Washita co., Arkansas.

TWO LICK CREEK, of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, flows into Yellow creek.

TWO MILE BRANCH, a post-office of Smyth co., Virginia.

TWO MILE CREEK, a post-office of Davis co., Kentucky.

TWO MILE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Pulaski co., Indiana.

TWO RIVERS, a small post-village of Pike co., Pennsylvania, near the junction of the Lackawaxen with the Delaware.

TWO RIVERS, a post-village in Manitowoc co., Wisconsin, on the shore of Lake Michigan, 15 miles E. by N. from Manitowoc. This place has a large trade in lumber, fish, and leather. Population, 927.

TWO TAVERNS, a post-office of Adams co., Pa. TWYMAN'S STORE, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

TYBEE ISLAND, in Tybee bay, the S. side of the entrance to Savannah river, Georgia. At its N. end is a fixed light, 80 feet high. Lat. 32° N., lon. 80° 52' W.

TYE RIVER, a small stream in the S. E. central part of Virginia, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, flows south-eastward through Nelson co., and enters James river. It furnishes motive-power for mills.

TYE RIVER MILLS, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 128 miles W. from Richmond.

TYE RIVER WAREHOUSE, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia.

TYGART'S CREEK, a post-office of Greenup co., Kentucky.

TYGART'S VALLEY RIVER, in the north-west part of Virginia, rises in Randolph county, among the Greenbrier mountains, passes through Barbour and Taylor counties, and unites with the West fork of the Monongahela, 1 mile south from Fairmont, in Marion county. Its general direction is northward; its whole length is estimated at 150 miles. It is navigable by small boats in the lower part of its course.

TYLER, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, is situated on the Ohio river, some 50 miles below Wheeling; area 390 square miles. The Ohio river forms its north-western boundary, separating it from the State of Ohio, and it is intersected by Middle Island creek. The surface is hilly and broken, and partly covered with forests of good timber. The soil is excellent, well watered, and adapted to wool growing. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 130,014 bushels of corn; 15,100 of wheat; 27,544 of oats, and 1737 tons of hay. There were 9 saw mills, 4 flour mills, 3 tanneries; 7 churches, and 145 pupils attending public schools. The county contains abundance of stone coal, iron ore, and good building stone; limestone is one of the princi-

pal rocks. Large quantities of ore resembling zinc are found. Middle Island creek is a fine mill stream. The county is intersected by three good turnpike-roads. Organized in 1814, and named in honor of John Tyler, governor of Virginia, in 1810. Capital, Middlebourn. Population, 5498; of whom 5460 were free, and 38, slaves.

TYLER, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of about 1200 square miles. The Neches river forms its boundary on the N. and E., and the Big Sandy creek on the S. The surface has but little elevation. The soil produces Indian corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, rice, and sugar. In 1850 this county yielded 35,099 bushels of corn; 12,320 of sweet potatoes; 184 bales of cotton; 5260 pounds of rice; 4945 pounds of butter, and 33 hogsheads of sugar. There were 35 pupils attending public schools, and 25 attending another school. Capital, Woodville. Pop., 1884, of whom 1476 were free, and 418, slaves.

TYLER, a post-village, capital of Smith co., Texas, about 220 miles N. from Galveston.

TYLER, a post-village of Winnebago co., Illinois, about 65 miles E. from Galena.

TYLER MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

TYLERSBURG, a post-office of Clarion co., Pa.

TYLER'S MILLS, a post-office of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

TYLERSPORT, a post-office of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania.

TYLERSVILLE, a small post-village of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 85 miles N. N. E. from Pittsburg.

TYLERSVILLE, a small village of Clinton co., Pa., 10 miles S. by E. from Lock Haven.

TYLERSVILLE, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

TYMOCHTE creek, of Ohio, enters the Sandusky river, in Wyandot county.

TYMOCHTE, a post-township in the N. E. part of Wyandot co., Ohio. Pop., 1818.

TYMOCHTE, a post-village in the above township, on Tymochte creek, 75 miles N. by W. from Columbus.

TYNGSBOROUGH, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on Merrimack river, and the Nashua and Lowell railroad, 32 miles N. W. from Boston, contains 1 or 2 churches, and an academy. Pop. of the township, 799.

TYRE, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Seneca co., New York, on the Seneca river and the Erie canal. Pop., 1356.

TYRE SPRINGS, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

TYRINGHAM, a post-township in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 126 miles W. by S. from Boston. Population, 821.

TYRONE, a post-village in Tyrone township, Steuben co., New York, 18 miles E. N. E. from Bath. Pop. of the township, 1894.

TYRONE, a township of Adams co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles N. N. E. from Gettysburg. Population, 789.

TYRONE, a post-township of Blair co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N. N. E. from Hollidaysburg. Population, 1068.

TYRONE, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Little Juniata river, and on the Central railroad, 117 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. This village, which was commenced in 1849, is an important depot on the railroad, and is improving rapidly. The trade and travel of Centre and Clearfield counties meet the railroad at this point, from which a plank-road, about 30 miles long, has been laid to the Bald Eagle navigation. There is a large iron forge in operation here.

TYRONE, a township of Fayette co., Pa., 15 miles N. by E. from Uniontown. Pop., 1419.

TYRONE, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles S. by W. from Bloomfield. Population, 1069.

TYRONE, a village in Wilkes co., Georgia, 55 miles N. E. by N. from Milledgeville.

TYRONE, a post-office of Coshocton co., O.

TYRONE, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Livingston co., Mich. Pop., 867.

TYRONE MILLS, a post-office of Fayette co., Pennsylvania.

TYRREL, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Albemarle and Pamlico sounds: area estimated at 320 square miles. It is intersected by Alligator river. The surface is level, and the soil sandy. A large part of it is covered with swamps, and forests of cypress, red cedar, and pine, which supply articles of export, in the form of shingles, staves, turpentine, and tar. In 1850 the county produced 149,385 bushels of corn, and 20,745 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 corn and flour mill, 2 saw mills, and 21 shingle mills: 12 churches, and 400 pupils attending public schools. This county, one of the original precincts, was formed in 1729, and named in honor of Sir John Tyrrel, the proprietor of this part of the province. Capital, Columbia. Pop., 5183; of whom 3431 were free, and 1702, slaves.

TYRRELL, a small post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

TYSON'S FURNACE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

TYSONVILLE, a small village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 15 miles N. from Trenton.

U

UCHEE creek, of Columbia co., Georgia, flows into the Savannah river.

UCHEE, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, about 68 miles E. from Montgomery.

UCHEE ANNA, or EUCHEE ANNA, a post-village, capital of Walton co., Florida, about 120 miles W. from Tallahassee. It contains a court house, and several stores.

UDINA, a post-office of Kane co., Illinois.

UFFINGTON, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

UFOIKEE CREEK, of Alabama, flows through Macon co., into Tallapoosa river, about 10 miles W. by N. from Tuskegee.

UHAREE, or **UWHARIE**, a small river of North Carolina, which flows through Randolph and Montgomery counties, and enters the Yadkin, a few miles below the Narrows.

UHLERSVILLE, a post-office of Northampton co., Pennsylvania.

UHLERVILLE, a small village in the N. part of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river.

UHRICKSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Mill township, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on Stillwater creek, about 100 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is at the head of slackwater navigation, a few miles from the Ohio canal. Population in 1853, about 900.

ULAO, a post-office of Washington co., Wis.

ULCOFAUHACHEE, or **ALCOFAUHALCHEE**, a small river in the N. central part of Georgia, rises in Gwinett county, flows southward, and enters the Ocmulgee river, on the boundary between Butts and Jasper counties. It is sometimes called the Alcovy.

ULSTER, a county in the E. S. E. part of New York, has an area of about 1150 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson river, and is drained by Rondout, Walkill, Neversink, and Shawangunk rivers, and by Esopus creek, which supply motive-power. The surface is generally uneven and mountainous, the Catskill and Shawangunk ridges traversing the county. The soil is usually productive where not too rugged for cultivation. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 333,057 bushels of corn; 827,899 of oats; 234,324 of potatoes; 67,407 tons of hay, and 1,211,650 pounds of butter. There were 41 flour mills, 90 saw mills, 3 paper mills, 2 powder mills, 8 hydraulic cement factories, 1 cotton and 4 woollen factories, and 37 tanneries. It contained 81 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 8389 pupils attending public schools, and 557 attending academies and other schools. Iron ore, limestone, slate, and marl are abundant, and lead, plumbago, coal, and alum have been found. The Hudson river is navigable for ships along its entire eastern border. The county is intersected by the Delaware and Hudson canal. Named from Ulster, a province in Ireland. Capital, Kingston. Population, 59,384.

ULSTER, New York. See SAUGERTIES.

ULSTER, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the North branch of the Susquehanna river, and on the North Branch canal. Population, 1082.

ULSTERVILLE, a post-village of Ulster co., N. Y., about 90 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

ULTIMA THULE, a post-office of Sevier co., Arkansas.

ULYSSES, a township of Tompkins co., New York, on the W. side of Cayuga lake, 9 miles N W from Ithaca. Population, 3122.

ULYSSES, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N. E. by E. from Coudersport. Population, 699.

ULYSSES CENTRE, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

UMBAGOG lake, of New England, is situated partly in Oxford county, Maine, and partly in Coos county, New Hampshire. Its length is about 12 miles, and its breadth varies from 1 to 5 miles. The outlet unites with the Margalloway river to form the Androscoggin.

UMCOLCUS, a post-office of Aroostook co., Me.

UMPQUA, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 1500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific, and is drained by the Umpqua river, from which it derives its name. This county was formed since 1850, and consequently the census of that year gives us no information respecting it.

UMPQUA CITY, a post-village of Umpqua co., Oregon, on the Umpqua river, a short distance above its mouth, about 100 miles S. S. W. from Salem.

UNADILLA RIVER, near the centre of New York, forms the boundary between Otsego county on the left, and Madison and Chenango counties on the right. It flows into the East branch of the Susquehanna river.

UNADILLA, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Otsego co., New York, on the E. side of Unadilla river. Population, 2463.

UNADILLA, a post-village in the above township, on the Susquehanna river, about 100 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It contains a bank, and several mills and stores.

UNADILLA, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Livingston co., Michigan. Population, 1027.

UNADILLA, a post-village in the above township, on Portage river, about 33 miles S. E. from Lansing, has 1 or 2 mills.

UNADILLA CENTRE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 30 miles S. W. from Cooperstown.

UNADILLA FORKS, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, on the Unadilla river, at the junction of its branches, about 85 miles W. by N. from Albany. It contains several mills and factories.

UNAKA, or **UNIKA MOUNTAINS**, a name given to a portion of the Appalachian mountains, dividing North Carolina from Tennessee, and situated S. W. from the Tennessee river.

UNCASVILLE, a post-village of Montville township, New London co., Connecticut, on the reservation of the Mohegan Indians, and near the New London, Palmer, and Willimantic railroad, about 6 miles N. from New London. Name derived from Uncas, a celebrated Indian chief.

UNDERHILL, a post-township in Chittenden co., Vermont, 33 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1599.

UNDERHILL CENTRE, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.

UNDERWOOD, a post-office of Hopkins co., Ky.

UNDERWOODS, a post-office of Marion co., O.

UNION, a county in the E. central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 550 square miles. The entire eastern boundary is formed by the Susquehanna river, together with its West branch. Penn's creek flows through the middle of the county, which is drained also by Buffalo, White Deer, and Middle creeks. The surface is diversified by minor rides of the Alleghany mountains, the names of which are Buffalo, Nittany, Shade, and Jack's mountains. The soil of the valleys, especially that of Buffalo creek, is extremely fertile. Wheat is the staple product; Indian corn, hay, butter, oats, pork, and beef are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 353,095 bushels of wheat; 180,563 of corn; 232,332 of oats; 20,811 tons of hay, and 377,190 pounds of butter. There were 39 flour and grist mills, 9 saw mills, 9 manufactories of coaches, 9 of cabinet ware, and 2 of farming implements, 4 woollen factories, 3 boat-yards, 8 iron foundries and 21 tanneries. It contained 40 churches, 8 newspaper offices, 7463 pupils attending public schools, and 225 attending academies or other schools. Iron and limestone are the most valuable minerals. The creek affords motive-power for numerous mills and factories. The Susquehanna canal passes along the E. border. Formed in 1813. Capital, New Berlin. Population, 26,083.

UNION, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, bordering on South Carolina: area estimated at 350 square miles. It is drained by Richardson's and Warsaw creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly; a portion of the soil is productive. Wheat, Indian corn, and cotton are cultivated; lumber and tar are procured from the forests. In 1850 this county produced 59,856 bushels of wheat; 39,875 of corn, and 2264 bales of cotton. It contained 23 churches, 1038 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending an academy. Granite underlies a part of the surface, and extensive beds of slate suitable for building are found in other parts. Several rich gold mines are worked, and it is stated that lumps have been found worth from \$2000 to \$3000 each. Hones or whetstones of fine quality are found eight miles from Monroe. According to some accounts, General Andrew Jackson was born in this county, about a quarter of a mile from the border of South Carolina. Formed in the year 1842, from parts of Anson and Mecklenburg counties. Capital, Monroe. Population, 10,051; of whom 8069 were free, and 1982, slaves.

UNION, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, contains about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Broad river, on the S. by the Ennoree, and intersected by the Pacolet and Tyger rivers. The surface is hilly, the soil productive, and well watered. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats,

sweet potatoes, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the district produced 14,156 bales of cotton; 655,078 bushels of corn; 68,826 of wheat; 99,739 of oats, and 47,127 of sweet potatoes. There were 8 tanneries, 1 iron foundry, 25 grist mills, and 4 saw and planing mills. It contained 40 churches, 285 pupils attending public schools, and 348 attending academies or other schools. This district is remarkable for mineral wealth: one gold mine is worked with profit; iron ore of fine quality is found in immense quantities; and granite is one of the principal rocks. It is intersected by the Spartanburg and Union railroad. The streams furnish motive-power for mills, &c. Capital, Unionville. Population, 19,852; of whom 9460 were free, and 10,392, slaves.

UNION, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 630 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of the Hiawassee, Notley, and Toccoa rivers, which flow north-westward to the Tennessee river. The county is traversed by the Blue Ridge, several peaks of which are distinguished by the names of Ivy Log, Cooper's, Track Rock, and Round Top mountains. Pilot mountain, situated in the N. E. part, is said to be very difficult of ascent; the north-west side, according to White's Statistics, is 400 yards perpendicular. Indian corn, rye, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples: the highlands produce good pasture. In 1850 there were raised 274,345 bushels of corn; 40,428 of oats, and 30,867 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 forge, 2 tanneries; 12 churches, and 275 pupils attending public schools. Union county abounds in valuable minerals, particularly iron, granite, marble, and gold. Several mines of gold are worked, which are said to be rich; and a few diamonds have been found. Organized in 1832. Capital, Blairsville. Population, 7234; of whom 6956 were free, and 278, slaves.

UNION, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, bordering on Arkansas, contains about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Washita river, and intersected by its affluents, the D'Arbonne and Lutre bayous. The surface is diversified by pine-clad hills of moderate height. The soil is sandy and fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 5213 bales of cotton; 292,095 bushels of corn, and 105,820 of sweet potatoes. It contained 11 churches, 1 newspaper office, 514 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending other schools. Extensive forests of pine, oak, and hickory are found here. The Washita is navigated by steamboats on the border of the parish, and the D'Arbonne is navigable to Farmersville, the seat of justice. Population, 8203; of whom 4778 were free, and 3425, slaves.

UNION, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana: area about 1230

square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by Washita river, and drained by Sulphur creek, and the North fork of the Bayou D'Arbonne. The surface is moderately hilly; the soil is sandy and productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 it produced 7037 bales of cotton; 341,406 bushels of corn; 93,660 of sweet potatoes, and 33,861 pounds of butter. The quantity of sweet potatoes was the greatest produced in any one county of the state; and the quantity of cotton greater than in any except Chicot county. It contained 14 churches, and 1 newspaper office. The Washita river is navigable by steamboats. In 1850, Union was the most populous county in the state. Capital, El Dorado. Population, 10,298; of whom 5531 were free, and 4767, slaves.

UNION, a county in the N. W. part of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio river, which separates it from Indiana and Illinois, has an area estimated at 350 square miles. The Ohio river washes the whole western, and part of the northern border: Tradewater creek forms its boundary on the S. W., and Highland creek on the N. E. The surface is level, undulating, and hilly; the soil is good. Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and hemp are the staples. Cattle, horses, and swine are also exported. In 1850 this county produced 680,640 bushels of corn; 11,994 of wheat; 50,045 of oats, and 494,784 pounds of tobacco. It contained 18 churches, 1284 pupils attending public schools, and 71 attending academies or other schools. Extensive beds of bituminous coal and several sulphur and chalybeate springs are found in it. Formed in 1811. Capital, Morganfield. Population, 9012; of whom 6720 were free, and 2292, slaves.

UNION, a county in the W. central part of Ohio, contains about 445 square miles. It is drained by Darby, Mill, Rush, and Boques creeks, affluents of the Scioto river. The surface is generally level, and heavily timbered, except some prairies of small extent: the soil is very fertile. Indian corn, wheat, grass, dairy products, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 624,898 bushels of corn; 26,563 of wheat, and 16,969 tons of hay. It contained 26 churches, 1 newspaper office, 3279 pupils attending public schools, and 32 attending an academy. Valuable limestone quarries are worked in the eastern part. Three railroads are in course of construction in the county, the Springfield and Mansfield, the Columbus and Urbanna, and the Marysville and Bellefontaine. Capital, Marysville. Population, 12,204.

UNION, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 168 square miles. It is drained by the East Fork of Whitewater river. The surface is level in the E., and undulating in the W., and the soil is uniformly good. The exports consist of wheat, corn,

oats, pork, cattle, and horses. In 1850 it produced 631,515 bushels of corn; 58,862 of wheat; 52,930 of oats, and 3665 tons of hay. It contained 27 churches, 1678 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending other schools. The underlying rock is the blue or Trenton limestone. Union county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by 1 or 2 railroads leading to Cincinnati. Capital, Liberty. Population, 6944.

UNION, a county near the S. extremity of Illinois, has an area of about 320 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its western boundary, and the county is drained by Clear creek. The surface is diversified, and in some parts hilly; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 314,705 bushels of corn; 31,902 of wheat, and 42,249 of oats. It contained 27 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1300 pupils attending public schools. This county is rich in minerals, among which are iron, lead, stone coal, chalk, porcelain clay, alum, and copperas. Saltpetre caves are numerous. The lead mines have not been much explored; the beds of coal and porcelain are extensive. The route of the Central railroad passes through the county. Capital, Jonesborough. Pop., 7615.

UNION, a county in the S. S. W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is drained by the Crooked fork of Grand river, and several of its affluents. The soil is said to be fertile, but is mostly uncultivated. The census gives us no information respecting this county, which has but few inhabitants. Capital, not yet established.

UNION, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, 28 miles S. E. from Augusta. Population, 1974.

UNION, a post-office of Carroll co., N. H.

UNION, a post-township in Tolland co., Connecticut, 33 miles N. E. from Hartford. Population, 729.

UNION, a small village in Providence co., Rhode Island, about 15 miles N. by W. from Providence.

UNION, a thriving post-village of Broome co., New York, in the valley of the Nanticoke creek, and one-half mile from the Union station of the New York and Erie railroad, 233 miles from New York city. Settled in 1789, by Judge Mersereau. Population of the village, about 1200; of the township, 2143.

UNION, a township of Camden co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, about 4 miles S. from Camden. Population, 1095.

UNION, a post-township in Essex co., New Jersey, about 46 miles N. E. from Trenton. Population, 1662.

UNION, or CONNECTICUT FARMS, a post-village in the above township, about 50 miles N. E. from Trenton.

UNION, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Adams co., Pa. Population, 952.

UNION, a township forming the N. W. ex-

tremity of Bedford co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1291.

UNION, a township in the S. E. part of Berks co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Schuylkill river. Pop., 1665.

UNION, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania. Population, 262.

UNION, a new township of Erie co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1076.

UNION, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, contains the county seat. Pop., 5206.

UNION, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa., 8 miles S. from Huntingdon. Pop., 631.

UNION, a new township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Population, 597.

UNION, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop., 1590.

UNION, a township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the North branch of the Susquehanna river, about 14 miles W. from Wilkesbarre. Pop., 1308.

UNION, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles N. W. from Lewistown. Population, 1284.

UNION, a township forming the N. extremity of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Catawissa railroad. Population, 1064.

UNION, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Tioga co., Pa. Population, 825.

UNION, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna river, opposite Sunbury, contains New Berlin, the county seat. Population, 1452.

UNION, a small village of Union co., Pa.

UNION, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S. from Pittsburgh. Population, 1192.

UNION, a small village of Washington co., Pa.

UNION, a post-office of York co., Pa.

UNION, a handsome post-village, capital of Monroe co., Virginia, 208 miles W. from Richmond. It contains 2 or 3 churches. Population, about 500.

UNION, a thriving village of Randolph co., North Carolina, on Deep river, a few miles from Ashborough. It has a fine water-power and a cotton factory.

UNION, a post-office of Washington co., N. C.

UNION, a post-village of Greene co., Alabama, 33 miles S. S. W. from Tuscaloosa.

UNION, a small village of Jefferson co., Miss.

UNION, a post-village of Newton co., Mississippi, 75 miles E. from Jackson.

UNION, a township in Ashley co., Arkansas. Population, 192.

UNION, a township in Conway co., Arkansas. Population, 319.

UNION, a post-township in Fulton co., Arkansas. Population, 363.

UNION, a township in Greene co., Arkansas. Population, 473.

UNION, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Population, 256.

UNION, a township in Izard co., Arkansas. Population, 440.

UNION, a township in Lafayette co., Arkansas. Population, 550.

UNION, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Population, 530.

UNION, a township in Marion co., Arkansas. Population, 543.

UNION, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. Population, 163.

UNION, a township in Van Buren co., Arkansas. Population, 258.

UNION, a township in White co., Arkansas. Population, 244.

UNION, a post-office of Boone co., Ky.

UNION, a township in the N. W. central part of Belmont co., Ohio. Population, 1872.

UNION, a township in the S. part of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio river. Pop., 4379.

UNION, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Butler county, Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton railroad. It contains the village of Ripley. Population, 2173.

UNION, a township in the S. central part of Carroll co., Ohio. Population, 804.

UNION, a township in the S. E. part of Champaign co., Ohio. Population, 1646.

UNION, a township in the W. part of Clermont co., Ohio. Population, 1800.

UNION, a township in the central part of Clinton co., Ohio, contains Wilmington, the county seat. Population, 3558.

UNION, a township in the central part of Fayette co., Ohio, contains the county seat. Population, 2392.

UNION, a township in the W. part of Hancock co., Ohio. Population, 1150.

UNION, a township in the N. W. part of Highland co., Ohio. Population, 1408.

UNION, a township in the E. part of Knox co., Ohio, partly intersected by the Walhonding and Vernon rivers. Population, 1192.

UNION, a township in the S. E. part of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio river. Population, 1318.

UNION, a township in the S. part of Licking co., Ohio, partly intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 2368.

UNION, a township in the S. part of Logan co., Ohio. Population, 804.

UNION, a township in the W. part of Madison co., Ohio, intersected by the Columbus and Xenia railroad. Population, 2160.

UNION, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Mercer co., Ohio, intersected by St. Mary's river. Population, 746.

UNION, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Miami co., Ohio, intersected by Miami river. Population, 2227.

UNION, a township in Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 1930.

UNION, a post-village of Montgomery co., O.

UNION, a township in the W. part of Morgan co., Ohio. Population, 1795.

UNION, a township in the E. part of Muskingum co., Ohio. Population, 1559.

UNION, a township in Pike co., Ohio. Population, 564.

UNION, a township in Putnam co., Ohio. Population, 515.

UNION, a township in the N. central part of Ross co., Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto river, and intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 2666.

UNION, a township in the W. part of Scioto co., Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto river. Population, 605.

UNION, a township in the E. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Population, 944.

UNION, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Union co., Ohio. Pop., 1205.

UNION, a township in Van Wert co., Ohio. Population, 84.

UNION, a township in the central part of Warren co., Ohio, intersected by the Little Miami railroad and the Miami canal.

UNION, or UNION VILLAGE, a Shaker village in the above township, about 30 miles N. N. W. from Cincinnati. Population, 548.

UNION, a township in the central part of Washington co., Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum river. Population, 1165.

UNION, a township in the N. part of Branch co., Michigan. Population, 1271.

UNION, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, 160 miles W. S. W. from Detroit.

UNION, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Population, 412.

UNION, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Population, 588.

UNION, a township in Crawford co., Indiana. Population, 622.

UNION, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Population, 778.

UNION, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Population, 1012.

UNION, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Population, 632.

UNION, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Population, 734.

UNION, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Population, 544.

UNION, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. Population, 522.

UNION, a township in Johnson co., Indiana. Population, 1227.

UNION, a township in La Porte co., Indiana. Population, 808.

UNION, a township in Madison co., Indiana. Population, 623.

UNION, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Population, 812.

UNION, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. Population, 5627.

UNION, a township in Parke co., Indiana. Population, 1188.

UNION, a township in Perry co., Indiana. Population, 747.

UNION, a post-office of Pike co., Indiana.

UNION, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Population, 487.

UNION, a village and important railroad

station of Randolph county, Indiana, on the eastern boundary of the state, 85 miles E. N. E. from Indianapolis. Six or seven railroads meet at this point, viz. the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine and the Bellefontaine and Indiana; the Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana; the Greenville and Miami, the Marion and Missisinnewa, and the Cincinnati, Union, and Fort Wayne. The first, second, and fourth are finished. The post-office is Union City. Laid out in 1849.

UNION, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 1179.

UNION, a township in St. Joseph co., Ind.

UNION, a township in Shelby co., Indiana.

UNION, a township in Union co., Indiana. Population, 673.

UNION, a township in Wells co., Indiana. Population, 567.

UNION, a small post-village of Champaign co., Ill., 105 miles E. by N. from Springfield.

UNION, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Population, 916.

UNION, a small village of McHenry co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago Union railroad, 62 miles N. W. from Chicago.

UNION, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Pacific railroad, (unfinished,) 55 miles W. from St. Louis. The Bourbeuse river, which passes near the village, affords fine water-power. Rich mines of copper, iron, and lead are worked in the county. Union has one newspaper office.

UNION, a township in Marion co., Missouri. Population, 988.

UNION, a township in Randolph co., Missouri. Population, 504.

UNION, a township in St. Genevieve co., Missouri. Population, 898.

UNION, a township in Washington co., Missouri. Population, 1761.

UNION, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

UNION, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Rock co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1050.

UNION, a post-village in the above township, 22 miles S. by E. from Madison.

UNION, a post-office of Santa Clara co., Cal.

UNION BRIDGE, a post-office of Carroll co., Maryland.

UNION BRIDGE, a post-office of Titus co., Texas.

UNION CENTRE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

UNION CITY, a post-village of Branch co., Michigan, on the St. Joseph's river, at the mouth of Coldwater river, at the head of navigation, 115 miles W. by S. from Detroit. It contains an iron foundry and several mills.

UNION CITY, Randolph co., Indiana. See UNION.

UNION CHURCH, a post-office of Jefferson co., Mississippi.

UNION CORNERS, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

UNION CORNERS, a post-village in Van Bu-

ren co., Iowa, on St. Fox river, 90 miles S. S. W. from Iowa City.

UNION CROSS ROADS, a small village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, about 4 miles S. E. from Woodbury.

UNION CROSS ROADS, a post-office in Union parish, Louisiana.

UNIONDALE, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

UNION DEPÔT, a village of Dauphin co., Pa., about 30 miles N. from Harrisburg.

UNION DISTRICT, a post-office of Washtenaw co., Michigan.

UNION FALLS, a post-village of Clinton co., New York, on Saranac river, about 160 miles N. from Albany.

UNION FURNACE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

UNION GROVE, a post-office of Prince George co., Virginia.

UNION GROVE, a post-office of Whitesides co., Illinois.

UNION GROVE, a post-office of Racine co., Wisconsin.

UNION HALL, a small post-village of Franklin co., Virginia, 200 miles W. S. W. from Richmond.

UNION LEVEL, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

UNION LINE, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

UNION MEETING HOUSE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

UNION MILLS, a post-village of Fulton co., New York, 40 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

UNION MILLS, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on French creek, and on the Sunbury and Erie railroad, 22 miles S. E. from Erie.

UNION MILLS, a post-village in Carroll co., Md., 65 miles N. N. W. from Annapolis.

UNION MILLS, a post-village of Fluvanna county, Virginia, on the Rivanna river, 75 miles N. W. from Richmond. The river affords water-power, which is used in a cotton factory and several mills.

UNION MILLS, a post-office of Heard co., Ga.

UNION MILLS, a flourishing post-village of La Porte co., Indiana, 11 miles S. S. W. from La Porte.

UNION MILLS, a thriving post-village of Mahaska county, Iowa, on the Des Moines river, about 10 miles W. from Oskaloosa.

UNION PLAIN, a post-office of Brown co., O.

UNION POINT, a small post-village of Greene co., Georgia, on the Georgia railroad, at its junction with the Athens branch, 48 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

UNION POINT, a post-office of Concordia parish, Louisiana.

UNION POINT, a post-office of Union co., Illinois, on the Ohio, about 80 miles W. by S. from Shawneetown.

UNION PRAIRIE, a post-office of Allomakee co., Iowa.

UNION RIVER, of Hancock co., Maine, falls

into the Atlantic ocean opposite Mount Desert Island. It has numerous tributaries, and in some parts is rapid, affording fine mill seats.

UNION SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

UNION SOCIETY, a post-office of Greene co., New York.

UNION SPRINGS, a post-village in Springport township, Cayuga county, New York, is beautifully situated on the E. shore of Cayuga lake, 10 miles S. W. from Auburn. It contains 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, a newspaper office, a female seminary, 9 dry-goods stores, 2 flouring mills, 2 steam saw and planing mills, 2 lumber-yards, 1 machine shop, 1 foundry, and 1 manufactory of farming implements and other articles. There are within the limits of the village several springs, supplying motive-power to two mills, the waters of which never vary in quantity, even in seasons of the greatest drought; hence it has been supposed that they issue from a subterranean channel communicating with Owasco lake, 10 miles distant, the surface of which is said to be some 200 feet above the level of the springs. Quarries of limestone and gypsum are worked at this place. Plank-roads connect it with Auburn and Levanna, and a steam ferry-boat plies across the lake. Population in 1853, about 1000.

UNION SPRINGS, a post-village of Macon co., Alabama, on the Girard and Mobile railroad, about 40 miles S. E. from Montgomery.

UNION SPRINGS, a post-office of Harrison co., Texas.

UNION SPRINGS, a post-office of Union co., Arkansas.

UNION SQUARE, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on Salmon creek, 12 miles E. from Oswego.

UNION SQUARE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 92 miles E. from Harrisburg.

UNION STAR, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

UNIONTOWN, a flourishing post-borough of Union township, capital of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, is pleasantly situated on the National road, about 55 miles S. by E. from Pittsburg. It is compactly built, and contains a neat court house, 7 brick churches, 1 academy, 1 female seminary, and Madison College. Three or four newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is fertile and populous. The abundance of stone coal in this vicinity renders it an advantageous site for manufactories, of which there are several in operation. Population in 1850, 2333; in 1853, about 2700.

UNIONTOWN, a village of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, 12 miles S. from Williamsport. It contained in 1851, 4 stores, and near 200 inhabitants.

UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Carroll co., Maryland, 40 miles N. W. from Baltimore. Population in 1850, 356.

UNIONTOWN, a post-village in Perry co.,

Alabama, on the Alabama and Mississippi railroad, 60 miles S. from Tuscaloosa. Population, estimated at 600.

UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Union co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 244 miles below Louisville, has several stores.

UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 114 miles E. from Columbus. Population, about 300.

UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 132 miles N. E. from Columbus. Population in 1850, 245.

UNIONTOWN, a small post-village of Wells co., Ind., 112 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

UNIONTOWN, a post-village of Knox co., Illinois, on the Peoria and Oquawka railroad, 26 miles W. from Peoria.

UNIONTOWN, a post-office of Indian Territory, Missouri.

UNIONTOWN, a post-town of Trinity co., in the N. N. W. part of California, is situated on Humboldt harbor and on the main road from Benicia to Klamath, 235 miles in a straight line N. N. W. from San Francisco.

UNION VAL, a township of Dutchess co., New York, 12 miles E. from Poughkeepsie. Population, 1552.

UNION VALLEY, a post-office of Cortland co., New York.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village in Orange co., Vt., 46 miles S. E. from Montpelier.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village of Broome co., New York, about 20 miles N. by W. from Binghamton.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village of Washington county, New York, on the Battenkill river, about 35 miles N. N. E. from Albany. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and has manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, and other articles.

UNION VILLAGE, a post-village in Northumberland co., Virginia, 88 miles E. N. E. from Richmond.

UNION VILLAGE, Warren co., Ohio. See UNION.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the Collinsville branch of the New Haven and Northampton railroad, about 17 miles S. W. by W. from Hartford. It contains 1 church, and 2 stores.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 120 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

UNIONVILLE, formerly WRANGLEBOROUGH, a small village of Atlantic co., New Jersey, is situated on Nacote creek, about 13 miles E. N. E. from May's Landing.

UNIONVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Centre county, Pennsylvania, is situated in Bald Eagle valley, 6 miles W. from Bellefonte. A plank-road connects it with the Central railroad at Tyrone. It contained in 1851, 3 stores, 1 flour mill, and 1 tannery. The name of the post-office is FLEMING.

UNIONVILLE, a handsome and thriving post-village of Chester county, Pennsylvania, 35

miles W. by S. from Philadelphia. It is well built, and surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated country. It contains 3 churches, 2 boarding-schools of respectable patronage, 5 stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

UNIONVILLE, a small village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, 9 miles from Allentown.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village in Frederick co., Md., 67 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Union district, South Carolina, 70 miles N. N. W. from Columbia. The surrounding country is hilly, and contains an abundance of granite and iron ore. The Spartanburg and Union railroad passes through it, connecting it with the Greenville and Columbia railroad.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village in Monroe co., Georgia, 55 miles W. by N. from Milledgeville.

UNIONVILLE, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

UNIONVILLE, a post-office of Cass co., Tex.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village in Bedford co., Tennessee, 46 miles S. S. E. from Nashville.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, near the Cleveland and Erie railroad, 184 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is one of the largest villages in the county. Population, estimated at 700.

UNIONVILLE, a small village of Morgan co., Ohio.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Monroe co., Indiana, 8 or 9 miles N. E. from Bloomington.

UNIONVILLE, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, about 120 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

UNIONVILLE CENTRE, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, on Big Darby creek, 25 miles N. W. from Columbus.

UNIPOLIS, a post-office of Auglaize co., O.

UNISON, a post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, 16 miles S. W. from Leesburg, contains 3 churches, and several stores.

UNISON, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

UNITARIA, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

UNITED STATES, THE, a federal republic, occupying more than half the territory of the temperate zone, in North America, lies between 24° 30' and 49° N. lat., and between 66° 50' and 124° 30' W. lon., and is bounded on the N. by British America, from which it is partly separated by the lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, and by the river St. Lawrence; E. and N. E. by the British province of New Brunswick and by the Atlantic ocean; S. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican republic, from which it is chiefly separated by the Rio Grande del Norte and Gila rivers; and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. The territory of the United States now forms nearly a parallelogram of about 2400 miles in mean length from E. to W., and about 1300 miles in average breadth from N. to S. The extreme length, however, is nearly 2700 miles, and its greatest breadth

about 1600. The domain of the United States has been more than doubled since the formation of the confederacy, by the acquisition, in 1803, of the Territory of Louisiana; by the purchase of Florida, in 1819; by the annexation of Texas, in 1846, and by the conquest of California and New Mexico, in 1848. The whole forms an area, according to the estimate of Colonel Abert, chief of the Topographical Bureau, at Washington, of 2,988,153 square miles, nearly equalling in extent that of the continent of Europe. The same authority assigns 778,266 square miles of this area to the Pacific slope, 1,237,311 to the Mississippi valley, and 967,576 to the Atlantic slope. The census report of Mr. Kennedy, however, estimates the entire area at 3,230,572 square miles.

Population.—In no region of the globe, ancient or modern, under one government, and intermingling among each other in the daily offices of public and private life, was there ever a population composed of such varied elements as in the United States—English, Irish, German, Scotch, French, and Welsh, besides a small admixture from every other state in Europe, from the West Indies and South America, from Africa, Asia, and even from the isles of the Pacific. Though the English or Anglo-Saxon is undoubtedly the stem, and that race founded the principal colonies, and gives tone to the customs, manners, and laws of the country, yet, so large is the infusion from other stocks, (estimated at 5,000,000 by the Hon. Edward Everett,) as to make the national characteristics, both of physiognomy and manners, essentially distinct from the English, though still bearing a strong resemblance to them. At the taking of the first census after the formation of the present government of the United States, in 1790, the inhabitants numbered 3,929,827; 5,305,941, in 1800; 7,239,814, in 1810; 9,638,191, in 1820; 12,866,020, in 1830; 17,069,453, in 1840; 23,263,488, in 1850; of whom 9,920,157 (California not included) were white males; 9,498,769 white females; 202,688 free colored males; 218,983 free colored females; 1,600,794 male slaves, and 1,599,155 female slaves. The population was distributed as follows:—In the New England, or Eastern States, 2,728,106; in the Middle States, 6,573,305; in the Southern States, 6,270,667; in the Western States, 7,382,426, and in the territories, California and District of Columbia, 308,984. Of the entire population, 19,553,928 were whites; 433,643, free colored, and 3,204,347, slaves. The regular increase of the population, including the large accession by emigration, (now amounting to nearly 400,000 a year,) is remarkable, forming about an average of 35 per cent. for each of the 6 decennial periods that have occurred since 1790, for the white population, while the free colored has diminished from a ratio of 82·2 per cent. between 1790 and 1800, to 10·96 per cent. between 1840 and 1850. The slaves, how-

ever, have increased by an average of nearly 30 per cent. for each decennial period. Of the white population in 1850, 17,737,578 were born in the United States, and 2,210,839, in foreign countries: viz. 961,719, in Ireland; 573,225, in Germany; 278,675, in England; 141,711, in British America; 70,550, in Scotland; 54,069, in France; 29,868, in Wales; 13,358, in Switzerland; 13,317, in Mexico; 12,678, in Norway; 10,549, in Prussia, and 9848, in Holland. According to estimates given by Mr. Kennedy, in his census reports, the total number of foreigners, and descendants of foreigners, since 1790, (living in 1850,) was 4,304,416. Of the entire population, 9717 were deaf and dumb, of whom 143 were free colored, and 489, slaves; 9702 were blind, of whom 494 were free colored, and 1211, slaves; 15,768 were insane, of whom 321 were free colored, and 291, slaves; 15,706, idiotic, of whom 436 were free colored, and 1040, slaves. A remarkable coincidence will be observed between the number of those who are idiotic and those who are insane, and between the blind and deaf and dumb, there being a difference of only 15 between the latter, and 62 between the former, in the whole United States. Of 134,972 paupers, who received public aid in the year ending June 1, 1850, more than half, viz. 68,538 were foreigners. These were supported at an average expense of nearly \$22 for each pauper. In the same period there occurred 320,433 deaths, or about 14 in every one thousand persons.—See *Table of Population*, APPENDIX.

Divisions.—There are in the confederacy 31 states, and (including the District of Columbia) 7 organized and one unorganized territory. These have been hitherto grouped as follows:—6 New England States, viz. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, containing 63,272 square miles; 5 Middle States, viz. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, containing 111,796 square miles; 9 Southern States, viz. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, containing about 629,750 square miles; and 11 Western States, viz. Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and California, containing 493,117 square miles. Besides these there are the six organized Territories, viz. Minnesota, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Washington. The last three lying west of the Rocky Mountains, which intersect New Mexico. The District of Columbia is a small territory set apart as the seat of the national government.

The above is the usual, but not very philosophical classification of the states. The following arrangement, (being essentially the same as that suggested by Mr. Kennedy,) based on the climate and productions of the different states, and on the habits and pur-

suits of their inhabitants, is, in our judgment, far preferable to the old classification:—1. The six New England States; 2. Six Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio; 3. Seven Coast Planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; 4. Six Central Slave States: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas; 5. Five North-western Agricultural States: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa; California.

“There are points of agreement in the general characteristics of the States combined in the foregoing groups, which warrant the mode of arrangement adopted. Maryland is classed, as heretofore, with the Middle States, because its leading interests appear to connect it rather with the commercial and manufacturing section to which it is here assigned, than with the purely agricultural States. Ohio is placed in the same connection for nearly similar reasons.

“There seems to be a marked propriety in setting off the new Agricultural States of the North-west by themselves, as a preliminary to the comparison of their progress with other portions of the Union. The occupations which give employment to the people of the central range of states south of the line of the Potomac, distinguish them to some extent from that division to which we have given the appellation of the Coast Planting States. In the latter, cotton, sugar, and rice are the great staples, the cultivation of which is so absorbing as to stamp its impress on the character of the people. The industry of the central states is more diversified, the surface of the country is more broken, the modes of cultivation are different, and the minuter divisions of labor create more numerous and less accordant interests.”—As a state, California stands by herself; by climate and position, she is associated with the territories of the Pacific slope.

Cities and Towns.—The progress of the cities of the United States, as a mass, has been without a parallel in the history of the world. Some cities in the old world, favored by imperial caprice and power, may have had, for a short period, a more rapid rise than those of the American confederacy, but in the aggregate, we have no example of such an amazing extension and growth of towns as this republic exhibits. At the first census, in 1790, there was but one city (Philadelphia) numbering 40,000 inhabitants, in the Union. St. Louis and New Orleans were mere villages, Pittsburg was but a frontier fort, the site of Cincinnati had merely been chosen, and the name of Buffalo did not exist. In 1850 there were considerably more than 100 cities and towns with populations exceeding 5000 each, viz. New York, 650,000; Philadelphia, 410,000; Boston, 212,000; Baltimore, 170,000; New Orleans, 130,000;

Cincinnati, 115,000; Pittsburg, 84,000; St. Louis, 78,000; Albany, 51,000; Louisville, Charleston, Buffalo, Providence, and Washington, between 40,000 and 45,000; Newark, Rochester, Troy, and Lowell, between 30,000 and 40,000; Chicago, Richmond, San Francisco, Syracuse, Norfolk, (including Portsmouth,) Detroit, Cleveland, (including Ohio City,) Portland, Salem, New Haven, Milwaukee, and Mobile, between 20,000 and 30,000; Columbus, (Ohio,) Utica, Worcester, New Bedford, Hartford, Savannah, and Reading, between 15,000 and 20,000; Bangor, Manchester, Poughkeepsie, Petersburg, Lynn, Wilmington, (Delaware,) Springfield, (Massachusetts,) Oswego, Lockport, Lancaster, Newburg, Paterson, Wheeling, Dayton, Nashville, Kingston, (New York,) Norwich, (Connecticut,) Fall River, Taunton, New Brunswick, between 10,000 and 15,000; and Augusta, (Maine,) Bath, Gardiner, Portsmouth, (New Hampshire,) Concord, (New Hampshire,) Dover, (New Hampshire,) Nashua, Burlington, (Vermont,) Newburyport, Andover, Gloucester, Lawrence, Marblehead, Northampton, Fitchburg, Newport, (Rhode Island,) Pawtucket, New London, Bridgeport, Middletown, (Connecticut,) Plattsburg, Ogdensburg, Schenectady, Rome, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Ithaca, Owego, Hudson, Catskill, Fishkill, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Trenton, (New Jersey,) Camden, (New Jersey,) Easton, (Pennsylvania,) Pottsville, Norristown, Harrisburg, York, Erie, Cumberland, Fredericktown, Lynchburg, Wilmington, (North Carolina,) Columbia, (South Carolina,) Augusta, (Georgia,) Columbus, (Georgia,) Sacramento City, Stockton, Racine, Quincy, Peoria, New Albany, Indianapolis, Madison, Terre Haute, Sandusky, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Springfield, (Ohio,) Xenia, Covington, Newport, (Kentucky,) Lexington, (Kentucky,) Memphis, and Georgetown, (District of Columbia,) between 5000 and 10,000. This relation is now considerably altered, but as we have no official reports, and only partial and local census, we have taken the only one which could give a just comparison as to the populousness and importance of the different towns. Some twenty of the above towns might be named as being distinguished even in this country for their amazing progress, but our limits compel us to pass the greater part in silence. We will, however, cite three or four as striking examples of that rapid increase which, as we have before observed, is without parallel in the history of the world. Cincinnati had in 1840, 46,338 inhabitants; in 1850, 115,438; and in 1853, 160,186, the population doubling itself about every 7 or 8 years—a rate of increase which, if continued, would in about 30 years from the present time, give the city a population of above 2,000,000. St. Louis had in 1840, 16,469; in 1850, 77,850; and in 1853, about

100,000, the population doubling itself about every 5 years; so that, increasing in the same ratio, it would amount in 25 years to above 3,000,000. Chicago had in 1840 a population of 4853; in 1850, 29,963; in 1853, between 50,000 and 60,000, doubling itself about every 4 years; at which ratio of increase it would have in 28 years a population of more than 6,000,000. It may be said that there is but little probability that the same ratio of increase will continue beyond a few years. While we freely admit that the future progress of these cities may depend on circumstances which cannot now be foreseen or controlled, we may observe, that in the case of Cincinnati certainly, and probably of Chicago, the ratio of increase was less between 1840 and 1850 than between 1850 and 1853; and no one would be justified in saying that the annual ratio of increase may not be greater for the next 10 than for the last 3 years.

There are 84 distinct harbors or ports of entry for foreign merchandise, viz. 57 on the Atlantic, 4 on the Pacific, 8 on the Gulf of Mexico, and 15 on the shores of the great lakes.

Face of the Country.—In an extent of country reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and through 24° of lat., we might expect to find every variety of surface—mountain, plain, and valley. Topographically considered, the United States are divided by the Alleghany mountains in the E., and the Rocky mountains in the W., into three grand sections: 1. The Atlantic or Alleghany slope; 2. The Pacific or Rocky mountain slope; and, 3. The Mississippi valley. The first, lying between the Alleghany range and the Atlantic ocean, commences in the E. part of Maine, and extends (with a breadth varying from 80 to over 300 miles) to Alabama. This region, near the sea, is generally bordered by a belt of alluvial sand, and, where uncultivated, usually covered with a growth of pine and cedar. Farther inland the country becomes hilly, and gradually merges into the Appalachian chain of mountains. The rivers of this section mostly run in a S. or S. E. direction, with lengths varying from 100 to 600 miles, and are ascended by the tide to the hilly country, a distance of from 50 to 150 miles, to which points they are generally navigated by the smaller ocean craft and steamboats. In some South-eastern States, steamboats ascend above tide-water, when the rivers are full, in spring and fall. The second section includes all the country lying W. of the Rocky mountains, and between them and the Pacific, occupying a tract of 600 miles in breadth, which is intersected by various mountain ranges of great elevation. The third and largest section, called the Mississippi valley, occupies that vast region lying between the Alleghany mountains on the E., and the Rocky mountains on the W., extending

through 18° of lat., with a breadth of from about 1000 to 1800 miles. A high table-land, in the form of an inverted basin, terminates this valley on the N. From its highest points, about 1900 feet, or an average of 1450 feet in elevation, the streams descend towards every point of the compass, some seeking the ocean through Hudson's bay and the great lakes, and others through the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and the Gulf of Mexico. This plateau covers Minnesota, the northern part of Wisconsin, and the N. W. portion of Iowa. The middle sections of the state of Ohio have an elevation of 1000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. Outlying ridges of the Alleghany chain extend into Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The western slope of the valley ascends by an almost imperceptible rise to the height of 7000 feet, forming the elevated base of the more rugged prominences of the Rocky mountains. A low range, or rather belt, called the Ozark mountains, traverses portions of Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Missouri. Another low range, called the Black hills, runs through the E. and S. parts of the Territory of Missouri. The country adjacent to the shores of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, is mostly low and level, and a large portion of it is overflowed on every great rise of that river. Immediately adjoining the Gulf of Mexico, it is one great marsh.

Mountains.—The Rocky mountains are decidedly the most important in the United States. They are, in reality, a part of the great chain which extends from the Polar sea, under various names, to the Straits of Magellan, in South America. Commencing at the Pacific coast and journeying eastward, we come (in some parts at once) upon a chain of mountains stretching from the Straits of Juan de Fuca to about the 34° of N. lat., where it joins the Sierra Nevada in the S. part of California. These mountains are sometimes broken into scattered groups, some of which extend at right angles to the coast, but as a range they run parallel to the Pacific. They do not generally rise to an elevation of more than 2000 or 2500 feet. Mount Olympus, however, in the N. W. part of Washington Territory, is said to attain a height of 8197 feet; Mount St. John's 8000, Mount Ripley 7500, and Mount Diabolo 3780 feet, all in California. Proceeding east, we come upon a lofty chain, bearing the name of Cascade Range, in Washington and Oregon Territories, and Sierra Nevada in California. The greatest *ascertained* heights in the United States are in this chain. Mount Shasta, Mount St. Helen's, Mount Hood, and Mount Rainier, rear their snowy summits to heights varying from 12,000 to 14,000 feet, and some parts of the Sierra Nevada are said to attain about the height of Mount Blanc, in Savoy, (15,500 feet.) This chain may be said to extend from Russian America to the southern

extremity of Old California, at an average distance from the sea of from 100 to 1500 miles, and to have a mean elevation of 5000 or 6000 feet. As we extend our journey towards the Atlantic coast, we pass irregular groups of mountains, some reaching the snow-line, and having various appellations, such as Blue, Humboldt, and Wahsatch mountains, and occupying the great basin between the Cascade and Rocky mountains. The latter run also parallel to the Pacific, at distances varying from 450 to 850 miles, within the territory of the United States, and attain, in Fremont's peak, (the highest known summit,) an elevation of 13,570 feet. Having crossed this, (the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into the Pacific and those flowing into the Gulf of Mexico,) we descend by a long slope, of nearly 1000 miles, to the Mississippi river, the grand recipient of the streams between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains. Ascending from the left bank of the Mississippi, we come first, in Kentucky and Tennessee, upon outlying ridges of the great Appalachian range, which extends, with various interruptions, from Maine to Alabama. This is not a high range, though Mount Katahdin, in Maine, Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, and Mount Tahawag or Mount Marcy, in New York, reach severally the heights of 5000, 6234, 4280, and 5300 feet. South of New York this chain and its outlying ridges are mostly within an elevation of 2000 feet, though the peaks of Otter and White Top, in the S. part of Virginia, and Black Mountain, (the highest land E. of the Mississippi,) range from 4000 to 6476 feet, but in no case do the summits reach the line of perpetual snow. For descriptions of the various ridges, bearing different local names, see the several states.

Minerals.—The United States contains within its limits almost every variety of mineral wealth, from the gold of California to the coal of the Alleghany mountains and the Mississippi valley. The well-known fact of the discovery of the rich gold deposits in California, in the latter part of 1847, with the successive discoveries which greet us on every arrival from San Francisco, leaves but little to be said on the subject of this precious metal that would much enlighten the public mind. Gold is also believed to exist in large quantities in New Mexico, and mines are said to have been worked there extensively by the Spaniards, but the natives guard the secret of their locality with jealous silence. This precious metal occurs in a narrow belt of schistose rocks, extending from Maryland to Alabama. Small quantities of the ore have even been found as far N. as New Hampshire and Maine; but the richest mines, and those which have been most extensively wrought are in North and South Carolina and Georgia. According to an estimate kindly made for

this work, by Mr. Eckfeldt, of the Philadelphia mint, the total gold product of the United States, from other sources than California, (*i. e.* mostly from the region between Maryland and Alabama,) since the first discovery of those deposits, amounts to \$16,500,000. The invention of the quartz-crusher seems likely to give additional value to the Alleghany mining region, by diminishing the expense of extracting the ore. The gold deposited at the various mints of the United States, since the discovery of the gold mines of California, amounted to \$44,177 in 1848; \$6,147,509 in 1849; \$36,074,062 in 1850; \$55,938,232 in 1851; and in 1852 the gold coinage was \$53,747,187, making in five years a total of about \$152,000,000, nearly all of which came from California. There had been received from California, at all the mints, down to Oct. 31, 1853, \$203,886,025.97. In the first ten months of 1853, there were deposited \$46,146,714 in gold. Silver mines, reported to be of great richness, have been discovered in New Mexico, and still more recently in Stanley county, North Carolina. Some of the ore from Lake Superior copper mines recently proved quite rich in silver. In Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, lead mines have been discovered, yielding in some instances \$500 of silver to the ton of ore. Near Middletown, Connecticut, there is also a lead mine, highly argentiferous. Quicksilver, to the amount of 9047 flasks, was exported from San Francisco during the first six months of 1853.

Public attention has recently been excited by the vast quantities of copper found to exist in various parts of the Union. The richest and purest mines are on the shores of Lake Superior, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where native copper has been chiselled out in masses sometimes weighing several tons. Mines of copper of great richness have also been opened in North Carolina, Connecticut, and East Tennessee, while it exists in greater or less abundance in various other parts of the United States. The great lead district occupying the north-western portion of Illinois, and the adjoining country in Wisconsin and Iowa, is for richness perhaps unsurpassed on the globe. The shipments from this region are stated at about 42,000,000 pounds annually. Mines rich in the same mineral are worked also in Missouri, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. But the existence of lead is not limited to the localities named, being more or less abundant in other parts of the Union. Very rich mines of zinc are worked in New Jersey; the same mineral is also found largely mixed with the lead ore of the Galena district, in Arkansas, in Pennsylvania, and other states. Bismuth, antimony, and cobalt are all found in Connecticut: cobalt is abundant; it is found also in Maryland. Iron is widely diffused, but especially abundant in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vir-

ginia, and East Tennessee—almost co-existent with the coal so necessary in fusing and working it. Of the earthy minerals, coal, the most useful, is also the most abundant. The great anthracite bed in Eastern Pennsylvania already mines and sends to market more than 5,000,000 tons annually, and is capable of increasing that amount to any conceivable demand. Small quantities of this species of coal have been found in some of the New England States and in New York, and a larger deposit in North Carolina. A great bed of bituminous coal, commencing on the western slope of the Alleghany mountains, in Pennsylvania, extends in a wide belt through the western part of that state, through Ohio, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and into North Alabama. Insulated bituminous coalfields exist in the counties around and W. of Richmond, Virginia, and in some of the central counties of North Carolina. In the latter state the coal sometimes assumes a semi-bituminous, and in others an anthracite character. The great bituminous coalfield of the Western States occupies a large portion of Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, where it exists in inexhaustible abundance. Coal is also found on the borders of Arkansas and Indian Territory, and recent report says in Washington and Oregon. Mr. Taylor, in his excellent work on the coal regions, estimates the coal areas of the United States, at 44,000 square miles for Illinois; 21,195 for Virginia; 15,437 for Pennsylvania; 13,500 for Kentucky; 11,900 for Ohio; 7700 for Indiana; 6000 for Missouri; 5000 for Michigan; 4300 for Tennessee; 3400 for Alabama; 550 for Maryland, and 150 for Georgia—total, 133,132 square miles. Copious salt springs abound in Central New York, Western Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and to some extent in various other localities. Medicinal mineral springs exist in many places, but those of the greatest repute are the Saratoga, Sharon, New Lebanon, and Avon springs, in New York; the Bedford springs, in Pennsylvania; the different sulphur springs, in Virginia, and the Blue Lick springs in Kentucky. Extensive beds of gypsum are found in New York, Maine, Virginia, and other states; but perhaps the largest bed of this mineral in the world extends from the Arkansas river, in Indian Territory, to the Rio Grande, in Texas, through a space of 300 miles. Building materials of an ornamental character are abundant, viz. marble, fine granite, sandstone, and breccia, or conglomerates. Porphyry is found in the vicinity of Boston, and on the St. Croix river, between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Professor Owen says—“I caused a piece of the St. Croix porphyry to be cut and polished; it cuts easily, and its colors show beautifully;” it differs, he says, but little from the Norway porphyry, but that it polishes unequally.

Bays, Rivers, &c.—In our articles on the states, we have so fully described the great waters of the United States, that we shall confine ourselves here to such as have a national importance. Perhaps no portion of the globe is more favored with navigable waters, both external and internal, than the United States. Washed on the E. by the Atlantic, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the Pacific, and on the N. by the great Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, it presents a line of navigable coast of scarcely less than 7000 miles in extent; but if we follow the sinuosities of the coasts, and include the bays and sounds, we have, according to the documents of the Coast Survey, independent of the lake coast, a shore line of 12,609 miles; of which 6861 are on the Atlantic; 2281 on the Pacific; and 3647 on the Gulf coast; 9247 miles of island coast, and 11,213 miles of river shore lines to the head of tide. That part of the Gulf of Mexico which is included within our territory has an extent from E. to W. of 1000 miles, with a coast line of near 2000 miles. Of ocean line, in steps of 10 miles, according to the same authority, there are on the Atlantic 2059 miles; on the Pacific, 1405; and on the Gulf, 1643 miles—giving a total seacoast of 5107 miles. The lakes can scarcely present a coast line of less than 4000 miles within the United States.

The interior is veined by some of the grandest rivers on the earth. Almost exactly through its middle, from the summit of the great table-land of Minnesota, runs the Mississippi for 3000 miles, like the trunk of a great tree, with its roots in the Gulf of Mexico, and its branches extending E. to the Alleghanies, and westward to the Rocky mountains, receiving the tribute of perhaps 100 important streams, some of them, such as the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers, from the W., and the Ohio from the E., rivers of the first class in point of magnitude and the volume of water rolled down their channels. These rivers are severally, in the order named, about 2900, 2000, 1200, and 1000 miles in length; while many of the secondary tributaries have courses of from 300 to 1000 miles. The country drained by the Mississippi reaches from Western New York and Pennsylvania on the E., to the summits of the Rocky mountains on the W., and from the 49th parallel of latitude to the Gulf of Mexico. The rivers of the Alleghany slope of the most importance are, beginning in Maine, the Penobscot, Kennebec, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico (or Tar river), Neuse, Cape Fear, Great Pedee, Santee, Savannah, and Altamaha, all rivers of at least 300, and some 600 miles in length, and all more or less navigable, some for vessels of the largest class, 100 miles or more, and all emptying themselves directly into the Atlantic, or into bays opening into that ocean.

The southern slope, tending to the Gulf of Mexico, has also several large rivers independent of the Mississippi, viz. the Appalachicola, Mobile, and their large tributaries on the E. of the Mississippi, and the Sabine, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, and Rio Grande del Norte on the W. of that river. These streams vary in length, including their main affluents, from 300 to 1800 miles, and are navigable by steamboats to various points under 500 miles. The Rio Grande forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico. The Pacific slope has but one great river breaking through the Cascade mountains into the ocean. This is the Columbia, a stream of 1500 miles in length, and with several important affluents having courses of from 300 to 800 miles. If we except the straits of Juan de Fuca, there is but one other great opening into the territory of the United States on the Pacific border, viz. the channel or strait, 1 or 2 miles in width, leading into the bay of San Francisco, which receives the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, each about 300 miles in length. The most important bays on the Atlantic coast are Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Buzzard, Raritan, Delaware, and Chesapeake bays; and on the Pacific the bay of San Francisco and the straits of Juan de Fuca, leading into Puget's sound, and having one of the best harbors in the world. Long Island, Albemarle, and Pamlico sounds, varying from 60 to 120 miles in length, are all on the Atlantic coast, the first washing the shores of Connecticut, and the last two that of North Carolina. The whole of the United States N. of the 42d parallel of latitude is dotted over with beautifully transparent sheets of water of varying sizes, from a few miles in circuit, to those majestic inland seas which separate British America from the United States, and which chiefly merit notice in a national point of view. There are five of these, viz. Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior, and Michigan, the latter only being wholly within the limits of the United States. These inland seas are navigated by steamers of the highest tonnage, and by sailing vessels of large capacity, affording a continuous navigation of 1100 miles, and, by aid of the Welland canal around the Falls of Niagara, and that around the Saut St. Mary, (which will soon be completed,) will afford an inland ship navigation of near 2000 miles. These lakes cover areas of from 6300 to 32,000 square miles each, or a total of 90,000 square miles.

Climate.—A region so vast as that of the United States must necessarily include almost every variety of climate, from the long and frigid winters of the North, to the almost tropical regions of the South. It is a well known fact that the temperature of Western Europe is about 10 degrees milder than in the same latitudes in Eastern North America; while California has a climate as mild as that of Italy, indeed partaking rather of the cha-

racter of the tropical regions, especially in the south, with its wet and dry seasons. Again, on the plateaus of Utah and New Mexico, we find a climate similar to that of the plains of Tartary. The summers of the Northern part of the United States are as fierce and ardent as those of Italy, while the winters are scarcely less frigid than those of Sweden and Norway. N. of 42° the climate is especially suited to the winter grains; that of the states between 36° and 42° favors the winter grains and Indian corn as staples; and that S., of 36° produces cotton, rice, sugar, Indian corn, and some of the tropical fruits. The temperature of the North-eastern States is rendered disagreeable by the chilling winds from the Atlantic in the spring months, causing diseases of the lungs, which swell the bills of mortality in that region beyond those of any section of the Union except Louisiana. Being shielded by no great chain of mountains towards the N., the great ice-plains of British America pour upon the United States, upon every considerable augmentation of heat in the regions S. of them, their cold blasts, causing sudden variations to be the unpleasant characteristic of the climate of the Northern and Central United States. Nor are the Southern States entirely free from these sudden changes, when periods of unusually cold weather and unseasonable frosts not infrequently destroy the orange-buds of Florida, and the cotton-blossoms of the other Southern States. The Central States have frequently in the same winter a mixture of the mildness of an Italian with the frigidity of a Russian winter. The great reservoir of cold winds at the North acts particularly unfavourably on the fruits of the Middle and Western States, as, tempted by the early springs belonging to the latitude, they put forth their blossoms in March or April, only too often to have them nipped by these ice-blasts that, in the same latitude of Europe, would be warded off by the great mountain barrier between them and the frigid regions. There are local causes affecting the climate of particular districts that must always be taken into consideration. The lakes, for example, mitigate to some degree the temperature of the regions bordering on them, while the elevated table-lands of New Mexico, Utah, and Eastern Oregon are rendered cooler and drier than the same parallels elsewhere. In connection with climate, it will be proper to speak of the diseases incident to the different sections of the United States. In the settling of all new countries, the breaking up of the sod leads to miasmatic exhalations, producing agues and fevers that are not to be considered climatic, as they rapidly diminish as the country becomes settled. The old Romans dreaded, it is said, the agues of Spain as much as we do those of the Western States. "He had a fever when he was in

Spain, and I did mark how he did shake." At present we may say the prevailing diseases of the West are intermittent and bilious fevers and dysenteries; of the South, bilious fevers, with occasional desolating visitations of the yellow fever in the Gulf States. The cholera has generally been more fatal in the Mississippi valley than in other parts of the Union. The most fatal diseases in the New England and some of the Northern and Middle States are consumption and other affections of the lungs. The census tables show the greatest ratio of deaths in the year ending June 1st, 1850, to have been in Louisiana, (about 23 to each 1000 persons,) and the least in Wisconsin, (about 9 to each 1000 persons.) In Vermont, Iowa, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maine, Delaware, New Jersey, Virginia, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Arkansas, the ratio of deaths was the lowest, and in the order in which they are named, viz. from Vermont, about 10 to the 1000, to Arkansas, about $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 1000 persons. The ratio of deaths was highest in the order named, in the following states, viz. Massachusetts, Missouri, Maryland, Connecticut, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Ohio, Mississippi, Texas, and New York; being from about $19\frac{1}{2}$ in Massachusetts, to about $14\frac{1}{2}$ to the 1000 in New York. It is proper to remark in regard to Florida, which is in winter a great resort for invalids from the North, the catalogue of deaths may not have fairly represented the character of the state. It is estimated by competent judges to be equal in healthfulness to any of the United States.

Soil and Productions.—The same, or even greater diversity prevails in regard to soil than climate, from the rich alluvions of the great Mississippi valley, (where the mould is often several, and sometimes 25 feet deep,) to the barren plains of New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Indian Territories. The agricultural capabilities of the Mississippi valley are believed to be unequalled on the globe, if perhaps we except the valley of the Amazon, in South America. A belt of land of tertiary formation coasts the Atlantic from Long Island to the Gulf of Mexico, (inclusive of both,) which is about 60 miles in width, and mostly covered with pine and cedar, not very productive in its natural state, but easily improved by marl and other manures. The coasts of Massachusetts and Maine are rough and unproductive, and New England generally, and North-eastern New York, are rough and difficult of tillage, being better adapted to grazing than culture. The slopes of the Alleghany and the hilly region at their feet are generally productive, especially in the valleys; while the Pacific water-shed has comparatively but a small portion of cultivable land; but in that portion W. of the Cascade mountains, as in the valleys of the Willamette, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and

other smaller rivers near the coast, the fertility is great; but the slopes of the Rocky mountains are generally a barren lava, through which the rivers cut their way to great depths, without fertile valleys to border them. The census tables report for the whole United States 118,457,622 acres of improved land, (about 5 acres to each individual,) and 184,621,348 unimproved, producing 592,326,612 bushels of Indian corn; 146,567,879 of oats; 100,503,899 of wheat; 14,188,639 of rye; 8,956,916 of buckwheat; 5,167,016 of barley; 562,312 of flaxseed; 885,790 of grass-seeds; 65,796,975 of Irish, and 38,259,196 of sweet potatoes; 9,219,975 of peas and beans; 215,312,710 pounds of rice; 199,752,646 of tobacco; 987,449,600 of cotton; 52,789,174 of wool; 313,266,962 of butter; 105,535,219 of cheese; 3,496,029 of hops; 7,715,961 of flax; 10,843 of silk cocoons; 34,249,886 of maple, and 247,581,000 of cane sugar; 14,853,857 of beeswax and honey; 13,838,579 tons of hay; 35,093 of hemp; 12,700,606 gallons of molasses; live stock, valued at \$543,969,420, including 4,335,358 horses; 559,229 asses; 6,392,044 milch cows; 1,699,241 working oxen; 10,268,856 other cattle; 21,721,814 sheep; and 30,316,608 swine. The greatest amount of live stock was in New York; the greatest wheat-growing states (in the order named) were Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Virginia, and Illinois; rye, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; Indian corn, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee, (but if we regard population, only Illinois;) oats, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; rice, South Carolina, (more than two-thirds of the whole;) tobacco, Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, and Ohio; cotton, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana; wool, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and Indiana, (but in proportion to population, Vermont would stand first;) peas and beans, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and New York; Irish potatoes, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Vermont, and New Hampshire, (but in proportion to population, Vermont is first;) sweet potatoes, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee; barley, New York, (nearly three-fourths of the whole;) buckwheat, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, (three-fourths of the whole;) orchard products, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, (the latter first in proportion to population;) wine, California, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; products of market gardens, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, (the latter greatest in proportion to population;) butter, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Vermont, (the latter first in pro-

portion to population;) cheese, New York, Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; hay, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Vermont, Maine, and Massachusetts, (the New England States greatest in proportion to population;) grass seeds, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and New Jersey, (the last greatest in proportion to population;) hops, New York, (five-sevenths of the whole;) hemp, Kentucky and Missouri, (nineteen-twentieths of the whole;) flax, Kentucky, (twice the amount of any state,) Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Missouri; maple sugar, New York, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, (Vermont first in proportion to population;) cane sugar, Louisiana, (nineteen-twentieths of the whole;) molasses, Louisiana, (five-sixths of the whole,) Texas, and Florida; and beeswax and honey, New York, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It will be seen by this summary that the Middle and Western States are most productive in wheat, rye, and oats; the Southern and Western in Indian corn; the Southern in rice; the territory between 34° and 41° lat. in tobacco; cotton wholly produced S. of 38°; wool and Irish potatoes, mostly N. of 34°; sweet potatoes, mostly S. of 40°; barley, apples, and pears, mostly N. of 38°; peaches, mostly S. of 41°; hemp, hops, and flax, N. of 34°; cane sugar, oranges, figs, bananas, &c., S. of 33°. For further particulars, see articles on the different states: also *Table of Agricultural Products*, APPENDIX.

Forest Trees.—No country on the globe can boast of so many species of noble forest trees as are found within the territory of the United States. East of the Rocky mountains we meet with the various species of oak, including the white and black oak, the chestnut oak, the live oak, and post oak; the white and yellow pine, the former sometimes attaining a height of near 200 feet; the chestnut; the black walnut; the tulip tree or poplar, one of the noblest in the American forests, not unfrequently attaining a height of from 120 to 130 feet, with a diameter of from 5 to 7 or 8 feet; the different kinds of maple, among which is the sugar maple, from the sap of which is obtained, by boiling, a sugar of a peculiar character and most delicious taste; the elm, one species of which, (the *ulmus Americana*,) Michaux regarded as the most magnificent tree of the American *sylva*; the magnolia, which, when in flower, gives to the forests of the South the appearance of a gigantic and magnificent flower garden; the red cedar, remarkable for its durability; the huge cypress, growing in the swampy and low lands of the Southern States.

The forests of California and Oregon surpass those of every other region in the prodigious magnitude of their trees. The redwood (a species of cypress) of California, is sometimes found more than 20 feet in dia-

meter, and of a proportionate height. The pine trees growing on the mountain slopes of Oregon are said not unfrequently to attain a height of near 300 feet, with diameters varying from 8 to 20 feet. For a more particular enumeration of the different trees, with their localities, the reader is referred to the articles on the several states.

Animals.—The domestic animals were wholly introduced from Europe after the discovery of America. The wild animals are the moose and caribou, or reindeer, (rare,) the black bear, panther or cougar, deer, wolf, and wildcat in the N.; grizzly bear, Rocky mountain goat, sheep, and antelope on the slopes of the Rocky mountains; buffalo, (once general on the plains of the Mississippi valley, now W. of the Mississippi,) prairie-dog, (a burrowing animal,) fox, beaver, muskrat, marmot, squirrel, rabbit, weasel, skunk, opossum, racoon, and wolverine. Among birds there are turkey-buzzards, golden and bald eagle, black vulture, wild turkey, (peculiar to America,) grouse, canvassback and other wild ducks, flamingoes, cranes, spoonbills, pheasants, partridges or quails, hawks, owls, pelicans, &c. Among reptiles, alligators, (in the South,) rattlesnakes and various other snakes, salamanders, tortoises, lizards, &c. Among fish, the shark, codfish, salmon, salmon trout, whitefish, (the latter two in the great lakes,) mackerel, shad, herring, halibut, sheepshead, trout, rockfish, bass, maskelonge, &c. &c.; and among shell-fish, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters, terrapins, and turtles.

Manufactures.—This country, when under the government of Great Britain, was almost wholly agricultural; but her manufactures are fast taking the relative stand they occupy in Europe, compared with the other two great divisions of industrial employment, viz. agriculture and commerce. Even the South now regularly exports to the North coarse cotton stuffs and yarns. According to Mr. Kennedy's census tables, there were employed in the United States in 1850, in establishments producing more than \$500 each, a capital of \$530,000,000, and 1,050,000 hands, consuming raw material worth \$550,000,000, and producing manufactured articles valued at \$1,020,300,000. There were 1694 establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton, employing \$74,501,031 capital, and 33,150 male and 59,136 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$34,835,056, producing 763,678,407 yards of stuffs, and 27,860,340 pounds of yarn, valued at \$61,869,184; 1559 woollen manufactories, employing \$28,118,650 capital, and 22,678 male and 16,574 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$25,755,988, and producing 82,206,652 yards of stuffs, and 4,294,326 pounds of yarn, valued at \$43,207,555; 2190 forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$49,258,006 capital, and 57,021 male hands, consuming raw material

worth \$27,049,753, and producing 1,165,544 tons of wrought, cast, and pig iron, valued at \$54,604,006; there were invested in the manufacture of malt and of spirituous liquors, \$8,334,254, employing 5487 hands, and consuming 3,787,195 bushels of barley, 11,067,761 of corn, 2,143,927 of rye, 56,517 of oats, 526,840 of apples, 61,675 hogsheds of molasses, and 1294 tons of hops, producing 1,177,924 barrels of ale, &c., 42,133,955 gallons of whiskey and high wines, and 6,500,500 gallons of rum; and 6263 tanneries, employing \$18,900,557 capital, and 20,909 male and 102 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$19,613,237, and producing 12,557,940 sides, and 2,653,865 skins of tanned leather, valued at \$32,861,796. The New England States are most extensively engaged in the manufacture of cottons and woollens, and the Middle States and Ohio in the manufacture of iron and spirituous and malt liquors. Though we have no further statistical reports from the census, it may be proper to give some of what are well known to be important branches of this species of industry, viz. shoes, hats, cabinet ware, and furniture, combs, cutlery, hollow ware, sugar-making and refining, carriage and harness-making, wagons, carts, and agricultural implements, (the latter, in 1850, amounting in value to \$151,569,675,) cheap clocks, pottery, glass, chemicals, dye-stuffs, locomotives, and steam-engines, (extensively exported,) chandeliers, gas-fixtures, &c. &c.

Internal Improvements—Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.—In a new and sparsely settled country the highways of communication are apt to be poor, and the inhabitants, for a time, settle on the great rivers, and other navigable waters, extending their rough roads (often little more than paths) as occasion demands. The first great internal improvement in this country was the Philadelphia and Pittsburg turnpike, completed about the close of the last century. Previous to the introduction of railways, or the anticipation of their introduction, Congress commenced a great National road from Washington to St. Louis, the eastern portion of which only has been completed, the introduction of railways having superseded its necessity. Washington early urged the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac and the James river, and had his plans been vigorously seconded by his native state, possibly Norfolk would have been the commercial emporium of the United States, for which it has probably greater natural advantages than any other city in the Union; but the genius of De Witt Clinton, by the opening of the Erie and Hudson canal in 1824, has secured that advantage for the metropolis of his native state. Pennsylvania and Maryland were little behind New York in their zeal in the construction of canals, but not with equally favorable results. Ohio and In-

diana led the way in the West, but the introduction of railways seems likely to supersede canals, as a means of transport, and few new enterprises of that kind are, we believe, now undertaken. Though it is scarcely a quarter of a century since the first iron rail was laid, there were in January 1st, 1853, in the United States, 18,266 miles of completed railway, and 12,681 in course of construction: to which several thousand miles of road, projected since the commencement of the year, might be added. The greatest amount of completed railway (2123 miles) is in New York: next, the giant of the West, Ohio, (scarcely attained to the years of a human life,) has 1385; then follows Pennsylvania, with 1244; Massachusetts, with 1140, (relatively, the greatest in the Union,) and Georgia, (the greatest S. of the Potomac,) with 857. With the exception of a few miles in Virginia, there are connected lines of railway from Waterville in Maine to Montgomery in Alabama, and ere long the chain will be complete to New Orleans. Connected lines also unite Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, with Chicago, Cincinnati, Terre Haute, Alton, and intermediate places, and perhaps before this work reaches the reader, the connection will be complete to Galena and Rock Island. Charleston and Savannah lack not many miles of grasping their iron arms the commerce of the Mississippi at Memphis. The same places have extended another of these arms to Nashville, eagerly stretching to seize the trade of La Belle Rivière, (the Ohio;) and roads are projected and partly completed that will unite the Gulf of Mexico with the great lakes, and soon the inhabitants of the South may exchange their grateful and pleasant fruits, for the pure and cooling ices of the lakes streams of the North, and the people of New York pass in two days from the middle of the temperate to the verge of the torrid zone. From the share it occupies in the minds of the leading men of the nation, it seems highly probable that the period is not distant when the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific will be united by railway. The prominent lines of communication between the east and the Mississippi valley, now are by the Albany, Buffalo, and the Lake Shore railroads; the New York and Erie railway, through the S. counties of New York; the Pennsylvania Central railroad, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Baltimore to Wheeling. To these will, in a short time, be added a line of railway from Richmond to E. Tennessee, and also to some point on the Ohio river, and others from Charleston and Savannah to Memphis, Nashville, and perhaps St. Louis and Louisville or Cincinnati. The New York and Erie and the Pennsylvania canals may be added to the highways of commerce between the E. and W. Under this heading properly come the lines of electric telegraph, of which the aggregate length

in January, 1853, was 16,735 miles, and of wire, 23,281 miles.

Commerce.—The commercial progress of our republic is scarcely less astonishing than the increase of its population and the growth of its hundred cities. The official reports of the year ending June 30th, 1852, give the total tonnage of the United States at 1,899,448²/₃ registered tonnage; 2,238,992²/₅ enrolled tonnage; total, 4,138,440⁴/₇. Registered tonnage in the whale fishery, 193,797⁷/₃; 2,008,021⁴/₈ enrolled and licensed in the coasting trade; in the cod fisheries, 102,659³/₇, and 72,546¹/₃ in the mackerel fishery. Showing an increase in the total tonnage from 1842, when it was 2,092,390, to 1852, when it was 4,138,439, of more than 2,000,000 tons, and considerably more than treble since 1815, when it was 1,368,127 tons. In 1852 there were entered from foreign ports 19,571 vessels, with a total tonnage of 5,292,880, of which 2,057,358 was foreign; the whole manned by 213,826 men and 2841 boys; cleared in the same period, 19,325 vessels, with a total tonnage of 5,278,165, of which 2,047,575 was foreign, manned by 211,465 men and 3290 boys. There were built in the same period 255 ships, 79 brigs, 584 schooners, 267 sloops and canal-boats, and 259 steamers, making an aggregate of 1444 vessels, with a total tonnage of 351,493¹/₇. Of the registered tonnage 79,704³/₉, and of the enrolled and licensed 563,536³/₉ tons were employed in steam navigation. Total value of imports for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1852, \$212,945,442; for the year ending June 30th, 1853, \$267,678,647; the exports for 1852 amounted to \$209,658,366; for 1853, \$230,452,250, of which \$27,486,875 was in gold and silver coin. We give below some of the leading articles of imports for 1852:

Free of duty.

Teas.....	28,578,352 lbs.
Coffee.....	193,698,556 "
Guano.....	50,054 tons.
Specie and bullion.....	\$5,505,044
Copper in plates for shipping.....	6,10,755
Copper ore.....	257,357
Sheathing metal.....	604,809

Leading articles paying duties.

Woolen manufactures to the amount of.....	\$17,573,094
Cotton " " " ".....	19,689,496
Silk " " " ".....	21,940,499
Silk and worsted " " " ".....	1,667,513
Flax manufactures.....	8,515,709
Iron " more than.....	8,000,000
" pig, bar and rolled, &c., over.....	11,000,000
Steel " " " ".....	1,700,000
Copper manufactures " " " ".....	1,600,000
Tin manufactures amounting to more than	3,200,000
Lead " " " ".....	1,284,000
Chronometers, clocks, and watches ".....	2,800,000
Glass manufactures nearly.....	1,500,000
Leather and manufactures of leather nearly	2,700,000
China, porcelain, japan, stone, gilt, and	
other ware.....	3,750,000
Furs, and manufactures of, nearly.....	1,200,000
Unmanufactured wool " ".....	1,100,000
Raw hides and skins.....	4,823,119
Wood, manufactured.....	1,930,711

Ready-made clothing, and articles of wear	1,368,512
Wines, brandies, ale, and other liquors,	
more than.....	4,000,000
Molasses.....	3,595,127
Sugar, over.....	14,700,000
Fruits, such as almonds, currants, figs,	
dates, raisins, and nuts, nearly.....	1,500,000
Saltpetre.....	1,085,236
Spices, ginger, &c., more than.....	1,150,000
Tobacco in all forms, more than.....	3,500,000
Salt.....	1,112,137
Breadstuffs and grain, more than.....	1,700,000

The leading articles of export for the fiscal year, 1852, were

Products of the fisheries.....	\$ 2,282,342
" " forest.....	7,864,220
" " agriculture (animal).....	6,323,439
" " " (vegetable).....	26,210,027
Cotton.....	87,965,732
Tobacco.....	10,031,283
Manufactures of cotton.....	7,672,151
" miscellaneous.....	18,862,931
(Some of the leading articles under the last heading are manufactures of iron, snuff and tobacco, candles, soap, furniture, spirits, leather, boots and shoes, wearing apparel, books and maps.)	
Gold and silver coin.....	37,437,887

There were exported in the year ending August 31, 1853, to Great Britain, 1,736,860 bales of cotton; to France, 426,723 bales; to North of Europe, 193,636; total, 2,528,400 bales; being an increase of 84,754 over 1852; consumed at home 671,009; grand total of cotton produced 3,354,052 bales. Total flour exported, 1,593,901 barrels; wheat, 4,803,189 bushels; Indian corn, 1,425,278; being an increase over 1852, of 166,459 barrels of flour, 2,064,767 bushels of wheat, and a diminution of 61,520 of Indian corn. The hog crop produced in the Western States, exclusive of Arkansas and Wisconsin, is put down at 2,049,005 animals, producing 404,712,990 pounds of pork, being an increase over the previous year of 79,696,350 pounds, or 24 per cent. The exports of tobacco from New Orleans alone was 64,076 hogsheads, of which 52.20 per cent. were to Great Britain, 13.11 to France, and 3.57 to North of Europe. Tobacco inspected in Virginia, 40,567 hogsheads. Export of sugar and molasses from New Orleans by sea, 121,875 hogsheads and barrels, but mostly hogsheads.

The following table from Andrews's Report, will exhibit, in their order, the respective values of the exports of domestic produce during the years 1850-51-52:

Cotton.....	\$272,265,665
Manufactures of all kinds.....	51,376,348
Flour.....	29,492,044
Tobacco.....	29,201,556
Pork, hogs, lard, &c.....	15,683,772
Lumber, &c.....	15,054,113
Rice.....	7,273,513
Beef, hides, tallow, &c.....	4,795,645
Butter and cheese.....	3,119,506
Skins and furs.....	2,628,732
Fish.....	1,391,475

There arrived (in 1852) by New York canals at tide-water, on the Hudson river, produce valued at \$66,893,102; and at New Orleans, *via* the Mississippi river, \$108,051,708, and

in 1853, at 134,233,735. Property going (in 1852) from tide-water on the Hudson, \$118,896,444, and \$38,874,782 up the Mississippi. Among the items of domestic trade, lumber and coal form a large fraction. The great sources of the former article are the pineries about the head waters of the Mississippi river, in Maine; in Southern New York, in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Oregon, and Washington Territories. The lumber trade of Bangor, Albany, the lake ports, and from the upper waters of the Mississippi and Susquehanna rivers, sums up an annual total exceeding 1400,000,000 feet, besides great quantities of staves, shingles, lath, &c. The steam marine of the United States is immense, amounting in 1852, according to Andrews' Report, to 1390 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 417,226 $\frac{2}{3}$, of which 96 (tonnage, 91,475 $\frac{2}{3}$) were ocean steamers; 529 were coast steamers, (tonnage 121,025 $\frac{1}{2}$); 765 were interior steamers, (tonnage, 204,725 $\frac{1}{2}$), of which 601 (tonnage, 135,559 $\frac{1}{2}$) were on the rivers. The whole steam marine was manned by 29,377 men, boys, &c.; and 39,204,691 passengers were carried, of whom 32,418,107 were carried in ferry-boats; 6,786,584 in other steam vessels, and 190,993 were ocean passengers. Such is the outline of the commerce of the United States, which has elements of increase unknown in any former period, or in any other nation. A new country, a virgin soil, the precious metals in unprecedented abundance, coal, iron, copper, zinc, gypsum, lime, and most of the useful minerals in profusion, her coasts indented with bays, her northern border washed by nearly 2000 miles of inland seas, navigable by vessels of any tonnage, her great interior traversed from N. to S. by the Mississippi, receiving tributaries from 1000 miles to the E. and to the W., with 3000 miles of canal, and soon to have 30,000 miles of railway; with an emigration now approaching half a million annually, with schools and a teeming press to spread intelligence and quicken enterprise; with unbounded liberty of action to stimulate exertion; with new regions opened daily to market by iron roads, what is there to set a limit to the extension of a commerce as far beyond present, as the present has gone beyond past conception. The acquisition of California, too, has opened a new field to commerce on the greatest ocean of the globe, on one of whose bays a city, with twice the population of Philadelphia or New York at the era of the Revolution, has sprung into existence in the short space of five years, and a place that previous to 1848 was known only as a refreshing station for ships, has become a commercial town of the first rank—holding regular intercourse with China, Australia, the different ports of South America, of Europe, and the isles of the Pacific, and, as we have elsewhere remarked, seems destined to become a second Alexan-

dria in the overland commerce of the East to Europe. By a recent treaty with the Argentine Republic, the Rio de la Plata has been opened to the commerce of the United States.

Scientific, Literary, and Educational Institutions.—Beyond the appropriations of public lands for endowing schools and colleges in the several states, the subject of general education does not appear to come properly within the sphere of the duties of the federal government. Though there are no national educational institutions, strictly so called, the government of the Union has in various ways shown a disposition to promote the cause of science, as far as can be done within its constitutional limits. The National Observatory at Washington is promoting not only the cause of astronomical knowledge, but its active head, Lieutenant Maury, is gaining a world-wide reputation by his study of the laws that govern the tides, currents, and winds of the different oceans and seas, on which subjects he from time to time publishes the results of his investigations. An exploring expedition was fitted out by the general government under the administration of Mr. Van Buren. It sailed August, 1838, visiting the coasts of South America, the N. W. coast of America, the islands of the Pacific, and the coasts of Asia and Africa, surveying harbors, determining latitudes and longitudes, and the altitudes of mountains, making geological researches, collecting specimens of natural history in every department, &c. The collections of natural history form an extensive and valuable museum, which is to be deposited in the Smithsonian Institute. The exploring expedition added a new continent to the geography of the world, by the discovery of an Antarctic mainland. An expedition, sent out by the United States government, under Commodore Perry, entered the port of Jeddo, in Japan, in the summer of 1853, was favorably received, and negotiations commenced which may result in opening an entirely new field to American commerce and enterprise. The Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, (see WASHINGTON,) though founded by the private munificence of a foreigner, is a national institution, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," which is under the direction of the Government of the United States. The library of Congress, now numbering 50,000 volumes, the Military Academy at West Point, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are the other principal institutions of this class that are of a national character. For a notice of these two institutions the reader is referred to the heads of their respective localities. Coast surveys on the shores of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and military, topographical, and geological surveys, especially of the new territories, have been and are being made under the direction of the competent heads of their respective bureaux.

The names of Professor A. D. Bache, at the head of the coast survey, and of Colonel J. J. Abert, of the topographical bureau, are well known to the scientific world; as are those also of Colonels Fremont, Emory, Simpson, and Stansbury, and that of Captain Wilkes of the exploring expedition; all of whom have published valuable journals of their proceedings. Professor David Dale Owen's report on the geology of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, under the direction of the commissioner of the land-office, is also an invaluable contribution to science. It accords with the genius of our people to rely rather on individual enterprise than on governmental action; and the reliance has been justly placed, as scarcely a week passes but our journals inform us of some wealthy individual endowing a college or professorship, or founding a library; or, at least, making liberal bequests for scientific and literary objects.

When it is considered that we have been a nation scarcely beyond the period of an ordinary life, and have not yet finished cutting down our forests and clearing our lands, and that almost the entire energies of our people have hitherto been directed to procuring a subsistence and erecting habitations; we surely have no cause to blush if our literature has not equalled that which has grown up in Europe under the fostering care of a wealthy aristocracy, amid institutions which had been enriched with all the choicest productions extant of ancient and modern learning, long before the white man had fixed his dwelling on any part of our vast domain. Our country has indeed just ground to glory, that in spite of all the disadvantages alluded to, she has produced so many names illustrious in science, literature, and art—names which posterity, whether in the Old or New World, will not willingly let die.

Public Schools.—The local statistics of education in each state will be found in their appropriate place. It will, however, be proper here to make some observations on a system of instruction designed to fit the masses of our citizens for the enjoyment of their privileges and fulfilment of their duties as freemen.

Our general system of public instruction, originated with the pilgrim fathers of New England; where, as early as 1628, provision was made for the education of "every child" in the settlements. It 1637 a school was ordered to be provided for every neighborhood of 50 families and another for a higher grade of instruction for every 100 families. A sum sufficient to maintain these schools was raised annually by a town tax, voluntarily imposed, and each school district drew its proportion of the whole sum for its own school or schools. Thus the property of the town was made liable for the education of the children. In most of the States a public school fund supplies in part the means of instruction.

In 1850, there were in the United States 3,411,597 pupils (including those of California as given in the census of 1852,) attending public schools, under the care of 89,129 teachers; 270,426 pupils attending academies or private schools, taught by 11,575 teachers; number of students in colleges about 17,250, instructed by 1325 professors and tutors; of the above, 5100 were medical, and 1350, theological students. It is estimated that there are in the various Sabbath-schools, including the schools of the Sunday-School Union, from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pupils.

Churches, Religious Denominations, &c.—The total number of churches, of all the different denominations, was, in 1850, 36,011. Of these, 12,467 were Methodist; 8791 Baptist; 5584 Presbyterian; 1674 Congregational; 1422 Episcopal; 1203 Lutheran; 1112 Roman Catholic; 812 Christian; 714 Friends, 619 Union; 494 Universalist; 361 Free; 327 German Reformed; 324 Dutch Reformed; 243 Unitarian, besides those of numerous minor sects. Total accommodations of the churches of all the different sects, 13,849,896: total value of church property, \$86,416,639. See *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

The Press.—Closely connected with the literary institutions of the United States is the public press, the most efficient instrument for the diffusion of general intelligence, and the most powerful engine, whether to promote or undermine the great interests of morality and religion. The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class:—

	No.	Circulation.	No. of copies printed ann'y.
Dailies.....	350	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-weeklies.....	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies.....	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weeklies.....	2000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthlies.....	50	300,000	7,200,000
Monthlies.....	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies.....	25	20,000	80,000
	2500	5,000,000	422,600,000

The number of post-offices, November 1st, 1852, was 21,191; aggregate length of post-roads, 214,284 miles; annual transportation, 58,985,728 miles; gross receipts for the fiscal year, 1852, \$6,925,971.28; expenditures, \$7,108,459.04. Total number of letters sent by mail, 95,790,524; number of newspapers and packages, nearly 115,000,000; letters sent by ocean steamers, more than 6,000,000. For *Rates of Postage*, see APPENDIX.

Public Institutions, Dock Yards, &c.—The United States Government have a naval asylum at Philadelphia, (which see,) and marine hospitals at Portland, Boston, (or near it,) New York, Norfolk, San Francisco, Vicksburg, Napoleon, (Arkansas,) St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, and at some other points.

Some of these are now in course of construction. There are navy-yards at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, Memphis, and Benicia. There is a mother mint at Philadelphia, and branches at Charlotte, North Carolina, Dahlonga, Georgia, and at San Francisco. An assaying house is about being built in New York. The other principal erections are custom houses, (many of them of great architectural merit,) forts, arsenals, armories, post-offices, treasury and sub-treasury offices, lighthouses, buoys, &c., the offices of state, war, navy, treasury, general post-office, patent office, &c., at Washington. There were 19 arsenals, and more than 100 forts and barracks, in 1852, scattered over different parts of the Union.

The navy contained, in 1852, 11 ships of the line, mounting from 74 to 120 guns; 12 first-class frigates, mounting 44 guns each; 2 second class, 36 each; 21 sloops of war, of from 16 to 20 guns each; 4 brigs, of 10 guns each; 3 schooners, of 1 and 2 each; 5 steam frigates, 6 to 10 guns each; 4 first-class steamers, 1 to 10 each; 7 second-class, and 5 storeships and brigs. The Mississippi steam frigate carries Paixhan guns. The navy list contains 6 commodores, commanders of squadrons; 1 commander to each of the 9 navy yards; a governor of the naval asylum; a superintendent of the naval academy; 68 captains; 97 commanders; 325 lieutenants; 148 surgeons, of every grade; 64 pursers; 24 chaplains; 12 professors of mathematics; 31 masters; 205 passed midshipmen; 262 midshipmen, &c. &c. The captains' pay varies from \$2500 to \$4500; the commanders', from \$1800 to \$2500; lieutenants', \$1200 to \$1500; surgeons', from \$1000 to \$2700; assistant surgeons', from \$650 to \$1200; pursers', from \$1500 to \$3000; chaplains', from \$1000 to \$1500; midshipmen's, from \$300 to \$750; other officers, from \$400 to \$2000. The marine corps has its head-quarters at Washington, and is composed of 15 captains, 40 lieutenants, and about 1100 men—commissioned officers and privates.

According to the army register for 1852, there were 765 general officers; 2489 general staff officers; 15,576 field officers, &c.; 58,190 company officers; 76,920 commissioned officers, and 2,124,953 privates of every grade in the militia. The regular army, however, only amounted to 896 commissioned officers, and 10,129 privates.

Government.—The government of the United States is a confederation of independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their power to a central government, whose edicts and laws, so far as granted constitutionally, are always paramount to state authority, but all powers not expressly conceded by that constitution are tacitly reserved to the states. The governmental power of the American confederacy is divided into legis-

lative, judicial, and executive. The executive power is lodged in a president and vice-president, elected for four years by electors chosen by popular vote in each state. The electors being equal to the number of senators and members of the house of representatives for each state at the time of said election. For example, Pennsylvania, having at the present time (1853) 25 members in the national house of representatives, and each state having 2 senators, is entitled to 27 electoral votes for president and vice-president. A majority of the whole number of electoral votes is necessary to a choice, and if no person has a majority, then, from the three highest on the list, the house of representatives, voting by states, (each state having but one vote, and a majority of all the states being necessary to an election,) shall proceed to choose a president—but if no candidate receives a majority before the 4th of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president. If no candidate for vice-president has a majority of all the electoral votes, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall proceed to choose the vice-president, but a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and has power of reprieve and pardon for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He has power (provided two-thirds of the senate concur) to make treaties, and to nominate the members of his cabinet, foreign ministers, and other officers of the United States, to the senate for its approval or disapproval. Of some inferior offices he has the absolute appointment. The president may also remove any officer, subject to his appointment, at his pleasure. The judiciary consists at present of one supreme court, 9 circuit and 47 district courts. The supreme court is presided over by a chief and 8 associate justices, who hold their appointments during life or good behaviour. The supreme court holds one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December. A circuit court is held twice a year in each state, by one judge of the supreme court, and the district judge of the state or district in which the court is held. The district courts are held by special judges, mostly one for each district, but sometimes one judge may have two or even three districts under his charge. In most cases each state constitutes a district, but New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California are divided into two, and Alabama, Tennessee, and Iowa into three districts each. The United States courts have jurisdiction in all cases of law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority, in all cases concerning foreign

ministers and agents; in all cases of marine jurisdiction; in all controversies in which the United States shall be a party; in controversies between states, or between a state and citizen of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state and citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

The legislative power is exercised by a Congress composed of two branches, a senate and house of representatives. The senate is composed of two members from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, so that one-third shall retire at the close of every second year. The house of representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for the most numerous branch of the state legislature. A senator must be at least 30 years of age, and must have been 9 years a citizen of the United States, and a representative be 25 years of age, have been 7 years a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and electoral votes for president are apportioned according to the whole number of free persons and three-fifths of all others, (except Indians.) The population necessary to form a constituency for a member of the house of representatives, is determined by act of Congress, and is usually increased after the taking of each census, being a little over 30,000 between 1790 and 1800; but had risen to 70,680 between 1840 and 1850, and is about 90,000 under the 7th or last census. Those states, however, that have fractions of population of more than half the requisite number, send an additional member; but each state, whatever its population, must have at least one member. The number of representatives in the 34th Congress is 234, besides delegates from each territory, who speak, but do not vote. The senate represents the states in their sovereign capacity, and the house of representatives (as its name implies) the people. Congress has power to lay and collect taxes and imposts, to borrow money, to pay debts, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indians, to coin money and regulate its value, to fix a standard of weights and measures, to punish counterfeiting, to establish post-offices and post-roads, to grant patents for inventions and copyrights for books, &c., to punish piracies, &c. on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, to declare war, and to provide and maintain an army and navy, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, and to suppress invasions and rebellions, to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, and over all places where forts,

arsenals, magazines, dock-yards, &c. have been legally established. All bills for raising revenue and for taxation must originate in the house of representatives. A bill must have received a majority of the votes necessary to form a quorum in each house, and have received the signature of the president before it can become a law; but if the president objects to a bill, or part of its provisions, he must send his objections in writing to the house in which it originated, when that house proceeds to vote on it, and if two-thirds of both houses sustain the bill, it is a law, without the approbation of the president; or if the president does not return it in ten days, exclusive of Sabbaths, it is a law in like manner, provided Congress remain in session so long after the bill has been sent to the president. A census of the people, products, &c. of the several states is taken by order of Congress every tenth year; the seventh having been taken in 1850. The vice-president is ex-officio president of the senate, and, in case of the death or disability of the president, becomes president of the United States. In case of the death or disability of both, the speaker (pro tempore) of the senate, who is usually elected towards the close of each session, with reference to such a contingency, shall be the president. In the event of the death, refusal to serve, or any other disability, of all the three named above, the speaker of the house of representatives shall be president. The last officer presides in the popular branch, and on the assembling of every new Congress, (a Congress continues two years, or the period for which the members of the house of representatives are elected,) a new speaker is elected. The senate is a high court for the trial of impeachments; on the trial of the president of the United States, the chief-justice shall preside, but its decisions only extend to removals from office. In each district of the United States courts there is a prosecuting attorney and a marshal. The territories are ruled by a governor appointed by the president, but they elect their own legislature.

Salaries.—The president of the United States receives \$25,000 a year, and has the use of the executive mansion at Washington. The vice-president receives \$8000; the judges of the supreme court \$4000, except the chief-justice, who receives \$4500; members of Congress \$8 a day; the secretaries of state, treasury, war, navy, interior, the postmaster-general and attorney-general each \$8000 per annum; the foreign ministers of the first rank, *i. e.* ministers plenipotentiary, \$9000, with an outfit of \$9000; those of the second grade, *i. e.* ministers resident, \$6000, with an outfit of \$6000; of the third rank, *i. e.* *chargés d'affaires*, \$4500, with an outfit of \$4500; consuls receive their emoluments in fees.

Revenue, Finances, &c.—The revenue of the United States has been mostly derived from imports on foreign merchandise, and from the sale of public lands, but direct taxes have occasionally been levied. The revenue has increased (with occasional depressions) with considerable regularity, from \$3,652,014, in 1792, to \$61,353,924, in 1853. Of this revenue, \$58,931,865 were from the customs. The expenditures have varied in the same period from \$1,877,904 to \$57,631,667; of which \$17,174,955 were for the civil list. The smallest revenue was in 1792, and the greatest in 1853; the greatest expenditures were in 1847 and 1849, during, and at the close of the Mexican war; and the least in 1793. The smallest expenditure for the civil list and foreign intercourse, was \$472,450, in 1793, and the greatest, \$17,872,967, in 1851; the least expenditures for the military establishment was \$944,958, in 1803; the greatest, (in the Mexican war,) \$41,281,606, in 1847; the least expenditure for the navy was \$53, in 1792, and the greatest, \$10,891,639, in 1853. The total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to \$43,543,419. The public debt has varied from \$75,463,476, in 1791, to \$65,131,692, January 1, 1853, but in October, \$61,066,139. The smallest debt was \$37,513, in 1836; the greatest, \$127,334,934, in 1816. Total individual debt of the states, (independent of the United States debt,) \$201,541,624. The assessed value of property in 1850 was \$5,988,149,407; true or estimated value, \$7,068,157,779; estimated value in 1852, \$7,846,706,697. The coinage of the United States mint, since its establishment in 1792 up to 1851, has been—gold, \$179,945,427.50; silver, \$78,221,961.90; copper, \$1,395,846.45,—making a total of 392,238,087 pieces, and \$253,563,235.85. The gold coinage of 1852 was \$53,747,187, and for the first 9 months of 1853, \$32,000,901. Of silver, for the same 9 months, \$4,854,861 were coined. The last two items were at the Philadelphia mint alone. The banking capital of all the states, in 1851, amounted to \$248,803,061; circulation \$150,052,000, and specie to \$50,000,000.

History.—The earliest settled portion of the present territory of the United States was Florida, about the year 1565; but as this state was not acquired till 1819, and was, moreover, not an English settlement, it is usual to date the commencement of the settlement of the colonies which formed the nucleus of the present confederation, from the settlement of Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607. The order of the settlement of the other original states (*i.e.* states of the Revolution) was, New York, by the Dutch, at Fort Orange, (now Albany,) in 1614; Massachusetts, at Plymouth, in 1620; New Hampshire and Maine, in 1623; New Jersey, about 1624; Delaware, about 1627; Connecticut, in 1633; Maryland, in 1634–5;

Rhode Island, in 1636; North Carolina, (permanently) between 1640–50; South Carolina, about 1670; Pennsylvania, 1682, and Georgia, in 1733. These were all English settlements, (though with admixtures from Germany, Ireland, and Scotland,) except New Jersey and Delaware; the former by Dutch, Swedes, and English, and the latter by Swedes.

For an account of the wars with the Indians, and of separate colonial matters, see histories of each state. The first contest in which the colonies unitedly and generally took part was the old French and Indian war, as it was called, which commenced so disastrously with the defeat of General Braddock, near the present city of Pittsburg, and in which Washington, by his prudence and bravery, saved the army from utter destruction. But the contest raged most severely in New York (which see) and in Canada. This war was concluded by the Peace of Paris, in 1763: the interval between which, and the skirmish at Lexington, April 19, 1775, (the actual commencement of the Revolution,) was little else than a contest with the mother country concerning disputed rights, in which the colonies contended for representation in parliament as the only terms on which they would consent to taxation by that body; while the imperial government maintained the absolute right to impose taxes without consulting the colonies. A series of events followed the skirmish mentioned above, in many of which the colonial chief was frequently brought almost to the verge of despair. We are not expected here to give more than a brief outline, which we will endeavor to do succinctly, by an enumeration of the principal events of each campaign. The battle of Lexington, though unfavorable to the Americans, taught the British it was no mere sedition they had attempted to put down, but that they had to contend with men animated by a firm purpose, whom one defeat, or a series of defeats, was not likely to divert from a course, not undertaken without a full estimate of its difficulties. The taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point by the Americans, in May; the battle of Bunker Hill, near Boston, in June, in which the Americans retreated for want of ammunition; the investment of Boston by Washington, and the unsuccessful expeditions of Arnold and Schuyler to Quebec, in the autumn, the former by way of the Kennebec river, and the latter by way of Lake Champlain—were the principal events of the opening campaign of 1775. That of 1776 commenced with the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in March, and was followed by their repulse from Sullivan's island, before Charleston, in June; by the Declaration of Independence, at Philadelphia, July 4; by the disastrous battle of Flatbush, on Long Island, in August; by the skirmish at Whiteplains, north of New York, in September; by the loss of Forts Washington and Lee, and of 2000 prisoners; by

Washington's retreat across New Jersey, and by the successful passage of the Delaware, and the surprise and capture of 900 Hessians, at Trenton, on the morning of Dec. 26th. The latter event revived the drooping spirits of the Americans, and following up their success, Washington, in the early part of January, opened the campaign in 1777, by driving the British from Princeton, New Jersey; after which he took up his winter quarters at Morristown, in the same state. In April, Governor Tryon took and burnt Danbury, in Connecticut; Burgoyne invaded New York, from Canada, and took Fort Ticonderoga, in July; Colonel Baum is defeated by General Stark, near Bennington, in August; the Americans are defeated by Cornwallis, at Brandywine, September 11, and the British take possession of Philadelphia; Gates defeats Burgoyne at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, September 19 and October 7, and on the 16th. Burgoyne surrenders with 5790 men; Washington is repulsed by Howe, at Germantown, and soon after retires to winter quarters, at Valley Forge, where the army suffer greatly from cold, hunger, want of clothing, and suitable barracks, and from consequent disease. The successful defence, by the Americans, of Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, 6 miles below Philadelphia, and the opening of the navigation, by the British, to Philadelphia, closed the campaign of 1777. February 6, 1778, France formed a treaty of alliance with the United States; the British army evacuates Philadelphia, June 18th, and is defeated at Monmouth, the 28th of the same month; Sullivan besieges Newport, August 15, but raises the siege on the 28th, and has a skirmish with Pigot, whom he routs, on the following day; the massacre of Wyoming takes place in July; Savannah is taken by the British, December 29; in the same month, Washington goes into winter quarters at Middlebrook, and terminates the campaign of 1778; about one-fourth of Lincoln's army in the South, destroyed by the British, in March, 1779; in May, Charleston is invested by the British, who retire on the approach of Lincoln; skirmish at Stono Ferry, June 20; Stono Point taken by the British, June 1, and retaken by Wayne, July 15; in the same month, Tryon invades Connecticut, burns the shipping at New Haven, and the villages of Fairfield and Norwalk; August 29th, Sullivan defeats the Tories and savages in New York; September 24th, the French fleet and the American army invest Savannah, but are repulsed, October 9. Paul Jones gains in the autumn of this year a splendid naval victory in the British seas. The army goes into winter quarters at West Point and Morristown, and thus closes the campaign of 1779. Charleston besieged by Sir H. Clinton, in April, 1780, surrenders May 12th, and Clinton becomes master of the greater part of the South; August 6th, Sumter defeats the British at

Hanging Rock; but the Americans are defeated at Camden, August 16th, and at Fishing creek on the 18th; Arnold attempts to betray West Point September 21st, but is discovered, and flies; the British defeated at King's mountain in South Carolina October 7, and Cornwallis retreats. The campaign of 1781 is opened by the defeat of the British at Cowpens, January 17th, and is followed by the rout of the Americans at Guilford Court House in March, and at Hobkirk's Hill in April; Forts Marion and Lee surrender in May to the Americans, and Augusta in June; Greene routs the British at Eutaw Springs; an indecisive engagement takes place between the British and French fleets off Cape Henry, in March; Forts Trumbull and Griswold taken, (the garrison of the latter slaughtered,) and New London burned by Arnold in September; and finally the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781, puts an end to the active operations of the war, and leads to an acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States, in 1783. A political event of more importance perhaps never took place on our globe, or one more truly revolutionary in its effects upon systems of government throughout the world, or more pregnant with promises of future benefit to the human race. The government that carried the nation through the trying scenes of the Revolution was a simple confederation of states, represented by members elected by the legislature of each of the 13 separate sovereignties. This, but for the patriotism and virtue of the people, would have been wholly inefficient, and depended for its effectiveness on the willing obedience of the great mass of the population. This government endured from 1777 to 1787, when a convention of delegates, representing all the states, framed the present constitution, which went into operation March 4th, 1789, by the inauguration of the wise and patriotic Washington as president. An experience of more than 60 years under this Constitution has more than realized the favorable predictions of its most zealous supporters. It has proved itself the best adapted to the ruling of an extensive region of any government ever framed, inasmuch as its action is confined to matters of general interest, while each region governs itself in local affairs. Indeed, its wide extent has in some instances proved an especial safeguard, and prevented wars and rebellion from sectional excitement. While different localities have been several times agitated to the point of rebellion or warfare, the rest of the nation, remote from the disturbed region, have remained calm and determined in the support of the central authority.

The disturbed state of Europe, consequent upon the breaking out of the French revolution, acted favorably for the development of the resources of the United States, exhausted by a long war, as it not only created a mar-

ket for her agricultural products, but gave her a large portion of the carrying trade of the world. The principal events following the establishment of the government of 1789, were the treaty with the Creek Indians, in 1790; the admission of Vermont into the confederacy in 1791, and of Kentucky in 1792; the insurrection in Pennsylvania to resist the duty on distilled spirits, and the defeat of the northwest Indians by General Wayne, in 1794; Tennessee admitted in 1796; death of Washington in 1799; seat of government removed to the District of Columbia in 1800; Ohio admitted in 1802; Louisiana purchased in 1803; Tripoli bombarded by Commodore Preble, and Hamilton shot by Burr, in 1804; Burr tried for conspiracy in 1807; Harrison defeats the Indians in Indiana in 1811; war declared against Great Britain in 1812, on account of violations of neutrality, and the search of our ships for British subjects; capitol at Washington burned by the British, 1814; peace concluded February, 1815; and war with Algiers the same year; Indiana admitted in 1816; Seminole war in 1817; Illinois admitted in 1818; Alabama admitted, and Florida ceded by Spain in 1819; Maine admitted in 1820, and Missouri in 1821; General Lafayette visits America, and is received with great marks of respect, in 1824; cholera breaks out, and Black Hawk's war occurs, in 1832; Arkansas admitted, Wisconsin becomes a territory, and great fire in New York, in 1835; Texas achieves her independence of Mexico in 1836; Michigan admitted in 1837; Texas admitted, and war breaks out in consequence with Mexico, and Iowa admitted, in 1846; peace with Mexico, acquisition of Upper California and New Mexico, and admission of Wisconsin, in 1848; admission of California, and creation of the territories of New Mexico and Utah, all in 1850. Such is a brief chronicle of the principal events of a nation's history, now one of the first powers on the globe; whose friendship is sought, and enmity avoided, by the most potent rulers of Europe. The 14th president now peaceably and harmoniously directs the national affairs of a confederacy of 31 states, reaching from the middle of the temperate to the torrid zone, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Our government has been tried under all circumstances, (but that of famine,) rebellion, pestilence, war, strong party dissensions, and jarring sectional interests, and has come out stronger than ever through them all. Presidents have died, and the legal substitutes have succeeded to their power, without the slightest breath of commotion. Disappointed aspirants have sometimes endeavored to create dissension, but have only sunk themselves into contempt and neglect. The forests fall beneath the settler's axe, the bowels of the earth are searched for mineral wealth, railways are laid down, canals opened, rivers deepened,

commerce extended, schools and colleges founded, books disseminated, cities built, populations, invited by our free institutions, swarm from other lands in sufficient numbers to form a state for each cycle of the earth, and thus expand and extend the area of freedom, truth and light; and, with the blessing of Him without whom no increase is given, seem destined to revolutionize the world.

UNITIA, a post-office of Blount co., Tenn.

UNITY, a post-township in Waldo county, Maine, 33 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1557.

UNITY, a post-township in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, 40 miles W. by N. from Concord. Population, 961.

UNITY, a post-office of Crawford co., Pa.

UNITY, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles E. from Greensburg. Population, 2527.

UNITY, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Maryland, 30 miles W. by S. from Baltimore.

UNITY, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad. Population, 2095.

UNITY, a post-village in the above township, about 35 miles N. from Steubenville. Population, about 400.

UNITY, a post-village of Alexander co., Illinois, on Cash river, 225 miles S. from Springfield, and about 15 miles from the mouth of the Ohio river.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia. See CHARLOTTESVILLE.

UPATOI CREEK, of Georgia, flows southwestward through Muscogee county, and enters Chattahoochee river, 8 or 9 miles S. from Columbus.

UPATOIE, a post-village of Muscogee co., Georgia, about 18 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

UPDEGRAFF'S, a post-office of Jefferson co., Ohio.

UPHAUPEE, a post-office of Macon co., Ala.

UPLAND, a thriving village of West Marlborough township, Chester co., Pennsylvania, 38 miles W. by S. from Philadelphia.

UPLAND, a post-office of Mason co., Va.

UPLANDS, a thriving post-village of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Chester creek, about 2 miles from its mouth, and 92 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg. It has several mills or factories moved by water-power. Population, from 200 to 500.

UPPER, a township of Cape May co., New Jersey, 13 miles N. E. from Cape May Court House. Population, 1341.

UPPER, a township in Crawford co., Arkansas. Population, 524.

UPPER, a township in the S. W. part of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio river. Population, 2494.

UPPER ALLEN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna river, about 12 miles E. by S. from Carlisle. Population, 1220.

UPPER ALLOWAY'S CREEK, a post-township of Salem co., New Jersey, 72 miles S. by W. from Trenton. Population, 2530.

UPPER ALTON, a post-village of Madison co., Illinois, 2½ miles E. from Alton. It is the seat of Shurtleff College. See ALTON.

UPPER AQUEBOGUE, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, about 75 miles E. by N. from New York city.

UPPER AUGUSTA, a township of Northumberland co., Pa., contains Sunbury, the county seat, on the left side of the Susquehanna. Population, including Sunbury, 2080.

UPPER BERN, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Pottsville railroad, 17 miles N. N. W. from Reading. Population, 1747.

UPPER BLACK EDDY, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

UPPER CHICHESTER, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles W. from Chester. Population, 531.

UPPERCO, a post-office of Baltimore co., Md.

UPPER CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Harford co., Maryland.

UPPER DARBY, a post-township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles W. from Philadelphia. Population, 2044.

UPPER DICKINSON, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles S. W. from Carlisle. Population, 2219.

UPPER DUBLIN, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. from Philadelphia. Population, 1330.

UPPER EMBARRAS, a post-office of Coles co., Illinois.

UPPER FALLS, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

UPPER FALLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

UPPER FALLS OF COAL, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia.

UPPER FOURCHE, a township in Yell co., Arkansas. Population, 530.

UPPER FREEHOLD, a township of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 15 miles S. W. from Freehold. Population, 2566.

UPPER GILMANTON, a post-office of Belknap co., New Hampshire.

UPPER GLOUCESTER, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maryland.

UPPER HAMBURG, a thriving post-village of Hardin co., Tennessee, on the left bank of Tennessee river, 130 miles S. W. from Nashville. It has several warehouses.

UPPER HANOVER, a township forming the N. extremity of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1741.

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, a post-village in Caroline co., Md., 57 miles E. from Annapolis.

UPPER IOWA, a small river which rises in the S. E. part of Minnesota, and passing into

Iowa, flows first south-easterly, then north-easterly, and empties itself into the Mississippi river in Allomakee county.

UPPER JAY, a post-office of Essex co., N. Y.

UPPER LEACOCK, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 7 miles E. by N. from Lancaster. Population, 1886.

UPPER LISLE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

UPPER MACUNGIE, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles W. by S. from Allentown. Population, 2035.

UPPER MAHANTANGO, a post-township forming the W. extremity of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1654.

UPPER MAHONNY, a township of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, 14 miles S. E. from Sunbury. Population, 1268.

UPPER MAKEFIELD, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Delaware river, intersected by the Delaware canal, 10 miles E. by S. from Doylestown. Population, 1701.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Prince George co., Maryland, a few miles W. from the Patuxent river, and 17 miles E. S. E. from Washington. A newspaper is published here.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN, a village in Middlesex co., Conn., on Connecticut river, 15 miles S. from Hartford, contains several churches.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN, a post-village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, on Redstone creek, about 40 miles S. S. E. from Pittsburgh.

UPPER MILFORD, a township forming the S. extremity of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania. Population, 3259.

UPPER MOUNT BETHEL, a township forming the N. extremity of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river. Pop., 2855.

UPPER NAZARETH, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 8 miles W. N. W. from Easton. Population, 708.

UPPER OKAW, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Population, 657.

UPPER OXFORD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles S. S. W. from West Chester. Population, 1021.

UPPER PAXTON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1690.

UPPER PEACH TREE, a post-office of Wilcox co., Alabama.

UPPER PENN'S NECK, New Jersey. See PENN'S NECK.

UPPER PROVIDENCE, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles W. from Philadelphia. Population, 778.

UPPER PROVIDENCE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, 10 miles W. by N. from Norristown. Pop., 2457.

UPPER RED HOOK, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, about 15 miles S. from Catskill.

UPPER ST. CLAIR, a post-township of Alle-

ghany co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles W. by S. from Pittsburg. Population, 1626.

UPPER SALFORD, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. by W. from Norristown. Population, 1440.

UPPER SANDUSKY, a flourishing post-village of Crane township, and capital of Wyandot county, Ohio, on the left bank of Sandusky river, and on the Ohio and Indiana railroad, 63 miles N. by W. from Columbus. It was formerly the chief town of the Wyandot Indians, who ceded their land to the United States in 1843. Three miles N. of the town is the battle-ground, where Colonel Crawford was defeated by the Indians in 1783. The village is beautifully situated, and is rapidly improving. Population in 1850, 780.

UPPER SAUCON, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 6 miles S. from Allentown. Population, 2372.

UPPER STILLWATER, a post-village in Penobscot co., Maine, on Penobscot river, and on the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad, 9 miles N. from Bangor.

UPPER STRASBURG, a post-village in Franklin co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles N. N. W. from Chambersburg.

UPPER SWATARA, a township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Susquehanna river, intersected by the Pennsylvania canal, and by the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad. Population, 1239.

UPPER THREE CREEK, of Barnwell district, South Carolina, flows S. W. into the Savannah river.

UPPER TOWAMENSING, a township of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Lehigh river, 4 miles below Mauch Chunk. Population, 1628.

UPPER TRACT, a post-office of Pendleton co., Virginia.

UPPER TRAPPE, a post-office of Somerset co., Maryland.

UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 19 miles N. W. from Reading. Population, 1983.

UPPER TURKEYFOOT, a township of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles S. W. from Somerset. Population, 952.

UPPER TYGART, a post-office of Carter co., Kentucky.

UPPERVILLE, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, is situated at the foot of the Blue Ridge, on the turnpike from Winchester to Alexandria, 135 miles N. by W. from Richmond. It is surrounded by a fine farming district, and contains 3 churches, and about 700 inhabitants.

UPPER YARMOUTH, a post-village in Cumberland co., Maine, 35 miles S. W. by S. from Augusta.

UPSHUR, a new county in the N. W. central part of Virginia, on the W. fork of the Monongahela river.

UPSHUR, a county in the N. E. part of Texas, contains about 950 square miles. The Sa-

bine river bounds it on the S., and the Big Cypress bayou on the N. The soil is generally rich. Cotton, wheat, Indian corn, grass, and cattle are the staples. The county is well timbered with oak, hickory, &c. It produced in 1850, 673 bales of cotton; 90,495 bushels of corn, and 26,736 pounds of butter. There were 131 pupils attending public schools. Formed in 1846, from part of Harrison county. An active immigration is directed to this section of Texas. Named in honor of Abel P. Upshur, secretary of state under President Tyler. Capital, Gilmer. Population, 3394; of whom 2712 were free, and 682, slaves.

UPSHUR, a thriving post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Western turnpike, about 50 miles N. by W. from Cincinnati.

URSON, a county in the W. central part of Georgia, contains 384 square miles. The Flint river bounds it on the S. W., and it is drained by Potato creek. The surface is diversified by hills, some of which rise about 800 feet above the level of Flint river. The soil is mostly fertile, especially near the river. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 7443 bales of cotton; 343,017 bushels of corn, and 68,709 of sweet potatoes. It contained 3 cotton factories, 4 grist mills, and 4 saw mills; 21 churches, 650 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending other schools. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1824, and named in honor of Stephen Upson, an eminent lawyer of Georgia. Capital, Thomaston. Pop., 9424, of whom 4720 were free, and 4704, slaves.

URSONVILLE, a post-village in Susquehanna co., Pa, 180 miles N. N. E. from Harrisburg.

UPTON, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 33 miles W. S. W. from Boston. Population, 2023.

UPTON, a post-village in Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles S. W. from Chambersburg.

UPTON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Io.

UPTON, a post-office of Dodge co., Wis.

URBANA, a small village of Monroe co., Iowa, 10 miles S. E. from Albia, the county seat.

URBANA, a small village of Jackson co., Illinois, about 50 miles S. S. E. from Kaskaskia.

URBANA, a township of Steuben co., New York, at the S. end of Crooked lake, 5 miles N. E. from Bath. Population, 2079.

URBANA, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 76 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

URBANA, a post-village, capital of Middlesex co., Virginia, on Urbana creek, about 84 miles E. by N. from Richmond.

URBANA, a post-township in the S. part of Champaign co., Ohio, intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad. Population, 3414.

URBANA, a beautiful post-village in the above township, and capital of Champaign county, on the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, 2 or 3 miles E. from Mad river, and 42

miles W. from Columbus. The new Swedenborgian college, situated at this place, has about 100 students. Urbanna contains 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, 1 foundry, and 1 woollen factory. The Columbus and Piqua railroad (unfinished) intersects the above-named road at this point. The first house was built in 1806. Pop. in 1850, 2020; 1853, about 3000.

URBANNA, a post-village, capital of Champagne co., Illinois, on the Salt Fork of Vermilion river, and on the Chicago branch of the Central railroad, 92 miles E. by N. from Springfield. It is situated near the border of a large and fertile prairie.

URBANNA, a small post-village of Hickory co., Missouri, about 80 miles S. W. from Jefferson City.

URREVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Md.

URSA, a small post-village of Adams co., Illinois, 114 miles W. from Springfield.

USQUEBAUGH, a post-office of Washington co., Rhode Island.

UTAH, originally a part of the territory of Upper California, ceded to the United States by the treaty with Mexico in 1848, was erected into a separate territory in 1850. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon; E. by Indian Territory and New Mexico; S. by New Mexico, and W. by California. The Rocky mountains separate it from Indian Territory, and the Sierra Nevada partly from California. It lies between 37° and 42° N. lat., and between 105° 30' or 106° and 120° W. lon., being about 700 miles in extreme length from E to W., and 347 miles broad from N. to S., and including an area of 187,923 square miles, or 120,270,720 acres, of which only 16,333 were improved in 1850.

Population.—The population is principally composed of Mormons, who settled there in 1847, after their expulsion from Missouri and Illinois. Continual accessions of this new sect are arriving from all parts of the Union and from Europe. According to the national census of 1850, there were 11,380 inhabitants; of whom 6022 were white males; 3508 white females; 119 colored males; 87 colored females, and 26 slaves. This population was divided into 2322 families, occupying the same number of dwellings. Orson Pratt, a dignitary of the sect of Mormons, estimates the population in 1853 at from 30,000 to 35,000, exclusive of Indians, of whom there are several tribes in a very degraded state, subsisting mostly on roots, berries, fish, &c., and living generally in caves or bushes, but sometimes in wigwags or tents, and going nearly naked. Of the civilized population, in 1850, 1381 were born in the territory; 7974 in other parts of the Union; 1056 in England; 106 in Ireland; 232 in Scotland; 125 in Wales; and 471 in other countries. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, there occurred 239 deaths, or more than 21 in every 1000 persons. Of the entire population, 2 were blind; 3, insane, and 2, idiotic.

Counties.—Utah is divided into 12 counties, viz. Davis, Deseret, Great Salt Lake, Green River, Iron, Juab, Millard, San Pete, Tooele, Utah, Weber, and Washington. Capital, Fillmore City.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns and villages are Great Salt Lake City, population from 8000 to 10,000, Brownsville, Ogden, Lehi, Provo, Springville, Néphi, Manti, Fillmore, Parovan, and Cedar City. These towns are mostly built of adobes or unburnt bricks, and are named (with the exception of Salt Lake City) in order, proceeding from N. to S., and scattered over a space of nearly 300 miles, mostly near the base of the Wahsatch mountains. A building is being erected for the state capitol at Fillmore City.

Face of the Country, Geology, &c.—This extensive region is generally an elevated and barren table-land, and divided into unequal portions by the Sierra Madre mountains, but having the larger to the W. of them. The western section, known as the Great or Fremont Basin, is hemmed in by mountains on all sides, having the Blue mountains of Oregon on the N., the Wahsatch mountains on the E., the Sierra Nevada on the W., and a nameless mountain or mountains on the S. This basin has an extent of about 500 miles from E. to W., by 350 miles from N. to S., and a general elevation of from 4000 to 5000 feet above the level of the sea, "with its own system of lakes and rivers, but having no communication with the ocean." The eastern portion is covered with a white incrustation of saline and alkaline matter, and the western with a mixture of salt, sand, and clay, in which animals sink to their knees. Several detached mountains traverse this basin, the principal of which are the Humboldt River mountains, which run from N. to S. near the centre of the basin, and are elevated from 2000 to 5000 feet above the surrounding country. The Wahsatch mountains rise from 4000 to 7000 feet above the neighboring valleys, and some reach the height of perpetual snow. Some of the valleys in the southern part of the settled country have an elevation of about 6000 feet above the level of the sea. A great valley, more sterile even than the western section, occupies the region between the Wahsatch and the Rocky mountains.

Of the geology of Utah as yet very little is known. It appears, however, that volcanic rocks are found in various parts. Basalt occurs on the slopes of the mountains in many places. "The Boiling Springs" referred to on the next page, and the hot springs in the valley of Bear river, and in other sections, indicate the proximity of volcanic fires. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Lakes and Rivers.—Great Salt lake is the prominent object to be considered in treating of the waters of Utah. This extensive and peculiar sheet of water lies N. E. from the

centre of the territory, is about 70 miles long and 30 miles wide, with no visible outlet. The water is so highly saline that no living thing can exist in it, and by the evaporation in hot weather, leaves on its shores a thick incrustation of salt. According to Fremont's analysis of some of the salt of this lake, there were in 100 parts, 97.80 chloride of sodium, or common salt; sulphate of lime, 1.12; chloride of magnesium, .24; and sulphate of soda, .23. About 25 miles S. of this, and communicating with it by the river Jordan, is Utah lake, a body of fresh water about 85 miles in length. It is stored with trout and other fish. These lakes are elevated from 4200 to 4500 feet above the sea. Pyramid lake, on the slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, is, according to Fremont, about 700 feet higher than Great Salt lake, and receives its name from a pyramidal rock which rises from the midst of its waters. In the interior are several small lakes, which are the recipients of the streams of the interior basin, and are often mere sinks or sloughs. The most important of these known are Nicollet lake, about the middle of the territory, and Lake Ashley, perhaps 70 miles S. of it. Near the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada mountains are also several lakes, which receive the waters of the eastern slope of these mountains. The principal of these are Mud, Pyramid, Carson's, and Walker's lakes. About 50 miles E. of Pyramid lake is Humboldt's lake, formed by the waters of a river of the same name. These lakes have evidently no outlet but by evaporation, which in some instances, in hot weather, reduces them to mere marshes or sinks. As before stated, the rivers of Fremont's basin have no apparent connection with the ocean, but all either discharge themselves into the interior lakes, or are absorbed by the sands of the deserts. The largest of these streams is the Humboldt river, having its sources in the western declivities of the mountain of that name, and flows S. W. about 300 miles into the lake above described. One of the overland routes to California is along this river, whose shores afford a precarious pasturage for the animals of the caravans. The Nicollet river rises in the S. part of the territory, flows N., and then W. for nearly the same distance as the Humboldt, and empties itself into Nicollet lake. In the N. E. part of the basin Bear river enters the territory from Oregon, and is the principal tributary of Great Salt lake. The Colorado is formed by the junction of the Green and Grand rivers in the S. portion of the eastern basin or valley, and thence flows S. W. into New Mexico. The Grand river, the most eastern branch, rising in the Rocky mountains, flows S. W. to meet Green river, which is the larger tributary, and has its sources in the S. E. part of Oregon. These streams and their affluents drain the entire eastern division of Utah.

The former has a course of about 300, and the latter of about 400 miles.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Of these there is no scarcity in this widely extended territory. Among the mountain fastnesses and gorges of the Rocky, Wahsatch, Humboldt, Sierra Nevada, and other mountains, there probably exist scenes yet unrevealed to civilized eyes, equal in interest to any that have been discovered. But our business is with known facts rather than conjecture. Among the most remarkable objects of this region is the Great Salt lake. In the saltiness of its waters; in the circumstance of its having no outlet, and being fed from another smaller and fresh-water lake, (with which it is connected by a stream called the "Jordan,") and in the rugged and repulsive character of some portions of the surrounding region, it bears a remarkable resemblance to the Dead Sea of Palestine. Instead, however, of lying 1000 feet below, it is more than 4000 feet above the level of the sea; its waters, moreover, being an almost pure solution of common salt, are free from that pungency and nauseous taste which characterize those of the Dead Sea. The Pyramid lake, already referred to, embosomed in the Sierra Nevada mountains, with the singular pyramidal mount rising from its transparent waters to the height of perhaps 600 feet, and walled in by almost perpendicular precipices, in some places 3000 feet high, has nothing, we believe, similar to it within the borders of the United States. The Boiling Springs, in about 117° 30' W. lon., and 39° N. lat., are described by Fremont as boiling up at irregular intervals with much noise. The largest basin he represents as being several hundred feet in circumference, and having a circular space at one end 15 feet in diameter, entirely occupied with boiling water. A pole 16 feet in length was entirely submerged on thrusting it down near the centre. The temperature of the water near the edge was 206°. The same authority describes an appearance similar to the mirages of the great deserts of the Old World. In travelling over the salt deserts of the Fremont Basin, they saw their party reflected in the air, probably, as Fremont suggests, from saline particles floating in the atmosphere. Near Brown's Hole, in the neighborhood of Green river, in lat. about 41°, lon. 109° W., are a number of narrow cañons or gorges, with nearly perpendicular walls from 600 to 800, and even 1500 feet in height, presenting scenes of great wildness and grandeur.

Climate.—As elsewhere remarked, the climate of the great plateau between the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains seems to partake of the characteristics of the great Tartar plains of Asia. According to Orson Pratt, the midsummer is dry and hot, the heat ranging at midday from 90° to 105°, but with cool mornings and evenings, refreshed with

mountain breezes. The winters are mild, snow seldom falling more than a few inches deep in the valleys, nor does it lie long. Spring and autumn, though mild, are subject to sudden changes, and the wind is very variable, shifting almost every day to every point of the compass. Rain seldom falls between April and October, but when heavy showers do come, they are generally accompanied by thunder and hail, and sometimes with strong winds. Dr. Bernhisel and Mr. Snow say that the climate of Great Salt Lake city, in lat. 40° 45' N., is milder and drier than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast, and the temperature more uniform, the thermometer rarely descending to zero. During three years, according to observation, the highest point attained by the thermometer was 100° above, and the lowest 5° below zero. The variation between the temperature of day and night, in midsummer, is from 20° to 40°. Frosts in Utah valley fall as late as the last of May, and as early as the first of September.

Soil and Productions.—A very small portion, comparatively, of Utah can ever be made available in producing food for man or beast. The few fertile spots are found in the valleys watered by the pure streams flowing from the neighboring mountains, and at the bases of most of the mountains is a strip of fertile land. The line of Mormon settlements occupy the valleys from N. to S., lying near the western base of the Wahsatch mountains. These are highly fertile. Irrigation, however, is necessary even here to successful husbandry; but large portions of the valleys themselves are too remote from streams to profit by irrigation.

Bear, Great Salt Lake, Utah, Yuab, South, Sevier and Land Pitch valleys, are the principal agricultural districts. The upper portion of the valleys of the Green and Grand rivers, is represented as "incapable of supporting any population whatever. The Uintah and Green river valleys, lying lower down on the tributaries of the Colorado, are, however, not so sterile."

Wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, and the garden vegetables of the Middle States are the products of Utah. There is a fine bunch-grass, which, owing to the dryness of the climate, does not decay, that furnishes fodder for the cattle during winter, without being cured. The Indian corn and vines are liable to be caught by early and late frosts. The experiments in rearing fruits do not appear yet to have been sufficiently tested to pronounce definitely as to the congeniality of the climate with their healthful production: peaches and other fruits have, however, been raised. In 1850 there were in Utah, 16,333 acres of improved land, divided into 926 farms, producing 107,702 bushels of wheat; 210 of rye; 9899 of Indian corn; 10,900 of oats; 289 of peas and beans; 43,968

of Irish potatoes; 60 of sweet do; 1799 of barley, and 332 of buckwheat; 70 lbs. tobacco; 9222 of wool; 83,309 of butter, and 30,998 of cheese; live stock valued at \$546,968; market produce at \$23,868; slaughtered animals, at \$67,985; and 4805 tons of hay, besides small quantities of grass-seeds, hops, flax, molasses, beeswax and honey.

Forest Trees.—Timber is scarce throughout this territory, except on the mountains, and is principally composed of pine and fir trees. There are some groves of cottonwood and box-elder in the bottoms of the principal streams, and a scrub cedar also in some of the valleys. Wood, both for building and fuel, is expensive.

Animals.—This region is scarcely more fruitful in animal than vegetable life, but elk, deer, antelopes, grizzly bears, mountain sheep, foxes, and wolves are found. Waterfowl are abundant on the lakes, and trout and very fine salmon in the mountain streams.

Manufactures.—Much progress in manufactures is hardly to be expected in so youthful a settlement; but Mr. Pratt represents them as starting up with vigor, particularly the manufacture of flour, and the more necessary implements of husbandry and housewifery, and the cheaper stuffs for clothing. The great distance from supplies from abroad, and the great cost of transport, must per force encourage home manufactures. The census of 1850 reports only 16 establishments, producing each \$500 annually. Homemade manufactures were produced in the same year, of the value of \$1391.

Commerce.—The trade of Utah is pretty much confined to traffic with the overland emigrants to California. They find also a ready sale for their live stock in the same state. It is possible that a trade down the Colorado river with California may be opened at some future day, as recent explorers report that river navigable for steamers of light draft above the Rio Virgen in New Mexico.

According to a correspondent of Colonel Benton's, Captain Gunnison has discovered a pass through the Rocky mountains, or a portion of them called the Sierra Blanco, which will form a much better route to California than the one now traversed by Salt Lake city. The route referred to would run through the south portion of Utah, and passing Little Salt lake, enter California by Walker's Pass, in the S. E. part of that state.

Education.—The American spirit seems to pervade the people of Utah on the all-important subject of education. According to Mr. Pratt, "great attention is being paid to the erection of school-houses, and the education of youth. It is in contemplation to erect a magnificent university, in which the higher departments of science will be extensively taught."

Religion.—According to the census report,

there were 9 churches in Utah in 1850—it is presumed all Mormon, though they are reported under the heading of minor sects. Number of individuals to each church, 1264; value of church property, \$5100. One-tenth of their property is required by their canons to be given to the church. Measures have been taken for the erection of a vast temple at Salt Lake City.

Government.—The government of Utah is similar to that of other territories. See MINNESOTA.

History.—The materials for a history of Utah are very meagre. As has elsewhere been stated, it was a part of the territory of Upper California, acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848, after the conclusion of the late war with that country. Previous to 1847, when the Mormons commenced directing their steps thither, it had been in possession of the miserable tribes that gained a most precarious living from its churlish soil—undisturbed, except by the occasional visits of exploring parties or roaming trappers and hunters.

UTAH, a county in the E. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at above 6000 square miles. It is drained by Grand and White rivers, and by Green river, which also intersects it. Utah lake is situated in the W. part. The soil in the western portion is very fertile. In 1850 it produced 13,142 bushels of wheat; 5882 of potatoes; 17,970 pounds of butter, and 1127 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches and 4 academies or other schools. Capital, Provo City. Population, 2026; of whom 2000 were free, and 26, slaves.

UTAH, a post-office of Lucas co., Ohio.

UTAH, a post-office of La Grange co., Ind.

UTAH, a post-office of Warren co., Illinois.

UTAH LAKE, in the N. central part of Utah Territory, is in about lat. 40° 20' N., lon. 112° W.; it is the source of the Jordan river. Length, about 30 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. The water is said to be fresh.

UTAH LAKE, a post-office of Utah co., Utah Territory.

UTICA, a handsome city of Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk river, Erie canal, and Central railroad, 95 miles W. N. W. from Albany, 56 E. of Syracuse, and 383 from Washington. Lat. 43° 6' 49" N., lon. 75° 13' W. It is pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the Mohawk, and is regularly laid out. The site is nearly level, with a gentle declivity towards the N. The greater part of the public buildings and mercantile houses are situated on Genesee street. The streets are wide, and the houses mostly well built, of brick or stone. Among the principal hotels are Bagg's hotel, the National, the Franklin, the Central, the Eagle, and the Broad-street House. A new city hall, of Milwaukee brick, is in course of erection on Genesee street. The city contains about 20 churches, of the various denominations, several flourishing academies and

seminaries, 1 or 2 public libraries, and a mechanics' association. Four daily and five weekly newspapers are published here, besides several monthly periodicals; in addition to the above, 4 weekly papers are issued from the offices of the dailies. There are 5 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,610,000, and several insurance offices. The state lunatic asylum, situated 1 mile W. from the centre of the city, consists of several large and expensive buildings of stone. The number of patients on the 1st January, 1851, was 449, of whom 226 were males, and 223, females. The streets, stores, &c. are lighted with gas. The Erie canal, here 70 feet wide, and the Central railroad, pass through the centre of the city, connecting it with Albany and Buffalo. The Chenango canal, 97 miles long, extends from Utica to Binghamton; the Utica and Black River railroad, commenced in 1853, is in course of construction to Clayton, on the St. Lawrence river, and another railroad is extending from Utica to Binghamton. Plank-roads and turnpike-roads radiate towards all parts of the surrounding country. Handsome bridges cross the canal at several points in the city. Utica is surrounded by a highly productive and populous country, and is a place of extensive trade. The manufactures of the city are also important and flourishing. There are 2 cotton factories, several woollen factories, 1 rolling mill, 1 large manufactory of locks, employing about 200 hands, several iron foundries and tanneries, and a manufactory of railway cars. In 1794 there were only 3 or 4 houses in the place. It was incorporated as a village in 1817, and as a city in 1830. Pop. in 1820, 2972; in 1830, 8323; in 1840, 12,782; in 1850, 17,565, and in 1853, about 20,000.

UTICA, a thriving post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, on French creek, and on the Franklin canal, 75 miles N. from Pittsburgh. It contains several mills, and manufactories of iron and wool.

UTICA, a post-village in Hinds co., Mississippi, 38 miles W. from Jackson.

UTICA, a thriving post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the railroad between Sandusky and Newark, 12 miles N. from the latter. Population in 1853, about 700.

UTICA, a thriving post-village of Macomb county, Michigan, on Clinton river, 20 miles N. from Detroit, and 10 miles W. N. W. from Mount Clemens. The river furnishes excellent water-power for mills in which flour is manufactured. Utica is situated in a rich farming region, and has an active trade. It contains several churches. Pop., about 1000.

UTICA, a post-township in Clarke co., Indiana. Population, 1538.

UTICA, a pleasant post-village of Clarke co., Indiana, on the Ohio river, 7 miles above Louisville, in Kentucky, and 114 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis. Pop., about 300.

UTICA, a small village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 20 miles S. W. from Peoria.

UTICA, a village of La Salle co., Illinois, on the Illinois river and canal, 9 or 10 miles W. from Ottawa. About \$50,000 worth of produce was shipped here in 1852.

UTICA, a small post-village of Livingston co., Missouri, on the right bank of Grand river, 70 miles N. E. from Independence.

UTICA, a post-office of Van Buren co., Iowa.

UTICA, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

UTICA, a township in the S. part of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Population, 630.

UTICA MILLS, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

UTOY, a post-office of De Kalb co., Georgia, 185 miles W. from Augusta.

UTTER'S CORNERS, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., 45 miles S. E. from Madison. It has a Methodist church, 1 store, and a hotel.

UVALDE, a new county in the S. W. part of Texas, has an area of 1480 square miles. It is intersected by Rio Frio, and bounded on the W. by the Nueces river. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not yet located.

UWCHLAN, yook'lan, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N. N. W. from Westchester. Population, 1528.

UXBRIDGE, a post-township of Worcester co., Mass., on the Blackstone river, and on the Providence and Worcester railroad, contains several small villages, the principal of which, a station on the above railroad, 18 miles S. S. E. from Worcester, has 2 or 3 churches, and a bank. Population, 2457.

V

VAIL'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Morrow co., Ohio.

VAIL'S MILLS, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

VALATIE, a post-village of Columbia co., New York, at the junction of Valatie and Kinderhook creeks, about 20 miles S. by E. from Albany. It contains manufactories of cotton goods, machinery, and other articles.

VALCOUR ISLAND, New York, situated in Lake Champlain, about 6 miles S. from Plattsburg.

VALEENE, a small post-village of Orange co., Indiana, 104 miles S. from Indianapolis.

VALE MILLS, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

VALENCIA, a county in the S. E. part of New Mexico, bordering on Texas. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande, and drained by several small affluents of that stream. Indian corn and wheat are the staples. In 1850 this county produced more corn, peas, beans, and wine than any other in the territory. It yielded in that year 157,795 bushels of corn; 42,983 of wheat; 8115 of peas and beans, and 1973 gallons of wine. It contained 7 churches. Capital, Valencia. Population, 14,189.

VALENCIA, a village and capital of Valencia

co., New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, 80 miles S. S. W. from Santa Fe.

VALENTIA, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

VALLECITO, a mining town of Calaveras co., California, about 5 miles N. from the Stanislaus river; average wages, six dollars a day. Population in 1853, about 1600.

VALLE CRUCIS, a post-office of Ashe co., North Carolina.

VALLEJO, val-yá'ho, or val-lá'ho, the former capital of California, is situated on the N. side of the entrance of the strait connecting San Pablo and Suisun bays. It was named in honor of General Vallejo, who agreed to give to the state a quantity of land and a large sum of money towards the erection of the public buildings, &c. The steamboats running between San Francisco and Sacramento pass Vallejo on their route.

VALLENS, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio

VALLEY, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania, 3 miles N. from Danville. Pop., 760.

VALLEY, a post-office of Tazewell co., Va.

VALLEY, a post-office of Bexar co., Texas.

VALLEY, a post-office of Washington co., Io.

VALLEY FALLS, a manufacturing post-village in Smithfield township, Providence co., Rhode Island, 7 miles N. by E. from Providence. It contains extensive manufactories of print goods, 2 or 3 churches, and near 1000 inhabitants.

VALLEY FALLS, a post-office of Marion co. Va.

VALLEY FARM, a post-office of Jackson co., Indiana.

VALLEY FORGE, a thriving post-village on the line between Chester and Montgomery counties, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Schuylkill river, and on the Reading railroad, 6 miles above Norristown. It is situated at the mouth of Valley creek, and contains a cotton factory. It is memorable for the sufferings of Washington's army, during the winter of 1777-8.

VALLEY FORGE, a post-office of Jasper co., Missouri.

VALLEY GROVE, a post-office of Monroe co., Arkansas.

VALLEY HEAD, a post-office of Randolph co., Virginia.

VALLEY HEAD, a post-office of De Kalb co., Alabama, about 200 miles N. by E. from Montgomery.

VALLEY PLACE, a village of Harris co., Georgia, 32 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

VALLEY PRAIRIE, a post-office of Barry co., Missouri.

VALLEYTOWN, a post-office of Cherokee co., North Carolina.

VALLONIA, a small post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, 74 miles S. from Indianapolis.

VALLONIA SPRINGS, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

VALPARAISO, a post-village, capital of Porter co., Indiana, on the Chicago and Fort Wayne railroad, and on Salt creek, 50 miles S. E. from Chicago. It contains a court

house, 2 or 3 churches, and a newspaper office.

VALVERDE, a village in the interior of the Territory of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte.

VAN BUREN, a county in the N. central part of Arkansas, contains 1260 square miles. It is drained by Little Red river. The soil of the river bottoms is fertile, and adapted to cotton, Indian corn, and wheat. The forests contain oak, hickory, ash, and other valuable timber. In 1850 this county produced 154,565 bushels of corn; 12,631 of oats, and 13,555 pounds of butter. There were 174 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Clinton. Population, 2864; of whom 2761 were free, and 103, slaves.

VAN BUREN, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee: area estimated at 850 square miles. It is drained by the Caney fork of Cumberland river. The surface is mountainous. The county is well timbered and contains stone coal. The staples are Indian corn, oats, and butter. In 1850 it produced 131,890 bushels of corn; 11,800 of oats; 23,886 pounds of butter, and 4634 of wool. It contained 3 churches, 505 pupils attending public schools, and 35 attending other schools. A railroad is projected through the county. Capital, Spencer. Population, 2674; of whom 2499 were free, and 175, slaves.

VAN BUREN, a county in the S. W. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains 633 square miles. It is traversed by the Pawpaw river and its branches, and also drained by Dowagiac river, and the South branch of Black river. The surface is nearly level, and the soil fertile. About half of the county is heavily timbered, and the remainder consists of plains, with a sparse growth of oaks. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 131,890 bushels of corn; 75,083 of wheat; 34,388 of oats; 49,991 of potatoes, and 3582 tons of hay. It contained 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1567 pupils attending public schools. Water-power is abundant on the streams, and the Pawpaw is navigable from its mouth to the county seat. It is intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Capital, Pawpaw. Population, 5800.

VAN BUREN COUNTY, Missouri. See CASS.

VAN BUREN, a county in the S. E. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 468 square miles. The Des Moines river flows diagonally through the county in a south-east direction, dividing it into nearly equal parts. It is also drained by Fox river, and by Indian, Chequest, and Lick creeks. The surface is diversified by prairies and forests. The soil is exceedingly rich and well watered. Indian corn, oats, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850, Van Buren county produced a greater quantity of oats and wool than any other of the state. There

were 595,082 bushels of corn; 166,608 of oats; 40,858 pounds of wool; 173,097 of butter, and 4168 tons of hay. It contained 7 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2000 pupils attending public schools. Valuable mines of stone coal have been opened in the county. The streams afford water-power. Public works are in progress for improving the navigation of the Des Moines. The county is traversed by a plank-road leading to Keokuk. In respect to population, Van Buren is the third county in the state. Capital, Keosauque. Population, 12,270.

VAN BUREN, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

VAN BUREN, a post-township of Onondaga co., New York, on the S. side of Seneca river, intersected by the Rochester and Syracuse railroad. Population, 3873.

VAN BUREN, a post-office of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

VAN BUREN, a post-village of De Kalb co., Alabama, 150 miles N. from Montgomery.

VAN BUREN, a post-village in Itawamba co., Mississippi, near Tombigbee river, about 200 miles N. E. from Jackson.

VAN BUREN, a post-township in Crawford co., Arkansas. Population, 833.

VAN BUREN, a flourishing post-village, capital of Crawford county, Arkansas, is finely situated on the left (N.) bank of Arkansas river, 160 miles W. N. W. from Little Rock, and 5 miles E. from the Indian Territory. It is one of the most commercial places in the whole state—the annual sales amounting to more than a million dollars. An extensive jobbing business is done here, in supplying the smaller places of the surrounding country. It has a cotton factory in successful operation, with an engine of 65 horse-power, and a steam flouring mill making 50 barrels per day of the finest flour. The village contains 4 churches, including 1 Methodist and 1 Presbyterian, both fine brick edifices. Two newspapers are published here. Stone coal is found in the vicinity. Laid out about 1841. Population in 1853, about 1600.

VAN BUREN, a township in Newton co., Arkansas. Population, 319.

VAN BUREN, a township in Union co., Arkansas. Population, 1242.

VAN BUREN, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, 172 miles from Nashville.

VAN BUREN, a post-office of Anderson co., Kentucky.

VAN BUREN, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Population, 780.

VAN BUREN, a post-township in the S. W. part of Hancock co., Ohio. Population, 536.

VAN BUREN, a small post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, about 100 miles N. N. W. from Columbus.

VAN BUREN, a township in Montgomery co., Ohio. Population, 1345.

VAN BUREN, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop., 172.

VAN BUREN, a township in the N. W. part of Shelby co., Ohio. Population, 629.

VAN BUREN, a township in the S. W. part of Wayne co., Michigan, intersected by Huron river. Population, 1470.

VAN BUREN, a township in Brown co., Indiana. Population, 717.

VAN BUREN, a post-township in Clay co., Indiana. Population, 867.

VAN BUREN, a township in Daviess co., Indiana. Population, 653.

VAN BUREN, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Population, 1296.

VAN BUREN, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Population, 525.

VAN BUREN, a township in Kosciusko co., Indiana. Population, 822.

VAN BUREN, a township in Madison co., Indiana. Population, 407.

VAN BUREN, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Population, 1026.

VAN BUREN, a township in Pulaski co., Indiana. Population, 336.

VAN BUREN, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Population, 817.

VAN BUREN, a post-office of De Kalb co., Illinois.

VAN BUREN, a post-village, capital of Ripley co., Missouri, on Current river, 140 miles S. E. by S. from Jefferson City.

VAN BUREN CENTRE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 150 miles W. by N. from Albany.

VAN BUREN FURNACE, a post-office of Sheandoah co., Virginia.

VAN BUREN HARBOR, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Lake Erie, 5 miles S. W. from Dunkirk.

VAN BURENSBURG, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois.

VANCEBURG, a post-village of Lewis co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 20 miles above Maysville, contains several stores, and about 200 inhabitants. There is a quarry of slate and of limestone in the vicinity.

VANCEBURG, a post-village of Winnebago county, Illinois, near the Chicago and Galena railroad, about 15 miles W. from Rockford.

VANCE'S FERRY, a post-village of Orangeburg district, South Carolina.

VANCEVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

VAN CLEVESVILLE, a post-office of Berkeley co., Virginia.

VANCLUSE, a small village of Edgefield district, South Carolina.

VANDALIA, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Population, 228.

VANDALIA, a post-village of Cass co., Michigan, has grown up since 1850.

VANDALIA, a post-office of Owen co., Ind.

VANDALIA, a post-village, capital of Fayette co., Illinois, and the former capital of the state, is situated on the Kaskaskia river, where it is crossed by the National road, 80

miles S. S. E. from Springfield. It was laid out in 1818, and remained the seat of government until 1836, during which period it continued to flourish, and the population increased to 2000. After the removal of the seat of government to Springfield, the prosperity of Vandalia declined, and the number of inhabitants was reduced to 500, or less. Within 3 or 4 years, however, an improvement has taken place in the condition and prospects of the village, and property has risen in value nearly 50 per cent. At this point the Central railroad intersects the Atlantic and Mississippi railroad, now in progress. A newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, about 1000.

VANDEBURG, a county in the S. W. part of Indiana, contains 216 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky. The surface is mostly undulating, except the river bottoms, which occupy about one-fifth of its area, and are highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 408,075 bushels of corn; 19,079 of wheat; 36,719 of oats, and 2337 tons of hay. It contained 20 churches, 6 newspaper offices; 1280 pupils attending public schools, and 180 attending academies or other schools. An abundance of bituminous coal is found. The Wabash and Erie canal, 459 miles in length, terminates at Evansville, and the county is traversed by the Evansville and Illinois railroad and the Evansville Straight Line railroad, (unfinished.) Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Henry Vandenburg, who was a judge of the first court formed in Indiana. Capital, Evansville. Population, 11,414.

VANDERGRIF'S, a post-office of Knox co., Tennessee.

VAN DEUSENVILLE, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Housatonic river and railroad, 115 miles W. by S. from Boston. The Albany Branch railroad terminates at this place.

VANDYKE'S MILL, a post-office of Spencer co., Kentucky.

VANETTENVILLE, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, 15 miles E. N. E. from Elmira. It contains 2 churches.

VAN HILL, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tenn.

VAN HISEVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., New Jersey.

VAN HOOK'S STORE, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina.

VAN HORNESVILLE, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

VAN LUE, a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Findlay Branch railroad, about 90 miles N. N. W. from Columbus. Population, about 300.

VAN METER'S, a small village of White co., Arkansas.

VANNOY'S MILL, a small post-village of Pike co., Missouri.

VANN'S VALLEY, a post-office of Floyd co., Georgia, about 15 miles S. W. from Rome.

VANN'S VALLEY, a post-office of Delaware co., Ohio.

VAN RENSSELAER, a township in Ottawa co., Ohio. Population, 186.

VAN WERT, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, contains about 390 square miles. It is drained by the St. Mary's and Little Auglaize rivers. The surface is level, and covered with a great variety of timber. The soil is a fertile loam, with a substratum of blue marl, impervious to water. The land requires draining in some parts. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 67,175 bushels of corn; 31,900 of wheat; 12,257 of oats, and 2371 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1762 pupils attending public schools. The Miami canal passes along the eastern border of the county, which is intersected by the Ohio and Indiana railroad. Organized in 1820, and named in honor of Isaac Van Wert, one of the militiamen who captured Major André. Capital, Van Wert. Population, 4813.

VAN WERT, a post-village, capital of Paulding co., Georgia, on the Euharlee creek, 150 miles N. W. from Milledgeville. It has 1 church, 1 academy, and 2 or 3 stores.

VAN WERT, a post-village, capital of Van Wert co., Ohio, near the Ohio and Indiana railroad, 136 miles N. W. from Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on a sandy ridge extending E. and W. This ridge is raised about 20 feet above the plain, and forms an excellent road. Van Wert contains several stores and mills, and 2 newspaper offices. Laid out in 1837. Pop. estimated at 1000.

VAN ZANDT, a county in the N. E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Neches, and bounded on the N. E. by the Sabine river. The soil produces Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and butter. In 1850 this county yielded 30,920 bushels of corn; 8486 of sweet potatoes; 16,040 pounds of butter, and 1646 of wool. Named in honor of Isaac Van Zandt, member of the Texan Congress. Capital, Jordan's. Pop., 1348, of whom 1308 were free, and 40, slaves.

VARENNES, a post-village in Anderson district, South Carolina, about 100 miles N. W. by W. from Columbia.

VARICK, a post-township of Seneca co., New York, extending from Cayuga lake on the E. to Seneca lake on the W., about 165 miles W. by N. from Albany. Pop., 1872.

VARIETY MILLS, a post-office of Nelson co., Virginia, 112 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

VARMINTOWN, a little village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, 15 miles S. E. from Trenton.

VARNA, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, on Fall creek, 5 miles E. from Ithaca. It contains several mills and stores.

VARNELL's, a station on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, 9 miles N. by E. from Dalton, Georgia.

VAROQUA, a post-village, capital of Badaxe co., Wisconsin, about 100 miles W. N. W. from Madison. It was chosen as the county seat in 1852.

VARYSBURG, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, on Tonewanda creek, 30 miles E. by S. from Buffalo. It contains 2 or 3 churches and several mills.

VASSALBOROUGH, a post-village in Kennebec co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, 14 miles N. by E. from Augusta. It is the centre of an active trade, and by means of a lock and a dam across the Kennebec at Augusta, vessels are enabled to ascend the river to this place. Population, 3099.

VASSAR, a post-office of Tuscola co., Mich.

VAUGHANVILLE, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

VAUGHNSVILLE, a post-office of Putnam co. O.

VAUGHN VALLEY, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

VAUGNE, a township in Jefferson co., Arkansas. Population, 1122.

VAUXHALL, a little village of Essex co., New Jersey, 7 miles W. from Newark.

VEALTOWN, a small village of Somerset co., New Jersey, about 10 miles N. of Somerville.

VEASEY, a township in Drew co., Arkansas. Population, 576.

VEGA, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

VELASCO, a post-village of Brazoria co., Texas, at the mouth of the Brazos river, about 45 miles S. W. from Galveston, and 30 miles by water S. E. from Brazoria. It has a landing for steamboats, but is said to be not improving.

VENANGO, a county in the N. W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 850 square miles. Alleghany river flows through the middle of the county in a S. W. direction; French creek (called by the Indians Venango creek) enters that river near the county seat; it is also drained by Oil, Teonista, and Racoon creeks. The surface is broken; the streams flow through narrow valleys, which are separated from the uplands by steep and rugged hills. The soil of the uplands is moderately fertile, and adapted to pasturage. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 Venango county produced 98,189 bushels of wheat; 109,042 of corn; 255,146 of oats; 319,870 pounds of butter; 14,678 of maple sugar, and 15,663 tons of hay. There were 31 saw mills, 9 flour and grist mills, 12 iron furnaces, 1 iron forge, 2 woollen factories, 1 nail factory, 3 farming-implement manufactories, and 6 tanneries. It contained 19 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 4643 pupils attending public schools. Iron ore, stone coal, and limestone are the most valuable mineral products. The creeks furnish copious and permanent motive-power. Alleghany river is navigable for steamboats, and

a branch of the state canal extends from the county seat to Meadville. Organized in 1800, and named from Venango creek. Capital, Franklin. Population, 18,310.

VENANGO, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Butler co., Pa. Pop., 1473.

VENANGO, a small village of Butler co., Pa.

VENANGO, a post-township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by French creek, 12 miles N. by E. from Meadville. Pop., 1607.

VENANGO, a township of Erie co., Pa., about 14 miles E. S. E. from Erie. Pop., 1019.

VENANGO CREEK, Pa. See FRENCH CREEK.

VENICE, a post-township of Cayuga co., New York, intersected by the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and Ithaca railroad, 16 miles S. from Auburn. Population, 2028.

VENICE, a post-office of Washington co., Pa.

VENICE, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on Sandusky bay, and on the Junction railroad, 2 miles W. from Sandusky city. It has water-power and flouring mills.

VENICE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop., 1830.

VENICE, a township in the E. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan, partly intersected by the Shiawassee river. Population, 183.

VENICE, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Mississippi river, 6 miles above St. Louis.

VERA CRUZ, a post-office of Wells co., Ind.

VERBANK, a post-office of Dutchess co., N. Y.

VERDIERVILLE, a post-office of Orange co., Virginia.

VERDON, a post-village of Hanover co., Virginia, on Little river, 30 miles N. from Richmond. It has a cotton factory.

VERGENNES, a city of Addison county, Vermont, on the Otter creek, 7 miles from its entrance into Lake Champlain, and on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, 22 miles S. from Burlington. The creek is here about 500 feet wide, and navigable for the largest vessels on the lake. Two islands opposite the city divide the stream into three channels, which have three distinct sets of falls, affording an hydraulic power equal to the best in the state. During the war and non-intercourse with Great Britain, extensive iron manufactories were put in operation at these falls, and among other things produced was 177 tons of cannon-shot. In 1816 most of the iron-works were suspended, and have since only in part been resumed. Vergennes enjoys admirable advantages for ship-building. The flotilla, commanded by Commodore McDonough, at the battle in which the British fleet on Lake Champlain were captured, September 11, 1814, was fitted out at this place. The city is beautifully situated, and contains 3 or 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office, and 18 or 20 stores. A United States arsenal, the only military establishment in the state belonging to the general government, was erected here in 1828. The principal edifice (of stone) is 80 feet by 36, and 3 stories high, and with the

others is enclosed by about 28 acres of grounds. Arms and other munitions of war to the value of about \$85,000, belonging to the United States, and of upwards of \$30,000 to the State of Vermont, are constantly stored in the buildings. Settled in 1766, by Donald McIntosh, who was a native of Scotland, and had been in the battle of Culloden. Incorporated as a city October 23, 1783. Population, 1878.

VERGENNES, a post-township in the E. part of Kent co., Michigan, intersected by Flat river. Population, 876.

VERGENNES, a post-village of Jackson co., Illinois, about 10 miles N. from Murphysborough.

VERMILION, a parish in the S. W. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, contains about 1850 square miles. It is drained by Vermilion and Mermentau rivers. The surface is flat, and partly occupied by prairies and marshes. The soil is adapted to sugar and Indian corn. In 1850 this parish produced 871 hogsheads of sugar; 31,720 gallons of molasses, and 46,061 bushels of corn. It contained 1 church, and 314 pupils attending public schools. The Vermilion is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Vermilion Court House. Population, 3409; of whom 2342 were free, and 1067, slaves.

VERMILION, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains about 290 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash, and drained by the Vermilion river. The surface is mostly level; the soil varies from sandy to clayey, and is very fertile. About one-third of its area is a beautiful prairie, which produces abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats, grass, &c. In 1850 this county yielded 701,770 bushels of corn; 45,144 of wheat; 90,711 of oats, and 2829 tons of hay. It contained 17 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 550 pupils attending public schools. Extensive mines of coal and iron ore are found. On the border of a prairie in Helt township, there is a conical mound, which is 60 feet high, and about 600 yards in circuit at the base. The county is intersected by the Indiana and Illinois Central railroad, unfinished. Capital, Newport. Population, 8661.

VERMILION, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area estimated at 1200 square miles. It is drained by the Vermilion river (affluent of the Wabash) and by its branches, the Salt fork, Middle fork, and North fork, which unite near the middle of the county; the Little Vermilion river flows through the S. part. The surface is generally level; the soil is deep, fertile, and durable. The county contains a large portion of prairie, with plenty of timber distributed along the streams. Indian corn, wheat, oats, wool, butter, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1,475,195 bushels of corn; 46,301

wheat; 168,976 of oats, and 178,586 pounds of butter. It contained 25 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 70 pupils attending public schools, and 200 attending an academy. A plank-road connects Danville with the Wabash river and canal. A railroad is in progress through the county, leading to Springfield and Lafayette. Vermilion river affords valuable water-power. Stone coal abounds on the banks of the river. Capital, Danville. Population, 11,492.

VERMILION, a post-office of Oswego co., New York.

VERMILION, a township in the S. central part of Ashland co., Ohio. Population, 2018.

VERMILION, a thriving post-village and shipping port of Erie co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Vermilion river, and on the Junction railroad, 21 miles E. from Sandusky city. The value of imports in 1851, \$150,000; of exports, \$207,200; total, \$357,200.

VERMILION, a township in Vermilion co., Indiana. Population, 1851.

VERMILION BAY, in the S. part of Louisiana, communicates through Cote Blanche bay with the Gulf of Mexico. Length about 20 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, of Louisiana, rises near Opelousas, and flows southward through Lafayette and Vermilion parishes, into the bay of its own name. It is bordered by fertile prairies, and plantations of sugar and cotton, and is navigable by small steamboats about 80 miles from its mouth.

VERMILION RIVER, of Ohio, a small stream which flows into Lake Erie, near the N. E. extremity of Erie county.

VERMILION RIVER, in the N. central part of Illinois, falls into the Illinois river, 3 or 4 miles above Peru.

VERMILION RIVER, of Illinois and Indiana, is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South, which unite near Danville, Illinois. It then flows south-eastward, and enters the Wabash, about 8 miles below Perryville, in Indiana. It is navigable to Danville, a distance of 30 miles. The Little Vermilion river enters the Wabash, 4 or 5 miles below.

VERMILION RIVER, of Minnesota Territory, falls into the Missouri, about 80 miles in a straight line N. W. from the mouth of Sioux river.

VERMILIONVILLE, a post-village, capital of Lafayette parish, Louisiana, on Bayou Vermilion, about 60 miles W. by S. from Baton Rouge. The bayou is navigable by small steamers. A newspaper is issued here.

VERMILIONVILLE, a township in the W. part of Eaton co., Michigan, intersected by the Big fork of Thornapple river. Population, 324.

VERMONT, (named from the French, *Monts Verts*, or *Verts Monts*, i. e. Green Mountains, the principal mountain range in the state.)

the most north-western, and last settled of the New England States. It lies between about 42° 44' and 45° N. lat., and 71° 25' and 73° 26' W. lon., and is bounded N. by Canada East; E. by New Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Connecticut river; S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York and Lake Champlain. Length from N. to S., about 150 miles, and greatest breadth from E. to W., about 85, or about 35 in its narrowest part at the south; including an area of about 10,212 square miles, or 6,535,680 acres, of which 2,601,409 were improved, in 1850.

Population.—The population, like that of the other New England States, is mainly composed of the descendants of the English race. Though the figures do not show a very rapid increase in Vermont, her population has had a steady growth; while, at the same time, it has contributed in a large ratio to peopling other states with a portion of their most intelligent, virtuous, and enterprising citizens. In 1790, Vermont had 85,416 inhabitants; 150,465, in 1800; 217,713, in 1810; 235,764, in 1820; 280,652, in 1830; 291,948, in 1840; 314,120, in 1850, of whom 159,374 were white males, 153,528 white females; 366 colored males, and 343 colored females. This population was divided into 63,475 families, occupying 56,327 dwellings. Of the entire population 232,086 were born in the state; 48,830, in other states of the Union; 1546, in England; 15,377, in Ireland; 1102, in Scotland and Wales; 14,470, in British America; 218, in Germany; 40, in France; 78, in other countries, and 323, whose places of birth were unknown—giving a ratio of about 10½ per cent. of foreign birth, while Vermont contributed about 63,000 inhabitants to other states. In the year ending June 1, 1850, there occurred in Vermont 3132 deaths, or less than 10 in every thousand persons—the smallest ratio in the United States. In the same period, 3654 paupers received aid, of whom 1611 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$33 for each pauper. Of 144 deaf and dumb, 1 was colored; of 138 blind, none were colored; of 552 insane, none were colored, and of 281 idiotic, one was colored.

Counties.—The state is divided into 14 counties, viz. Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orleans, Orange, Rutland, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. Montpelier is the capital.

Cities and Towns.—Vermont has no very large towns, the principal are Burlington, with 6110 population; Bennington, 3923; Brattleboro, 3816; Montpelier, 3757; Middlebury, 3517; besides Rutland, St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, Vergennes, Windsor, Newbury, Norwich, and many others.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.—The Green mountain range traverses the whole extent of this state from N. to S., dividing it

into nearly equal portions. These mountains, which give name to the state, attain their greatest elevation (4359 feet) in Mount Mansfield, 20 miles N. W. of Montpelier. South of the capital the range separates into two ridges, the higher, but more broken, taking a nearly N. direction and the other extending N. E. almost parallel with the Connecticut, but at some distance from it. This ridge, though lower and of easier ascent than the western, is continuous, while the western is broken by the passage of the Onion, Lamoille, and Missisquoi rivers. From the point of separation southward, the mountains are not divided by the passage of any considerable stream. They approach the western boundary in this direction. Ascutney mountain, (3320 feet,) near the Connecticut river, in Windsor county, is famous for its picturesque views. The other principal peaks are Killington's, near Rutland, 3675 feet high; the Camel's Hump, 17 miles W. of Montpelier, 4188 feet, and the Nose and Chin, in Mansfield mountain. The mountains are generally clothed with the evergreen fir, spruce, and hemlock, and hence their name. The southern part of the range divides the rivers flowing into the Hudson from those emptying into the Connecticut; a portion of the triangle between the northern ridges is drained by Lake Memphremagog, and the W. and N. W. portion by Lake Champlain.

Geology.—The greater portion of the state is of primary formation, though the valleys of the rivers are mostly alluvion, and the shores of Lake Champlain transition formation. On the western side of the mountains the rocks are principally old red sandstone, graywacke, limestone, calciferous sandstone, and granular quartz, containing iron ore and manganese; hornblende, mica slate, granite, and gneiss form the body of the mountains; serpentine occurs both in the southern and northern part of the state. Along the Connecticut is a continuous bed of clay slate. A bed of granite crosses the Connecticut at Bellows Falls, and also forms Ascutney mountain. There is an extensive deposit of primitive limestone in Caledonia county. The eastern slope of the mountains is composed mostly of hornblende rock, gneiss, granite, and clay slate.

Minerals.—Iron is found in abundance—the best in the southern part of the state. Vast quantities of copperas are made from iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, in Stratford. Of other metals there are found titanium, oxide of manganese, lead, magnetic iron ore, plumbago, and zinc. Granite suitable for building stone in abundance, and vast beds of fine marble are found. The marble quarries at Middlebury are particularly celebrated. A black variety of this beautiful building material is extensively quarried at Swanton, on Lake Champlain. A fine oilstone is manufactured into hones,

from a small island in Lake Memphremagog. Slate quarries are worked on the Connecticut. Kaolin (porcelain clay) of excellent quality, limestone, steatite, talc, and marl, all exist in this state. Fine white marble is found all along the base of the Green mountains, for 50 miles above and below Rutland, at which town an extensive trade in it is carried on. Manganese and slate are mined and quarried in the same vicinity.

Rivers, Lakes, and Islands.—The large and beautiful Lake Champlain, so famous in the brief history of our country, from the naval events that have taken place on it, and the battles on its shores, bounds the state on the W. for 105 miles, (its entire length being about 115, and breadth from 1 to 15 miles,) separating it for that distance from New York. Its shores are bold and picturesque, though inferior to Lake George, whose waters it receives. It is navigable for steamboats of the largest class, and is in the main line of travel from Montreal to New York. Lake Memphremagog is the next in size on the N. boundary, but lies mostly in Canada; it is about 30 miles in length, and 2 or 3 in width. There are several smaller lakes, and among them Dunmore, in the W., Austin and Bombazine in the S.W., and Long Pond in the N. W. The latter is somewhat celebrated for an irruption of its banks, in 1810, by which a large extent of country was devastated, and trees and dwellings swept away. An attempt had been made to tap the lake when this disaster occurred. Vermont, though well watered, has no large rivers with their courses entirely within the state; the Connecticut, however, washes its eastern boundary for its whole extent. The mountains dividing the state nearly through the middle, the Connecticut river receives the streams from the eastern, and Lake Champlain and the Hudson those of the western slope, after short and for the most part rapid courses. The Otter creek, Onion, Lamoille, and Missisquoi, (or -quoi,) all empty into Lake Champlain, after courses of from 70 to 100 miles each, and are the largest rivers whose courses are within the state. The rivers, abounding in falls and rapids, are well adapted for mill sites; but are, on the same account, navigable for but short distances; even the Connecticut itself is only available for traffic by means of canals and locks, by which boats ascend 250 miles above Hartford. This river was once famous for its abundance of salmon, but they have disappeared; shad are, however, still taken. The islands of North and South Hero, and Lamoille island, in Lake Champlain; with several smaller islands, constitute the county of Grand Island.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Vermont abounds in picturesque and sublime scenery, and will well reward the lover of nature for the toil and expense of perambulating its mountains and valleys. Among the more striking

objects, in addition to the principal mountain summits already referred to, are the falls of the Clyde in Charleston, descent 100 feet in 40 rods; falls of the Winoski, falls of the Missisque or Missisco, in Highgate; McConnell's falls, in the Lamoille river, in Johnson; falls of the Passumisc in Lydon; the Great falls also on the Lamoille, in Milton, descent 150 feet in 50 rods; Below's falls in the Connecticut, in the S. E. part of the state, is the grandest object of the kind in Vermont; Black River falls, in Springfield; the falls of the Missisco, in Troy, 70 feet perpendicular, and the falls of Otter creek, in Vergennes, are all picturesque objects. We question if any city in the Union, at least E. of the Rocky mountains, can present a grander or more beautiful panorama than is to be witnessed from the cupola of the Vermont University at Burlington. If you look towards the west, you have beneath you the beautiful town of Burlington, with the no less beautiful lake Champlain, stretching N. and S. as far as the eye can reach, and laving on the west the feet of the blue Adirondack mountains of New York, which stretch, ridge after ridge, beyond the reach of vision. Turning to the E., you have the Mansfield mountain (the highest in Vermont) on the N. E., and Camel's Hump to the S. E., all in clear perspective, while the whole mountain range, of which they form a part, shuts out the eastern horizon. Lake Willoughby, N. of St. Johnsbury, is becoming a fashionable resort for its picturesque scenery.

Climate.—The climate of Vermont is severe, and the winters long; yet it is one of the healthiest states in the Union. The extremes of temperature ranged, in 1851, from 17° below zero to 92° above. The cold of winter is, however, more steady than in the other New England States, and the springs are not chilled by the raw winds from the Ocean, especially W. of the mountains. Frosts fall early in September, though the winters do not regularly begin till December; but when they do set in, they generally continue to April without much thaw. According to the observations made by J. B. Wheeler, at Montpelier, in 1851, there were 115 clear, 221 cloudy, 18 rainy, and 11 snowy days. During the year there fell 7.75 feet of snow. For two years, the most that fell in any one month was 50 inches in December, 1850, and 30 inches in November, 1851. Mean noon temperature of January, 21°; February, 24°; March, 32°; April, 41°; May, 51°; June, 57°; July, 63°; August, 60°; September, 57°; October, 48°; November, 30°; and December, 17°; mean for the year, 42°; greatest average heat in July, 73°; least, 22°, in December; lowest average at sunrise in December, 11°; warmest noon, June 30th and September 10th, 84°; coldest noon January 30, 8°.

Soil and Productions.—Though a mountain-

ous state, Vermont has a large portion of cultivable soil, and the valleys of the rivers have a rich, fertile, alluvial deposit. The rougher and mountainous portions afford excellent pasture for cattle, and especially for sheep, and Vermont produced more wool, live stock, maple sugar, butter, cheese, hay, hops, and Irish potatoes, in 1850, (in proportion to population) than any state in the Union. It also produced large quantities of Indian corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, beans, fruits, grass-seeds, beeswax, and honey, besides considerable barley, market products, and wine, molasses, and silk cocoons. According to the census of 1850, there were in Vermont 2,601,409 acres of improved land, which was divided into 29,687 farms, or about 80 acres to each farm. On these were produced 535,955 bushels of wheat; 176,233 of rye; 2,032,396 of Indian corn; 2,307,734 of oats; 104,649 of peas and beans; 4,951,014 of Irish potatoes; 42,150 of barley; 209,819 of buckwheat; 15,696 of grass seeds; 3,400,717 pounds of wool; 12,137,980 of butter; 8,720,834 of cheese; 288,023 of hops; 6,349,357 of maple sugar; 249,422 of beeswax and honey; 866,153 tons of hay; value of slaughtered animals, \$1,861,336; of live stock, \$12,643,228; of market products, \$18,853, and of orchard products, \$315,255.

Forest Trees.—The principal forest-trees on the mountains are hemlock, fir, and spruce; on the lower tracts, oak, pine, hickory, sugar maple, elm, butternut, beech, basswood, and birch; and in the swamps, cedar.

Manufactures.—Though Vermont is not so extensively engaged in manufactures as most of the other New England States, it has water-power enough to supply the Union. In 1850 there were in the state 1835 manufacturing establishments, producing each \$500 and upward annually. Nine of these were cotton factories, employing \$202,500 capital, and 94 male and 147 female hands, consuming \$114,415 worth of raw material, and producing 1,651,000 yards of stuffs, 53,050 pounds of yarn, valued at \$196,100; 72 woollen, employing \$886,300 capital, and 683 male and 710 female hands, consuming \$830,684 worth of raw material, and producing 2,830,400 yards of stuffs, valued at \$1,579,161; 37 forges, furnaces, &c., employing \$415,920 capital, and employing 530 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$266,572, and producing wrought, cast, and pig iron, valued at \$692,817; \$7000 were invested in the manufacture of malt liquors, consuming 2500 bushels of barley, and producing 800 barrels of ale; and 152 tanneries, employing \$346,256 capital, consuming raw material worth \$357,946, and producing leather valued at \$587,466. St. Johnsbury is one of the most extensive manufactures of patent weighing-scales in the United States. Homemade manufactures of the value of \$510,998 were fabricated in 1850.

Commerce.—All the commerce connected with navigation in this state is carried on by way of Lake Champlain. The exports of Vermont for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1852, amounted in value to \$388,113, imports to \$192,593; tonnage entered, 60,488; cleared, 57,579; owned in the state, 5656, $\frac{5}{8}$. According to Andrews' invaluable report, the Canadian trade of the Vermont district amounted, in 1851, to \$1,933,989, employing 695 vessels, with a tonnage of 91,967. There were 3950 vessels entered in 1851 in both foreign and coasting trade. The enrolled tonnage was 3240 tons of steam, and 692 tons of sailing vessels. The aggregate value of the trade on both shores of the lake amounted to \$26,390,895, and the tonnage to 197,500. As the tonnage of the vessels entering on the New York side was 4208 to 3932 on the Vermont side, the inference is, that the greater moiety of the trade was in the Champlain or New York district. The lumber trade forms a large portion of the commerce with Canada, but this probably passes mostly down to the Hudson river.

Internal Improvements.—Vermont is crossed by two lines of railway from Boston to Burlington, one, entering the state at the mouth of the White river, and traversing its valley with that of the Onion, meets the more southern road (which enters the state at Belows' Falls, and coasts the shores of Otter Creek river) about 6 miles E. of Burlington, when the united roads pass on to Rouse's Point, at the head of Lake Champlain, from whence other roads lead to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Branch roads connect Troy, Schenectady, Bennington, Saratoga, and Whitehall with the Rutland road, at the village of Rutland. A railroad from Portland to Montreal passes through the N. E. of Vermont for about 35 miles. Other roads, coasting the Connecticut river below the mouth of the Passumpsic, connect St. Johnsbury and all the lower towns on the Connecticut with Hartford, New Haven, and New York. In January, 1853, this small state had 427 miles of completed railway, enough to traverse its entire extent nearly three times.—See APPENDIX. Two fine railroad bridges cross the two arms at the head of Lake Champlain.

Education.—Vermont, in common with the other New England States, pays great attention to her common schools: 90,110 pupils attended her schools in the year 1850-51, at a total cost of \$217,402.33. Public money distributed for the support of schools, \$90,893.91. There are 3 colleges with 218, and 2 medical schools, with 194 students.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX. There is a large number of flourishing academies throughout the state.

Public Institutions.—Among the benevolent institutions stands conspicuous the Asylum for the Insane, at Brattleborough. From the time of its being opened in 1836, to August, 1851, it had received 1746 patients, of whom

818 have been restored to the use of their reason. The number of patients in the year ending August 1st, 1851, was 335. The Vermont state prison is at Windsor, and had confined within its walls, September 1st, 1850, 91 prisoners, of whom 35 had been admitted within the year. Receipts, \$7380.80; expenditures, \$7374.60.

Religious Denominations.—Of the 564 churches in Vermont in 1850, there belonged to the different sects of Baptists, 88; to the Christians, 7; to the Congregationalists, 168; to the Episcopalians, 25; to the Free Church, 1; to the Friends, 7; to the Methodists, 123; to the Presbyterians, 10; to the Roman Catholics, 8; to the Reformed Catholics, 1; to the Second Advent, 2; to the Union Church, 88; to the Unitarians, 2; and to the Universalists, 34. There was 1 church to every 564 persons. Value of church property, \$1,213,126.

Government, Finances, &c.—A governor, lieutenant-governor, senate, and house of representatives, are each elected annually by popular vote. The governor receives a salary of \$750 per annum, and the lieutenant-governor, who is ex officio president of the senate, \$4 per diem during the sessions of the legislature. There are 30 senators and 230 representatives, who each receive \$2 per diem during the sessions of the legislature. Vermont is entitled to 3 members in the national house of representatives, and to 5 electoral votes for president. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of 3 judges, which holds a session in each county annually; 2. Of county courts, which are held in 4 circuits; and 3. Of a court of chancery, which holds two stated sessions annually in each county. An appeal from the chancellor's court lies to the supreme court. Salaries of judges, \$1375. The assessed value of real estate in 1850 was \$71,671,651; estimated value, \$92,205,049. Public debt, none. Ordinary expenses, about \$80,000, exclusive of debt and schools. In October, 1852, Vermont had 32 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$27,21,168; a circulation of \$3,779,131.70; and \$176,379.66 in specie.

History.—Vermont was first settled by some emigrants from Massachusetts, at Fort Dummer, now Brattleborough, in 1724. The French erected a fort on the E. side of the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, in 1731, but soon deserted and destroyed it. Vermont was long claimed both by New York and New Hampshire, which, though decided by the king as belonging to New York, created difficulties and troubles for the settlers until the breaking out of the Revolution, which event gave Vermont an opportunity to assume her place as an independent state, though even then Congress had considerable difficulty in inducing New York to relinquish her claims and acquiesce in the ad-

mission of Vermont into the confederacy as an independent state; this event, however, was finally consummated, March 4th, 1791. In this state took place the battle of Bennington, August 16th, 1777, in which the British were defeated in two engagements. The soldiers of Vermont were distinguished in the Revolution under the sobriquet of the Green Mountain boys. Vermont was the first new member of the American confederacy added to the original thirteen of the Revolution.

VERMONT, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

VERMONT, a small post-village of Howard co., Indiana, on Wildcat river, 6 miles E. from Kokomo.

VERMONT, a post-township in Fulton co., Illinois. Population, 1564.

VERMONT, a thriving post-village of Fulton co., Ill., about 60 miles N. W. from Springfield.

VERMONT, a post-village in Cooper co., Mo., about 40 miles W. N. W. from Jefferson City.

VERMONT SETTLEMENT, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, 36 miles S. W. from Chicago.

VERMONTVILLE, a post-village of Eaton co., Michigan, on the Thornapple river, about 30 miles W. S. W. from Lansing.

VERNAL, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, 38 miles E. from Buffalo.

VERNAL, a post-village of Greene co., Miss.

VERNON, a new county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on the Indian Territory. It is intersected by the Osage and South Grand rivers, and also drained by the Deepwater and Miami creeks. This county is not included in the census of 1850. The soil and productions are similar to those of Cass and Bates counties, out of which it was formed. County seat not yet located.

VERNON, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 65 miles S. by W. from Concord, intersected by the Connecticut River railroad. Population, 821.

VERNON, a post-township of Tolland co., Connecticut, intersected by the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill railroad, 15 miles E. by N. from Hartford, and drained by the Hockanum and the Sankerooson, which afford water-power. Besides the village at the centre, it contains the manufacturing village of Rockville; 4 churches, and various manufactories of woollen and cotton goods, with an aggregate capital of \$500,000. Population of the township, 2900.

VERNON, a post-township in the S. W. part of Oneida co., New York, drained by Oneida creek. Population, 3093.

VERNON, a post-village in the above township, 16 miles W. from Utica. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a bank, and several stores. Population, estimated at 900.

VERNON, a township in the N. E. corner of Sussex co., New Jersey. Population, 2619.

VERNON, a post-village in the above town-

ship, about 40 miles N. N. W. from Trenton, contains 2 stores, 2 mills, and a church.

VERNON, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of French creek, about 3 miles W. from Meadville. Pop., 570.

VERNON, a post-village in Kent co., Delaware, 32 miles S. S. W. from Dover.

VERNON, a post-village of Troup co., Georgia, on the Chattahoochee river, 6 miles W. from La Grange.

VERNON, a post-village, capital of Washington co., Florida, on Holmes' creek, which flows through a fertile valley of the same name, 110 miles W. from Tallahassee.

VERNON, a post-village in Autauga co., Alabama, on the Alabama river, 25 miles W. from Montgomery.

VERNON, a post-village of Madison co., Mississippi, on the Big Black river, 25 miles N. N. W. from Jackson.

VERNON, a post-office of Jackson parish. La.

VERNON, a post-village of Hickman co., Tennessee, on Piney creek, 50 miles S. W. from Nashville. The creek affords extensive water-power.

VERNON, a township in Clinton co., Ohio. Population, 1468.

VERNON, a township in Crawford co., Ohio. Population, 1276.

VERNON, a township in the S. E. part of Scioto co., Ohio. Population, 1105.

VERNON, a post-township in the N. E. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Population, 828.

VERNON, a post-township in the S. E. part of Shiawassee co., Michigan, partly intersected by the Shiawassee river. Pop., 674.

VERNON, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. Population, 908.

VERNON, a township in Jackson co., Indiana. Population, 604.

VERNON, a post-township in Jennings co., Indiana. Population, 3023.

VERNON, a post-village in the above township, capital of Jennings county, Indiana, on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, where it is crossed by the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, 66 miles S. S. E. from Indianapolis. It is beautifully situated on the Vernon fork of the Muscakituck river, by which it is almost entirely encircled. A newspaper is published here. Pop., estimated at 1000.

VERNON, a township of Washington co., Indiana. Population, 1792.

VERNON, a post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, about 16 miles N. by W. from Vincennes, in Indiana.

VERNON, a township of Lake co., Illinois. Population, 959.

VERNON, a post-office of Van Buren co., Io.

VERNON, a post-township in the S. E. part of Waukesha co., Wisconsin. Pop., 889.

VERNON, a post-village in the above township, about 24 miles S. W. from Milwaukee, contains 1 hotel and a wagon shop.

VERNON, a small post-town of Sutter co., California, is situated at the confluence of

Sacramento and Feather rivers, on the main road from Sacramento city to Shasta, about 105 miles N. N. E. from San Francisco.

VERNON CENTRE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, 105 miles W. by N. from Albany.

VERNON RIVER, a small stream of Ohio, which rises in the N. central part of the state, and flowing through Knox county, enters the Walhonding river in Coshocton county. It is also called Owl creek.

VERONA, or VERONA CENTRE, a post-village in Verona township, Oneida county, New York, on the Erie Canal, 13 miles W. by S. from Rome. It contains several churches and stores. Pop. of the township, 5570.

VERONA, a post-village in Boone co., Kentucky, 53 miles N. from Frankfort.

VERONA, a village in Vanderburg co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Ohio, 165 miles S. W. by S. from Indianapolis.

VERONA, a post-township in the N. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Population, 364.

VERONA DEPÔT, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Central railroad, 30 miles E. from Syracuse.

VERONA MILLS, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

VEROQUA, Wisconsin. See VAROQUA.

VERPLANCK'S, a post-village and station of Westchester co., New York, on the Hudson River railroad, about 40 miles from New York.

VERRET lake, Louisiana, situated in Assumption parish, is connected by a short outlet with Grand river and Lake Chetimaches. Length, about 10 miles.

VERSAILLES, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

VERSAILLES, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Monongahela river, about 13 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1659.

VERSAILLES, a post-office of Rutherford co., Tennessee.

VERSAILLES, a beautiful post-village, capital of Woodford co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Frankfort to Lexington, 13 miles S. E. from the former. It is surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated region, and contains a handsome brick court house, a bank, 4 churches, a large seminary, a woollen factory, and several bagging factories. It is supplied with pure water issuing from a cave or natural conduit, which extends under the foundations of the houses.

VERSAILLES, a village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad, about 90 miles N. from Cincinnati.

VERSAILLES, a thriving post-village, capital of Ripley county, Indiana, on Laughery creek, and on the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, (in progress.) 70 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. It is situated in a rich farming region, and has considerable trade, which is facilitated by a plank-road leading from Madison to Greensburg. A weekly newspaper is published here.

VERSAILLES, a post-village in Brown co. Illinois, 60 miles W. by N. from Springfield.

VERSAILLES, a post-village, capital of Morgan county, Missouri, 40 miles W. S. W. from Jefferson City. Laid out in 1836. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile country, on one of the proposed routes of the Pacific railroad.

VERSHIRE, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 25 miles S. E. by S. from Montpelier. Population, 1071.

VESPER, a post-office of Onondaga co., N. Y.

VESPERA, a small village of Tallahatchie co., Mississippi.

VESTAL, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Broome co., New York, on the Susquehanna river. Population, 2054.

VESTAL CENTRE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

VESTAL FURNACE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

VESUVIUS FURNACE, a post-office of Lincoln co., North Carolina, 162 miles W. from Raleigh.

VETERAN, a township of Chemung co., New York, 10 miles N. by E. from Elmira, intersected by the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad. Population, 2698.

VETO, a post-office of Washington co., O.

VEVAY, a township in the W. central part of Ingham co., Michigan. Population, 781.

VEVAY, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Switzerland co., Indiana, is beautifully situated on the Ohio river, 70 miles below Cincinnati. It was settled in 1813 by a company of Swiss emigrants, who cultivate the grape extensively and with success. The navigation of the river and the fertility of the adjoining country render it a place of active business. Two newspapers are issued here. Pop. in 1853, estimated at 1800.

VICKERY'S CREEK, of Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee in the N. E. part of Cobb county.

VICKERY'S CREEK, a post-village of Forsyth county, Georgia, 115 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

VICKSBURG, a city and port of entry, capital of Warren county, Mississippi, is situated on the Mississippi river, 400 miles above New Orleans, and 50 miles W. from Jackson, with which it is connected by the Vicksburg and Brandon railroad. The situation is elevated, the ground uneven, and the city is not compactly built. It contains, besides the county buildings, 4 or 5 churches, and several academies for both sexes. Three newspapers are published here. Vicksburg is the most commercial place on the river between Natchez and Memphis, and is an important mart for cotton; of which article about 100,000 bales are annually exported. The greater part of this is received by railroad. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and New Orleans. The Vicksburg and Brandon railroad is to be extended eastward to Selma, in Alabama. Another railroad has

been surveyed from Vicksburg to Marshall, in Texas, *via* Shreveport. The tonnage of this port, June, 1852, was 215 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed and employed in steam navigation. The receipts of cotton by railroad for 3 years were as follows: in 1850, 49,722 bales; in 1851, 62,134, and in 1852, 88,732. Population in 1840, 3104; in 1850, 3678.

VICKSVILLE, a post-office of Southampton co., Virginia.

VICTOR, a post-village in Victor township, Ontario county, New York, on a branch of the Central railroad, 20 miles S. E. from Rochester. It contains several churches and stores. Population of the township, 2230.

VICTOR, a post-township in the E. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Population, 277.

VICTORIA, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of about 775 square miles. It is intersected by the Guadalupe river, bounded on the S. W. by Coleta creek, and also drained by Garcitas creek. The surface has but little elevation above the sea; the soil is represented to be fertile. A portion of the county is prairie. Cotton, sugar cane, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 54,110 bushels of corn; 1050 of sweet potatoes; 270 bales of cotton, and 120 hogsheads of sugar. It contained 1 newspaper office, and 71 pupils attending academies or other schools. Capital, Victoria. Population, 2019; of whom 1448 were free and 571, slaves.

VICTORIA, a post-village in Bolivar co. Mississippi.

VICTORIA, a post-village, capital of Victoria co., Texas, on the left bank of Guadalupe river, about 120 miles S. S. E. from Austin. It contains 1 newspaper office, and several stores.

VICTORIA, a small post-village of Knox co., Illinois, about 45 miles N. W. from Peoria.

VICTORIA, a post-office of Daviess co., Mo.

VICTORY, a township in Essex co., Vermont, about 45 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Pop., 168.

VICTORY, a post-village in Victory township, Cayuga co., New York, near the Lake Ontario, Auburn, and Ithaca railroad, 22 miles N. by W. from Auburn. Population of the township, 2298.

VICTORY, a post-office of Wayne co., Tenn.

VICTORY MILLS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

VIDALIA, a post-village, capital of Concordia parish, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Natchez, and about 150 miles above Baton Rouge. During the Spanish dominion it was called the Post of Concordia. It contains 1 tavern, and 1 newspaper office.

VIENNA, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, 22 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 851.

VIENNA, a post-township in the N. W. part of Oneida co., New York, on Oneida lake. It contains a village of the same name. Population, 3393.

VIENNA, a thriving village of Phelps township, Ontario co., New York, on the Canandaigua outlet, at its junction with Flint creek, and on a branch of the Central railroad, 7 miles N. N. W. from Geneva. It is divided into East and West Vienna, and contains 3 or 4 churches, several hotels, numerous stores, and manufactories of flour, iron, and other articles. Pop. estimated at 1600.

VIENNA, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, on Pequest river, about 48 miles N. by W. from Trenton.

VIENNA, a post-village of Dorchester co., Maryland, on Nanticoke river, 68 miles S. E. from Annapolis.

VIENNA, a village in Forsyth co., North Carolina, 115 miles W. N. W. from Raleigh.

VIENNA, a post-village, capital of Dooly co., Georgia, 95 miles S. W. from Milledgeville, is situated in a level region, containing extensive pine forests. Pop. about 100.

VIENNA, a post-village in Pickens co., Alabama, on Tombigbee river, near the mouth of Sipsey river, 135 miles N. W. by W. from Montgomery.

VIENNA, a post-office of Jackson parish, Louisiana.

VIENNA, a post-village of Clarke co., Ohio, 34 miles W. from Columbus. The post-office is called Vienna Cross Roads.

VIENNA, a post-township in the S. E. part of Trumbull co., Ohio. Population, 1007.

VIENNA, a township in the N. W. part of Genesee co., Michigan. Population, 390.

VIENNA, a post-village in Macomb co., Michigan.

VIENNA, a post-township in Scott co., Indiana. Population, 1654.

VIENNA, a post-village of Scott co., Indiana, on the Jeffersonville and Columbus railroad, 8 miles W. from Lexington.

VIENNA, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Population, 258.

VIENNA, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Illinois, 190 miles S. by E. of Springfield. Population in 1853, about 200.

VIENNA, a township in the N. part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Population, 253.

VIENNA, a post-village in Spring Prairie township, Walworth co., Wisconsin, 55 miles S. E. from Madison.

VIENNA CROSS ROADS, Ohio. See VIENNA.

VIGO, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash river. The surface is level or gently undulating, and is mostly occupied by majestic forests and beautiful prairies. The land, with small exceptions, is rich and well cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and beef are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 996,481 bushels of corn; 58,598 of wheat; 90,826 of oats, and 3978 tons of hay. It contained 32 churches, 6 newspaper offices, 1259 pupils attending public schools, and 247 attending academies or other schools.

The county contains rich mines of coal, and quarries of limestone and freestone. It is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal, the Terre Haute and Richmond railroad, the Evansville and Illinois railroad, and Alton and Terre Haute railroad, meet at the county seat. Organized in 1818, and named in honor of Colonel Francis Vigo, a native of Sardinia, and a citizen of Vincennes. Capital, Terre Haute. Population, 15,289.

VILLAGE, a township in Jackson co., Arkansas. Population, 782.

VILLAGE, a village in Wapello co., Iowa, 80 miles S. W. from Iowa City.

VILLAGE GREEN, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 4 miles W. N. W. from Chester.

VILLAGE SPRINGS, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

VILLAMONT, a township in Arkansas co., Arkansas. Population, 162.

VILLANOVA, a post-township of Chautauque co., New York, 15 miles E. S. E. from Dunkirk. Population, 1536.

VILLANOW, a post-office of Walker co., Georgia, 205 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

VILLA RICA, a pleasant post-village of Carroll county, Georgia, 147 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville. It is a place of some importance, on account of its gold mines, and has several pounding mills in operation. The amount of business done here in a year exceeds \$100,000.

VILLE PLATTE, a post-office of St. Landry parish, Louisiana.

VILLULA, a small post-village of Russell co., Alabama, contains 2 stores.

VINALHAVEN, a township of Waldo co., Maine, occupying an island in Penobscot bay, 54 miles S. E. from Augusta. Pop., 1252.

VINCENNES, a pleasant town, capital of Knox county, Indiana, is situated on the left bank of the Wabash river, 120 miles S. W. from Indianapolis, and 56 miles N. from Evansville. Lat. 38° 43' N., lon. 87° 25' W. Vincennes is the oldest town in the state, and possesses more historical interest than any other place in Indiana. It was settled by a colony of French emigrants from Canada, about the year 1735. For several generations they were the only tenants of these vast solitudes, excepting the tribes of savages, with whom they lived on friendly terms. It was the seat of the territorial government until 1813, when it was removed to Corydon. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The situation is very pleasant, having a large prairie in the vicinity, the soil of which is highly productive. The river is navigable by steamboats in this part of its course. The Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad (now in progress) here intersects the Evansville and Illinois railroad. Vincennes is the seat of a Catholic bishopric, and has a large cathedral, and 6 or 8 Protestant churches. It contains 2 banks, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices. Pop. in 1850, 2070.

VINCENT, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

VINCENTTOWN, a post-village of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the South branch of Rancocus creek, 5 miles S. S. E. from Mount Holly. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 3 mills, several stores, and about 100 dwellings, which are chiefly on a single street.

VINEGAR HILL, a post-office of Joe Daviess co., Illinois.

VINE GROVE, a post-office of Washington co., Texas.

VINEYARD, Vermont. See LA MOTTE.

VINEYARD, a post-office of Irwin co., Ga.

VINEYARD, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Population, 711.

VINEYARD MILLS, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

VINEY GROVE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Tennessee.

VINLAND, a post-township in the N. part of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Pop., 750.

VINLAND, a small post-village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

VINTON, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of about 414 square miles. It is intersected by Salt and Racoon creeks, which flow nearly southward. The surface is undulating and well timbered; the soil is highly productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 249,899 bushels of corn; 27,099 of wheat; 45,161 of oats; 6357 tons of hay, and 33,788 pounds of wool. There were 18 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2358 pupils attending public schools. Vinton county contains large deposits of iron and stone coal, which have not been worked hitherto, but have now become easily accessible by means of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, which passes through them, and is nearly completed. Formed in 1850, by a division of five adjoining counties. Capital, McArthurstown. Population, 9353.

VINTON, a village of Lowndes co., Miss.

VINTON, a post-village in Gallia co., Ohio, on a branch of Racoon creek, about 60 miles S. W. from Marietta.

VINTON, a township in the S. E. part of Vinton co., Ohio. Population, 460.

VINTON, a small post-village, capital of Benton co., Iowa, about 55 miles N. W. from Iowa City. Its origin is very recent.

VIOLA, a post-office of Delaware co., Iowa.

VIOLET, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop., 1344.

VIOLY, a post-office of Blount co., Ala.

VIRDEN, a post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, 50 miles N. N. E. from Alton.

VIRGIL, a post-village in Virgil township, Cortland co., New York, about 40 miles S. from Syracuse. It contains several churches and stores. Population of the township, 2410.

VIRGIL, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. by S. from Peoria.

VIRGIL, a township in Kane co., Illinois. Population, 634.

VIRGINIA, one of the original states of the United States, is bounded on the N. by Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland; E. by Maryland and the Atlantic ocean; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee, and W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It is separated from Ohio by the river of the same name; from Maryland by the Potomac river, and from Kentucky partly by the Cumberland mountains and the Big Sandy river. Virginia is very irregular in outline, with a narrow projection extending N. between the Ohio river and the W. boundary of Pennsylvania. It lies between 36° 30' and 40° 38' N. lat., and between 75° 10' and 83° 30' W. lon., being about 425 miles in its greatest length from E. to W., (but a line through the middle would extend about 350 miles,) and 210 in breadth, exclusive of the projection mentioned above, or 280 miles with it, including an area of about 61,352 square miles, or 29,265,280 acres, only 10,360,135 of which were improved in 1850.

Population.—The white population of Virginia is mainly of British origin, and until a recent period was very slightly affected by admixture from other sources. The Virginians have always prided themselves on their purity of descent, and "one of the first families of Virginia," has become a proverb. In 1790, this state numbered 748,308 inhabitants; 820,200 in 1800; 974,622 in 1810; 1,065,379 in 1820; 1,211,405 in 1830; 1,239,797 in 1840, and 1,421,661 in 1850; of whom 451,522 were white males; 443,752 white females; 25,843 free colored males; 27,986 females; 240,566 male slaves, and 231,962 female slaves. This population was divided into 167,530 families, occupying 165,815 dwellings. Of the white population, 872,823 were born in the state; 52,972 in other states; 2998 in England; 11,643 in Ireland; 1120 in Scotland and Wales; 235 in British America; 5511 in Germany; 321 in France; 566 in other countries, and 585 whose places of birth were unknown—giving about 2½ per cent. of foreign births of the whole white population. In the year ending June 1st, 1850, occurred 19,053 deaths, or about 13 persons in every 1000; and in the same period, 5118 paupers received aid, of whom 185 were foreigners, at an expense of nearly \$30 for each pauper. Of 711 deaf and dumb, 18 were free colored, and 112 slaves; of 996 blind, 121 were free colored, and 339 slaves; of 1026 insane, 46 were free colored, and 58 slaves, and of 1285 idiotic, 120 were free colored, and 220 slaves.

Counties.—Virginia is divided into 140 counties, viz. Accomac, Alexandria, Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Amelia, Appomattox, Augusta, Barbour, Bath, Bedford, Berkeley, Boone, Botetourt, Braxton, Brooke, Brunswick, Buckingham, Cabell, Carroll, Campbell, Caroline, Charlotte, Charles City, Chester-

field, Clarke, Craig, Culpepper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Doddridge, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fauquier, Fairfax, Fayette, Fluvanna, Floyd, Franklin, Frederic, Giles, Gilmer, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greenbrier, Greene, Greensville, Halifax, Hampshire, Hancock, Hanover, Hardy, Harrison, Henry, Henrico, Highland, Isle of Wight, Jackson, James City, Jefferson, Kanawha, King George, King William, King and Queen, Lancaster, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Loudon, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Matthews, Mecklenburg, Mercer, Middlesex, Monongalia, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Nicholas, Northumberland, Northampton, Norfolk, Nottaway, Ohio, Orange, Page, Patrick, Pendleton, Pittsylvania, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Powhatan, Preston, Prince Edward, Princess Anne, Prince George, Prince William, Pulaski, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Rappahannock, Richmond, Ritchie, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smythe, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Taylor, Tazewell, Tyler, Upshur, Warren, Warwick, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wetzell, Wirt, Wood, Wyoming, Wythe, York. Capital, Richmond.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns of Virginia are Richmond, population, 27,482; Norfolk, 14,323, (including Portsmouth and Gosport, nearly 23,000;) Petersburg, 14,010; Wheeling, 11,391; Alexandria, 8752; Portsmouth, 8626; Lynchburg, 8071, and Fredericksburg, 4062.

Face of the Country and Mountains.—No state in the confederacy presents a greater variety of surface than Virginia, from the mountains of the interior, and the rugged hills E. and W. of them, to the rich alluvions of the rivers, and the sandy flats on the seacoast. This state has probably a greater extent of mountainous country within its limits than anyone E. of the Rocky mountains, though they do not attain so great an elevation as in New Hampshire and North Carolina. White Top, in Grayson county, the highest land in Virginia, is elevated about 6000 feet above the level of the sea. The state is usually divided into four sections. First, the tide-water district containing 37 counties, bordering on the Atlantic and Chesapeake bay, is generally level, not more than 60 feet above tide, even in its highest parts. 2. Passing W., we come to a more elevated tract, called by some the Piedmont (foot of the mountain) district, containing 32 counties. This is more varied, as well as more elevated in surface than the district we have just left. 3. The valley district, containing 19 counties, is entered by ascending the Blue Ridge, (the outlier of the great Alleghany chain on the E.) which passes from Maryland into Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, about 50 miles N. W. from Washington. This district is crossed by the different ridges of the great Appalachian chain,

known by various local names, and including extensive valleys of fertile land between them; and 4th, the Trans-Alleghany district, containing 49 counties, and (as its name implies) lying W. of the mountains. This portion is mostly hilly and broken, or occupied with outlying spurs of the Alleghanies.

The mountains extend across the middle of the state, in a S. W. and N. E. direction, and occupy a belt of perhaps from 80 to 100 miles in width. As before stated, the Blue Ridge forms the eastern barrier of the mountainous region, and the Laurel, Greenbrier, and Great Flat Top mountains the western. Between these last and the Blue Ridge lie the Great North, Short, Mill, Jackson's, Peters', Potts', Walker's, Iron, North Branch, and Cheat mountains. Next to White Top, the highest known summit is the Peaks of Otter, between Bedford and Botetourt counties, which is 4200 feet above the level of the sea. The Cumberland mountains are on the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia. The valley district is in fact a table-land, elevated from 1200 to 1500 feet above tide-water.

Geology.—A tract of the tertiary formation occupies the S. E. part of Virginia, from the sea and bay coast to a line slightly diverging S. W. from the N. W. angle of King George county, on the Potomac, passing near Richmond, and leaving the state near the S. W. angle of Brunswick county. This is succeeded by a wide belt of primary formation, reaching to the base of the Blue Ridge mountains. Two narrow belts of new red sandstone, having the same S. W. trend, come to the surface in several parts of this great primary bed. West of the Blue Ridge, a narrow rim of Potsdam sandstone crops out, succeeded by a zone of Black river, Birdseye and Trenton limestone, having near the middle of it the towns of Winchester, Staunton, and Lexington. This in turn is followed by various groups, (extending in the same direction to the western mountain ridge,) viz. of gray sandstone, Hamilton group, including Tully limestone, (this group contains shales of various colors, greywacke, pyrites, producing rock and limestone shales,) Helderberg limestone, Portage and Chemung groups, (flagstones, shales, and thin bedded sandstones,) Medina sandstone, (consisting of variegated sandstones and marl, and giving origin to brine springs,) and the carboniferous limestone. The great Pennsylvania and Ohio bituminous coalfield occupies the space between the western slope of the mountains and the Ohio river and the State of Kentucky.

Minerals.—Virginia is rich in minerals of the more useful sort, and some of the precious metals. Her list of mineral treasures includes gold, copper, iron, lead, plumbago, coal, salt, gypsum, (in vast beds,) porcelain clay, fine granite, slate, marble, soapstone,

lime, water-lime, and fire-clay. The most productive gold mines are in Fluvanna and Buckingham counties, and have proved rather expensive working hitherto, but recent reports from that district say that by the aid of the quartz-crusher, at the Wyckoff mine, 102½ pennyweights of fine metal was extracted from about a ton of earth and rock. The Marshall mine, in Spottsylvania county, is said to have yielded \$300,000. This gold is extracted from a portion of an auriferous region reaching from the Rappahannock river to the Coosa, in Alabama. The copper mines of Virginia, in the same district, are also beginning to attract much attention, and companies have been formed to extract the ore; but the greatest sources of wealth of Virginia, as well as elsewhere, are her homelier minerals, coal and iron, which exist in inexhaustible quantities. Vast fields of bituminous coal abound in the counties around Richmond, and on the North Potomac and W. of the Alleghany mountains. Large beds of anthracite are found also beyond the Great valley. An inexhaustible supply of coal exists on the Kanawha and its tributaries, and a vein of cannel coal, far superior in thickness to any found in England, has recently been discovered in the same region. A great variety of mineral springs, sulphur, warm and chalybeate, are found in the Valley district, about the middle of the state. Copious salt springs abound in the Kanawha and in the S. W. counties, and the completion of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, must greatly enhance the value of these.

Bays, Rivers, and Islands.—There are no large lakes in Virginia. Chesapeake bay, which has its outlet in this state, though more than half its length is in Maryland, receives the waters of most of the rivers on the Atlantic slope of Virginia, viz. the Potomac, navigable for the largest ships to Alexandria, 100 miles from the bay; the Rappahannock, navigable to Fredericksburg for vessels of 140 tons; the York and its branches, navigable to Yorktown, 40 miles, for large ships; the James and its principal affluent, the Appomattox, the former navigable to Richmond, and the latter to Petersburg, for vessels of 100 tons. The Chowan and Roanoke, with their numerous affluents, rise in the S. of the state, and find an outlet in Albe-marle sound, in North Carolina. The Shenandoah, South and North branch, (affluents of the Potomac,) drain the northern portion of the valleys of the Alleghanies, and the head-waters of the James, the central. The Monongahela, Little Kanawha, Great Kanawha, Guyandot, and Big Sandy rivers, drain the N. W. slope of the state, and empty into the Ohio. The Great Kanawha is navigable 60 miles for steamboats. The Holston and Clinch, with their smaller branches, have their sources in the S. W. of Virginia, and pass off into Tennessee, to join the river of that name. There

are a few small but unimportant islands off the S. E. coast of Virginia.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Virginia abounds in objects of this class. Among the mountains of her central counties, between the Blue Ridge on the E. and the Alleghany on the W., are found the noted medicinal springs of Virginia, the most celebrated of which are Berkeley Springs, in Morgan county; Capon, in Hampshire; Shannondale, in Jefferson; White Sulphur, in Fauquier; Rawley's, in Rockingham; Augusta, in Augusta; Bath, Alum, Warm, and Hot Springs, in Bath; Alum, in Rockbridge; Dibbrell's, in Botetourt; White Sulphur and Blue Sulphur, in Greenbrier; Red, Sweet, Salt Sulphur, and Red Sulphur, in Monroe, and White Sulphur Springs, in Grayson county. The White Sulphur Spring (of Greenbrier county, the most celebrated) is impregnated most strongly with carbonic and nitrogen gases, and with sulphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime; the principal ingredients of the Salt Sulphur Springs are sulphates of lime, soda, and magnesia, and carbonates of lime and magnesia, and of gaseous matter, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen; the Red Sweet Springs, sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, and carbonates of lime and magnesium, and of gaseous matter, carbonic acid and nitrogen; and warm sulphur, muriate of lime, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and carbonate of lime; of gaseous matter, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen. Temperature, about 100°; temperature of the hot springs, 100° to 107°. In all cases we only give the prominent ingredients. There are also to be found in this region, commencing at the north, the far-famed passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge, at Harper's Ferry, so eulogized by Jefferson; Wyers' or Wier's cave, Madison cave, and the Chimneys, in Augusta county; the celebrated Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county; Peaks of Otter, in Bedford, and White Top mountain, in Grayson county; the Buffalo Knob, in Floyd county; the Natural Tunnel, in Scott county, through which a stream passes under an arch of 70 feet in elevation, with twice that thickness of superincumbent earth; Peak Knob and Glass Windows, (elevations of peculiar formation,) in Pulaski county; the Hawk's Nest, on New river, in Fayette county, and the Falls of the Potomac, a few miles above Georgetown, District Columbia. When Virginia's railroads shall have been sufficiently completed to make her springs, her mountains, her caves, waterfalls, natural bridges, &c. as accessible as those of New York, she can scarcely fail to share largely with that state the prosperity that attends extensive travel of wealthy pleasure-seekers and valetudinarians. Though Virginia has no Niagara, yet her springs are situated among mountains abounding in picturesque scenery, and are good resting-places

from whence to make excursions among the mountains, or to visit the caves and other objects of interest. Wier's cave, one of these objects, 17 miles N. E. of Staunton, extends about 2500 feet beneath the earth, and is hung with sparkling stalactites. Madison, in the same neighborhood, and Blowing and Saltpetre caves, 40 miles N. W. of them, are smaller, but interesting objects. But the great natural lions of Virginia are the Hawk's Nest, 9 miles from White Sulphur Springs, on New river, where there is a perpendicular cliff of 1000 feet above the river, declared by Miss Martineau to have produced a greater effect on her mind than Niagara itself; and the world-renowned Natural Bridge, over Cedar creek, in Rockbridge county, formed probably either by the action of water during the long course of ages on the subjacent rock, or by some convulsion of the earth. The fissure is about 90 feet wide; the height of the under side of the arch, 200, and of the upper side, 240 feet above the water. High up on this rock, carved by his own hand, the loftier name of Washington, stands engraved. Though less noted, the Peaks of Otter are spoken of by Jefferson as affording one of the grandest views in our country. Looking from its summit (4300 feet) to the E. and S. E., you have before you the whole extent of country to the shores of the Atlantic. In Alleghany county is the highest cataract in the state, but the body of water is not great. In Giles county is a small lake, elevated 3700 feet, which is 600 feet deep. But we can only afford space to say that of the numerous springs, the White Sulphur, in Greenbrier county, is the most in repute, and of course the most visited. The waters of the different springs contain lime, sulphur, soda, magnesia, iron, iodine, and phosphorus.

Climate.—There is necessarily from its topography, great variety in the climate of Virginia. In the low country, near the coast, it is hot and unhealthy in summer, and bilious and intermittent fevers prevail in autumn. It is mild, however, in winter, but liable to be visited by long droughts in summer. The central or mountain counties have a cool and salubrious temperature, with warm days, it is true, but the nights are cool and refreshing. West of the mountains, though some degrees cooler than on the coast in winter, the summers in parts are very hot.

Soil and Productions.—Washington pronounced the central counties of Virginia to be the finest agricultural district in the United States, (of course, as he knew it,) and Daniel Webster declared, in a public speech in the Shenandoah valley, that he had seen no finer farming land in his European travel, than in that valley. Virginia, with a better system of culture, has every element of industrial greatness; a climate equally removed from the extremes of the north and the south; a soil with every variety, from the light sands

of the south-east, (favorable to the peach, sweet potato, melon, and other fruits,) to the rich alluvions of the river bottoms and mountain valleys, favorable to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and even, in some parts, to cotton and rice; mountain pastures, capable of supporting large flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle and swine; the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast; navigable rivers, abounding in shell and fin fish, furrowing her plains and valleys on the east and on the west, and affording, besides, immense water-power; and with the most useful minerals in abundance, what needs she but for her people to will it, to make her the leading state of the confederacy, and one of the most desirable to reside in? The emigration that has commenced from the North to the wornout lands of Virginia, is a proof of her advantages in agriculture. According to an address of E. Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, the tide-water lands of that state have increased in value \$17,000,000 in twelve years. In the culture of tobacco, Virginia has always surpassed every other state in the Union, and was also the first state in which its culture was practised by civilized men to any considerable extent. It was even used for a time as the currency of the country. Virginia is the second state in the Union in the amount of flax produced. The other great staples of Virginia are Indian corn, wheat, (of which it stands fourth in amount,) oats, live stock, and butter. She also produces largely rye, wool, peas, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, buckwheat, fruits, market products, cheese, hay, grass-seeds, flax, maple sugar, beeswax, and honey, besides some rice, cotton, barley, wine, hops, hemp, silk, and molasses. In 1850, Virginia had 77,013 farms, occupying 10,360,135 acres of improved land, (about 130 to each farm,) and producing 11,232,616 bushels of wheat; 458,930 of rye; 35,254,319 of Indian corn; 521,581 of peas and beans; 1,316,933 of Irish potatoes; 1,813,671 of sweet potatoes; 214,898 of buckwheat; 53,155 of grass-seeds; 52,318 of flaxseed; 56,803,218 pounds of tobacco; 2,860,765 of wool; 11,089,359 of butter; 436,298 of cheese; 999,450 of flax; 1,227,665 of maple sugar; 880,767 of beeswax and honey; 369,698 tons of hay; live stock, valued at \$33,656,659, (fourth in the Union;) orchard products, \$177,137, and produce of market gardens, \$183,047. According to a state census in 1851, there were produced 14,516,950 bushels of wheat; 35,538,582 of Indian corn; 53,333 of flaxseed; 66,516,492 pounds of tobacco; 11,126,785 of butter; 2,850,909 of wool; 1,223,905 of maple sugar; 370,117 tons of hay; 4599 of hemp; and wood, oysters, fish, peas, beans, potatoes, garden vegetables, fruits, &c. worth \$5,000,000, making a total value of \$86,000,000.

Manufactures.—As is generally the case in the Southern States, Virginia is less engaged in manufactures than in agriculture, though

the former branch of industry is yearly claiming more attention and enlisting more capital; and Virginia, if true to herself in applying her vast natural resources of coal, iron, copper, and abundant water-power, must soon range herself among the manufacturing states. There were in 1850, in this state, 4433 manufacturing establishments producing each \$500 and upwards annually; of which 27 were cotton factories, employing \$1,908,900 capital, and 1275 male and 1688 female hands, consuming raw material worth \$823,375, and producing stuffs of the value of \$1,486,334; 121 woollen establishments, employing \$392,640 capital, and 478 male and 190 female hands, consuming \$488,899 worth of raw material, and producing stuffs valued at \$841,013; 122 furnaces, forges, &c., employing \$1,776,171 capital, and 3220 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$1,046,809, and producing castings, pig iron, &c. valued at \$2,451,335; \$100,915 capital were invested in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, employing 123 hands, and producing 5500 barrels of ale, beer, &c., and 879,440 gallons of whiskey, wine, &c. There were 341 tanneries, employing \$676,983 capital, consuming raw material worth \$498,926, and producing leather valued at \$894,877; and home-made manufactures were produced, valued at \$2,156,312.

Internal Improvements.—Though Virginia has not kept pace with her older and larger sister states in works of internal improvement, she has at length become fully impressed with their importance, and railroads have been projected in every direction. In January, 1853, she had 624 miles of railroad completed, and 610 in course of construction. The great Southern line, passing from Aquia creek, through Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, has about 150 miles of its track in this state. Roads are completed from Winchester to Harper's Ferry; from Alexandria to Culpepper and Markham; from Petersburg to City Point, and nearly to Farmville; from Richmond to Keesville, to Gordonville, and Charlottesville, and to Mechem's river, a few miles E. of Staunton; and from Lynchburg to Salem. Most of these form parts of one or other of the great lines crossing the state, the principal of which are the Virginia Central, intended to unite Richmond with some point on the Ohio, at or near Guyandotte; the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, connecting Lynchburg (and indirectly Richmond, Petersburg, and Norfolk) with Knoxville, in Tennessee, and, by uniting with other lines, to Memphis and intermediate points; and the Southside railroad, to connect with Charlotte, and from thence with Charleston, South Carolina. A line connects Norfolk with the great Southern railroad, at Weldon, North Carolina. The Baltimore and Ohio has a large portion of its track in this state, not only after it leaves the Maryland boundary

on the N. W., but it often takes the Virginia side of the Potomac before reaching Cumberland. It has its terminus at Wheeling, in this state; but another branch to Parkersburg, much lower down on the Ohio, is in progress. According to the Richmond Times, Virginia had, about the middle of the present year, (1853,) 1027 miles of railroad completed, and 1413 more authorized by law. Virginia was, we believe, among the very first to propose opening a communication with the West by canal, a project in which Washington took great interest, if he was not the projector, which we believe. In 1834 was commenced the James River and Kanawha canal, designed to connect Richmond with the navigable waters of the Great Kanawha. This work is now completed from Richmond through Lynchburg to Buchanan, a distance of 196½ miles, and is in progress to Covington, 30 miles farther west. This canal has already cost \$10,714,306. Dismal Swamp canal is partly in this state. The legislature has appropriated \$4,000,000 and upwards for railroad purposes. The state has invested \$9,480,159.48 in works of internal improvement not completed, and \$1,409,986.94 in works which yield no income.

Commerce.—Compared with her advantages, both as to harbors and rivers, as well as to products, Virginia's direct foreign trade is small, her commerce being mainly carried on through the ports and the shipping of the North. Her imports for the fiscal year 1852 amounted to \$735,858, and her exports to \$2,721,707; nearly half of which was carried in foreign bottoms. The tonnage entered for the same year was 50,605, and cleared, 66,473; tonnage of several districts, 68,269½, of which 14,643¾ only was registered tonnage; vessels built, 40, aggregate tonnage, 3,779½, of which 10 were steamers, and the rest schooners and smaller vessels. In 1852 there were inspected 51,806 hogshheads of tobacco, and exported, 13,771—6000 less than in 1849. But the great trade of Virginia is the coasting trade, which consists in the export of her tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, coal, flour, wood, oysters, &c. In 1852 there were delivered at Richmond by the different public works, property valued at \$10,660,422, of which more than \$7,000,000 were transported by the James River and Kanawha canal. There were inspected at Richmond 450,000 barrels of flour in 1853, of which 114,853 were exported to foreign ports.

Education.—Virginia has no general free school system, but makes an appropriation for the instruction of the poor. The appropriation for primary schools in 1852 was \$75,000, and the annuity to the University of Virginia is \$15,000. The number of public schools in 1850 was 2654, and of academies, 579. The number of poor children in 126 counties was 72,876, of whom only 31,635 were sent to school, on whose education

\$68,135 were expended. Including the University of Virginia, there are 10 colleges in the state, with an aggregate of 1039 students, and 63,120 volumes on the shelves of their libraries. Of these, the most flourishing and most numerous attended is the university, which had in 1853, more than 500 students. There are in Virginia also 3 theological seminaries, with an aggregate of 119 students, and 10,000 volumes in their libraries; 2 law schools, with 113 students; and 3 medical schools, with 186 students.—*See Table of Colleges, APPENDIX.*

Religious Denominations.—Of the 2336 churches in Virginia in 1850, there belonged to the different sects of the Baptists, 639; to the Christians, 16; to the Episcopalians, 167; to the Free Church, 107; to the Friends, 14; to the German Reformed, 9; to the Lutherans, 50; to the Methodists, 1002; to the Presbyterians, 236; to the Roman Catholics, 17; and to the Union Church, 47. The rest were divided among the Evangelists, Independents, Jews, Mariners, Mennonites, Moravians, New Church, Seceders, Tunkers, and Universalists—making 1 church to every 608 inhabitants. Total value of church property, \$2,849,176.

Public Institutions.—At Staunton are the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and the Western Insane Asylum, both state institutions. The Eastern Insane Asylum is at Williamsburg, and the state penitentiary at Richmond; but we know of no statistics of these institutions.

Government, Finances, &c.—The executive power is vested in a governor, elected by the people for 4 years, and receiving a salary of \$5000 per annum. The governor cannot be elected for two terms successively. A lieutenant-governor, who is also president of the senate, is elected in like manner and for the same period, and receives \$8 per day during the sessions of the legislature. The secretary of the commonwealth, the treasurer, and auditor, are each elected for 2 years by the legislature on joint ballot. Three commissioners of public works, from as many districts, are elected for 6 years, so that one shall go out every second year. The senate, apportioned on the basis of property and taxation combined, consists of 50 members, elected for 4 years, so that one-half shall go out every second year. The house of representatives, apportioned on the basis of white population, consists of 152 members, chosen for 2 years. The sessions of the legislature are biennial. The legislature may not continue in session more than 90 days without the consent of three-fifths of the members, and then but for 30 days longer. A reapportionment must take place in 1865, and every 10 years thereafter. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court of appeals, composed of 5 judges, elected by the voters of each of the 5 sections into which the state

is divided, for 12 years; 2. Of district courts, composed of the judges of the circuits for each section, and the judge of the supreme court for that section; 3. Of 11 circuit courts, each presided over by a judge, elected by the people of his particular circuit, for 8 years. Every white male citizen, 21 years old, a resident of the state for 2 years, and of the county, city, or town in which he votes for 12 months next preceding an election, may vote. Virginia is entitled to 13 members in the national house of representatives, and to 15 electoral votes for president. According to the report of the second auditor of the board of public works, the state debt of Virginia was \$18,041,775.50; but of this, \$8,121,500 is represented by productive investments. In 1852, the school fund was \$1,192,666; productive property, \$7,060,565; unproductive property, \$6,052,266; ordinary expenses, exclusive of debt and school, \$600,000; income for 1851-2, \$1,129,526; assessed value of property in 1850, \$381,376,660; estimated value, \$430,701,082. The estimated value in 1852 was \$465,000,000.

Banking Institutions.—The banks of Virginia had in December, 1852, an aggregate capital of \$10,583,700; a circulation of \$12,020,378.41; and \$3,238,874.98 in coin.

History.—Virginia is the oldest of the permanent settlements made by the English, and the oldest of the thirteen states that confederated at the Revolution. It was settled by a party of English, led by the celebrated Captain John Smith, in 1607, and had in its earlier career great difficulties to contend with, in the shape of famine, disease, and the hostilities of the natives, often incited to depredations by worthless settlers. Bacon's rebellion, the most serious of these disturbances, broke out in the autumn of 1676. A party who were discontented with Berkeley for refusing to commission Bacon to lead them against the savages who had invaded the white settlements, slaughtering and burning, as was their custom, chose Bacon for their commander, despite the governor, who, on Bacon's return from a successful foray against the Indians, declared him a rebel. The people rose again, put Bacon at their head, and commenced a civil war against the governor, in which Jamestown was burnt, and the total defeat of the governor's party was only prevented by the death of Bacon. Berkeley put to death many of the adherents of Bacon's party. In 1677, Virginia obtained a new charter, depriving her of some of her former privileges, as a punishment for the rebellion. It was, however, soon after annulled by Charles II. on account of the discontents of the people. In 1752, Washington, then a young man, was sent by Governor Dinwiddie as an envoy to the French commander at Fort Du Quesne, (Pittsburg,) and two years after, at the head of 400 men, defeated the French party at the

Great Meadows, but was obliged to capitulate shortly after to nearly a quadruple force. In 1755, Washington served as a colonel in Braddock's army, and saved it from utter ruin. Virginia took an active part in the events leading to, and in the conduct of the war of the Revolution, and gave to the army and to the nation that illustrious chief whose wisdom and firmness not only conducted us through the perils of a seven years' war, but also contributed so greatly to establish our government on a firm basis. Besides Washington, several eminent statesmen and officers were natives of Virginia; among them were Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the two Lees, Patrick Henry, Chief-Justice Marshall, and a number of others. On her soil occurred several events of the Revolution; prominent among them, the surrender at Yorktown in October, 1781, which in reality put an end to the war. Washington died, December 14th, 1799. Alexandria capitulated to the British, August 27th, 1814. Nat Turner headed a negro insurrection in 1831, in which a number of whites were massacred. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler, all presidents of the United States, were citizens of Virginia; and President Harrison also was a native of this state, though not a citizen at the period of his election. A constitution was formed in 1776, suited to the changed circumstances of the state as a republic, which was remodelled in 1830, and again in 1851.

VIRGINIA, a township in the S. W. part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Population, 1236.

VIRGINIA, a small post-village of Cass co., Illinois, 13 miles E. by S. from Beardstown.

VIRGINIA GROVE, a post-office of Louisa co., Iowa, about 40 miles S. S. E. of Iowa City.

VIRGINIA MILLS, a post-office of Buckingham co., Virginia.

VIRGINIA MINES, a post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, on the Maramec river, about 50 miles W. S. W. from St. Louis.

VIRGINIA SETTLEMENT, a small village of Wayne co., Missouri.

VIRGINSVILLE, a post-village of Berks co., Pennsylvania, 68 miles E. from Harrisburg.

VISCHER'S FERRY, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, about 16 miles N. by W. from Albany.

VISTA, a post-village of Westchester co., N. Y., about 120 miles S. by E. from Albany.

VISTA RIDGE, a post-office of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

VOAK, a post-office of Yates co., N. Y.

VOGANSVILLE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

VOLCANO, a post-village of Calaveras co., California, 50 miles E. N. E. from Stockton.

VOLGA CITY, a post-office of Clayton co., Iowa.

VOLINIA, a post-township of Cass co., Michigan, 10 miles N. by E. from Cassopolis. Population, 607.

VOLNEY, a township of Oswego co., New York, on Oswego river, intersected by the Oswego canal, 24 miles N. N. W. from Syracuse. Population, exclusive of Fulton village, 2966.

VOLNEY, a post-office of Logan co., Ky.

VOLUNTOWN, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, 56 miles E. S. E. from Hartford. Population, 1064.

VOLUSIA, a post-village of Chautauque co., N. Y., about 340 miles W. by S. from Albany.

VOLUSIA, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on St. John's river, a little above Lake George, about 200 miles E. S. E. from Tallahassee.

VUE DE L'EAU, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

W

WABASH, an important river of Indiana and Illinois, rises in Mercer county, Ohio, near the W. boundary of the state. It flows north-westward to Huntington, Indiana, then pursues a westerly course to Carroll county; from this point it flows south-westward, passing by Lafayette and Attica, until it approaches within 8 or 10 miles from the W. border of Indiana; here it turns toward the south, and passing by Covington and Terre Haute, strikes the boundary of Indiana and Illinois a few miles below the latter town. From this point its general direction is S. S. W., and it continues to form the boundary between the two states until it enters the Ohio, about 140 miles above the mouth of the latter, in lat. 37° 50' N., and lon. 88° W. It is the largest river which intersects the State of Indiana, and the principal affluent of the Ohio from the N. The whole length is estimated at 550 miles, for more than 300 of which it is navigable by steamboats in high water. The Wabash and Erie canal follows the course of this river from Huntington to Terre Haute, a distance of 180 miles. Stonecoal is found nearly everywhere along its banks, below Lafayette.

WABASH, a county towards the N. E. part of Indiana, contains 420 square miles. It is drained by the Wabash, Salamonie, and El rivers. The surface is pleasantly diversified and the soil fertile. A large portion of the county is covered with heavy timber. Wheat, corn, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county yielded 434,962 bushels of corn; 117,803 of wheat; 28,047 of oats, and 4107 tons of hay. It contains 11 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1366 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal, and by the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis railroad, (unfinished.) The streams furnish an extensive water-power. Capital, Wabash. Pop., 12,128.

WABASH, a county in the E. S. E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, is among the smallest counties of the state: area, 110

square miles. The Wabash river, from which its name is derived, forms its boundary on the E. and S., and Bonpas creek flows along the western border until it enters that river. The county contains some prairie and is partly covered with forests; the soil is good. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 320,000 bushels of corn; 12,438 of wheat; 44,895 of oats, and 2222 tons of hay. It contained 11 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 750 pupils attending public schools. The rapids of Wabash river afford abundant water-power, near Mount Carmel, the county seat. Population, 4690.

WABASH, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Population, 309.

WABASH, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Population, 410.

WABASH, a township in Fountain co., Indiana. Population, 1300.

WABASH, a township in Gibson co., Indiana. Population, 311.

WABASH, a township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Population, 1196.

WABASH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Wabash county, Indiana, on the river of its own name, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 90 miles N. N. E. from Indianapolis. It is situated in a rich farming country, which is rapidly improving. The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis railroad will pass through it, and the Cincinnati Western railroad is extending in this direction. Settled in 1835. Two newspapers are published here. Population in 1853, about 1800.

WABASH, a township in Coles co., Illinois. Population, 746.

WABASH, a township in Cumberland co., Illinois. Population, 123.

WABASH, a post-village of Wayne co., Illinois, on the Little Wabash river, about 70 miles S. E. from Vandalia.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—See *Table of Canals*, APPENDIX.

WABASHAW, a county in the S. E. part of Minnesota, contains nearly a thousand square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Mississippi river, on the S. W. by the Miniska river, and drained by the Waxi Oju. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1885 bushels of corn; 1000 of oats, and 7105 of potatoes. Capital, Wabashaw. Pop., 243.

WABASHAW, a post-village, capital of Wabashaw county, Minnesota, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Chipewa river, 90 miles below St. Paul.

WABASH VALLEY, a post-office of Clark co., Illinois.

WABINCK river, Wisconsin, rises near the centre of Waupacca co., and flowing S. E. enters Wolf river.

WACAROOTIE, a post-office of Marion co., Indiana.

WACCAMAW, a river which rises in the S. part of North Carolina, and flowing south-westward through Horry district, South Carolina, unites with the Great Pedee at Georgetown. These rivers here form an estuary called Winyaw bay.

WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN, in Princeton township, Worcester co., Massachusetts, has an elevation of above 2000 feet. The view from its summit is extensive, and exceedingly picturesque.

WACHUSETT VILLAGE, a post-office of Worcester, Massachusetts.

WACO, a post-village, capital of McLennan co., Tex., on the right bank of the Brazos river.

WACOOCHIEE, a post-village of Russell co., Alabama, 65 miles E. by N. from Montgomery.

WAGOUSTA, a post-village of Clinton co., Michigan, on the Looking-glass river, about 11 miles N. W. from Lansing. It has 2 mills, and 2 stores.

WACO VILLAGE, a post-office of Milam co., Texas.

WADDAM'S GROVE, a post-township in Stephenson co., Illinois.

WADDINGTON, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, on the St. Lawrence river, about 18 miles E. N. E. from Ogdensburg. It contains stores and mills of various kinds.

WADE'S, a post-office of Bedford co., Va.

WADESBOROUGH, a flourishing post-village, capital of Anson county, North Carolina, 120 miles S. W. from Raleigh, and 14 miles W. from the Yadkin river. It is surrounded by a productive cotton region, and is the centre of an active trade. A company has been formed to construct a plank-road from this place to Cheraw, South Carolina, 24 miles distant. The Bank of Wadesborough was chartered in 1850-1, capital \$200,000. Two newspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1825. Population in 1853, about 1500.

WADESBOROUGH, a post-village of Callaway co., Ky., about 250 miles W. S. W. of Frankfort, was formerly the county seat.

WADESTOWN, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

WADESVILLE, a post-office of Clarke co., Va.

WADHAM'S MILLS, a post-village of Essex co., New York, on Boquet river, 9 or 10 miles E. from Elizabethtown.

WADING RIVER, a small stream of Burlington co., New Jersey, flows southward into Little Egg Harbour river.

WADING RIVER, a post-village of Suffolk co., New York, near Long Island sound.

WADLEY'S FALLS, a post-village in Strafford co., New Hampshire, 36 miles E. from Concord.

WADSWORTH, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1622.

WADSWORTH, a post-village in the above township, 12 miles S. E. from Medina.

WAERTOWN, New Jersey. See WARETOWN.

WAGONER'S RIPPLE, a post-office of Adams co., Ohio.

WAGONTOWN, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 62 miles E. S. E. from Harrisburg.

WAGRAM, a post-office of Accomack co., Virginia.

WAHAGBOUSY, a post-office of Mills co., Iowa.

WAHALACK, or WAHOLOCK, a post-village of Kemper co., Mississippi.

WAH-A-TOY-A, or SPANISH PEAKS, a range of the Rocky mountains, in the eastern part of Utah Territory. Latitude about 37° 25' N., lon. 105° 10' W.

WAHKON, a new county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 760 square miles. Missouri river forms its boundary on the W., and the Little Sioux river flows through the S. E. part. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

WAHLAUGAS river, in the N. part of Maine, has its origin in a chain of small lakes in Piscataquis county, and flowing in a general northerly course, falls into the Wal-loostook river, near its union with the St. François.

WAHOLOCK. See WAHALACK.

WAHOO, a post-office of Madison co., Iowa.

WAHSATCH MOUNTAINS, a range in the E. central part of Utah Territory, extending nearly N. and S. immediately W. of Green river. The highest summits vary from 8000 to 11,000 feet in height.

WAH-TA-WAH, a post-office of Adair co., Io.

WAILSBOROUGH, a post-office of Bartholomew co., Indiana.

WAIT, a post-office of Washington co., Me.

WAITSBURG, a village of Pulaski co., Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 96 miles S. from Frankfort.

WAITSFIELD, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 12 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1021.

WAIT'S RIVER, a mill stream of Orange co., Vermont, falls into the Connecticut river.

WAKASSA, a post-office of Levy co., Florida, on Wakassassa river.

WAKATOMICA, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio, 65 miles N. E. from Columbus.

WAKE, a county in the central part of North Carolina: area, estimated at 950 square miles. It is intersected by the Neuse and Little rivers. The surface is hilly; the soil is generally fertile. Indian corn, oats, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 681,390 bushels of corn; 80,087 of oats, and 2059 bales of cotton. There were 8 corn and flour mills, 7 grist mills, 11 saw mills, 1 iron foundry, 2 tanneries, and 16 tar and turpentine manufactories. It contained 33 churches, 10 newspaper offices, 2001 pupils attending public schools, and 450 attending academies and other schools. The rocks which underlie the surface are primary, including granite and plumbago. The county is intersected by the North Carolina Central rail-

road, and in part by the Raleigh and Gaston railroad. Wake county is the most populous in the state. It was formed in 1770, and derived its name from the maiden name of Governor Tryon's wife. Capital, Raleigh. Population, 24,888; of whom 15,479 were free, and 9,409, slaves.

WAKEFIELD, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 35 miles N. E. from Concord, intersected by the Great Falls and Conway railroad, contains Lovwell's or Lovell's pond, celebrated in the early Indian wars. Population, 1,405.

WAKEFIELD, a post-village in Washington co., Rhode Island, 30 miles S. by W. from Providence, contains 1 or 2 churches, and 2 banks.

WAKEFIELD, a post-village in Carroll co., Maryland, 68 miles N. N. W. from Annapolis.

WAKEFIELD, a post-village in Wake co., North Carolina, 25 miles N. E. by E. from Raleigh.

WAKEFIELD, a post-office of Outagamie co., Wisconsin.

WAKEMAN, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Huron co., Ohio, intersected by the Vermilion river, and the Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo railroad. Pop., 704.

WAKESHMA, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Kalamazoo co., Michigan. Population, 128.

WAKULLA, a small river of Florida, flowing into an arm of Appalachee bay.

WAKULLA, a county of Florida, bordering on Appalachee bay, contains 576 square miles. The Ocklockonnee river forms its W. boundary, and it is drained by the Wakulla and St. Mark's rivers, branches of the Appalachee. The surface is somewhat uneven, and partly covered with pine timber. Indian corn, sugar, and cotton are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 40,216 bushels of corn, and 14,126 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 turpentine distilleries, 1 newspaper office, 20 pupils attending a public school, and 22 attending another school. The county is traversed by a railroad connecting Tallahassee with St. Mark's, the county seat. Population, 1055; of whom 1165 were free, and 790, slaves.

WALBRIDGEVILLE, a small village of Bennington township, Bennington county, Vermont, about 4 miles N. W. of Bennington Centre, on the Walloomscoik river. Besides other manufactories it has 2 or 3 extensive paper mills.

WALCOTT, a post-office of Greene co., Ark.

WALDEBOROUGH, a post-office of Livingston parish, Louisiana.

WALDEN, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 22 miles N. N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 910.

WALDEN, a post-village of Orange co., New York, on Wallkill river, about 90 miles S. by W. from Albany. It contains several mills and stores.

WALDEN, a township in Stephenson co., Illinois. Population, 1160.

WALDEN'S CREEK, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

WALDENSVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WALDO, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of about 812 square miles. The navigable river Penobscot, and the bay of this name, form the greater part of its eastern boundary, affording a great number of excellent harbors, and invaluable advantages for navigation and for fisheries. The surface is generally undulating, and the soil moderately fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 130,899 bushels of corn; 246,738 of oats; 232,340 of potatoes; 69,552 tons of hay, and 926,791 pounds of butter. There were 47 cod and mackerel fisheries, 2 woollen factories, 3 foundries, 18 grist mills, 12 lime-kilns, 16 ship-yards, 18 stove and spoke manufactories, 4 wool-carding mills, 17 tanneries, and 67 saw and planing mills. It contained 61 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 17,934 pupils attending public schools, and 214 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Belfast. Population, 47,230.

WALDO, a post-township in Waldo co., Me., 35 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Pop., 812.

WALDO, a small post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Olentangy river, 36 miles N. from Columbus.

WALDO, a post-village in a township of the same name, in Marion co., Ohio, 36 miles N. by W. from Columbus. Population, about 300; of the township, 773.

WALDO, a small post-village of Wright co., Missouri.

WALDEBOROUGH, a post-town and port of entry of Lincoln county, Maine, at the entrance of Muscongus river into Muscongus bay, about 55 miles N. E. by E. from Portland. The shipping of this district, (which comprises several ports,) June 30, 1852, according to the custom-house returns, exceeded that of any other in the state, the registered tonnage being 46,481 $\frac{1}{3}$ tons, and the enrolled and licensed, 66,226 $\frac{6}{5}$ tons; total, 112,707 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 61,473 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, 1785 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons in the cod fishery, and 210 $\frac{1}{5}$ tons in steam navigation. The shipbuilding of the district, both in regard to the number of vessels admeasured, and their aggregate burthen, according to the same report, exceeded that of any other in the United States, New York alone excepted. This department comprised 58 vessels, viz. 31 ships, 6 brigs, 20 schooners, and 1 sloop, with an aggregate burthen of 27,793 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons. The town contains numerous stores, several churches, and a bank. Population of the township in 1830, 3115; in 1840, 3661, and in 1850, 4199.

WALDRON, a post-office of Scott co., Ark.

WALDWIC, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Iowa co., Wisconsin.

WALES, a post-township in Kennebec co., Me., 17 miles S. W. from Augusta. Pop., 612.

WALES, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 65 miles W. S. W. from Boston, contains 2 or 3 churches and several factories. Population of the township, 711.

WALES, a post-township of Erie co., New York, about 22 miles E. S. E. from Buffalo. Population, 2124.

WALES, a post-township in St. Clair co., Michigan. Population, 189.

WALES, a small post-village of Ogle co., Ill.

WALES CENTRE, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WALESKA, a post-office of Floyd co., Ga.

WALESVILLE, a manufacturing post-village of Oneida co., New York.

WALHONDING river, of Ohio, also called the MOHICAN, and WHITE WOMAN river, is formed by several forks, which unite near Londonville. It then flows south-easterly, and joins the Tuscarawas at Coshocton to form the Muskingum.

WALHONDING, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

WALKER, a county in the N. W. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee and Alabama, has an area of 696 square miles. It is drained by the sources of the Chickamauga river, an affluent of the Tennessee, and by the Chattooga river, an affluent of the Coosa; also by Peavine, Rocky, and other creeks. The surface is traversed by several mountain ridges, abounding in magnificent scenery. The most considerable of these are called Taylor's Ridge, Pigeon, White-oak, and Look-out mountains. The soil of the valleys is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 371,760 bushels of corn; 51,969 of oats, and 40,501 of sweet potatoes. It contained 1 iron furnace, 21 churches, and 984 pupils attending public schools. It abounds in mineral springs and valuable minerals, including stone coal, fine marble, limestone, gypsum, and lead. The Red Sulphur Springs and Gordon's Springs are watering-places of some celebrity. The county is intersected by the Western and Atlantic railroad. It was named in honor of Freeman Walker, United States senator from Georgia. Capital, Lafayette. Population, 13,109, of whom 11,445 were free, and 1664, slaves.

WALKER, a county in the N. W. part of Alabama, has an area estimated at 800 square miles. It is traversed by the Mulberry fork of Black Warrior river. The surface is mountainous, presenting many wild and picturesque gorges: the highlands afford excellent pasturage, and are separated by beautiful and fertile valleys. In 1850 the county produced 592 bales of cotton; 202,476 bushels of corn, and 27,806 of sweet potatoes. There

were 4 collieries, 5 grist and saw mills, 1 pottery, and 1 tannery. It contained 19 churches, and 45 pupils attending public schools. A large part of the county is covered with forests of pine, oak, and other timber. A natural bridge has been found in this county, which is said to rival that of Rockbridge, Virginia. Capital, Jasper. Population, 5124; of whom 4858 were free, and 266, slaves.

WALKER, a county in the E. central part of Texas, contains about 950 square miles. The Trinity river bounds it on the N., and the San Jacinto rises within its limits. The surface is an alluvial plain. Much of the soil is very fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 it produced 873 bales of cotton; 102,475 bushels of corn, and 6 hogsheads of sugar. It contained several churches, 2 newspaper offices; 161 pupils attending public schools, and 91 attending academies or other schools. The Trinity river is navigable when the water is high, and the produce of the county is exported by steamboats. Named in honor of Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury under President Polk. Capital, Huntsville. Population, 3964; of whom 2663 were free, and 1301, slaves.

WALKER, a post-township of Centre co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. from Bellefonte. Population, 1221.

WALKER, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Juniata river, opposite Huntingdon. Population, 1108.

WALKER, a township of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Juniata river, intersected by the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and by the Pennsylvania canal.

WALKER, a new township of McKean co., Pennsylvania, 13 miles S. E. from Smethport.

WALKER, a post-office of Wakulla co., Fla.

WALKER, a township in the W. part of Kent co., Michigan, intersected by Grand river. Population, 823.

WALKER, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 1030.

WALKER'S, a post-office of Colleton district, South Carolina.

WALKER'S, a post-office of Crittenden co., Ky.

WALKER'S BRANCH, a small village of Lincoln co., Georgia.

WALKER'S CHURCH, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

WALKER'S CREEK, in the S. W. part of Virginia, rises in Wythe co., flows north-eastward, and enters New river in Giles county.

WALKER'S FORD, a small village of Randolph co., Georgia.

WALKER'S GROVE, a post-office of Fulton co., Illinois.

WALKER'S IRONWORKS, a small village of Wayne co., Tennessee.

WALKER'S LAKE, in the south-western part of Utah Territory, in lat. about 38° 45' N., lon. 118° 20' W. It receives the waters of Walker's river, but has no outlet. Length,

above 30 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles.

WALKER'S MILLS, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

WALKER'S MOUNTAIN, Virginia.

WALKER'S NECK, a post-office of Brown co., Illinois, about 75 miles W. by S. from Springfield.

WALKER'S RIVER rises in Calaveras co., California, and flows first north-easterly, passing into Utah Territory, then taking a S. E. course, it falls into Walker's lake.

WALKERSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Half-moon Valley, 100 miles N. W. from Harrisburg, contains 4 stores.

WALKERSVILLE, a post-village in Frederick co., Maryland, 81 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

WALKERSVILLE, a post-village of Union co., North Carolina, 194 miles S. W. from Raleigh.

WALKERTON, a post-office of King and Queen co., Virginia, on the Mattaponi river, 30 miles N. E. from Richmond.

WALKERTOWN, a small village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, 29 miles W. from Philadelphia.

WALKERTOWN, a post-village of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

WALKERVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WALLABOUT BAY, King's co., Long Island, New York, a semicircular bay setting up from the East river, on the E. side of Brooklyn. See BROOKLYN, p. 146.

WALLACE, a post-office of Chester co., Pa.

WALLACE, a post-office of Harrison co., Va.

WALLACE, a post-village in Jones co., Georgia, 20 miles S. W. from Milledgeville.

WALLACE, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Population, 460.

WALLACE, a post-village in Fountain co., Indiana.

WALLACE, a post-office of Iowa co., Wis.

WALLACE CREEK, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

WALLACE'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

WALLACEVILLE, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

WALLACEVILLE, a small village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

WALDEN'S RIDGE, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

WALLAWALLA river rises in the N. part of Oregon, and flowing in a W. N. W. direction, falls into the Columbia at Fort Wallawalla, in Washington Territory. The emigrants' route to Oregon City follows this river for nearly its whole course.

WALLED LAKE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

WALLENPAUPACK CREEK, in the N. E. part of Pennsylvania, enters the Lackawaxen a few miles below Honesdale.

WALLER, a small post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 6 miles from Chillicothe.

WALLINGFORD, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, intersected by the Western Vermont railroad, 62 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1688.

WALLINGFORD, a post-village of New Haven county, Connecticut, on the Hartford and New Haven railroad, 11 miles N. by E. from New Haven. It has a beautiful situation on elevated ground, with broad, straight streets, finely shaded. It contains 4 churches, several stores, and a flourishing school. Manufactures have recently been introduced, and are now in a very thriving condition. Population of the township, 2595.

WALLINGFORD, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, about 160 miles N. E. from Springfield.

WALLING'S FERRY, a post-office of Rusk co., Texas.

WALKKILL river rises in the northern part of New Jersey, flows in a N. N. E. course, receiving the Shawangunk and Rondout rivers, and falls into the Hudson, about 20 miles N. of Poughkeepsie.

WALKKILL, a township in the N. W. part of Orange co., New York, intersected by the New York and Erie railroad. Pop., 4942.

WALLONIA, a post-village of Trigg co., Kentucky, on Muddy creek, 8 miles N. from Cadiz.

WALLOOMSCOIK RIVER rises in Bennington co., Vermont, and falls into the Hoosack river, in New York.

WALLOOSTOOK RIVER, Maine, is formed by two small branches, called the North-west and the South-west branches, in Somerset county, and flowing in a general north-easterly course, unites with the St. François to form the St. John's river.

WALL'S STORE, a post-office of Amite co. Miss.

WALLSVILLE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa.

WALLUM POND, a small village in Burrillville township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 25 miles N. W. of Providence. It contained 1 cotton mill, with 33 looms.

WALNFORD, a post-office of Monmouth co., New Jersey.

WALNUT, a post-office of Juniata co., Pa.

WALNUT, a township in Phillips co., Arkansas. Population, 541.

WALNUT, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Fairfield co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 2130.

WALNUT, a township in the S. part of Gallia co., Ohio. Population, 905.

WALNUT, a township in Pickaway co., Ohio. Population, 1840.

WALNUT, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana. Population, 1059.

WALNUT, a post-village in Jefferson co., Iowa, 55 miles S. W. by W. of Iowa City.

WALNUT BEND, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

WALNUT BOTTOM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WALNUT BOTTOM, a post-office of Henderson co., Kentucky.

WALNUT CAMP, a small post-village of Poinsett co., Arkansas.

WALNUT COVE, a post-village of Stokes co., North Carolina.

WALNUT CREEK, of Georgia, flows southward from Jones co., and enters the Ocmulgee river at Macon.

WALNUT CREEK, of Bastrop co., Texas, enters the Colorado from the right, a few miles below the county seat.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-office of Buncombe co., North Carolina.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-township in the E. part of Holmes co., Ohio. Population, 1077.

WALNUT CREEK, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

WALNUT FIELD, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

WALNUT FLAT, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, has 1 church, and about 100 inhabitants.

WALNUT FOREST, a post-village of Greene co., Missouri, about 115 miles S. S. W. from Jefferson City.

WALNUT FORK, a post-office of Jones co., Io.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Morris co., New Jersey.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Kanawha co., Virginia, 330 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-village of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office Walton co., Georgia.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Blount co., Alabama.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Overton co., Tennessee.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Knox co., Illinois, about 45 miles N. W. from Peoria.

WALNUT GROVE, a post-office of Scott co., Iowa.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Lee co., Virginia.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Franklin co., Georgia, 110 miles N. from Milledgeville.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Rapides parish, Louisiana.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Panola co., Texas.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Lafayette co., Arkansas.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Fayette co., Kentucky.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Hamilton co., Ohio.

WALNUT HILL, a post-village of Marion co., Illinois, on the road from Salem to Chester, 12 miles from the former, has about 200 inhabitants.

WALNUT HILL, a post-office of Buchanan co., Missouri.

WALNUT LANE, a post-village of Yadkin co., North Carolina.

WALNUT PEAK, a post-office of Tishemingo co., Mississippi.

WALNUT POST, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Tennessee.

WALNUT RIDGE, a post-office of Phillips co., Arkansas.

WALNUT RIDGE, a post-office of Washington co., Indiana.

WALNUT SPRINGS, a post-office of Greene co., Wisconsin.

WALNUT VALLEY, a post-office of Warren co., New Jersey.

WALNUT VALLEY, a post-office of Marion co., Tennessee.

WALNUT VALLEY, a post-office of Madison co., Kentucky.

WALPACK, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, about 70 miles N. by W. from Trenton. It is drained by the Flatkill river. Population, 783.

WALPOLE, a post-township in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 44 miles W. S. W. from Concord. The Cheshire railroad runs along the Connecticut, having a station at Walpole village. There are also 2 other villages in this township. Population, 2034.

WALPOLE, a post-township and station in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, watered by Neponset river, 17 miles S. W. by S. from Boston. The Norfolk County railroad passes through Walpole, a village in this township. Population, 1929.

WALPOLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Ind.

WALPOLE EAST, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

WALSER'S MILL, a post-office of Davidson co., North Carolina.

WALSHVILLE, a post-office of Pitt co., N. C.

WALTERBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Colleton district, South Carolina, 99 miles S. by E. from Columbia. It is situated in a level and fertile district.

WALTHAM, a post-township in Hancock co., Maine, 25 miles S. E. from Bangor. Population, 324.

WALTHAM, a township in Addison co., Vermont, on the E. side of Otter creek, 33 miles W. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 270.

WALTHAM, a beautiful and flourishing post-village of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Fitchburg railroad, 10 miles W. by N. from Boston. It is built principally on one extended street, upwards of a mile in length, and contains numerous stores, several fine churches, and a bank. Many of the inhabitants do business in Boston. Prospect Hill, nearly 500 feet in height, a short distance from the village, affords an extensive view of the surrounding country with Boston and its harbor seen in the distance. Population of the township in 1830, 1857; in 1840, 2504, and in 1850, 4464.

WALTHAM, a post-office of La Salle co., Ill.

WALTHOURVILLE, a post-village of Liberty co., Georgia, about 44 miles S. W. from Savannah, is the largest place in the county. It has 2 flourishing academies, 2 churches, and 2 stores.

WALTON, a county in the N. central part of Georgia, has an area of 390 square miles. The Appalachian river flows along its N. E. border; it is intersected by the Alcovy, (Ulcofauhachee,) a branch of the Ocmulgee, and also drained by Cornish, Bay, and other creeks. The surface is elevated and uneven; the soil is derived from primary rocks, and is moderately fertile excepting the higher ridges. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 5599 bales of cotton; 426,516 bushels of corn; 92,660 of oats, and 103,178 of sweet potatoes. There were 13 flour mills, 12 saw mills, 3 distilleries, 3 coach manufactories, and 3 tanneries. It contained 32 churches; 680 pupils attending public schools, and 160 attending academies or other schools. The county contains an abundance of granite and iron, and small quantities of gold have been found in it. It is intersected in the southern part by the Georgia railroad. Named in honor of George Walton, who was governor of Georgia in 1780. Capital, Monroe. Population, 10,821, of whom 6912 were free, and 3909, slaves.

WALTON, a county in the N. W. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama and on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of about 1800 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Choctawhatchee river, and intersected by the Yellow-water; the southern border is washed by Choctawhatchee bay, navigable by steamboats. The surface is nearly level, and partly covered with pine; the soil is generally poor. Indian corn, molasses, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 28,920 bushels of corn; 12,375 of sweet potatoes, and 2433 gallons of molasses. There were 45 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Uchee Anna. Population, 1817, of whom 1481 were free, and 336, slaves.

WALTON, a post-village in Walton township, Delaware co., New York, on the Delaware river, about 90 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It contains several churches and mills. Population of the township, 2271.

WALTON, a post-office of Kanawha co., Va.

WALTON, a post-office of Newberry district, South Carolina.

WALTON, a post-village of Boone co., Kentucky, 20 miles S. W. from Covington, contains 2 tobacco factories and about 200 inhabitants.

WALTON, a post-township in the S. W. part of Eaton co., Michigan. Population, 464.

WALTONHAM, a post-village in St. Louis co., Missouri, 12 miles N. W. from St. Louis.

WALTON'S FORD, a post-office of Habersham co., Georgia.

WALT'S HILLS, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

WALTZ, a township in Wabash co., Indiana. Population, 1856.

WALWORTH, a county in the S. S. E. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 576 square miles. It is drained by Honey, Sugar, and Geneva creeks, affluents of Pishtaka river, and by Turtle and White-water creeks, affluents of Rock river. Lake Geneva, in the S. part of the county, is 8 miles long, besides which there are 23 smaller lakes. The surface is undulating and diversified with forests, prairies, and "oak openings." There are no steep hills, and but little waste land in the county. The soil is of limestone formation, highly productive, and well watered. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. By the census of 1850, Walworth county produced more hay than any other county in the state, and more wheat, corn, and butter than any other excepting Rock county, and more barley than any county in the United States except Waukesha county, Wisconsin. There were raised in that year 655,704 bushels of wheat; 215,242 of corn; 378,059 of oats; 31,599 of barley; 27,193 tons of hay, and 333,012 pounds of butter. It contained 22 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 5140 pupils attending public schools. This county is liberally supplied with water-power. It is intersected by the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, by the Racine and Janesville railroad, and has plank-roads leading to Milwaukee and Racine. Capital, Elkhorn. Population, 17,862.

WALWORTH, a post-village in Walworth township, Wayne co., New York, 18 miles E. from Rochester. It contains 2 or 3 churches. Population of the township, 1981.

WALWORTH, a post-township in the S. part of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Pop., 987.

WALWORTH, a post-village in the above township, 53 miles S. E. of Madison.

WANPSSVILLE, a post-village of Madison co., New York, on the Central railroad, 23 miles E. from Syracuse.

WANCONDA, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

WANEKUNA, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

WANTAGE, a township of Sussex co., New Jersey, bordering on New York, and intersected by the Walkill river, about 52 miles N. W. from Jersey City. Population, 3934.

WAPANCONETTA, a post-village of Duchouquet township, capital of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Auglaize river, and on the Dayton and Michigan railroad, 95 miles W. N. W. from Columbus. The river is navigable for keel-boats as high as this point. The Society of Friends had a mission here for many years, among the Shawnee Indians. The village contains, besides the county buildings, 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

WAPANSEE, a township in Grundy co., Illinois. Population, 217.

WAPELLO, a county in the S. S. E. part of

Iowa, has an area of 452 square miles. The River des Moines flows diagonally through the middle of the county, in a S. E. direction; it is also drained by Cedar and Avery's creeks. The surface is slightly undulating; the soil is highly productive. Grain of various kinds, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 589,395 bushels of Indian corn; 53,169 of wheat; 72,405 of oats; 24,388 pounds of wool, and 114,268 of butter. It contained 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1567 pupils attending public schools. Stonecoal is found along Des Moines river, and limestone underlies a part of the surface. The river affords valuable water-power at the county seat. Organized in 1842-3. Capital, Ottumwa. Population, 8471.

WAPELLO, a post-village, capital of Louisa county, Iowa, on the right bank of the Iowa river, about 12 miles from its mouth, 42 miles S. S. E. from Iowa City, and 5 miles W. from the Mississippi river. The Iowa river is navigable for steamboats during three months in the year, and affords motive-power at this place to a large flouring mill, saw mill, and carding machine. A weekly newspaper is published here. Laid out in 1839. Population in 1853, estimated at 800.

WAPPANOCCA, a township in Crittenden co., Arkansas. Population, 462.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, of Dutchess co., in the E. S. E. part of New York, falls into the Hudson river, 8 miles below Poughkeepsie.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS, a post-office, Dutchess co., New York.

WAPSIPINICON RIVER, of Iowa. Rising near the N. boundary of the state, it flows south-eastward, and enters the Mississippi about 25 miles above Davenport. Length estimated at 200 miles.

WAPWALOPEN creek, of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna.

WAQUOIT, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

WARAJU river, in the southern part of Minnesota Territory, falls into St. Peter's river, W. of Marrah Tankah Lake. Length, about 80 miles.

WARLOW, a small village of St. Clair co., Mo., about 90 miles S. E. from Independence.

WARD, a township in Yell co., Arkansas. Population, 124.

WARD, a township in the E. part of Hocking co., Ohio. Population, 823.

WARD, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Population, 1399.

WARDBOROUGH, a post-office of Warren co., New York.

WARDENSVILLE, a post-office of Hardy co., Virginia.

WARDSBOROUGH, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, 93 miles S. by W. from Montpelier, drained by branches of West river. Population, 1125.

WARD'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Wilson co., Tennessee.

WARD'S GROVE, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 140 miles N. W. by W. from Chicago.

WARDVILLE, a post-office of Johnson co., Arkansas.

WARE, a county in the S. E. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, contains about 1600 square miles. It is traversed in the northern part by Santilla river, and also drained by the Little Santilla river and Hurricane creek. The surface is level or flat, and extensively occupied by swamps. The Okefinokee swamp in the S. E. part is 30 miles long and 17 broad. The soil is sandy and light. Cotton, sugar cane, Indian corn, oranges, and figs flourish, and the palmetto is indigenous in this region. In 1850 this county produced 394 bales of cotton; 68,270 bushels of corn, and 44,552 of sweet potatoes. It contained 15 churches, and 95 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Wareborough. Population, 3888; of whom 3600 were free, and 288, slaves.

WARE, a flourishing post-village in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 64 miles W. by S. from Boston, near Ware river and branches, which affords good water-power. It is delightfully situated in the midst of varied and picturesque scenery, and contains a bank, a newspaper office, and several stores. Population of the township in 1840, 1890; in 1850, 3785.

WAR EAGLE, a post-township in Madison co., Arkansas. Population, 985.

WAREHAM, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Branch railroad, 40 miles S. E. by S. from Boston. Contains 1 bank and the Tremont ironworks. Population of the township, 3186.

WAREHOUSE POINT, a thriving manufacturing post-village in East Windsor township, Hartford co., Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut river, and on the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad, 14 miles N. by E. from Hartford.

WARE RIVER rises near the centre of Massachusetts, in Worcester co., and falls into the Connecticut river, in Hampden co.

WARESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Ware co., Georgia, 163 miles S. E. from Milledgeville, is situated on the Brunswick and Florida railroad, (unfinished,) and contains a court house, tavern, and a store.

WARETOWN, or WAERTOWN, a village of Stafford township, Ocean co., New Jersey, is situated on the shore of Barnegat bay, nearly opposite the inlet of that name, about 12 miles S. by E. from Tom's River. It has 2 churches, 3 stores, and several elegant dwellings. The inhabitants are largely engaged in navigation.

WARIELDBURG, a post-village in Carroll co., Maryland, 55 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

WARFORDSBURG, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., 85 miles S. W. from Harrisburg.

WAR GAP, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

WAR HILL, a post-office of Hall co., Ga.

WARFORK, a post-office of Oregon co., Mo.
 WARMINSTER, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles S. from Doylestown. Population, 1007.

WARMINSTER, a small post-village of Nelson co., Virginia, on the James river, 100 miles W. from Richmond.

WARM SPRINGS, called also BATH COURT HOUSE, a post-village, capital of Bath county, Virginia, 170 miles W. N. W. from Richmond, is situated in a narrow valley, between two mountain ridges. The springs are much frequented during the summer season by invalids and others. The temperature of the water at all seasons is 98°, without the slightest change. The largest spring is 40 feet in diameter. Fine buildings have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. These improvements, together with the salubrity of the air, and the romantic character of the scenery, render this one of the most attractive watering-places in the state. The water contains muriate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, and sulphate of magnesia.

WARM SPRINGS, a post-village of Buncombe co., North Carolina, on the French Broad river, about 290 miles W. from Raleigh, and near the E. base of the Iron mountain. This is a popular and delightful place of resort, and worthy the attention of the tourist. A turnpike extends from the village toward Greenville, South Carolina, passing along the margin of the river, which is enclosed by steep and lofty eminences.

WARM SPRINGS, a post-village of Meriwether co., Georgia, 36 miles N. N. E. from Columbus. The spring at this place is one of the greatest wonders in Georgia. It has a temperature of 90 degrees, and discharges 1400 gallons per minute. Fine bathing houses have been erected here.

WARNER, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 16 miles W. by N. from Concord, intersected by Warner river and the Connecticut and Merrimack River railroad. It contains 5 or 6 stores and a bank. Population of the township, 2038.

WARNER'S LANDING, a post-office of Crawford co., Wisconsin.

WARNERSVILLE, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

WARNERVILLE, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WARNERVILLE, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

WARNERVILLE, a post-office of Livingston co., Michigan.

WARPOLE, a post-office of Wyandott co., O.

WARREN, a county in the E. N. E. part of New York, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is partly bounded on the E. by Lake George, (the southern portion of which extends into it,) intersected by the Hudson river, which forms part of the southern boundary, and also drained by Schróon river. These streams furnish valuable water-power.

The surface is uneven, and in many parts mountainous, and usually covered with a heavy growth of timber. The soil is generally of an inferior quality. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the principal productions. In 1850 it yielded 95,410 bushels of corn; 150,176 of potatoes; 22,353 tons of hay; 464,175 pounds of butter, and 52,247 of wool. There were 9 flour and grist mills, 64 saw mills, 2 iron foundries, 1 woollen factory, 11 tanneries, and 9 cooper shops. It contained 30 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 5178 pupils attending public schools, and 384 attending academies or other schools. This county abounds in excellent iron ore; limestone, blacklead, and marl are also found. Organized in 1813, having previously formed part of Washington county, and named in honor of General Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill. Capital, Caldwell. Population, 17,199.

WARREN, a county in the N. W. part of New Jersey, has an area of about 550 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Delaware, and on the S. E. by the Musconetcong river, and is drained by Paulinskill and Pequest rivers, and Pobatcong creek, affluents of the Delaware. The streams of this county afford valuable water power. The surface is uneven and mountainous, with Scott's mountain and the Jenny Jump mountain in the S. E., and the Blue mountain in the N. W. The soil is various; that of the valley is fertilized by the decomposition of limestone rock, mingling with sand, loam, and clay, washed from the mountains, and is usually highly productive; on the more elevated portions it is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850, this county produced 781,025 bushels of corn; 198,760 of wheat; 224,176 of rye; 230,966 of oats; 22,628 tons of hay, and 793,259 pounds of butter. The quantity of wheat was the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 1 cotton factory, 12 distilleries, 6 woollen factories, 8 foundries, 2 furnaces, 44 flour mills, 28 grist mills, 36 saw mills, 4 plaster mills, 3 linseed-oil manufactories, 3 slate quarries, 7 tanneries, 16 cooper establishments, 1 cordage manufactory, 21 manufactories of coaches, 42 of boots and shoes, and 14 of cabinet-ware. It contained 48 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 4295 pupils attending public schools, and 677 attending academies or other schools. Magnetic iron ore, brown hematite, bog iron ore, zinc, manganese, marble, scapstone, and roofing slate are abundant. The Delaware is navigable for small boats along the W. border. The New Jersey Central railroad and the Morris canal intersect this county. Organized in 1824, having been formed from part of Sussex county. Capital, Belvidere. Population, 22,358.

WARREN, a county in the N. N. W. part of
1227

Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 800 square miles. It is intersected by the Alleghany river, and drained also by the Conewango, Brokenstraw, Teonesta, and Kenjua creeks. The surface is hilly and in some parts broken and rocky; the soil is generally good in the N. part of the county, and along the large streams. Lumber is the chief article of export; the pine, oak, and chestnut abound in the S. part, and the beech and sugar-maple in the N. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples; and some maple sugar is also made. In 1850 this county produced 83,398 bushels of corn; 156,480 of oats; 97,237 of potatoes; 20,990 tons of hay, and 335,725 pounds of butter. There were 143 saw mills, 7 flour and grist mills, 3 woollen factories, 2 iron foundries, and 4 tanneries. It contained 18 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 4003 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. The creeks afford abundant motive-power. Small boats navigate the Alleghany river. The Sunbury and Erie railroad, and the Alleghany Valley railroad will pass through the county. Organized in 1819. Capital, Warren. Population, 13,671.

WARREN, a county in the N. E. part of Virginia, has an area of about 250 square miles. It is intersected by the Shenandoah river, and also drained by the N. fork of the same. The county occupies part of the great valley bounded on the S. E. by the Blue Ridge. The surface is hilly; the soil mostly good and well watered. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 145,354 bushels of wheat; 128,875 of corn; 25,906 of oats; 2119 tons of hay, and 64,185 pounds of butter. There were 40 flour, grist, and saw mills, 6 distilleries, and 3 tanneries. It contained 13 churches, and 484 pupils attending academies and other schools. Limestone, copper, iron, and manganese are abundant. It is amply supplied with water-power. The wealth of the county has recently been increased by several public works, viz. the Manassa's Gap railroad, extending to Alexandria; a plank-road from the county seat to Winchester, and two or three turnpikes. Organized in 1836. Capital, Front Royal. Population, 6607; of whom 4859 were free, and 1748, slaves.

WARREN, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia: area estimated at 480 square miles. Warren river forms its boundary on the N. W., Roanoke river flows through the N. E. part; it is also drained by Fishing creek. The surface is undulating; the soil fertile. Tobacco is the chief article of export. In 1850 this county produced 349,502 bushels of corn; 34,474 of wheat; 88,474 of oats; 2,430,730 pounds of tobacco, and 50,304 of butter. There were 8 corn and flour mills,

4 saw mills, 2 distilleries, and 3 tanneries. It contained 21 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1486 pupils attending public schools, and 261 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the Raleigh and Gaston railroad and the Roanoke valley railroad. The county contains valuable mineral springs. Formed in 1779. Capital, Warrenton. Population, 13,912; of whom 5045 were free, and 8867, slaves.

WARREN, a county in the N. E. central part of Georgia, has an area of 400 square miles. The Ogeechee river forms its S. W. boundary, and it is also drained by Rocky Comfort creek. The surface is uneven; the soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 428,364 bushels of corn; 123,825 of sweet potatoes, and 9994 bales of cotton. There were 10 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, and 2 tanneries. It contained 27 churches, 470 pupils attending public schools, and 121 attending academies and other schools. Granite and soapstone are abundant. The Ogeechee furnishes motive-power for mills. The county is intersected by the Georgia railroad. Capital, Warrenton. Population, 12,425, of whom 6317 were free, and 6103 slaves.

WARREN, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 725 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi river, on the S. E. by the Big Black, and intersected by the Yazoo river. The surface is generally level and low, except in the vicinity of Vicksburg, where the Walnut Hills rise several hundred feet above the river. The soil is alluvial and very fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn in profusion. In 1850 this county produced 451,875 bushels of corn; 71,374 of sweet potatoes; 23,319 of peas and beans, and 18,513 bales of cotton. It contained 11 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 708 pupils attending public schools, and 65 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by the Vicksburg and Brandon railroad. Capital, Vicksburg. Pop., 18,120; of whom 6024 were free, and 12,096, slaves.

WARREN, a county in the S. E. part of Tennessee: area estimated at 550 square miles. Collins river flows through the county into the Caney fork of Cumberland river, and the Caney fork washes its N. E. border. The surface is hilly or mountainous. Indian corn, oats and cattle are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 474,705 bushels of corn; 87,298 of oats; 78,833 pounds of butter, and 16,454 of wool. It contained 10 churches, 780 pupils attending public schools, and 187 attending academies and other schools. A railroad is in progress which will connect the county with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. Capital, McMinnville. Pop., 10,179; of whom 8469 were free, and 1710, slaves.

WARREN, a county in the S. S. W. part of

Kentucky, contains 560 square miles. It is drained by Big Barren river, an affluent of Green river, which flows along the northern border. The surface is undulating, the soil resting on a substratum of clay and limestone, is well adapted to farming. The staples are corn, wheat, tobacco, and pork. In 1850 this county produced 1,031,545 bushels of corn; 33,473 of wheat, and 1,401,751 pounds of tobacco. It contained 22 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1100 pupils attending public schools, and 140 attending academies or other schools. The river has lately been improved by the construction of dams and locks which render it navigable at all times. The limestone formation of this region presents several extensive caverns; and the county contains numerous monumental mounds. It is traversed by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Capital, Bowling Green. Population, 15,123; of whom 10,806 were free, and 4317, slaves.

WARREN, a county in the S. W. part of Ohio, has an area of 446 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Miami river, and also drained by Caesar's, Todd's, and Clear creeks. The Great Miami touches the N. W. extremity of the county. The surface is rolling; the soil is of limestone formation, remarkably fertile, and highly cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,886,836 bushels of corn; 251,606 of wheat; 258,208 of oats; 14,201 tons of hay, and 592,746 pounds of butter. It contained 60 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 4117 pupils attending public schools, and 625 attending academies or other schools. The rock which underlies this part of the state is the blue limestone. The streams furnish extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Cincinnati and Dayton railroad, by the Little Miami railroad, and in part by the Zanesville and Wilmington railroad. Capital, Lebanon. Pop., 25,561.

WARREN, a county in the W. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, contains about 364 square miles. The Wabash river forms the S. E. boundary. The surface is mostly undulating, and nearly half of the county is occupied by the Grand Prairie, the soil of which is a sandy loam and highly productive. The river is bordered by a strip of timber about 6 miles wide, and by bluffs which vary from 60 to 200 feet in height. The exports consist of grain, pork, cattle, horses, and mules. In 1850 this county produced 1,024,386 bushels of corn; 21,068 of wheat; 95,442 of oats, and 5900 tons of hay. It contained 8 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1700 pupils attending public schools. Public improvements: Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis railroad, and the Wabash and Erie canal. Organized in 1828. Capital, Williamsport. Population, 7387.

WARREN, a county in the W. part of Illi-

nois, has an area of 540 square miles. It is traversed by Henderson river, and also drained by Ellison's and Swan creeks. The surface is nearly level; the soil highly productive. The county contains extensive prairies and is liberally supplied with timber. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1,021,542 bushels of corn; 122,645 of wheat; 174,396 of oats; 51,277 pounds of wool, and 8293 tons of hay. It contained 13 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 409 pupils attending public schools. Stonecoal and limestone are the most valuable minerals of the county. It is intersected by the Military Tract railroad, and by the Peoria and Oquawka railroad. Capital, Monmouth. Pop., 8176.

WARREN, a county in the E. part of Missouri, contains about 400 square miles. The Missouri river forms the boundary on the S. S. W., and the county is drained by Perque, Massies, Smith's, Charette, and Bear creeks. A range of bluffs extends along the river, leaving a fertile bottom, from 1 to 5 miles in width. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 365,496 bushels of corn; 35,732 of wheat; 52,831 of oats; 431,000 pounds of tobacco, and 65,907 of butter. It contained 20 churches. Limestone and sandstone, suitable for building, are abundant. Capital, Warrenton. Population, 5860; of whom 4925 were free, and 935, slaves.

WARREN, a new county in the S. central part of Iowa, has an area of 432 square miles. It is traversed by South river, an affluent of the Des Moines, and by the Prairie branch of Middle river, and also drained by Squaw, Otter, and other creeks. The surface is divided between prairies and woodlands: the soil is productive. Indian corn, butter, and wool are the staples. In 1850, Warren county produced 23,920 bushels of corn; 633 of wheat, 1242 pounds of wool, and 5530 of butter. There were 115 pupils attending public schools. Stonecoal is said to be abundant. Capital, Indianola. Population, 961.

WARREN, a post-village, and one of the capitals of Lincoln county, Maine, 38 miles S. E. by E. from Augusta. It is a place of considerable manufactures, and is located favorably for navigation. A superior quality of limestone is found in the vicinity in great abundance. Pop. of the township, 2428.

WARREN, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, 55 miles N. N. W. from Concord, watered by the N. branch of Baker's river, and intersected by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad. Pop., 872.

WARREN, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 16 miles S. W. by S. from Montpelier, drained by Mud river. Population, 962.

WARREN, a manufacturing post-village in

Worcester co., Massachusetts, on Chicopee river, and on the Western railroad, 73 miles W. by S. from Boston. It contains 2 or 3 churches and several stores. Population of the township, 1776.

WARREN, a post-village in Bristol co., Rhode Island, on the E. side of Narraganset bay, 10 miles S. by E. from Providence, has a good harbor, contains several churches, 2 banks, an academy, and 1 newspaper office. Population of the township, 3103.

WARREN, a pleasant post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles W. from Hartford, contains a church and a boarding-school for boys. Population, 831.

WARREN, a post-township forming the S. extremity of Herkimer co., New York. Population, 1756.

WARREN, a township of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the right bank of the Passaic river, about 35 miles N. N. E. from Trenton. Population, 2148.

WARREN, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1573.

WARREN, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Franklin co., Pa. Pop., 616.

WARREN, a thriving post-borough of Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Alleghany river, at the junction of the Conewango creek, and on the Sunbury and Erie railroad, about 120 miles N. N. E. from Pittsburg. It is handsomely situated on a small plain 40 feet above the level of the river. The streets are wide, straight, and rectangular, and the houses are generally of wood. The streams above named are navigable for boats, and afford extensive water-power. It contains besides the county buildings, an academy, 2 newspaper offices, and numerous mills. The Alleghany Valley railroad, when finished, will connect it with Pittsburg. Population in 1850, 1013.

WARREN, a post-village in Baltimore co., Maryland, 45 miles N. from Annapolis.

WARREN, a post-village of Albemarle co., Virginia, on James river, about 88 miles above Richmond.

WARREN, a small post-village of Fannin co., Texas, on Red river, about 12 miles N. W. from Bonham.

WARREN, a post-township in Bradley co., Arkansas. Population, 679.

WARREN, a post-village, capital of Bradley co., Arkansas, 3 miles W. from Saline river, and about 100 miles S. by E. from Little Rock.

WARREN, a township in the W. part of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central railroad. Population, 1917.

WARREN, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Jefferson co., Ohio, intersected by the Wellsville and Wheeling railroad. Population, 1918.

WARREN, a post-township in the S. W. part of Trumbull co., Ohio, situated on the Mahoning river. Population, 2957.

WARREN, a handsome post-village in the above township, capital of Trumbull county, on the Mahoning river, 160 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 60 miles from Cleveland. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal connects it with Lake Erie and the Ohio river. Iron ore and stonecoal are abundant in the vicinity, and immense quantities of cheese are exported from the county. The village contained in 1851, 6 churches, 1 bank, 3 newspaper offices, 20 stores, 2 foundries, 2 machine shops, 1 oil mill, 1 fulling mill, and 2 flouring mills. Population in 1853, about 3000.

WARREN, a township in Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Population, 1140.

WARREN, a township in the S. part of Washington co., Ohio. Population, 1461.

WARREN, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Macomb co., Mich. Pop., 700.

WARREN, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 779.

WARREN, a thriving post-village of Huntington co., Indiana, on the Salamonie river, 85 miles N. E. from Indianapolis. Population in 1853, 300.

WARREN, a township in Marion co., Indiana. Population, 1610.

WARREN, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Population, 1084.

WARREN, a township in St. Joseph co., Indiana. Population, 561.

WARREN, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Population, 1553.

WARREN, a thriving post-village of Henderson co., Illinois, about 120 miles N. W. from Springfield. It is the terminus of a plank-road leading to Burlington, Iowa.

WARREN, a post-village in Jo Daviess co., Illinois, 145 miles N. W. by W. from Chicago.

WARREN, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Population, 1007.

WARREN, a post-township in Marion co., Missouri. Population, 1720.

WARREN, a post-village in Marion co., Missouri, 95 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

WARREN, a post-office of Lee co., Iowa.

WARREN, a small post-village of Rock co., Wisconsin.

WARREN, a township in the S. E. part of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

WARRENHAM, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WARREN RIVER, a small stream, rises in Bristol county, Massachusetts, and falls into Narraganset bay in Rhode Island.

WARRENSBURG, a post-township of Warren co., New York, on the Hudson river. Population, 1874.

WARRENSBURG, a post-village in the above township, on Schroon river, about 65 miles N. from Albany. It contains several churches and mills.

WARRENSBURG, a post-village in Greene co., Tennessee, on Nolichucky river, 235 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

WARRENSBURG, a post-village, capital of Johnson co., Missouri, on the Black river, near the mouth of Post Oak creek, 98 miles W. by N. from Jefferson City. Population in 1850, 241.

WARREN'S RIVER, of North Carolina, is a small stream which forms the boundary between Warren and Granville counties, and enters the Roanoke river from the S. near the N. border of the state.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 154 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-village in Du Page co., Illinois, 30 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

WARRENSVILLE, a post-village in Mahaska co., Iowa, on Skunk river, 80 miles W. by S. from Iowa City.

WARREN TAVERN, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WARRENTON, a beautiful town, capital of Fauquier county, Virginia, on the turnpike from Alexandria to Charlottesville, 100 miles N. by W. from Richmond. It is surrounded by a beautiful and productive country, and has an active business. A branch railroad connects the town with the Orange and Alexandria railroad, 10 miles distant. Warrenton contains a handsome court house, 3 or 4 churches, 2 academies, and 2 newspaper offices. Population, about 1500.

WARRENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Warren county, North Carolina, on the Gaston and Raleigh railroad, 24 miles W. S. W. from Gaston, and 63 miles by railroad N. N. E. from Raleigh. It is situated near the source of Fishing creek, a branch of Tar river. It has, besides the county buildings, 2 or 3 churches, a newspaper office, and several stores. Population in 1850, 1242.

WARRENTON, a post-village in Abbeville district, S. C., 103 miles W. from Columbia.

WARRENTON, a pleasant and flourishing post-village, capital of Warren county, Georgia, on Goulden's creek, 42 miles W. from Augusta, and 3 miles S. from the Georgia railroad, with which it is connected by a branch railroad. The court house is built of brick, and the jail of granite. It contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 academies, and 5 dry-goods stores.

WARRENTON, a post-village, capital of Marshall co., Alabama, a few miles S. from Tennessee river, and 135 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa. It contains a court house and several stores.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Warren co., Mississippi, on the Mississippi river, 8 miles below Vicksburg. It contains 4 stores. Population, about 250.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Warren co., Kentucky, on Barren river, about 150 miles S. W. from Frankfort. The river has been rendered navigable to this point.

WARRENTON, a post-village of Jefferson co.,

Ohio, on the Ohio river, about 11 miles below Steubenville.

WARRENTON, a small post-village of Gibson co., Indiana, 14 miles S. from Princeton.

WARRENTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Warren county, Missouri, 75 miles E. N. E. from Jefferson City, and 14 miles N. from the Missouri river. It contains a steam flouring mill and saw mill, a manufactory of tobacco, and several stores.

WARRENTON SPRINGS, a post-office of Fauquier co., Virginia.

WARRENTOWN, a village of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, on the Kiskiminetas river and Pennsylvania canal, 47 miles by water E. N. E. from Pittsburg.

WARRENTOWN, a post-office of Somerset co., New Jersey.

WARRENTOWN, a post-township in the N. E. part of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad passes through the township. Population, 1410.

WARRICK, a county in the S. W. part of Indiana, bordering on the Ohio river, contains 336 square miles. It is drained by Big Pigeon and Little Pigeon creeks. The surface is mostly undulating, and the soil productive. In the vicinity of the Ohio especially the land is very rich. The chief staples are wheat, corn, oats, grass, and tobacco. In 1850 this county produced 415,061 bushels of corn; 38,479 of wheat; 39,991 of oats, and 2074½ tons of hay. It contained 19 churches, 1 newspaper office, 985 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending an academy. Coal is abundant, but not much used as yet. The county is traversed by the Wabash and Erie canal. Organized in 1813, and named in honor of Captain Jacob Warrick, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe. Capital, Booneville. Population, 8811.

WARRINGTON, a post-township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 6 miles S. W. from Doylestown. Population, 761.

WARRINGTON, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles N. W. from York. Population, 1510.

WARRINGTON, a post-office of Escambia co., Florida.

WARRINGTON, a small post-village of Hancock co., Indiana, about 12 miles N. E. from Greenfield.

WARRIOR CREEK, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

WARRIOR'S BRIDGE, a small village of Choctaw co., Alabama.

WARRIOR'S LANDING, a small village of Lewis co., Kentucky.

WARRIOR'S MARK, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1188.

WARRIOR'S MARK, a post-village in the above township, about 105 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

WARRIOR STAND, a post-office of Macon co., Alabama.

WARSAW, a post-village in Warsaw township, and capital of Wyoming county, New York, on Allen's creek, and on the Buffalo and New York City railroad, 48 miles E. by S. from Buffalo. The public buildings are neat and commodious. It contains 4 churches, a bank, 2 hotels, a large Union school house, a woollen factory, a carpet factory, and a flouring mill. Two newspapers are published here. Settled in 1803. Population of the township, 2624.

WARSAW, a township in the S. part of Forest co., Pennsylvania.

WARSAW, a post-township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. E. from Brookville. Population, 870.

WARSAW, a post-village, capital of Richmond co., Virginia, 70 miles N. E. from Richmond, about 3 miles from the Rappahannock river. It contains several stores and about 30 dwellings.

WARSAW, a post-village of Duplin co., North Carolina, on the railroad from Weldon to Wilmington, 55 miles N. from the latter.

WARSAW, a post-village in Forsyth co., Georgia, near Chattahoochee river, 90 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

WARSAW, a post-office of Sumter co., Ala.

WARSAW, a post-office of Franklin par., La.

WARSAW, a pleasant post-village, capital of Gallatin co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 50 miles below Cincinnati. It has a large flouring mill and several tobacco factories; also 2 or 3 churches, and 1 newspaper office. It was formerly called Fredericksburg. Population, estimated at 1000.

WARSAW, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Walhonding river and canal, 83 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

WARSAW, a thriving post-village, capital of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe river, 110 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis. A plank-road extends to Fort Wayne, and it is also in the route of the railroad projected between Fort Wayne and Chicago. Two newspapers are published here. Pop. in 1853, 500.

WARSAW, a flourishing river port of Hancock county, Illinois, is finely situated on the Mississippi river, at the foot of the Lower Rapids, 115 miles W. N. W. from Springfield. The site of the town is high and beautiful, and its position is favorable for trade. The largest steamers ascend the river to the Lower Rapids. Warsaw does a large exporting and importing business, and is rapidly increasing in population. It is the W. terminus of the Lafayette and Warsaw railroad, not yet finished. Plank-roads are being extended into various parts of the country. One newspaper is published here. Population in 1853, about 3000.

WARSAW, a post-village, capital of Benton co., Missouri, on the left or N. bank of Osage river, 80 miles W. S. W. from Jefferson City. It contains a court house, jail, a number of stores, and 2 newspaper offices.

WARSAW PRAIRIE, a post-office of Henderson co., Texas.

WARTHEN'S STORE, a post-office of Washington co., Ga., 134 miles N. W. from Savannah.

WARTRACE DEPÔT, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, 55 miles S. by E. from Nashville.

WARTSBURG, a small village of Morgan co., Tennessee.

WARWICK, a county in the S. E. part of Virginia, containing about 50 square miles, is situated on a peninsula between Chesapeake bay and the mouth of James river, the latter of which washes its W. border. The surface is slightly diversified; the soil is alluvial. The productions are wheat, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. In 1850 there were raised 61,340 bushels of corn; 10,252 of wheat, and 9844 of sweet potatoes. It contained 2 churches, and 54 pupils attending public schools. Oysters and firewood (oak and pine) are important articles of export. Capital, Warwick. Population, 1546, of whom 641 were free, and 905, slaves.

WARWICK, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, 72 miles W. N. W. from Boston. Population, 1021.

WARWICK, a large and populous post-township of Kent county, Rhode Island, bordering on Narraganset bay, and intersected by the Stonington and Providence railroad, 10 miles S. by W. from Providence. It contains several manufacturing villages, 2 banks, and a newspaper office. The flourishing village of Apponaug is situated at the head of an arm of the Narraganset, which sets up nearly 5 miles from the bay, and affords facilities for navigation. About a mile from this village is a huge rock, so nicely balanced upon another, that a boy 14 years of age can set it in motion, producing a noise heard sometimes to the distance of 6 and even 8 miles. From the resemblance which the noise thus produced has to a drum, the rock has been denominated "Drum Rock." Population of the township in 1830, 5529; in 1840, 6726; and in 1850, 7740.

WARWICK, a post-village of Warwick township, Orange co., New York, about 110 miles S. by W. from Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 4902.

WARWICK, a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles S. from Doylestown. Population, 1234.

WARWICK, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 17 miles N. W. by N. from West Chester. Population, 1391.

WARWICK, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on Conestoga creek, about 9 miles N. by E. from Lancaster. Pop., 2252.

WARWICK, a small village in the above township, 20 miles N. from Lancaster.

WARWICK, a small post-village of Cecil co., Maryland, 73 miles N. E. from Annapolis.

WARWICK, a small and handsome village,

capital of Warwick co., Virginia, is situated near the mouth of James river, about 80 miles E. N. E. from Richmond.

WARWICK, a post-office of Dooly co., Ga.

WARWICK, a township in the E. central part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 1195.

WARWICK NECK, a point of land projecting into Narraganset bay from Kent county, Rhode Island. Near its southern extremity, at the entrance to East Greenwich harbor, is a lighthouse showing a fixed light. Lat. $41^{\circ} 34' 12''$ N., lon. $71^{\circ} 27'$ W.

WAKWICK NECK, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

WASHA, a lake of Louisiana, about 12 miles S. W. from New Orleans, is connected by several bayous with the Gulf of Mexico. Length, 12 miles.

WASHBOURNE PRAIRIE, a post-office of Barry co., Missouri, about 185 miles S. by E. from Independence.

WASHBURN, a township in Scott co., Arkansas. Population, 377.

WASHBURN, a post-office of Marshall co., Ill.

WASHINGTON, a territory formed by act of Congress in 1853, from the N. part of Oregon Territory, occupies the extreme N. W. portion of the domain of the United States. It is bounded on the N. by the straits of Juan de Fuca (which separate it from Vancouver's island) and British America, E. by the Rocky mountains, S. by Oregon, (the Columbia river forming about half the boundary line,) and W. by the Pacific ocean. It lies (with the exception of a small bend in the Columbia river,) between 46° and 49° N. lat., and between 110° and 125° W. lon.; being about 600 miles in its greatest length, from E. to W., and about 209 in width from N. to S., forming nearly a parallelogram, with an area of perhaps 120,000 square miles, or 76,800,000 acres.

Population.—Of its population we have no separate statistics. There are several tribes of Indians who are friendly, and those on Puget's sound may be said to be civilized. They are in constant intercourse with the whites, farming and raising potatoes, which with the salmon constitute their food.

Counties.—There are 7 counties, viz. Clarke, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, and Thurston.

Towns.—Olympia, the capital, is situated at the head of Puget's sound. The other more important towns or settlements are Nesqually, Steilacoom, New York, Seattle, Port Townsend, and New Dungeness on Puget's sound, and Admiralty inlet; Pacific City, Cathlamet, Monticello, Fort Vancouver and Cascade City, on the Columbia river; Cowlitz Farms and Wabassport, on or near the Cowlitz river, and Pennscove on Whidby's Island.

Face of the Country and Mountains.—The same general description of the surface as given in Oregon will apply to Washington,

except that the Blue mountain range is more broken and scattered N. of the Columbia river. The principal peaks of the Cascade Range in this division are Mount St. Helen's, Mount Adams, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker. Mount Olympus, the highest peak of the Coast Range, has an elevation of 8197 feet. Most of these peaks are clothed with perpetual snow. Mount St. Helen's and Mount Rainier have been respectively estimated at 13,300 and 12,000 feet elevation.

Minerals.—There has been little opportunity as yet to develop the mineral resources of this new territory. Coal has, however, been discovered on or near Bellingham bay, accompanied by the new red sandstone, which furnishes a fine building material.

Rivers, Bays, Sounds, and Islands.—Washington shares with Oregon the great river of the Pacific slope, the Columbia, which enters the territory from British America and crosses it first in a S. W., and then in a S. direction, till it arrives a little below the 46° N. lat. when it turns westwardly and forms the S. boundary from the point just named to its mouth in the Pacific ocean. This river divides Washington Territory into two parts, having the larger portion on the E. The Okanagan from British America is its principal branch on the N., and Yakima in the southern part of the territory: both of these rivers enter the Columbia from the W. On the E., proceeding in order southwardly, its tributaries are the Flathead or Clarke's, Spokane, Saptin or Lewis, and Wallawalla rivers. The Clarke's and Lewis are large rivers, having their sources in the Rocky mountains; all run in a N. W. direction. The Lewis and Wallawalla have the principal part of their courses in Oregon. The Spokane drains the middle of the E. division; McGillivray's or Flatbow, drains the N. E. part of Washington, and joins the Columbia in British America. The Cowlitz, the principal branch of the Columbia W. of the Cascade Range, has a course of perhaps 100 miles. Chekalis or Chickalees, about 130 miles long, is the only river of importance discharging its waters directly into the Pacific from this territory, except the Columbia. The Straits of Juan de Fuca, between Washington and Vancouver's Island, connect the Pacific ocean with Admiralty inlet, Puget's sound, and Hood's canal, all arms of a great bay extending about 60 or 70 miles in a S. direction from the Gulf of Georgia, and all navigable for the largest ships, which may moor to the very banks, such is the precipitousness of its shores. Gray's harbor, an expansion at the mouth of the Chekalis river, in about 47° N. lat., has capacity for only a small amount of shipping. The Columbia, though navigable for ocean craft to the Cascades, is much obstructed near its mouth by sandbars and shallows, which make the navigation difficult, and have caused the loss of many vessels.

The rest of this, as well as other rivers in Washington, are only navigable by boats and canoes, being much obstructed by rapids and falls. The principal of these are Kettle falls in the Columbia river, just below the mouth of Clarke's river. Shoalwater bay, S. of Gray's harbor, opens into the Pacific by a narrow inlet. Bellingham bay is an arm of the Gulf of Georgia near the N. W. extremity of Washington. A large lake, surrounded by extensive prairies, is reported to have been found some 10 or 20 miles back from the bay. Elliott bay is on the E. side of Admiralty inlet. There are several lakes in Washington, mostly in the eastern portion, near the foot of the Rocky mountains, among which is Flathead lake, one of the sources of Clarke's river, and Lake Kullspelm, an expansion of the same river. The rivers of Washington, particularly W. of the Cascade mountains, having their sources in those snowy summits, are liable to sudden floods, which inundate the lowlands on their shores. The rapids and falls abound in splendid sites for mill seats. Cape Flattery, the entrance of Juan de Fuca straits, and Cape Disappointment, within the entrance of the Columbia river, are the principal capes. There are no large islands on this coast. The most important is Destruction, or Isle of Grief, about 40 miles S. of Cape Flattery. In Admiralty inlet is Whidby's Island, about 40 miles long and covered with fertile prairies, and noted for its deer. It has sufficient timber, but a scarcity of water. North-west of it are the Arroo Islands, so valuable for their fisheries.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Washington shares with Oregon the grand scenery on the Columbia, the Cascades, the Dalles, and other interesting points. Here the lofty summits of Mount St. Helen's, Mount Adams, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker rear their snowy peaks from the Cascade Range, and Mount Olympus from the Coast mountains.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.—The climate is very similar to that of Oregon, with some variations caused by difference of latitude and local peculiarities. The same may be said of the soil. The Cowlitz valley is the most fertile portion of this territory, in which agriculture has been attempted. The Chehalis valley on the W. is said to have 400,000 acres of excellent prairie and heavily timbered land. The country immediately around Puget's sound is represented as sandy and unfertile, but producing large fir and cedar trees. On going, however, some distance back from the sound, you come upon fine prairies and forests, and small lakes filled with fine fish and skirted with timber. Whidby's Island is also very fertile, but deficient in water. There are reported to be rich valleys on the streams flowing into Bellingham bay. The valley of the Duwamish river, which flows into Elliott bay, is very

fertile, and is rapidly settling. The lowlands bordering on the streams are very productive, and covered densely with timber. Mr. T. Winthrop, of New York, who left that region in Sept., 1853, speaks of the country between Puget's sound and the Cascade mountains as heavily timbered, chiefly with fir, with some scattered prairies and dry barrens, the latter covered with pebbles of trap rock, and sparsely wooded with oak. Across the mountains, the land is open prairie, well watered, with small and thinly wooded valleys. The country to the N. of this, belonging to the Flatheads, Mr. W. reports as more abundant in timber and well adapted to settlements. A correspondent of the New York Tribune estimates the arable land in Washington Territory W. of the Columbia river, at 22,000 square miles.

Forest Trees.—Washington abounds in fine timber. Here is the same species of gigantic fir-tree which is found in Oregon and California, attaining a height of 300 feet, or near it. The hills and valleys in the E. part of the territory, immediately W. of the Rocky Mountains, are stated to be covered with a heavy growth of the finest timber. The forest-trees around Puget's sound are especially large, and comprise yellow fir, cedar, maple, oak, ash, spruce, hemlock, and alder. A recent correspondent states that there are at least twelve saw mills at work, and eighteen more in course of construction, and that there is lumber enough ready to freight a dozen ships. The cedar tree of this region is represented as different in some respects from either the red or white of New England, though resembling both.

Animals.—The forests abound in game and wild animals; among the latter are the elk, deer, bear, fox, otter, beaver, muskrat, and rabbit; and among birds, swans, geese, brant, gulls, ducks, eagles, grouse, pheasants, partridges, woodcock, hawks, ravens, and robins. Perhaps no region on the globe more abounds in fish than Washington. This is especially true of Puget's sound and the adjoining waters. Cod, mackerel, halibut, herring, and flounders; and of shell-fish the oyster, crab, clam, lobster, and many other species are found. The salmon resort to the Columbia and its tributaries in immense shoals.

Internal Improvements.—The opening of a road from Wallawalla on the Columbia river, to Olympia on Puget's sound, is now agitating the public of Washington. The emigrants, says Mr. Winthrop, partially succeeded last summer (1853) in cutting a road through the pass of the Cascade mountains N. of Mount Rainier. The exploring party under Governor Stevens have recently found, near the sources of Maria's river, a pass suitable for a railroad, estimated to be 2500 feet lower than the South Pass of Fremont. The same party state that they found on the W. side of the Rocky Mountains, beautiful rivers, and valleys of extraordinary fertility, covered

with a luxuriant growth of magnificent forest trees.

WASHINGTON, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 2700 square miles. It is separated from New Brunswick on the E. and N. E. by the St. Croix river, and bounded on the S. by the Atlantic. It is drained by the Schoodic and East and West Machias rivers, and contains numerous lakes, the most important of which are Schoodic and Bascankegun lakes. The seacoast of about 50 miles extent abounds in bays and inlets, which afford excellent harbors. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile, especially in the interior. Potatoes, oats, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 144,183 bushels of potatoes; 85,710 of oats; 20,942 tons of hay; 35,252 pounds of wool, and 401,508 of butter. There were 12 grist mills, 2 plaster mills, 1 rolling mill, 120 saw and planing, and 19 shingle mills, 28 ship-yards, 2 machine shops, and 8 tanneries. It contained 46 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 12,946 pupils attending public schools, and 286 attending other schools. The Calais and Barring and the Franklin railroads are within the county; the St. Croix is navigable along its border to Calais, 28 miles from the mouth of the river. Named in honor of the immortal Washington. Capital, Machias. Pop., 38,811.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N. central part of Vermont, has an area of about 580 square miles. It is watered chiefly by Onion river and its branches, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is rough and uneven, and in some parts mountainous. It lies chiefly between the E. and W. ranges of the Green mountains. The soil is generally fertile. Potatoes, oats, maple sugar, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 446,551 bushels of potatoes; 208,554 of oats; 54,959 tons of hay; 970,363 pounds of butter, and 765,429 of maple sugar. There were 4 woollen factories, 3 foundries, 3 machine shops, 3 flour mills, 1 paper mill, 18 saw mills, 7 starch-works, and 5 tanneries. It contained 42 churches, 6 newspaper offices, 7466 pupils attending public schools, and 281 attending academies or other schools. The railroad connecting Concord and Burlington passes through this county. Organized in 1810 under the name of Jefferson, which in 1814 was exchanged for that which it now bears. Capital, Montpelier. Population, 24,654.

WASHINGTON, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Rhode Island, has an area of about 340 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Narraganset bay, and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and is drained chiefly by the Pawcatuck river (forming part of its western border) and its branches, which furnish valuable water-power. It has several good harbors, which afford great facilities for navigation and the fisheries. The surface is

uneven, and in the W. part hilly. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to grazing. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 142,581 bushels of corn; 56,339 of oats; 154,012 of potatoes; 16,041 tons of hay, and 162,449 pounds of butter. There were 22 cotton, and 24 woollen factories, 5 machine shops, 2 grist and 8 saw mills, 4 shingle factories, 1 brass foundry, 1 ship-yard, 1 manufactory of silverware and jewelry and 5 tanneries. It contained 44 churches, and 3277 pupils attending public schools. The railroad connecting Stonington and Boston traverses the county. Capital, South Kingston. Population, 16,430.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Lake Champlain, contains about 800 square miles. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Hudson, and on the N. W. by Lake George. It is drained by the Hoosick, Pawlet, and Poultney rivers, with Batten kill and Wood creek, which all afford valuable water-power. The surface in the N. part, around Lake George, is rough and mountainous; in the southern portions, moderately uneven. The soil in the more level parts is generally fertile; in the N. well adapted to grazing. Wool, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 510,295 bushels of corn; 580,754 of oats; 526,263 of potatoes; 89,752 tons of hay; 457,053 pounds of wool, (the greatest quantity raised in any county of the state except Ontario,) and 1,451,516 pounds of butter. There were 20 flour and grist mills, 51 saw mills, 7 iron foundries, 2 cotton and 10 woollen mills, 2 iron furnaces, 2 paper mills, and 1 planing mill. It contained 84 churches, 7 newspaper offices, 18,793 pupils attending public schools, and 700 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore, slate, marble, water limestone, marl, and some lead and copper, are among its mineral treasures. Lake Champlain is navigable along part of its border. The county is intersected by the Champlain canal, by the Saratoga and Washington railroad, and the Rutland and Washington railroad. Washington county received its present name in 1784, having previously been called Charlotte. Capitals, Salem and Sandy Hill. Pop., 44,750.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W. S. W. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 850 square miles. The Monongahela forms its E. boundary; Chartier's and Racoon creeks rise in the county and flow into the Ohio river; the S. part is drained also by branches of Wheeling and Tenmile creeks. The surface is elevated and traversed by deep ravines, formed by the water-courses; the uplands are generally undulating. The soil is almost uniformly productive, and is well cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced

801,540 bushels of corn; 558,182 of wheat; 855,943 of oats; 41,269 tons of hay; 933,167 pounds of wool, (the greatest quantity produced by any county of the United States,) and 860,563 pounds of butter. There were 67 flour and grist mills, 19 collieries, 2 glass factories, 19 saw mills, 2 boat-yards, 2 iron foundries, 6 manufactories of farming implements, and 25 tanneries. It contained 101 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 9181 pupils attending public schools, and 284 attending academies or other schools. Bituminous coal is abundant; limestone and sandstone are the principal rocks. The county is liberally supplied with water-power. The Monongahela is navigable by steamboats along the border. It is intersected by the National road, and by the Hempfield railroad, not yet finished. Organized in 1781. Capital, Washington. Population, 44,939.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of about 480 square miles. The Potomac forms its S. W. boundary and separates it from Virginia, and it is intersected by Antietam, Conecocheague, and Licking creeks. The surface is broken by hills of moderate height, the Blue Ridge, or South mountain, extending along the eastern border. The soils are of limestone and slate formation; the former is highly productive. Wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 809,093 bushels of wheat, (more than any other county in the state,) 368,056 of corn; 102,869 of oats, and 341,798 pounds of butter. It contained 59 flouring mills, 3 woollen factories, 2 iron foundries, 2 iron furnaces, and 1 rolling mill; also 63 churches, 9 newspaper offices; 3435 pupils attending public schools, and 122 attending others schools. Limestone and iron are the most valuable minerals. The river and creeks furnish abundant water-power, which is used in several cotton factories, erected since 1850. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal passes along the border, and the Franklin railroad terminates at Hagerstown, the county seat. Population, 30,848; of whom 28,758 were free, and 2090, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county, coextensive with the District of Columbia, which see.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 484 square miles. It is intersected by the North, Middle, and South forks of Holston river, dividing it into three fertile valleys, branches of the great valley of Virginia. The Clinch mountain forms the N. W. boundary, and the county is traversed by Walker's mountain. Indian corn, wheat, oats, grass, and maple sugar are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 438,900 bushels of corn; 69,264 of wheat; 249,674 of oats, and 153,044 pounds of butter. There were 25 flour, grist, and saw mills, 5 salt-works, 2

iron furnaces, and 2 tanneries. It contained 33 churches, 1512 pupils attending public schools, and 194 attending academies or other schools. This county is no less remarkable for its valuable minerals than for its fertile soil and excellent pastures. Limestone, gypsum, iron, and stone coal are abundant, and large quantities of salt are procured on the N. E. border. The Virginia and Tennessee railroad, is now in progress through the county. Capital, Abingdon. Population, 14,612; of whom 12,481 were free, and 2131, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, at the mouth of Roanoke river; area estimated at 400 square miles. Albemarle sound washes its N. border. The surface is level, and much of it is covered by swamps, which produce cypress and red cedar. Indian corn, wheat, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 218,468 bushels of corn; 15,352 of wheat, and 1103 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of hay. There were 3 grist mills, 6 saw mills, 5 shingle mills, and 1 ship-yard. It contained 9 churches, 1 newspaper office; 1178 pupils attending public schools, and 139 attending academies or other schools. Formed from Tyrrell in 1799. Capital, Plymouth. Population, 5664; of whom 3449 were free, and 2215, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. central part of Georgia, contains about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by the Oconee river; the Ogeechee washes its north-eastern border, and it is drained by the Ohoopee river and Buffalo creek. The surface in some parts is hilly, in others level. The soil is calcareous and generally fertile. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 7445 bales of cotton; 446,730 of corn; 11,261 of oats, and 112,576 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 coach manufactories, 1 flour mill, and 1 tannery. It contained 31 churches, 1 newspaper office; 450 pupils attending public schools, and 115 attending academies or other schools. Extensive caves occur near the county seat, containing the remains of huge animals, and fossils in endless variety: opal, jasper, agate, and chalcodony have been found near this locality, and the county contains an abundance of limestone and burrstone. It is intersected by the Central railroad. Capital, Saundersville. Population, 11,766; of whom 6028 were free, and 5738, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W. part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 1550 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Appalachicola river, on the W. by the Choctawhatchee, and intersected by the Chipola river, and by Holmes' creek. The Bay of St. Andrew's, on the southern coast, forms a good harbor. The surface is somewhat uneven; the soil not very productive. Indian corn, cotton, sugar,

and sweet potatoes are cultivated. In 1850 this county produced 54,231 bushels of corn; 107 bales of cotton, and 16,477 bushels of sweet potatoes. There were 2 tanneries, 1 saw mill, and 1 boot and shoe manufactory. It contained 45 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Vernon. Population, 1950; of whom 1446 were free, and 504, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W. S. W. part of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of about 960 square miles. The Tombigbee river forms its entire E. boundary. The surface is uneven. The soil is sandy, and rather poor. Indian corn and cotton are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 988 bales of cotton; 101,483 bushels of corn; 35,339 of sweet potatoes, and 44,300 pounds of rice. There were 120 pupils attending public schools. The Tombigbee is navigated by steamboats on the E. border, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad passes near the W. border. Capital, Old Washington. Population, 2713; of whom 1217 were free, and 1496, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, bordering on the Mississippi, which separates it from Arkansas, has an area of about 1520 square miles. Sunflower river flows through the county. The surface is a level plain; the soil is alluvial and fertile, but a part of it is subject to inundation. Cotton is the staple. In 1850 this county produced 26,178 bales of cotton; 424,600 bushels of corn, and 22,315 of sweet potatoes. It contained 2 churches. Capital, Greenville. Population, 3389; of whom 553 were free, and 7836, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, contains about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Pearl river, and intersected by Bogue Chitto. The surface is nearly level, or undulating. The soil is sandy, and produces the pine. Cotton and Indian corn are cultivated along the streams. In 1850 there were raised 693 bales of cotton; 69,790 bushels of corn, and 159,750 pounds of rice. It contained 9 churches, and 500 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Franklinton. Population, 3408; of whom 2371 were free, and 1037, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. E. central part of Texas, has an area of about 825 square miles. The Brazos river bounds it on the E. and the Yegua creek on the N. The surface is undulating; the soil is mostly a deep and fertile loam. Cotton, Indian corn, grass, sweet potatoes, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 4008 bales of cotton; 161,743 bushels of corn; 23,999 of sweet potatoes; 101,300 pounds of butter, and 9 hogsheads of sugar. It contained 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 115 pupils attending public schools, and 240 attending academies or other schools. The live oak and red cedar are abundant along the Bra-

zos river. Produce is exported by the river in steamboats, which ascend to Washington. This county is one of the oldest and most thickly settled in Texas. The independence of the republic was declared here in 1836. Capital, Brenham. Population, 5973, of whom 3156 were free, and 2817, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N. W. part of Arkansas, bordering on the territory of the Cherokee nation, contains about 900 square miles. It is drained by the branches or head streams of the White river, and by the Illinois, an affluent of the Arkansas. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, which produce wheat, Indian corn, pasture, and fruit in abundance. Many cattle and swine are exported. In 1850 there were raised 557,757 bushels of corn; 34,472 of wheat; 136,086 of oats, and 103,496 pounds of butter. The produce of corn, oats, and wheat was greater than of any other county in the state, and that of butter the greatest with the exception of Pope county. There were 3 flour and grist mills, 1 saw mill, 1 cotton-ginning mill, and 5 tanneries. It contained 14 churches, 915 pupils attending public schools, and 116 attending other schools. An active emigration is directed to this county, which is already among the most populous of the state. Capital, Fayetteville. Population, 9849; of whom 8650 were free, and 1199, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N. E. part of Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina: area, estimated at 500 square miles. It is intersected by the Nolichucky river, and the Watauga river forms its N. E. boundary. The surface is finely diversified by mountains and valleys; the soil of the latter is highly productive, well watered, and much improved. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staples. Iron is exported from the mines of the county, which are very extensive. In 1850 it produced 395,742 bushels of corn; 201,568 of oats; 96,967 of wheat, and 151,030 pounds of butter. It contained 14 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1625 pupils attending public schools, and 250 attending academies and other schools. The streams furnish abundant water-power. It is traversed by the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, unfinished. Washington county is among the oldest in the state, having been settled before the Revolution. Capital, Jonesborough. Population, 13,861, of whom 12,931 were free, and 930, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county near the centre of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. Chaplain's fork of Salt river flows through the N. part of the county, and also forms its boundary on the N. W. The surface is undulating and well timbered; the soil is calcareous and fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, hemp, and oats are the staples. The chief exports are hemp, cattle, and pork. In 1850 this county produced 824,925 bushels

of corn; 28,653 of wheat, and 117,651 of oats. It contained 22 churches, 1325 pupils attending public schools, and 170 attending academies and other schools. The underlying rock is a fine limestone, valuable for building. Organized in 1792. Capital, Springfield. Population, 12,194, of whom 9149 were free, and 3045, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. E. part of Ohio, bordering on Ohio river, which separates it from Virginia, contains about 650 square miles. It is intersected by the Muskingum and Little Muskingum rivers. The surface is finely diversified; the soil is productive. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 79,615 bushels of wheat; 474,464 of corn; 130,433 of oats, and 540,392 pounds of tobacco. It contained 58 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 5258 pupils attending public schools, and 987 attending academies or other schools. Bituminous coal is abundant, and iron ore is found. Several railroads will intersect the county, or terminate in it, viz. the Cincinnati and Marietta, the Hillsborough and Belpre, and the Columbus and Hocking Valley railroad. The streams afford motive-power, which is used extensively in manufactories. This county has the distinction of being the oldest in the state; it was settled in 1786, by natives of New England. Capital, Marietta. Population, 29,540.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. part of Indiana, contains 540 square miles. It is drained by the Blue river and Lost river, and bounded on the N. by the Muscakituck, and the E. fork of White river. A range of hills, called the "Knobs," extend near the E. border. The other portions of it are undulating, and have a fertile soil. Cavernous limestone and sandstone underlie the surface. The Lost river of this county enters a subterranean channel, and after flowing a considerable distance, returns to the surface. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 756,001 bushels of corn; 103,262 of wheat; 215,595 of oats, (the greatest quantity produced by any county in the state,) and 6131 tons of hay. It contained 40 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 2575 pupils attending public schools, and 90 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by the New Albany and Salem railroad. Organized in 1813. Capital, Salem. Population, 17,040.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 525 square miles. The Kaskaskia river washes its N. W. border, and the county is drained by Elk, Beau-coup, and Crooked creeks. The surface is nearly level, and consists partly of prairie, and partly of timber land. The soil in some parts is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 467,690 bushels of corn; 12,080 of wheat; 133,268 of oats,

and 159,365 pounds of butter. It contained 11 churches, and 1000 pupils attending public schools. The route of the Central railroad passes through the county. Capital, Nashville. Population, 6953.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. S. E. part of Missouri, has an area of 1000 square miles. The Maramec river washes its N. W. border. The Big river rises in the county, and forms part of the N. E. boundary; it is also drained by the head streams of the Big Black river, and by Courtois and Indian creeks. The surface is generally hilly and broken, and covered with forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples of agriculture. In 1850 the county produced 334,348 bushels of corn; 30,279 of wheat; 79,112 of oats, and 69,639 pounds of butter. It contained 10 churches, and 400 pupils attending public schools. The county is chiefly remarkable for its mineral resources. Iron and lead are the most abundant. The Iron mountain, on the S. E. border, is described as "literally a mountain of magnetic iron ore," rising about 300 feet above the plain, and measuring a mile and a half across the summit. Numerous lead mines have been opened near Potosi. Silver, copper, plumbago, copperas, chalk, and limestone are also found. A railroad is progressing from St. Louis to the Iron mountain. Capital, Potosi. Population, 8811, of whom 7736 were free, and 1075, slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county in the S. E. part of Iowa, has an area of 570 square miles. The Iowa river washes the N. E. border, the Skunk river intersects the S. W. part, and the English river flows through the northern part into the Iowa. The surface is diversified by rolling prairies and groves of timber, which are generally distributed along the large streams; the soil is good, and well watered. Indian corn, wool, and butter are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 277,205 bushels of corn; 30,767 of wheat; 37,654 of oats, and 12,977 pounds of wool. It contained 3 churches, and 962 pupils attending public schools. The streams of this county afford motive-power for mills. A railroad is projected through the county from Keokuk to Dubuque. Capital, Washington. Pop., 4957.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. S. E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is intersected by Milwaukee river, and also drained by Ossin and Rubicon rivers, small affluents of Rock river, and by Cedar and Sauk creeks. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is based on limestone, and is very productive. Previous to the settlement, which commenced in 1836, the county was covered with dense forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, butter, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 123,806 bushels of wheat; 102,859 of oats; 34,524 of corn; 10,078 of barley; 123,252 of potatoes; 3261 tons of

hay, and 171,822 pounds of butter. It contained 11 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1748 pupils attending public schools. The limestone which underlies the surface is a good material for building. A mine of iron ore has been opened in the township of Hartford. The county is copiously supplied with water-power. Public Works: Milwaukee and Fond du Lac railroad. In 1850 the population of the county was 19,485, but since that time the limits have been reduced by the formation of Ozaukee county. Capital, West Bend.

WASHINGTON, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, contains about 370 square miles. It is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi river, and on the E. by the St. Croix, which separates it from Wisconsin. The surface is somewhat diversified, and the soil fertile. Lumber, Indian corn, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 11,830 bushels of corn; 23,262 of oats; 1196 of barley; 9340 of potatoes, and 755 tons of hay; the quantities of corn, oats, barley, and potatoes being the greatest produced by any one county in the territory. It contained 1 church. Capital, Stillwater. Population, 1056.

WASHINGTON, the most southern county of Utah Territory, bordering on New Mexico, has an area estimated at above 10,000 square miles. It is intersected by the Rio Colorado, and by the Rio San Juan and others of its tributaries. This county was formed from part of Iron county since 1850, and consequently the census gives us no information respecting it.

WASHINGTON, a county in the N. W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and drained by a small affluent of the latter. The soil is generally fertile. Wheat, oats, potatoes, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 21,431 bushels of wheat; 3932 of oats; 8075 of potatoes, and 26,085 pounds of butter. There were 128 pupils attending academies and other schools. Population, 2651.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, 22 miles E. S. E. from Augusta. Population, 1756.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 29 miles W. by S. from Concord, drained by Ashuelot and Contoocook rivers. Population, 1054.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Orange co., Vermont, 18 miles S. E. by S. from Montpelier. Population, 1348.

WASHINGTON, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, 138 miles W. by N. from Boston. Population of the township, 953.

WASHINGTON, a manufacturing post-village in Litchfield co., Connecticut, 33 miles W. by S. from Hartford, contains 3 or 4 churches. Population of the township, 1802.

WASHINGTON, a post-township of Dutchess co., New York, about 70 miles S. from Albany. Population, 2805.

WASHINGTON, a township of Bergen co., New Jersey, bordering on New York and on the Passaic river, about 25 miles N. from Jersey City. Population, 1804.

WASHINGTON, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the right side of the Little Egg Harbor river, 45 miles S. by E. from Trenton. Population, 2010.

WASHINGTON, a township of Camden co., New Jersey, about 20 miles S. S. E. from Camden. Population, 2114.

WASHINGTON, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on the left bank of South river, 10 miles S. W. from Perth Amboy, contains 4 stores, and about 50 dwellings. Steamboats ply between this place and New York during the summer.

WASHINGTON, a township of Morris co., New Jersey, 45 miles N. from Trenton. Population, 2502.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Morris co., New Jersey. See GERMAN VALLEY.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Warren co., New Jersey, about half a mile N. from the Morris canal, contains 2 churches, several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

WASHINGTON, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. from Reading. Population, 1154.

WASHINGTON, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles N. by E. from Butler. Population, 1003.

WASHINGTON, a township of Cambria co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania railroad, and by the Alleghany Portage railroad, 13 miles W. from Hollidaysburg. Population, 1691.

WASHINGTON, a township of Clarion co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N. by W. from Clarion. Population, 1227.

WASHINGTON, a township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 21 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg. Population, 839.

WASHINGTON, a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, about 17 miles S. from Erie.

WASHINGTON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Fayette co., Pa., on the left side of the Monongahela river. Pop., 1276.

WASHINGTON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Franklin co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2477.

WASHINGTON, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. from Waynesburg. Population, 914.

WASHINGTON, a small village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles N. W. from Indiana. Population, 1111.

WASHINGTON, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, about 13 miles E. from Brookville.

WASHINGTON, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the E. bank of the Susquehanna river, about 3 miles below Columbia. It has 2 churches, and several stores. Incorporated in 1827. Population in 1850, 582.

WASHINGTON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Lehigh river. Population, 1493.

WASHINGTON, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad. Pop., 2138.

WASHINGTON, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles S. from New Berlin. Population, 1238.

WASHINGTON, a pleasant and flourishing town, capital of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the National road, and on the Hempfield railroad, 25 miles S. W. from Pittsburg. The Hempfield railroad (not yet finished) extends from Wheeling to the Central railroad at Greensburg. The town is distinguished for its literary institutions, and the elegance of its public buildings, among which are the court house, a number of well-built churches, a female seminary, a bank, and the edifice of Washington College. The latter is a flourishing institution, founded in 1806. Threenewspapers are published here. Incorporated in 1810. Pop. in 1850, 2662.

WASHINGTON, a township of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles E. from Pittsburg. Population, 2076.

WASHINGTON, a township of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania, about 28 miles N. by W. from Wilkesbarre. Population, 1675.

WASHINGTON, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles W. from York. Population, 1339.

WASHINGTON, a city, the political metropolis of the United States, is finely located between the Potomac river, and a tributary called the East branch. The Observatory lies in 38° 53' 32" N. Lat., and 77° 3' W. lon. from Greenwich; it is itself a meridian, and many of our maps reckon their longitude from this city. Its distances from the principal cities of the United States are, on the N. and N. E. from Baltimore, 38 miles; Philadelphia, 136; New York, 226; Albany, 376; Boston, 432, and Portland, 542 miles; on the N. W., and W., from Buffalo, 376; Detroit, 526; Milwaukee, 700; Chicago, 763; San Francisco, about 2000, (in an air line;) St. Louis, 856; Louisville, 590; Cincinnati, 497; and Pittsburg, 223 miles; and on the S. and S. W., from Richmond, 122; Wilmington, (N. C.) 416; Charleston, 544; Mobile, 1033; New Orleans, 1203; and Nashville, 714 miles.

Population.—The resident population of Washington in 1850 was 40,001. But this number is greatly increased during the sessions of Congress, by the accession not only of the members and their families, but of visitors and persons spending the winter or a portion of it

here, for the purpose of enjoying the society and gayety of the capital. Though the growth of Washington has not been rapid, it has been steady, and the city has increased within the past few years in a considerably greater ratio than heretofore. There seems no reason to doubt, that as the nation grows in wealth, and the public buildings and collections of art and science accumulate, (as they are rapidly doing,) they will draw after them persons of wealth, leisure, and literary and scientific attainments, who will seek this central point, (agreeable in its latitude for a winter residence,) to spend their wealth, and enjoy the advantages of the best society of the republic congregated from all quarters, and having the additional charm of variety and novelty.

General Aspect.—Though not a seven-hilled city, Washington has, as well as Rome, its Capitoline Hill, commanding views scarcely less striking than that of the Eternal City. It is situated on the left bank of the Potomac river, between two small tributaries, the one on the E., called the East Branch, and the one on the W., called Rock creek. The latter separates it from Georgetown. The general altitude of the city plot is 40 feet above the river, but this is diversified by irregular elevations, which serve to give variety and commanding sites for the public buildings. The plot is slightly amphitheatrical, the President's House on the W. standing on one of the sides, and the Capitol on the other, while the space between verges towards a point near the river. The President's House and the Capitol stand centrally with regard to the whole, though situated at the distance of 1 mile from each other, the former 44 feet above the Potomac, and the latter 72 feet. The summit of the hill on which the Capitol stands is the commencement of a plain, stretching E., while that to the N. of the President's House tends westward. Perhaps, no better commendation can be given to the locality of Washington than that of its having been chosen by him whose name it bears. When the streets shall have been lined with buildings, few cities can ever have presented a grander view than that which will be offered to the spectator from the western steps of the Capitol, looking towards the President's House, with Pennsylvania Avenue stretching before him for more than a mile, with a breadth of 160 feet, the view terminated on the west by the colonnade of the Treasury buildings and the palatial residence of the nation's chief magistrate. On his left, towards the river, (itself more than a mile in width,) is an extensive park, enclosing the Smithsonian Institute, with its picturesque towers, and the lofty column reared to the memory of Washington. On the right he will have beneath him the General Post-Office, the Patent-Office, the City Hall, and doubtless still more splendid public and many sumptuous private dwellings, which

may have been erected ere another generation passes away. Nor would Washington lack commercial facilities, but for the still greater advantages possessed by its older sister cities. Its natural advantages in this respect are probably not surpassed by any capital in Europe; but our country so abounds in fine localities for commercial cities, that those of Washington are thrown into the background. Its capabilities as a port may be inferred from the fact that a navy-yard is located here. The plan of the city is unique, and every thing is laid out on a scale that shows an anticipation of a great metropolis; and though these anticipations have not yet been realized, they are entirely within the probabilities of the future. The city plot, which lies on the W. border of the 60 square miles which now constitute the District of Columbia, extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a N. W. and S. E. direction, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in a N. E. and S. W. direction, covering an area of nearly 11 square miles. A very small portion of this, however, is as yet built upon. The whole site is traversed by streets running E. and W. and N. and S., crossing each other at right angles. The streets that run N. and S. are numbered E. and W. from North and South Capitol street, (whose name will indicate its position,) and are called, for example, East and West Second or Third streets: while those running E. and W. are numbered from East Capitol street, and are named alphabetically, N. or S., A, B, or C street, &c. The plot is again subdivided by wide avenues, named from the 15 states existing when the site of the capital was chosen. These avenues run in a S. E. and N. W., or in a S. W. and N. E. direction, often, but not always parallel to each other, and their points of section forming large open spaces. Four of these avenues and North and South and East and West Capitol streets, intersect each other at the Capitol grounds, and 5 avenues and a number of streets at the park around the president's house. It will be readily seen, if this plan should be filled up, that, combined with its undulating grounds, surrounding hills, public buildings, park, monuments, &c., it will give a *coup d'œil* unequalled for magnificence in modern times. Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol and President's House, is the only one that is densely built upon for any considerable extent. The streets are from 70 to 110 feet in width, and the avenues from 130 to 160 feet.

Public Buildings.—In this respect alone does Washington at present fulfil the ideas entertained of a great metropolis. The Capitol, President's House, Treasury Buildings, Patent-Office, Post-Office, and Smithsonian Institute, are structures that would grace any city. First of these, in architectural merit and in point of interest, is the Capitol, containing the halls of the national legislature, Supreme Court room, &c. This building is situated on an eminence (looking towards the W.) of 72

feet above tide-water, and consists at present of a centre building and two wings, making a total length of 352 feet, and of 121 feet depth at the wings. The central building contains a rotunda 96 feet in diameter, and the same in height, crowned by a magnificent dome 145 feet from the ground. The wings are also surmounted by flat domes. The eastern front, including steps, projects 65 feet, and is graced by a portico of 22 Corinthian columns, 30 feet in height, and forming a colonnade 160 feet in length, presenting one of the most commanding fronts in the United States. The western front projects 83 feet, including the steps, and is embellished with a recessed portico of 10 columns. This front, though not so imposing in itself as the eastern, commands the finest view anywhere to be had in Washington, overlooking all the central and western portion of the city, and all the principal public buildings. Near the western entrance to the Capitol stands a monument, erected by the officers of the navy to the memory of their brother officers who fell in the war with Tripoli. It is of marble, rising out of a pool or basin of water, and is 40 feet high. On the steps of the E. front of the Capitol, among other works of art, is a noble statue of Columbus, supporting a globe in his outstretched arm. The interior of the western projection contains the library of Congress, a considerable portion of which was burned in the winter of 1851-2. Previous to that event it numbered 50,000 volumes. It has been rebuilt fire-proof. On entering the rotunda, the first objects that strike the attention are the paintings which adorn the walls. Of these, at present seven in number, four are by Trumbull, the subjects of which are: 1. The Declaration of Independence. 2. The Surrender of General Burgoyne. 3. The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis. 4. General Washington resigning his commission at Anapolis. The subjects of the remaining pictures are the Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Leyden, by Weir; the Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn, and the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman. Surrounding the rotunda are a number of chambers, passages, committee rooms, rooms for the President, members of cabinet, &c. The Senate chamber is on the second floor of the N. wing, of which, however, it occupies less than half the area, and is of a semicircular form, 75 feet long and 45 high. A gallery for spectators, supported by iron or bronze pillars, surrounds the semicircle, and fronting the president's chair, which stands in the middle of the chord of the semicircle. In the rear of the president's chair is a loggia, under a gallery supported by Ionic columns of conglomerate or Potomac marble. In this gallery sit the reporters, in front of the senators, while the spectators' gallery is at their backs. The hall of representatives is on the second floor of the S. wing, and is also semicircular,

but much larger than the Senate chamber, being 96 feet long, 60 high, and surrounded by 24 Corinthian columns of Potomac marble, with capitals of Italian marble. The galleries are similar in their arrangement to those of the Senate chamber. Over the speaker's chair is placed a statue of Liberty, supported by an eagle with spread wings. In front of the chair, and immediately above the main entrance is a figure representing History recording the events of the nation. The Capitol is now in process of being greatly enlarged, the corner stone of the new portion having been laid by President Fillmore, July 4th, 1851. The Supreme Court room is under the Senate chamber. The whole cost of the building, as it now stands, (1853,) was \$1,800,000, but the extension will cost several millions more. The original structure was commenced in 1793, and had not been completed, when, by an act of Vandalism, it was burnt in 1814, and was not entirely finished till 1828. The grounds around the Capitol are handsomely laid out, and planted with trees and shrubbery, presenting, during the spring and summer, a scene of exquisite beauty. The extensions will comprehend two wings, 238 by 140 feet, which are to be surrounded on three sides by colonnades, and to communicate on the fourth by corridors 44 feet long, and 50 wide, with the main building. The whole will be 751 feet long, and cover an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The grounds around the Capitol embrace from 23 to 30 acres, forming an oblong on three sides, and a semicircle on the W. About the centre of the grounds, on the eastern front, is a colossal statue of Washington, by Greenough. The material of the Capitol is a porous stone, of a light yellow, painted white. On a beautiful lawn of 20 acres, gently sloping towards the Potomac, and elevated 44 feet above it, stands the President's House. The grounds belonging to this residence interrupt Pennsylvania Avenue at a distance of about 1 mile N. W. from the Capitol. The President's Mansion has a front of 170 feet by 86 feet deep, is 2 stories high, and built of freestone, painted white. The N. front has a portico ornamented with 4 Ionic columns facing Pennsylvania Avenue, and 3 at the sides; under this, carriages drive to deposit their visitors. The Potomac front has a circular colonnade of 6 Ionic columns. In the centre of the N. lawn is a statue of Jefferson, and across Pennsylvania Avenue, also on the N. side of the building, in the centre of Lafayette square, is a bronze equestrian statue to General Jackson, placed there in January, 1853. In the same enclosure with the Executive Mansion are the edifices appropriated to the State, Treasury, War, and Navy departments. The State and Treasury buildings are directly E. of the President's House, and those of War and Navy W. of it. The State Department is a plain, brick structure, 160 feet long, 55 wide,

and two stories high, in which are employed nineteen clerks, two messengers, and five watchmen. The department contains a large library of books, maps, charts, &c., and in the copyright bureau are deposited from 10,000 to 12,000 volumes of works copyrighted in the United States. Immediately S. of the State Department is the Treasury Department, occupying an imposing edifice of stone, 340 feet long, and 170 wide, and, when completed, will be 457 in length. The east front (on the N. bend of Pennsylvania Avenue, caused by the interruption from the park around the President's House) has a colonnade of Ionic columns, 300 feet long, and, when the north and south wings are added, will number 42 columns. The N. and S. ends of the building will also have projecting porticos. This edifice has about 150 apartments, in which are employed, besides the secretary and his assistant, 3 auditors, 2 treasurers, 1 register, one commissioner of customs, about 300 clerks, and perhaps 30 other employees. The building of the War Department is precisely similar to that of the State, and is the head-quarters of the army officers. In it are employed, besides officers, 92 clerks, and other employees. The Navy Department, in the rear of the War, employs more than 40 clerks, besides messengers, &c. The Indian bureau is also in this building. The Pension-Office is a very large but plain structure, immediately west of the Navy Department. About halfway between the Capitol and President's House, north from Pennsylvania Avenue, fronting E street, is the structure occupied by the General Post-Office, one of the finest edifices in Washington. It is of white marble, 204 feet long, and 102 deep, contains over 80 rooms, and employs, besides the postmaster-general, his 3 assistants, more than 50 clerks, and the sixth auditor, with over 100 clerks. Occupying the square between 8th, 9th, and F and G streets, is the building of the Department of the Interior, or Home Department, generally called (from one of its bureaus) the Patent-Office. This edifice is not yet finished; but, when completed, will not be surpassed by any in Washington for extent or elegance, if we except the Capitol. Here are deposited models of every machine or invention that is patented; here also are at present the cabinets of natural history collected by the exploring expedition, relics of Washington and Franklin, presents from foreign potentates, &c. Here are employed about 150 clerks, and more than 20 subordinates. This building, which is partly of freestone and partly of marble, has a central portico of 8 Doric columns. Two blocks E. of the Patent-Office is the City Hall, a stuccoed building, 200 feet long, on Judiciary Square, devoted to city councils, mayor's office, courts, &c. South from Pennsylvania Avenue, W. of the Capitol, and S. E. from the President's House,

on a gently rising ground, in the midst of the new park now being laid out, stands the Smithsonian Institute, one of the noblest institutions and finest structures in Washington. The edifice is 450 feet long by 140 wide, is built of red sandstone, in the Romanesque or Norman style, embellished by 9 towers of from 75 to 150 feet in height, and when viewed from Capitol hill, has an imposing effect. In the building will be provided a lecture room, sufficiently capacious to seat from 1200 to 2000 persons, a museum for objects of natural history 200 feet long, one of the best supplied laboratories in the United States, a gallery for paintings and statuary 120 feet long, and a room capable of containing a library of 100,000 volumes, and actually numbering 21,701, in 1853; of which 4539 were copyright works. This institution was endowed by James Smithson, Esq., an Englishman, who left to the United States \$515,169, (according to the words of the will,) "to found at Washington an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Smithson died in 1829, and in 1846 was commenced the structure which has been built by the interest accumulating up to that time, viz. \$242,129. The fund yields an annual income of more than \$30,000. The will makes no restriction as to the kind of knowledge to be promulgated. Works on ethnology and antiquities have already been published by the institution. As soon as the building is ready to receive it, the cabinets collected by the exploring expedition will be transferred thither. The officers of the institution are the President and Vice-President of the United States, members of the cabinet, chief-justice, commissioners of the Patent-Office, and the Mayor of Washington, besides a board of regents, who elect a chancellor, secretary, and executive committee. The active literary and scientific duties of the institution fall upon the secretary (at present, Professor Henry) and his assistant secretaries, (now Professor Jewett and Professor Baird.) On the proposed new park, about halfway between the President's House and the capitol, has also been commenced a colossal monument to Washington, to be erected by voluntary contributions of the people. The plan contemplates, as a base, a circular temple, 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high; from the centre of which is to rise a shaft 70 feet square, to the height of 600 feet above the ground, and to be cased in marble. The base is intended to be the Westminster Abbey of the United States, to contain the statues of the Revolutionary worthies, and in the centre the remains of Washington. The temple at the base will be entirely surrounded by a colonnade of 30 pillars in the Doric style, 45 feet high and 12 in diameter, surmounted by an entablature of 20 feet, which is in turn to be surmounted by a balustrade of 15 feet in height. Each

state furnishes a block of native stone or other material, (Michigan, copper,) with an inscription, which is inserted in the interior, to be read by all coming ages. A triumphal car, with a statue of Washington, is to stand over the grand entrance. The column has at present (1853) only reached the height of about 150 feet. If completed according to the original plan, this will form the most magnificent monument erected in ancient or modern times. The design, however, has been severely criticised, and the great height of the column, receding so suddenly from a wide base, has been strongly objected to. The National Observatory, one of the institutions most creditable to the government, occupies a commanding site on the banks of the Potomac, S. W. from the President's House. The Observatory is under the direction of Lieutenant Maury, of the navy. Besides the astronomical observations constantly made here, chronometers, for the use of the navy, are thoroughly tested, researches made as to tides, currents, &c., and longitudes determined with greater accuracy by the aid of the electric telegraph. The largest telescope is a 14-foot refractor; smaller telescopes are constantly employed searching the heavens for comets. Precisely at 12 o'clock mean time, each day, a black ball is let fall from the flagstaff of the Observatory, by which the inhabitants of Washington may regulate their time. The Arsenal, on Greenleaf's Point, at the junction of the E. Branch with the Potomac, is one of the principal arsenals of construction in the United States.

About 1½ miles N. E. from the arsenal, and the same distance S. E. of the Capitol, on the East Branch, is the Navy-Yard, which covers about 20 acres, enclosed by a wall. This is one of the most extensive yards in the Union, and employs more than 400 hands in the manufacture of anchors, chain cables, steam engines and boilers, pyrotechnics, in brass and iron foundries, &c. &c. The National Cemetery, or congressional burying-ground, is situated about 1 mile E. of the Capitol, on an elevation commanding fine views of the surrounding country, which is beautified with trees and shrubbery. Here have been deposited, for a short time at least, the remains of some of the most distinguished men in the nation, and here are erected cenotaphs to all members of Congress dying while in office.

The buildings of the Coast Survey do not in themselves deserve any notice, but the operations carried on here under the superintendence of Professor A. D. Bache, a name well known to science, are of the most important nature. Here are transacted the computing, drawing, engraving, electrotyping, printing, instrument-making, &c., connected with the coast surveys, and the construction of standard weights and measures, &c.

Hotels.—In a city thronged as Washington is with visitors and a floating population,

hotels and boarding-houses must be numerous, and the inducements are to make them of the first class. The most prominent are Brown's, (which is very capacious, being the largest in Washington, with a front of white marble,) the National, Willard's, Gadsby's, the United States, Potomac, Irving, and Tyler's hotels, all of which are on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Libraries and Educational Institutions.—The National Institute holds its meetings at the Patent-Office, and has for its object the culture of science generally. It has a library of 4000 volumes, which is open to the public, besides a cabinet of medals and coins. Peter Force, Esq., has a private library of 50,000 volumes: a rare, if not the only, instance of so large a private collection of books in our country. Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy banker, has a fine gallery of paintings, which is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays. The National Medical College, established in 1823, is a flourishing institution, with a faculty of 7 professors. The Columbia College is located on high ground, just without the city limits, and directly N. of the President's House, commanding a magnificent view of the city, the Potomac, and the surrounding country. This college was incorporated in 1821, and had in 1850 for its faculty, besides the president, 12 professors and tutors, and 100 students on its lists. There were in Washington in 1852, four free schools, supported at an annual expense of \$12,000, besides a great number of excellent private academies, boarding, and day schools.

Churches.—There were, in 1852, about 40 churches in Washington, of which 4 were Baptist, 4 Catholic, 5 Episcopalian, one Friends' meeting-house, 2 Lutheran, 7 Methodist, 6 Presbyterian, one Unitarian, and about 6 colored churches. Among the finest of the churches is Trinity; it is of mixed Gothic and Eastern orders, with a front of red sandstone, situated on W. Third street.

Charitable Institutions.—On the same grounds with the City Hall, a capacious edifice is being erected for the hospital, which at present occupies a building on East street. A hospital for the insane has also lately been commenced.

Public Squares and Parks.—We condense the following from Miss Lynch's description of Washington:—The open waste lying between the Capitol, the President's House, and the Potomac, is about to be converted into a national park, upon a plan proposed by the lamented A. J. Downing. The area contains about 150 acres, and the principal entrance is to be through a superb marble gateway, in the form of a triumphal arch, which is to stand at the western side of Pennsylvania Avenue. From this gateway a series of carriage drives, forty feet wide, crossing the canal by a suspension bridge, will lead in gracefully curved lines beneath lofty shade-trees, forming a carriage drive between 5 or 6 miles in circuit. The grounds will include the Smithsonian Insti-

tute and Washington's monument. The parks round the President's House and the Capitol have already been mentioned. Lafayette park, on the N. side of Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the executive mansion, is laid out and planted with shrubbery, &c., and contains, as we have elsewhere stated, a bronze equestrian statue of President Jackson. To avoid the unpleasant angularity, caused by the peculiar intersection of the streets, open spaces are to be left at these points, which are to be laid out and planted with trees, &c. There are extensive grounds around the city hall, called Judiciary Square.

Railroads, &c.—Washington communicates with the S. and S. W. by steamboat to Aquia creek, 55 miles below Washington, and thence by the Fredericksburg Richmond and Potomac railroads. A branch road running north to Baltimore connects with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Objects of Interest in the Vicinity.—Fifteen miles south of Washington, on the Potomac, is Mount Vernon, once the home, and now the tomb of Washington. Thirteen miles above Georgetown are the Great Falls of the Potomac, thought by many to equal, in wildness and picturesque interest, any in the country. The Little Falls, which have in all a descent of 15 feet are only 3 miles above Georgetown. The latter was a favourite fishing resort of Daniel Webster. Measures are being taken to supply Washington with water from one of these falls.

Washington contains 10 banks and about 14 newspaper offices, 5 or 6 of which issue dailies. For manufactures and commerce, see DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

History.—The site for the capital was selected at the original suggestion of President Washington, and by an act of Congress, July 16, 1790, the District of Columbia was formed. The corner-stone of the Capitol was laid by General Washington himself, September 18th, 1793, and in 1800 the seat of government was removed hither from Philadelphia. The census of 1800 gave the population at 3210, which had increased to 8208, in 1810. In 1814, the city was taken by the British, when the Capitol, President's House, and the library of Congress were either wholly destroyed or greatly injured by fire, and other public works defaced. In 1820 the population was 12,247; 18,827 in 1830, and 23,364 in 1840. In 1846 was passed the act establishing the Smithsonian Institute; in 1850 the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia; and in 1851 the foundations were laid for the extension of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Rappahannock county, Virginia, 120 miles N. W. from Richmond. It is beautifully situated at the S. E. foot of the Blue ridge, and on one of the branches of the Rappahannock river. It contains 1 or 2 churches, 1 academy, and several stores. Population, about 400.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Beaufort county, North Carolina, on the left bank of Tar river, 127 miles E. by S. from Raleigh, and about 40 miles from Pamlico sound. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water ascend to this village, and smaller boats to Tarborough. It has 2 banks, capital 300,000, several stores, and a newspaper office. Population estimated at 1400.

WASHINGTON, a handsome post-village, capital of Wilkes county, Georgia, is situated on the dividing ridge between the Broad and Little rivers, 53 miles W. N. W. from Augusta. It has an active business, and contains a court house, 4 churches, 1 bank, and a newspaper office. A branch railroad about 20 miles long extends southward to the Georgia railroad.

WASHINGTON, a post-village in Autauga co., Alabama, on Alabama river, 12 miles W. by N. from Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Adams co., Mississippi, about 80 miles W. S. W. from Jackson. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and several seminaries.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of St. Landry parish, Louisiana, on the Courtableau bayou, at the head of steamboat navigation, and on the New Orleans Opelousas and Western railroad, 7 miles N. from Opelousas.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing post-village of Washington county, Texas, on the right bank of the Brazos river, at the mouth of the Navasoto, 65 miles N. W. from Houston, and 120 miles E. from Austin city. The Independence of Texas was proclaimed in 1836, at this place, which was the capital of the republic at the time of annexation to the United States, and for several years previous. It is favorably situated for trade, being at the head of steamboat navigation on the Brazos. The river flows through a fertile planting region, in which cotton, maize, and rice are produced, and the live oak and red cedar are abundant. It contained in 1851, 1 academy, 2 female schools, 20 stores, and 3 newspaper offices.

WASHINGTON, a township in Conway co., Arkansas. Population, 325.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Hempstead county, Arkansas, 125 miles S. W. from Little Rock. It has a court house, a jail, a United States land-office, a male and female seminary, and a newspaper office. Population in 1850, 469.

WASHINGTON, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Population, 465.

WASHINGTON, a township in Lawrence co., Arkansas. Population, 519.

WASHINGTON, a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Population, 465.

WASHINGTON, a township in Washitaw co., Arkansas. Population, 469.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Rhea co., Tennessee, on the right bank of the Tennessee river, 134 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of

Mason county, Kentucky, on the railroad from Maysville to Lexington, 3½ miles S. W. from the former. It is beautifully situated in a rich and well-improved country. It contains 3 churches. Population, about 700.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. W. part of Auglaize co., Ohio. Population, 688.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. E. part of Belmont co., Ohio, has 1 bank. Population, 1532.

WASHINGTON, a township in the N. E. part of Brown co., Ohio. Population, 987.

WASHINGTON, a township in the E. central part of Carroll co., Ohio, intersected by the Carrollton Branch railroad. Pop., 1020.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. W. part of Clermont co., Ohio, bounded on the S. by the Ohio river. Population, 2540.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. part of Clinton co., Ohio. Population, 1216.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. W. part of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Population, 1201.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. W. part of Coshocton co., Ohio. Population, 998.

WASHINGTON, a township in the W. part of Darke co., Ohio. Population, 1250.

WASHINGTON, a township in the N. part of Defiance co., Ohio. Population, 428.

WASHINGTON, a post-village, capital of Fayette county, Ohio, on Paint creek, and on the Zanesville and Wilmington railroad, 37 miles S. W. from Columbus. It has several churches, 1 academy, a newspaper office, 2 woolen factories, and several mills. Laid out in 1811. Population, 569.

WASHINGTON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Franklin co., Ohio. Scioto river bounds it on the E. Population, 1270.

WASHINGTON, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 2216.

WASHINGTON, a post-village of Guernsey county, Ohio, on the National road, 32 miles E. by N. from Zanesville. It is situated in a fertile country, and has an active business. It contains 1 Catholic and 4 Protestant churches, 1 bank, and a woolen factory. Population, estimated at 1200.

WASHINGTON, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Hancock co., Ohio. Pop., 1222.

WASHINGTON, a township in the N. W. part of Hardin co., Ohio. Population, 391.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. W. part of Harrison co., Ohio, intersected by one of the head branches of Tuscarawas river. Population, 1255.

WASHINGTON, a township in Henry co., Ohio. Population, 532.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. part of Hocking co., Ohio. Population, 1640.

WASHINGTON, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Holmes co., Ohio, intersected by Muddy fork of Walhonding river. Population, 1468.

WASHINGTON, a township in the N. part of Jackson co., Ohio. Population, 756.

WASHINGTON, a township in Lawrence co., Ohio. Population, 646.

WASHINGTON, a township in the N. part of Licking county, Ohio, intersected by the North fork of Licking river, and the Columbus and Lake Erie railroad. Population, 1783.

WASHINGTON, a township in Logan co., Ohio. Population, 668.

WASHINGTON, a township in Lucas co., Ohio. Population, 1161.

WASHINGTON, a township in the W. part of Mercer co., Ohio, partly intersected by the Wabash river. Population, 456.

WASHINGTON, a township in the N. part of Miami co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami canal. It contains the village of Piqua. Population, 4158.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 865.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. W. part of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop., 1825.

WASHINGTON, a township in the N. part of Morrow co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad. Population, 1187.

WASHINGTON, a township in the central part of Muskingum co., Ohio, intersected by Muskingum river. Population, 1380.

WASHINGTON, a township in the central part of Paulding co., Ohio. Population, 155.

WASHINGTON, a township in the E. part of Pickaway co., Ohio. Population, 1099.

WASHINGTON, a township in the N. central part of Preble co., Ohio. Population, 3060.

WASHINGTON, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Richland co., Ohio, intersected by the Clear fork of Walhonding river, and the Columbus and Lake Erie railroad. Population, 2003.

WASHINGTON, a village of Richland co., Ohio.

WASHINGTON, a township in the W. central part of Sandusky co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo railroad. Population, 1499.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. part of Scioto co., Ohio, on the N. side of the Ohio river, and the W. side of the Scioto, intersected by the Ohio canal. Population, 706.

WASHINGTON, a township in Shelby co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami river and the Miami canal. Population, 1261.

WASHINGTON, a township in the E. part of Stark co., Ohio, intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad. Population, 2066.

WASHINGTON, a township in the S. part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Population, 1091.

WASHINGTON, a township in Union co., Ohio. Population, 333.

WASHINGTON, a township in the E. part of Van Wert co., Ohio, intersected by Little Auglaize river and the Miami canal. Population, 355.

WASHINGTON, a township in the W. part of Wood co., Ohio, on the right side of Maumee river. Population, 504.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in the N. W. part of Macomb co., Michigan. Pop., 1452.

WASHINGTON, a township in Adams co., Indiana. Population, 548.

WASHINGTON, a township in Allen co., Indiana. Population, 1305.

WASHINGTON, a township in Blackford co., Indiana. Population, 470.

WASHINGTON, a township in Brown co., Indiana. Population, 1249.

WASHINGTON, a township in Carroll co., Indiana. Population, 1302.

WASHINGTON, a township in Cass co., Indiana. Population, 799.

WASHINGTON, a township in Clarke co., Indiana. Population, 1101.

WASHINGTON, a township in Clay co., Indiana. Population, 1426.

WASHINGTON, a township in Clinton co., Indiana. Population, 770.

WASHINGTON, a post-township in Daviess co., Indiana. Population, 2578.

WASHINGTON, a post-village in the above township, capital of Daviess co., Indiana, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, unfinished. 106 miles S. W. from Indianapolis, and 3 miles E. from the Wabash and Erie canal. It is the principal place of business in the county, and contains 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, and a land office. Population in 1853, estimated at 1200.

WASHINGTON, a township in Decatur co., Indiana. Population, 1994.

WASHINGTON, a township in Delaware co., Indiana. Population, 757.

WASHINGTON, a township in Elkhart co., Indiana. Population, 810.

WASHINGTON, a township in Gibson co., Indiana. Population, 754.

WASHINGTON, a township in Grant co., Indiana. Population, 1007.

WASHINGTON, a township in Greene co., Indiana. Population, 420.

WASHINGTON, a township in Hamilton co., Indiana. Population, 1840.

WASHINGTON, a township in Hendricks co., Indiana. Population, 1488.

WASHINGTON, a township in Jackson co., Indiana. Population, 856.

WASHINGTON, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Population, 345.

WASHINGTON, a township in Kosciusko co., Indiana. Population, 733.

WASHINGTON, a township in Marion co., Indiana. Population, 1830.

WASHINGTON, a township in Miami co., Indiana. Population, 966.

WASHINGTON, a township in Monroe co., Indiana. Population, 740.

WASHINGTON, a township in Morgan co., Indiana. Population, 2427.

WASHINGTON, a township in Noble co., Indiana. Population, 645.

WASHINGTON, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Population, 1708.

WASHINGTON, a township in Parke co., Indiana. Population, 1198.

WASHINGTON, a township in Pike co., Ind.

WASHINGTON, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Population, 429.

WASHINGTON, a township in Putnam co., Indiana. Population, 2129.

WASHINGTON, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Population, 1558.

WASHINGTON, a township in Ripley co., Indiana. Population, 1195.

WASHINGTON, a township in Rush co., Indiana. Population, 1075.

WASHINGTON, a township in Shelby co., Indiana. Population, 1148.

WASHINGTON, a township in Starke co., Indiana. Population, 88.

WASHINGTON, a township in Tippecanoe co., Indiana. Population, 861.

WASHINGTON, a township in Warren co., Indiana. Population, 796.

WASHINGTON, a township in Washington co., Indiana. Population, 2098.

WASHINGTON, a township in Wayne co., Indiana. Population, 1540.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on the railroad from Richmond to Newcastle, about 12 miles N. W. from the former. Population in 1850, 283.

WASHINGTON, a post-village in Tazewell co., Illinois, 71 miles N. from Springfield.

WASHINGTON, a small village of Woodford co., Illinois, about 10 miles E. by N. from Peoria.

WASHINGTON, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Population, 4301.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., Missouri, is situated on the Missouri river, 60 miles by the road W. from St. Louis. It is the principal depôt for the produce which is exported from the county.

WASHINGTON, a township in Lawrence co., Missouri. Population, 1641.

WASHINGTON, a township in Osage co., Missouri. Population, 1093.

WASHINGTON, a post-village in Henry co., Iowa, 60 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

WASHINGTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Washington county, Iowa, is situated on a prairie, about 30 miles S. S. W. from Iowa City, and 7 miles N. from Skunk river. The Dubuque and Keokuk projected railroad passes through the place. It contains a court house, and several stores.

WASHINGTON, a township near the central part of Greene co., Wisconsin. Pop., 317.

WASHINGTON, a town of Yolo co., California, has 4 hotels, 2 stores, and 3 laundries.

WASHINGTON BUTTE, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a post-office of New York co., New York.

WASHINGTON HOLLOW, a post-village of Dutchess co., New York, 14 miles E. N. E. from Poughkeepsie.

WASHINGTON LAKE, of Yolo county, towards the N. W. part of California, is about 3 miles long by half a mile wide.

WASHINGTON MILLS, a post-office of Oneida co., New York.

WASHINGTON SOUTH YUBA, a post-office of Nevada co., California.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a village of Orange co., New York, on the Newburg Branch railroad, 12 miles S. W. from Newburg.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a village in the N. part of Oswego co., New York.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a small post-village of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 75 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WASHINGTONVILLE, a small village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 162 miles N. E. from Columbus.

WASHITA, formerly OUACHITA (wosh'e-taw'), a river of Arkansas and Louisiana, is formed by three branches, the North, Middle, and South forks, which unite in Montgomery county, in the W. part of the state. It flows in a general south-easterly course until it crosses the N. boundary of Louisiana. Below this its direction is nearly southward, and it falls into Red river by three channels, about 30 miles from its mouth. Its length is estimated at above 500 miles. The portion of this river below the mouth of the Tensas is sometimes called Black river. It is regularly navigated by large steamboats to Camden, in Arkansas, about 300 miles from its mouth, and smaller boats sometimes ascend as far as Rockport. The chief towns on its banks are Camden, on the right, and Monroe, on the left bank. *Branches.*—The Middle, or main branch, rises in Polk county and flows eastward. The North, or Muddy fork, rises in Yell county and flows S. E. The South, or Brushy fork, rises near the E. border of Polk county and flows eastward.

WASHITA, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, contains 735 square miles. It is intersected by Washita river, and drained by Boeuf, and Bartholomew bayous. The surface is diversified by pine-clad hills. The soil in some parts is fertile, especially along the river. The staples are cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 the parish produced 3486 bales of cotton, and 128,000 bushels of corn. There were 2 saw and planing mills, and 1 tin and sheet-iron ware manufactory; 1 church, 1 newspaper office; 604 pupils attending public schools, and 15 attending another school. The parish contains extensive forests of pine, oak, and hickory. All of the streams above named are navigable by steamboats. A railroad is projected through the parish from Vicksburg to Shreve-

port. Capital, Monroe. Population, 5008; of whom 2300 were free, and 2708, slaves.

WASHITA, a county in the S. central part of Arkansas, is intersected by the Washita river, navigable by large steamboats. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is mostly sandy and fertile. The staples are cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 it produced 3302 bales of cotton; 290,696 bushels of corn; 56,988 of peas and beans; 75,291 of sweet potatoes, and 42,223 pounds of butter. It contained 2 machine shops, and 1 newspaper office; 90 pupils attending academies or other schools. Washita county is among the most populous of the state, and is rapidly filling up with emigrants. Capital, Camden. Pop., 9591; of whom 6289 were free, and 3304, slaves.

WASHITA CITY. See OUACHITA CITY.

WASHOUGAL, a post-office of Clark co., Oregon.

WASHTENAW, a county in the S. E. part of Michigan, has an area of 720 square miles. It is intersected by Huron river, and by the North branch of the Raisin; the East branch of Grand river (called by the Indians, Wash-tenong) rises in the county, which is also drained by the sources of Macon river, and by Saline and Stony creeks. The surface is agreeably diversified with prairies, oak-openings, (plains producing a scattered growth of oaks free from underbrush,) and dense forests. The soil is a deep and fertile sandy loam. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, wool, and pork are staples. In 1850 it produced 528,042 bushels of wheat; 389,218 of corn; 211,465 of oats; 40,387 tons of hay, and 250,775 pounds of wool. The produce of wheat, hay, and wool was greater than that of any other county in the state excepting Oakland. It contained 44 churches, 4 newspaper offices; 8302 pupils attending public schools, and 225 attending other schools. The streams afford extensive water-power. The county is intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Capital, Ann Arbor. Population, 28,567.

WASSAIC, a post-village and station of Dutchess co., New York, on the Harlem railroad, 85 miles from New York.

WASSAU. See WAUSAU.

WASSEMOM RIVER, Wisconsin. See PEKATONIGA.

WASSONVILLE, a small post-village in the N. part of Washington co., Iowa, situated on or near the English river.

WATAB, a small post-village of Benton co., Minnesota, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 100 miles above St. Anthony. It was laid out in 1850, and has some trade with the Indians.

WATAUGA RIVER, of North Carolina and Tennessee, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, in Watauga county, North Carolina. After passing through a mountain range, which forms the W. boundary of that state, it flows in a W. N. W. direction, and enters

the Holston river in Tennessee, about 12 miles N. from Jonesborough. It is navigable by small boats from its mouth to Elizabethtown, and 6 miles higher. The motive-power which it affords is very abundant, and is employed in the manufacture of iron.

WATAUGA, a county in the N. W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee: area, estimated at 550 square miles. It is drained by Watauga river, from which it derives its name. The county is a mountainous region, having the Stone or Yellow mountain on the N. W. border. The soil in the valleys is fertile, producing Indian corn and pasture for cattle. In 1850 this county produced 69,211 bushels of corn; 54,747 of oats, and 2774 tons of hay. There was 1 iron forge. It contained 6 churches, and 520 pupils attending public schools. Organized in 1849. Capital, Boone. Population, 3400, of whom 3271 were free, and 129, slaves.

WATAUGA BEND, a post-office of Washington co., Tennessee.

WATCH HILL POINT, the E. side of the entrance to Fisher's Island sound, about 2 miles S. E. from Stonington, Connecticut. On it is a revolving light 50 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 41° 18' 12" N., lon. 71° 52' W.

WATNSAW, a post-office of Monroe co., Ark.

WATERBOROUGH, a post-township in York co., Maine, 65 miles S. E. from Augusta. It is intersected by the York and Cumberland railroad, and drained by the head branches of the Monsum and Little Ossipee rivers. Population, 1989.

WATERBOROUGH, a post-village of Chautauque co., New York, on Conewango creek, about 10 miles E. N. E. from Jamestown.

WATERBOROUGH CENTRE, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WATERBURG, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

WATERBURY, a thriving post-village in Washington co., Vermont, near Onion river, and on the Vermont Central railroad, 12 miles W. N. W. of Montpelier. A plank road here intersects with the railroad, securing to the place the trade of the back country. The village contains 4 churches and 10 stores. Population of the township, 2352.

WATERBURY, a beautiful and flourishing city of New Haven county, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck railroad, and on the route of the Hartford, Providence, and Fish-kill railroad, which will be completed to this place by July, 1854, about 28 miles S. W. from Hartford, 21 miles N. W. by N. from New Haven, 82 miles N. E. from New York. It is delightfully situated in the Naugatuck Valley, the site extending eastward from the stream, up a graceful slope occupied with numerous tasteful residences. The dwellings generally are remarkable for their neatness, and are usually adorned with shade-trees, flower-gardens, and shrubbery. In the cen-

tre is a beautiful public square. There are now 7 churches in the city, several of which are elegant structures. St. John's, (Episcopal,) situated on the principal street, near the upper part of Centre square, is one of the most splendid church edifices in New England. It is built of granite, in the Norman style, and was dedicated in 1848. A new Methodist Episcopal church has been erected the present season. It has two towers, and makes a very fine appearance. The Second Congregational Society are at the present time (Nov., 1853) erecting a splendid brick edifice. Among the other buildings deserving of notice, may be mentioned the Scovill House, a hotel of the first class, fronting Centre square; Hotchkiss block, an elegant brick row, in which are seven fine stores, and several of the factory buildings. There are 2 banks, the Waterbury bank, with a capital of over half a million, and the City bank, recently established, also a savings' institution, and 2 building associations. Great attention has of late been paid to the subject of education; and by a vote of the inhabitants, the public schools are now free. A commodious brick building has been erected for a high-school, with arrangements to accommodate over 200 pupils. The whole number of pupils in attendance upon the various schools of the city, is about 1100. A flourishing institution, called the Young Men's Institute, now numbers 400 members, and is provided with regular courses of lectures, and a library of 600 volumes. There are also several benevolent and other societies in the place. Two newspapers are published, one of which, The American, is of 9 years standing.

Waterbury has long been distinguished for its varied and extensive manufactures. The business of making gilt buttons was commenced here as early as 1802, by Abel Porter, Daniel Clark, and others. It was not carried on to any considerable extent, however, till after the war of 1812, when the proprietors, having procured suitable machinery from England, extended their operations—rolling brass and copper, and making copper and brass wire, not only for their own consumption but for the general market. The second rolling mill and button factory was erected in 1824. At that time, the whole amount of capital employed in manufactures in the town was less than \$100,000. There are now in operation 6 rolling mills, and another in course of erection, employing a capital of from \$100,000 to \$300,000 each. There are also about 40 joint-stock associations in the place, 8 of which have each a capital of over \$150,000, the others from \$125,000 down to \$10,000, making in the aggregate a capital of \$4,400,000. Of this \$1,000,000 has been added since January, 1853. The raw copper annually used in the mills for manufacturing rolled copper

and brass, brass and copper wire, tubing, German silver, plate brass, &c., is estimated at 2300 tons, and a third of that amount of spelter. The number of persons employed in the factories is estimated at 3000. A vast amount of metal is worked up into daguerreotype plates, brass butts, gilt and brass buttons, brass kettles, hooks and eyes, pins, umbrella trimmings, rings, &c. The pin factory here is one of the most extensive in the country. There are also manufactories of india-rubber suspenders and webbing, Florentine or covered buttons, felt cloth, pocket-cutlery, porcelain ware, cotton gins, machinery, files, castings, &c. The business prospects of Waterbury were never more promising than at present. Over 200 houses have been erected the past season, and there is a probability of an enlarged increase for years to come. Population in 1830, 3071; in 1840, 3668; in 1850, 5137; in 1853, estimated at 7000.

WATEREE, a river of South Carolina: rising in the W. part of North Carolina, it flows first eastward and then southward, under the name of Catawba, which it retains until it passes Rocky mount, near the S. E. extremity of Chester district, South Carolina; then flowing S. E. and S., it passes by Camden, and unites with the Congaree at the S. E. extremity of Richland district. The river formed is called the Santee. Steamboats can ascend to Camden, more than 200 miles from the sea.

WATEREE CREEK, of Fairfield dis., South Carolina, enters the Wateree river from the right, near the S. extremity of Lancaster district.

WATEREE, a post-office of Richland district, South Carolina.

WATERFORD, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, 54 miles W. by S. from Augusta. Crooked river flows through its N. E. border. Population, 1448.

WATERFORD, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, bounded on the S. E. by Connecticut river, and intersected by the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad, 45 miles E. N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 1412.

WATERFORD, a post-village in New London co., Connecticut, near the coast, and on the New Haven and New London railroad, 44 miles E. by N. from New Haven. Population of the township, 2259.

WATERFORD, a post-village of Saratoga county, New York, is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson river, a little above the mouth of the Mohawk, and 10 miles above Albany. A bridge across the Hudson connects it with Lansingburg. The river is navigable by means of lockage to this point. The Albany Northern railroad, and the Champlain canal pass through it. Waterford contains several churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office, several flouring mills, and a variety of manufactories, in which cotton goods, machinery, and other articles are made. Population of the township, 2633; of the village, about 2000.

WATERFORD, a township of Camden co., New Jersey, about 87 miles S. by W. from Trenton. Population, 1638.

WATERFORD, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles S. by E. from Erie. Population, 1545.

WATERFORD, a flourishing post-borough in the above township, on the Sunbury and Erie railroad, and on Le Bœuf creek, 15 miles S. E. from Erie. It is surrounded by a fine grazing country, and has considerable trade in lumber and the products of the dairy. The creek furnishes water-power for several mills. A plank-road connects the town with Erie and Meadville. Pop. in 1850, 498.

WATERFORD, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, on Tuscarora creek, 60 miles W. from Harrisburg.

WATERFORD, a small village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 55 miles E. by S. from Pittsburg.

WATERFORD, a thriving post-village of Loudon co., Virginia, on Kittoctan creek, 156 miles N. from Richmond, contains 2 churches and several mills. Pop., estimated at 500.

WATERFORD, a post-village of Marshall co., Mississippi, near the route of the Central railroad, and 9 miles S. from Holly Springs.

WATERFORD, a post-village in Gibson co., Tenn., 121 miles W. by S. from Nashville.

WATERFORD, a post-office of Spencer co., Kentucky.

WATERFORD, a village of Knox co., Ohio, on a branch of Vernon river, 12 miles N. W. from Mount Vernon. It has 2 mills and 1 church.

WATERFORD, a post-township forming the N. N. W. extremity of Washington co., Ohio, intersected by Muskingum river. Pop., 1690.

WATERFORD, a small village of Berrien co., Michigan, on the Pawpaw river, 10 miles E. from Lake Michigan.

WATERFORD, a post-township in the central part of Oakland co., Michigan. Pop., 1086.

WATERFORD, a thriving village of Elkhart co., Indiana, on the Elkhart river, 2½ miles S. from Gosheu. The water-power of the river is used in a flouring mill, saw mill, and carding machine.

WATERFORD, a post-office of La Porte co., Ind., 6 miles S. by E. from Michigan City.

WATERFORD, a township in Fulton co., Illinois. Population, 265.

WATERFORD, a post-village of Fulton co., Illinois, on Spoon river, about 50 miles N. W. from Springfield.

WATERFORD, a thriving post-village of Racine county, Wisconsin, on the Pishtaka or Fox river, 25 miles S. W. from Milwaukee, with which it is connected by a plank-road. It has valuable water-power, and contains 2 flouring mills, 3 saw mills, a woollen factory, 4 stores, and several hotels. Population in 1853, about 550.

WATERFORD CENTRE, a post-office of Oakland co., Michigan.

WATERFORDVILLE, a village of Camden co., New Jersey, about 5 miles E. from Camden, on Waterford creek, contains a glass factory.

WATERFORD WORKS, a post-office of Camden co., New Jersey.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Seneca county, New York, is pleasantly situated on both sides of the outlet of Seneca lake, and on the Auburn and Canandaigua Branch of the Central railroad, 20 miles W. from Auburn.

It contains a beautiful court house, an academy, 1 Catholic and 5 Protestant churches, a bank, a public hall, 1 newspaper office, about 30 stores, 9 hotels, 3 foundries with machine shops, 6 flouring and grist mills, 1 steam cotton mill, 2 large manufactories of shawls and woollen goods, 1 of morocco, and a dry-dock and boat-yard. The outlet furnishes water-power, and is used as part of the Cayuga and Seneca canal. Incorporated in 1824. Population in 1853, about 3500; of the township in 1850, 3795.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Sussex co., N. J.

WATERLOO, a village of Franklin co., Pennsylvania, 58 miles S. W. from Harrisburg, has about 150 inhabitants.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Juniata co., Pennsylvania, 69 miles W. from Harrisburg.

WATERLOO, a small village of Venango co., Pa.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Fauquier co., Virginia, on the Rappahannock river, 63 miles W. S. W. from Washington. It contains 2 stores and 1 mill.

WATERLOO, a small village of Guilford co., North Carolina.

WATERLOO, a post-village in Granville co., North Carolina, 50 miles N. from Raleigh.

WATERLOO, a post-village in Laurens district, South Carolina, 65 miles N. W. by W. from Columbia.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Alabama, on the right bank of Tennessee river, 26 miles W. from Florence.

WATERLOO, a post-village in Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana, on the W. bank of Mississippi river, 20 miles N. W. by W. from Baton Rouge.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

WATERLOO, a township in the W. part of Athens co., Ohio. Population, 1016.

WATERLOO, a village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal, about 18 miles S. E. from Columbus.

WATERLOO, a small village of Fayette co., Ohio, on Deer creek, 100 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Lawrence co., O.

WATERLOO, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Jackson co., Michigan. Population, 1090.

WATERLOO, a post-township in Fayette co., Indiana. Population, 833.

WATERLOO, a post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, on the W. fork of Whitewater river, 7 miles N. E. from Connersville.

WATERLOO, a post-village, capital of Monroe

co., Illinois, about 22 miles S. from St. Louis. It contains a court house, and a newspaper office.

WATERLOO, a small post-village of Clark co., Missouri, about 12 miles N. W. from Alexandria, was formerly the capital of the county.

WATERLOO, a post-office of Black Hawk co., Iowa.

WATERLOO, a township in the S. part of Grand co., Wisconsin.

WATERLOO, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop., 831.

WATERLOO, a post-village in the above township, 20 miles E. by N. of Madison, contains 1 church, 2 hotels, 4 stores, 1 manufactory of pumps, 1 of fanning mills, and 1 of ploughs. Population, about 300.

WATERLOO, a small village of Rock co., Wis.

WATERMELON, a post-office of Tatnall co. Ga.

WATERPORT, a post-office of Orleans co., N. Y.

WATERPROOF, a flourishing post-village of Tensas parish, Louisiana, on the right or W. bank of the Mississippi river, 17 miles S. of St. Joseph. It has a good landing.

WATER STREET, a village of Morris co., New Jersey, on the Whippany river, about 45 miles N. N. E. from Trenton.

WATER STREET, a small post-village of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, 100 miles W. N. W. from Harrisburg.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Fitchburg railroad, 8 miles W. by N. from Boston. Charles river, which washes its southern border, affords water-power, and is navigable for vessels of six feet draught. It contains various manufactories, a United States arsenal, and Mr. Cushing's beautiful garden, comprising 60 acres. The arsenal is situated on the N. bank of the river, near the village, and covers 40 acres of ground. The village is very pleasant, and connected with the Fitchburg railroad at West Cambridge by the Watertown Branch railroad. Population in 1840, 1810; in 1850, 2837.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the W. side of Naugatuck river and railroad, 30 miles W. S. W. from Hartford. The manufacture of silk thread, umbrella trimmings, sewing machines, hooks and eyes, &c. are carried on to some extent. Near its centre is a pleasant village. Population, 1533.

WATERTOWN, a flourishing post-borough, capital of Jefferson county, New York, is situated in Watertown township, on the left or S. bank of Black river, and on the Rome and Watertown railroad, about 160 miles W. N. W. from Albany, and 86 miles by railroad N. N. W. from Utica. It is the southern terminus of the Potsdam and Watertown railroad, 75 miles long, which connects with the Northern railroad at Stockholm. It contains a stone court house and jail, a state arsenal of brick, 6 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$600,000, 9 or 10 churches, and several academies.

Five or six newspapers are published in the borough. The river, which is here 60 yards wide, is crossed by a bridge. There is a fall of about 24 feet opposite the town, and rapids for 3 or 4 miles below, from which almost unlimited water-power may be derived with facility. The manufactories of this place are various and extensive, producing woollen and cotton goods, paper, flour, machinery, iron ware, farming implements, leather, lumber, and other articles. Laid out in 1805. Pop. of the township in 1840, 5027; in 1850, 7201.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in the W. part of Washington co., Ohio. Pop., 1373.

WATERTOWN, a township in the S. part of Clinton co., Michigan, intersected by Looking-glass river. Population, 315.

WATERTOWN, a post-township in the N. part of Jefferson co., Wisconsin. Pop., 1850.

WATERTOWN, a city of Wisconsin, on the line between Dodge and Jefferson counties, on Rock river, and on the Fond du Lac and Rock River railroad, 40 miles E. by N. from Madison. It is finely situated on both sides of the river, at the Great Bend, where its course is changed from N. W. to nearly due S. The rapids above the town have a fall of 24 feet, from which abundant water-power may be derived. Watertown is the largest place in the county. It contains several churches, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, 1 bank, 2 select schools, 6 dry-good stores, about 20 other stores, and a variety of manufactories, among which are 3 flouring mills, 4 saw mills, 1 iron foundry with a machine shop, 1 pottery, 1 woollen factory, 4 manufactories of farming implements, 6 of wagons, and 5 of cabinet ware. A plank-road extends to Milwaukee, and railroads are in progress to Milwaukee and Madison. Settled in 1836. Population in 1850, 1451; in 1853, about 4000.

WATERVALE, a post-village of Onondaga co., New York, about 13 miles S. E. from Syracuse.

WATER VALLEY, a post-office of Erie co. N. Y.

WATER VALLEY, a post-office of Yallobusha co., Mississippi.

WATERVILLE, a post-village in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 48 miles N. E. from Concord.

WATERTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, on the right bank of the Kennebec river, at the Ticonic falls, (18 feet in height,) and at the northern terminus of the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad, 82 miles N. N. E. from Portland. The Kennebec and Penobscot railroad, now in course of construction, will connect it with Bangor, and it is also to be the terminus of the Kennebec and Portland railroad. The water-power afforded by the Ticonic falls and others in the vicinity is very great, and might easily be made available to almost any extent; only a small part of it is at present employed. There are here in operation numerous mills for grinding grain and plaster, sawing lumber, carding, &c. There are also various manufactories, principally

of machinery, castings, and farming implements. An important trade is carried on with the surrounding country and through the Kennebec river, which, by means of a dam and locks at Augusta, is navigable to the foot of the falls opposite. The village contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and about 30 stores. It is the seat of Waterville college, a flourishing institution, under the direction of the Baptists. Population of the township in 1840, 2971; in 1850, 3965.

WATERVILLE, a township in Grafton co., N. H., 54 miles N. from Concord. Pop., 42.

WATERVILLE, a post-village in Lamoiile co., Vermont, about 40 miles N. W. by N. from Montpelier, contains 1 church, 1 academy, 2 taverns, 2 stores, and a number of shops. Population of the township, 753.

WATERVILLE, a thriving post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Naugatuck river and railroad, 28 miles N. N. W. from New Haven. It is chiefly noted for the manufacture of pocket cutlery.

WATERVILLE, a post-village in Sangerfield township, Oneida county, New York, on a branch of Oriskany creek, 45 miles E. S. E. from Syracuse. It contains several churches, an academy, a bank, and manufactories of woollen goods, flour, machinery, and other articles.

WATERVILLE, a village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Ridley creek, about 4 miles S. by E. from Media.

WATERVILLE, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania.

WATERVILLE, a post-township in the S. W. part of Lucas co., Ohio. Population, 953.

WATERVILLE, a post-village in Lucas co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Maumee river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 14 miles above Toledo.

WATERVILLE, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wisconsin, 18 miles W. from Milwaukee.

WATERVLIET, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Albany co., New York, on the W. side of the Hudson river, opposite Troy. It is intersected by the Erie canal, and by three railroads which terminate at Albany or Troy. Pop., including West Troy, 12,446.

WATERVLIET, a post-office of Berrien co., Michigan.

WATERVLIET CENTRE, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

WATKINS, New York. See JEFFERSON.

WATKINSVILLE, a small village of Goochland co., Virginia, 36 miles W. from Richmond.

WATKINSVILLE, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Georgia, 64 miles N. by W. from Milledgeville. It contains a court house, 2 churches, 2 schools, and 2 stores.

WATKINSVILLE, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 9 miles from Marysville.

WATONWAN river has its source in a small lake in the S. part of Minnesota Territory, and running first N. E. and then easterly, empties

itself into Blue Earth river, near 44° N. lat., and 94° 12' W. lon. Length, estimated at 80 miles.

WATSON, a post-township in the E. part of Lewis co., New York. Population, 1138.

WATSON, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles W. by N. from Williamsport. Population, 270.

WATSON, a township in the S. E. part of Allegan co., Michigan. Population, 313.

WATSON, a post-office of Marshall co., Miss.

WATSON'S BRIDGE, a post-office of Moore co., North Carolina.

WATSONTOWN, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 18 miles above Sunbury.

WATTS, a new township of Perry co., Pennsylvania. Population, 460.

WATTSBOROUGH, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia, 97 miles S. W. from Richmond.

WATTSBURG, a thriving post-borough of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on French creek, 18 miles S. E. from Erie. It has several saw mills and grist mills. A plank-road connects it with Erie. Population, 227.

WATTS MILLS, a post-office Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

WATTS MILLS, a post-office of Appanoose co., Iowa.

WATTSVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., O.

WAUBESEPINICON, a village in Scott co., Iowa, on Wapsipinicon river, 60 miles E. by N. from Iowa City.

WAUCOUSTA, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

WAUHATCHEE, a post-village of Dade co., Georgia, 240 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

WAUKAU, a post-village in Rushford township, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on the outlet of Rush lake, about 60 miles N. E. of Madison. It contains 3 hotels, 7 stores, and 5 mills. Population in 1853, 500.

WAUHOO, a post-office of Vigo co., Ind.

WAUKEENAH, a post-office of Jefferson co., Florida.

WAUKEGAN, formerly LITTLEFORT, a flourishing post-village, capital of Lake county, Illinois, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, and on the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, 44 miles N. by W. from Chicago, and 50 miles S. from Milwaukee. The lake is about 80 miles wide opposite this place. The principal part of the village is built on a bluff which rises rather abruptly to the height of 50 feet, from which extensive views of water scenery may be obtained. Between the bluff and the shore there is a flat tract of ground about 400 yards wide, which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, and warehouses. Waukegan is a place of active trade, and is rapidly increasing in extent and business. Steamboats make frequent and regular passages from this town to Chicago, and other ports on the lake. The number of steamboat arrivals in 1850, was 1095. The exports in 1851 were valued at \$283,107, and

the imports at 69,081; total, \$352,188. It contained in that year 6 churches, 1 academy, 2 book stores, 27 dry-goods stores, 2 newspaper offices, 2 steam flouring mills, and one bank shops. Pop. in 1850, 2949; in 1853, about 4500.

WAUKESHA, a county in the S. E. part of Wisconsin, contains 576 square miles. It is drained by the Pishtaka or Fox river, and by the Bark river, both of which rise within its borders; and it is sprinkled with numerous small lakes, none of which is above 4 miles in length. The surface is undulating; the soil is calcareous and highly productive. The greater part of the county consists of prairies and oak-openings. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and butter are the staples. The produce of the county in 1850 was 312,658 bushels of wheat; 248,392 of oats; 119,154 of potatoes; 317,649 pounds of butter, and 52,369 bushels of barley, (the greatest quantity raised in any county in the United States.) It contained 19 churches, 1 newspaper office, 5435 pupils attending public schools, and 156 attending academies and other schools. The rock which is found near the surface is the blue limestone, an excellent building material. The county is traversed by the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroads, and by numerous plank-roads. Capital, Waukesha. Population, 19,258.

WAUKESHA, a township in the central part of Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Pop., 2314.

WAUKESHA, formerly **PRAIRIEVILLE**, a flourishing post-village, capital of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the Pishtaka or Fox river, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, 18 miles W. from Milwaukee, and 60 miles E. from Madison. Plank-roads have been laid in several directions from the village. These facilities for trade, together with the water-power of the river, and the fertility of the adjacent land, render this a place of active business. It is situated at the extremity of a beautiful prairie. The court house and jail are built of Waukeshalimestone, a superior article, quarried in the immediate vicinity. There are 6 churches, an academy, 1 or 2 newspaper offices, and an institution styled Carroll College, incorporated in 1846. The village contains 8 dry-goods stores, over 12 other stores, an iron foundry, a machine shop, and car factory, 4 hotels, a flouring mill, a carding mill, and 4 saddle and harness shops. Incorporated in 1852. Population in 1853, estimated at 4000.

WAUKSÄIK, a post-office of Cook co., Ill.

WAUPACCA, a small river of Wisconsin, flows into Wolf river in Waupaca county.

WAUPACCA, a county in the N. central part of Wisconsin, contains 720 square miles. It is drained by Waupaca, Wolf, and Embarras rivers. The surface is uneven, and partly occupied with forests. Organized in 1851, and therefore not included in the census of 1850. Capital, Mukwa.

WAUPACCA, a post-township near the central part of Waupacca co., Wisconsin.

WAUPUN, a post-township in the S. part of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin. Pop., 882.

WAUPUN, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the line between Fond du Lac and Dodge counties, and on the Fond du Lac and Madison railroad, (unfinished,) 74 miles N. E. from Madison, is a place of importance, as the site of the State prison. It has 2 churches, 9 stores, and 2 mills. Population in 1853, about 500.

WAUSAU, or **WASSAU**, formerly **BIG BULL FALLS**, a post-village, capital of Marathon co., Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin river, 175 miles N. from Madison. Large quantities of lumber are procured here annually, and sent down the river by rafts. It contains 5 stores, 4 flour mills, and 9 saw mills. It has a migratory population, estimated at from 300 to 600.

WAUSHARA, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, contains about 650 square miles. It is drained by the Neenah, White, and Pine rivers. Organized in 1852. Capital, Sacramento.

WAUSHARA, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Waushara co., Wisconsin, on Neenah river. It contains the county seat.

WAUSHARA, a post-village of Dodge co., Wisconsin, 43 miles N. N. E. of Madison, contains 2 churches, 3 hotels, 6 stores, and 2 mills. Population, 400.

WAUTOMA, a post-township near the central part of Waushara co., Wisconsin.

WAUWATOSA, a post-township in the N. E. part of Milwaukee co., Wisconsin. Pop., 2500.

WAUWATOSA, a post-village in the above township, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, 5 miles W. from Milwaukee, contains 2 or 3 churches, 2 hotels, 1 flour and 1 saw mill, and 4 stores.

WAVELAND, a pleasant post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, about 15 miles S. W. from Crawfordsville. Pop., about 300.

WAVERLY, a thriving post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the Chemung river, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 17 miles E. S. E. from Elmira. It is an important railroad station, with several hotels and stores. The surveyed route of the North Pennsylvania railroad terminates here.

WAVERLY, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WAVERLY, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pa. See **ABINGTON CENTRE**.

WAVERLY, a small village of Troup co., Ga.

WAVERLY, a post-office of Chambers co., Ala.

WAVERLY, a post-office of Lowndes co., Mis.

WAVERLY, a post-village, capital of Humphrey's co., Tennessee, 66 miles W. from Nashville. It has several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

WAVERLY, a thriving post-village of Peepee township, Pike co., Ohio, on the Ohio canal, and on the W. bank of the Scioto river, 61 miles S. from Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 643

WAVERLY, a post-township in the N. E. central part of Van Buren co., Michigan, intersected by the North branch of Pawpaw river. Population, 186.

WAVERLY, a village of Morgan co., Indiana, on the West fork of White river, 18 miles S. S. W. from Indianapolis.

WAVERLY, a post-village of Morgan co., Illinois, about 30 miles S. W. from Springfield.

WAVERLY, a thriving village of Lafayette co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Missouri river, 23 miles below Lexington. Laid out in 1843. Population in 1853, about 500.

WAVERLY HALL, a post-office of Harris co., Georgia, about 10 miles S. E. from Hamilton.

WAWARSING, a post-township in the S. W. part of Ulster co., New York, intersected by Rondout creek, and by the Delaware and Hudson canal. Population, 6459.

WAWEWANTET river, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, flows into Buttermilk bay.

WAW-PE-CONG, a post-office of Miami co., Ind.

WAXAHACHIE creek, of Texas, flows S. E. through the middle of Ellis co., and unites with Pecan creek in Navarro county.

WAXAHACHIE, a thriving post-village, capital of Ellis co., Texas, about 20 miles W. from Trinity river, and 190 miles N. by E. from Austin city. It contained, in 1851, a church, a flourishing school, a Masonic hall, and 2 dry-goods stores. Laid out in 1850.

WAXHAW creek, rises in North Carolina, and flows S. W. through Lancaster district of South Carolina, into Catawba river.

WAXHAW, or WAXSAW, a settlement in the S. W. part of Union co., North Carolina, on a creek of the same name. It is the oldest and most wealthy settlement in the county, and is noted as the birth-place of General Andrew Jackson, who is said to have been born one-quarter of a mile from the boundary between North and South Carolina.

WAXHAW, a post-office of Lancaster district, South Carolina.

WAX, a post-office of Ripley co., Indiana.

WAYLAND, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 16 miles W. by N. from Boston. Cochituate lake, from which Boston is supplied with water, lies partly on its southern boundary. Population, 1115.

WAYLAND, a township in the N. W. part of Steuben co., New York, intersected by the Buffalo and Corning railroad. Pop., 2067.

WAYLAND, a post-office of Allegan co., Mich.

WAYLAND DEPÔT, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WAYLANDSEURG, a post-village of Culpepper co., Virginia, on Crooked creek, 102 miles N. N. W. from Richmond. It contains 2 mills.

WAYLAND'S SPRINGS, a thriving village of Lawrence co., Tennessee, 95 miles S. S. W. from Nashville. The medicinal springs at this place have lately attracted public attention.

WAYMANVILLE, a village of Upson co., Georgia, 68 miles W. by S. from Milledge-

ville. It has 2 cotton factories, which employ above 100 operatives.

WAYMART, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Easton to Belmont, 9 or 10 miles W. by N. from Honesdale. Incorporated in 1851. Pop., 300.

WAYNE, a county in the N. W. central part of New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, and is drained by Clyde river, with its two principal branches, Canandaigua Outlet and Mud creek, and by several smaller streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, fruit, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 660,739 bushels of corn; 614,041 of wheat; 518,051 of oats; 54,034 tons of hay, and 1,367,867 pounds of butter. There were 24 flour and grist mills, 52 saw mills, 1 glass factory, 8 machine shops, 3 iron furnaces, 1 cordage factory, 8 iron foundries, and 12 tanneries. It contained 63 churches, and 7 newspaper offices; 13,801 pupils attending public schools, and 467 attending academies or other schools. Iron ore, water limestone, and gypsum are found; also sulphur and weak salt springs. It has a lake coast of about 35 miles, and comprises Sodus, East, and Port Bays, which afford facilities for the lake trade. It is intersected by the Erie canal, and by the Rochester and Syracuse Direct railroad, and the Sodus Point and Southern railroad. Organized in 1823, having been formed out of portions of Ontario and Seneca counties, and named in honor of General Anthony Wayne. Capital, Lyons. Population, 44,953.

WAYNE, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 700 square miles. The Delaware river forms its boundary on the east and north-east. It is also drained by Lackawaxen, Dyberry, Starucca, and Equinunk creeks. The surface is elevated and hilly, having a high ridge, named Moosic mountain, near the W. border. Lumber is the chief article of export, a large part of the county being covered with forests. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 50,577 bushels of corn; 96,094 of oats; 130,338 of potatoes; 25,380 tons of hay, and 391,814 pounds of butter. There were 99 saw mills, 9 flour and grist mills, 7 manufactories of farming implements, and 1 of glass, and 10 tanneries. It contained 32 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 3829 pupils attending public schools, and 378 attending academies and other schools. The surface rocks are sandstone and red shale. The New York and Erie railroad passes along the E. border. The canal and railroad of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company traverse the county. Organized in 1798. Capital, Honesdale. Population, 21,890.

WAYNE, a county in the W. part of Vir-

ginia, has an area estimated at 500 square miles. The Ohio river forms its boundary on the N., separating it from Ohio, and the Sandy river separates it from Kentucky on the W.; it is also drained by Twelvepole creek. The surface is broken by numerous hills or ridges, and mostly covered with forests. The soil is productive. Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. The highlands abound in stone coal. Ginsing is one of the articles of export. In 1850 the county produced 226,800 bushels of corn; 27,785 of oats, and 36,555 pounds of butter. There were 6 saw mills, 1 wool-carding mill, and 2 tanneries. It contained 9 churches, and 203 pupils attending public schools. Formed in 1842, out of part of Cabell county. Capital, Wayne Court House. Population, 4760; of whom 4571 were free, and 189, slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the E. central part of North Carolina: area estimated at 450 square miles. It is traversed by the Neuse river, navigable for steamboats, and bounded on the N. N. E. by the Contented creek. The surface is nearly level; the soil is generally sandy, and fertile near the river. Indian corn is the staple of the farms; tar, turpentine, and other products of the pine are procured from the forests and exported. In 1850 this county produced 480,240 bushels of corn; 157,662 of sweet potatoes, and 20,709 of oats. There were 4 saw mills, 51 tar and turpentine manufactories, and 10 turpentine distilleries. It contained 23 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 1498 pupils attending public schools, and 226 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the Weldon and Wilmington railroad, and the North Carolina Central railroad. Capital, Goldsborough. Pop., 13,486; of whom 8466 were free, and 5020, slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S. E. part of Georgia, has an area of 750 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Altamaha, navigable by steamboats, and intersected in the southern part by Santilla river. The surface is nearly level, and mostly covered with pine woods. The soil is sandy and generally sterile. Cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and pine lumber are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 87 bales of cotton; 21,545 bushels of corn, and 24,433 of sweet potatoes. It contained 31 churches, 42 pupils attending public schools, and 18 attending academies or other schools. Capital, Waynesville. Population, 1499; of whom 1093 were free, and 406, slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the E. S. E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of about 870 square miles. It is intersected by the Chickasawhay river. The surface is uneven; the soil is sandy, and is said to be rather inferior. The county contains forests of pine. Cotton and cattle are the staples. In 1850 it produced 1217 bales of cotton; 84,280 bushels of corn, and 37,605 of sweet potatoes. There were 9 churches.

It is intersected by the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Capital, Winchester. Pop., 2892; of whom 1499 were free, and 1893, slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S. S. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Alabama: area estimated at 750 square miles. The Tennessee river washes the N. W. border; it is also drained by Cypress and Reinses creeks. The surface is hilly, and the soil productive. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 458,148 bushels of corn; 41,070 of oats; 47,912 pounds of butter, and 11,649 of wool. It contains 16 churches, 825 attending public schools, and 65 attending other schools. The surplus produce of the county is exported by steamboats on the Tennessee river. The Nashville and South Western railroad is projected through the county. Iron ore is found. Capital, Waynesborough. Population, 8170; of whom 7240 were free, and 930, slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee: area estimated at 700 square miles. It is drained by Beaver and Otter creeks, and South fork, affluents of Cumberland river, which forms its northern boundary. The surface is diversified with hills and valleys; the latter of which have a fertile soil, based on limestone. Horses, mules, cattle, and hogs are the chief articles of export. In 1850 this county produced 495,409 bushels of corn; 104,498 of oats, and 24,501 pounds of wool. It contained 16 churches, and 1484 pupils attending public schools. Extensive beds of coal and iron ore are found. The Cumberland river is navigable for about 8 months in the year, and the county is liberally supplied with water-power. Organized in 1800. Capital, Monticello. Population, 8692; of whom 7862 were free, and 830, slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the N. E. central part of Ohio, has an area of 550 square miles. It is traversed from N. to S. by Killbuck creek, and the Muddy fork of the Walhonding river, and also drained by Chippewa river and Sugar creek. The surface is generally rolling. The soil is a deep clayey loam, remarkably fertile, and under good cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, wool, butter, and live stock are the staples. By the census of 1850 this county produced more oats than any other county in the state, and more wheat and butter than any other county excepting Stark. There were raised in that year 571,377 bushels of wheat; 827,460 of corn; 427,319 of oats; 41,722 tons of hay; 1,027,923 pounds of butter, and 25,511 of wool. It contained 70 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 13,927 pupils attending public schools, and 240 attending academies or other schools. Large mines of stonecoal have been opened in the eastern, and quarries of limestone in the southern part of the county. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania and Ohio, the Cleveland and Zanesville, and

the Cleveland Medina and Tuscarawas railroads. Capital, Wooster. Pop., 32,981.

WAYNE, a county in the S. E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and on Detroit river, which separates it from Canada West: area about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by Huron river, and also drained by Rouge river, and its North, Middle, and South branches, and by Campbell's and Brownstown creeks. The general surface is level, excepting the western part, which is rather undulating. The soil contains a large proportion of clay, and is very productive. Nearly all the surface was originally covered with dense forests. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 106,876 bushels of wheat; 283,559 of corn; 234,007 of oats; 130,442 of potatoes, and 28,187 tons of hay. It contained 50 churches, 9 newspaper offices; 7083 pupils attending public schools, and 80 attending other schools. Limestone of fine quality is procured in the S. E. part, near Detroit river; sulphur springs are also found in the same vicinity. The Rouge river and its branches furnish motive-power for mills. The county is intersected by the Central railroad, by the Detroit and Pontiac railroad, and by several plank-roads. Wayne county is the most populous and important in the state. Capital, Detroit. Population, 42,756.

WAYNE, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, contains 400 square miles. It is drained by the several forks of Whitewater river. The surface is agreeably diversified by gentle undulations. The soil is mostly a rich loam based on clay and limestone, and is so highly cultivated that this is regarded the model county of the state. The principal articles of export are wheat, flour, corn, oats, pork, beef, and the products of the dairy. In 1850 this county produced 1,398,455 bushels of corn; 163,667 of wheat; 207,295 of oats, and 11,377 tons of hay. It contained 68 churches, 5 newspaper offices; 2467 pupils attending public schools, and 230 attending academies or other schools. Blue limestone underlies the surface. The county is abundantly supplied with water-power, which is extensively used in manufactures. The Whitewater canal extends from this county to the Ohio river. The other public improvements are the Indiana Central, the Richmond and Newcastle, and the Hamilton, Eaton and Richmond railroads, and the National road. Wayne county is the most populous and wealthy in the state. Capital, Richmond. Population, 25,320.

WAYNE, a county in the S. E. part of Illinois, has an area of 670 square miles. It is intersected in the E. part by the Little Wash river, in the S. W. part by the Skillet fork of that river, and also drained by Elm creek. The county is extensively covered with forests, and contains prairies of mode-

rate size. The soil is productive. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, cattle, pork, and butter are the staples. In 1850 it produced 301,935 bushels of corn; 28,613 of oats, and 458 tons of hay. It contained 21 churches. Capital, Fairfield. Population, 6825.

WAYNE, a county in the S. E. part of Missouri, has an area of 750 square miles. It is traversed by the St. Francis, Big Black, and Castor rivers, all of which flow south-eastward, and also drained by Beaver, Brushy, and Big creeks. The soil in some parts is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 253,138 bushels of corn; 10,072 of wheat; 21,678 of oats, and 221 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, and 250 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Greenville. Population, 4518; of whom 4158 were free, and 360, slaves.

WAYNE, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 500 square miles. It is drained by the S. fork of Chariton river, and by the sources of Medicine and Locust creeks, which flow southward. This county is said to be fertile and well watered, but deficient in timber. Indian corn, oats, and butter are the staples. In 1850, it produced 14,415 bushels of corn; 3126 of oats, and 2940 pounds of butter. The S. fork of the Chariton affords motive-power for mills. Organized about the year 1850. Capital, Springfield. Population, 340.

WAYNE, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, 12 miles W. from Augusta. Population, 1367.

WAYNE, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, on Crooked lake, 12 miles N. E. from Bath, contains a village of the same name. Population, 1347.

WAYNE, a township of Armstrong co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles E. from Kitzaning. Population, 1348.

WAYNE, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna river, about 5 miles E. from Lock Haven. Population, 396.

WAYNE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania canal. Population, 882.

WAYNE, a post-township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, about 27 miles S. E. by S. from Erie. Population, 1122.

WAYNE, a township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. from Waynesburg. Population, 1258.

WAYNE, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, on the Beaver river, and intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal, 14 miles N. from Beaver. Population, 756.

WAYNE, a township of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Juniata river and the Pennsylvania railroad, about 19 miles S. W. from Lewistown. Population, 1201.

WAYNE, a township of Schuylkill co., Penn-

sylvania, about 10 miles S. W. from Pottsville. Population, 1968.

WAYNE, a post-office of Phillips co., Ark.

WAYNE, a township in the W. part of Adams co., Ohio. Population, 1682.

WAYNE, a township in the S. E. part of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 899.

WAYNE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Auglaize co., Ohio. Pop., 671.

WAYNE, a township in the S. part of Belmont co., Ohio. Population, 1918.

WAYNE, a township in the N. part of Butler co., Ohio. Population, 1502.

WAYNE, a township in the N. E. part of Champaign co., Ohio. Population, 1429.

WAYNE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Clermont co., Ohio, intersected by the Hillsborough and Cincinnati railroad. Population, 1394.

WAYNE, a township in the E. part of Clinton co., Ohio. Population, 1435.

WAYNE, a township in the S. part of Columbiana co., Ohio. Population, 977.

WAYNE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Darke co., Ohio. Pop., 1162.

WAYNE, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop., 1243.

WAYNE, a township in the W. part of Jefferson co., Ohio, intersected by the Steubenville and Indiana railroad. Pop., 1801.

WAYNE, a township in the W. part of Knox co., Ohio. Population, 1152.

WAYNE, a township in the W. part of Monroe co., Ohio. Population, 1177.

WAYNE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Montgomery co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami canal. Population, 1090.

WAYNE, a township in the S. central part of Muskingum co., Ohio, intersected by the Muskingum river. Population, 1440.

WAYNE, a township in the S. part of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the W. side of the Scioto river, intersected by the Ohio canal. Pop. 644.

WAYNE, a township in Scioto co., Ohio. Population, 219.

WAYNE, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, intersected by the Cleveland, Medina and Tuscarawas railroad. Population, 2342.

WAYNE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Warren co., Ohio, intersected by the Little Miami railroad. It contains the villages of Waynesville and Corwin. Pop., 4081.

WAYNE, a township in the central part of Wayne co., Ohio, bordering on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad. Population, 2079.

WAYNE, a township in the N. part of Cass co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Population, 682.

WAYNE, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich.

WAYNE, a township in Allen co., Indiana, intersected by several railroads. It contains Fort Wayne, the county seat. Pop., 5282.

WAYNE, a township in Bartholomew co., Indiana. Population, 789.

WAYNE, a township in Fulton co., Indiana. Population, 590.

WAYNE, a township in Hamilton co., Indiana. Population, 955.

WAYNE, a township in Henry co., Indiana. Population, 2075.

WAYNE, a township in Jay co., Indiana. Population, 513.

WAYNE, a township in Kosciusko co., Indiana. Population, 734.

WAYNE, a township in Marion co., Indiana. Population, 2323.

WAYNE, a township in Montgomery co., Indiana, 1249.

WAYNE, a township in Noble co., Indiana. Population, 624.

WAYNE, a township in Owen co., Indiana. Population, 1138.

WAYNE, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Population, 1136.

WAYNE, a township in Wayne co., Indiana, intersected by the Central railroad and others. It contains the village of Richmond. Population, 4959.

WAYNE, a township in Stephenson co., Illinois. Population, 444.

WAYNE, a township in Buchanan co., Missouri. Population, 336.

WAYNE, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

WAYNE, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Population, 336.

WAYNE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Washington co., Wisconsin. Population, 714.

WAYNE CENTRE, a post-office of Dupage co., Illinois.

WAYNE CITY, a village of Jackson co., Missouri, on the right bank of the Missouri river. It is the landing-place for Independence, from which it is 4 or 5 miles distant.

WAYNE COURT HOUSE, capital of Wayne co., Virginia, 275 miles in a direct line W. from Richmond. Laid out in 1842.

WAYNE FOUR CORNERS, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a pleasant post-borough of Washington township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike leading from Mercersburg to Baltimore, 57 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. It is one of the principal towns of the county, containing a number of fine churches, and a newspaper office. The houses are chiefly built of stone. The surrounding country is of limestone formation, fertile, and highly cultivated. Population in 1850, 1019.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village of Augusta county, Virginia, on or near the Central railroad, and on the South river, at the W. base of the Blue Ridge, 103 miles W. N. W. from Richmond. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, and an academy. Population-estimated at 600.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village of Wayne county, North Carolina, on the left bank of

the Neuse river, below the mouth of Little river, and on the North Carolina railroad, 51 miles S. E. from Raleigh, and about 1 mile W. from the Weldon and Wilmington railroad. It was formerly the county seat. Two or three newspapers are issued here.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Burke county, Georgia, 30 miles S. from Augusta. It contains, besides the county buildings, 2 churches, an academy, and several stores. A railroad extends from this village to the Central railroad at Millen, and in the opposite direction to Augusta.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Tennessee, 90 miles S. W. from Nashville, is situated in a hilly and fertile country, and has several stores.

WAYNESBURG, a village of Chester co., Pennsylvania, 48 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia, with which it is connected by a turnpike.

WAYNESBURG, a thriving town of Franklin township, and capital of Greene county, Pennsylvania, 45 miles S. by W. from Pittsburg. It is situated in a pleasant valley, which has a fertile soil. It contains a handsome court house, 5 or 6 churches, 1 seminary on one bank, and a college under the direction of the Cumberland Presbyterians. Two newspapers are published here. Population, in 1850, 852; in 1853, about 1200.

WAYNESBURG, a small village of Mifflin co., Pennsylvania.

WAYNESBURG, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kentucky, 64 miles S. from Frankfort, has 3 stores.

WAYNESBURG, a post-village of Sandy township, Stark county, Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 12 miles S. E. from Canton. It is surrounded by a rich country, from which large quantities of wheat are exported. Population estimated at 800.

WAYNESBURG, a thriving village in Congress township, Wayne co., Ohio, 18 miles N. W. from Wooster.

WAYNESBURG, a small village of Decatur co., Indiana, 14 miles S. W. from Greenfield.

WAYNESFIELD, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio.

WAYNESFIELD, a township of Lucas co., Ohio, on the left side of Maumee river, and intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal. It contains Maumee city, the county seat. Population, 2371.

WAYNESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Haywood county, North Carolina, on the Western turnpike, 285 miles W. from Raleigh. It is situated between the Blue Ridge and Iron mountain, in an elevated and hilly region.

WAYNESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Georgia, 176 miles S. E. from Milledgeville. It has a church, academy, and 1 store.

WAYNESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Wayne township, Warren county, Ohio, on

the Little Miami river, and near the railroad of that name, 37 miles N. N. E. from Cincinnati. It is a place of active trade, and has a newspaper office, a woollen factory, and several mills in operation. Laid out in 1802. Population in 1850, 756.

WAYNESVILLE, a post-village of De Witt co., Illinois, near the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, 12 miles N. W. of Clinton. It has 8 or 10 stores, and about 450 inhabitants.

WAYNESVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Pulaski county, Missouri, on a fork of the Gasconade river, 80 miles S. from Jefferson City. It has an active trade in pine lumber.

WAYNETOWN, a small post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, 10 miles W. N. W. from Crawfordsville.

WAYNMANVILLE, a post-office of Upson co. Ga.

WAYPORT, a small village of Monroe co., Indiana, 8 miles N. from Bloomington.

WEA CREEK, of Indiana, enters the Wabash river from the S., 4 miles below Lafayette.

WEA or WEATON, a village in Tippecanoe co., Indiana, near the Wabash river, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 70 miles N. W. from Indianapolis.

WEAKLEY, a county in the N. N. W. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky: area estimated at 600 square miles. It is intersected by several forks of Obion river. The surface is nearly level; the soil is fertile. Indian corn, tobacco, and pork are the staples. In 1850 it produced 736,930 bushels of corn; 2,228,990 pounds of tobacco, and 85,464 of butter. It contained 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 83 pupils attending public schools, and 40 attending other schools. The Nashville and Mississippi railroad will pass through the county, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad near the western border. Capital, Dresden. Population, 14,608; of whom 11,538 were free, and 3170, slaves.

WEAKLEY, a post-office of Smith co., Texas.

WEARE, a post-township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 14 miles S. W. from Concord, intersected by the Merrimack and Connecticut River railroad. It contains the villages of East Ware and North Ware, both on the railroad, and various manufactories. Pop., 2435.

WEARE'S COVE, a post-office of Sevier co., Tennessee.

WEASEL, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, on the right bank of the Passaic river, 60 miles N. E. from Trenton, contains about 40 dwellings.

WEATHERLY, a post-office of Carbon co., Pa.

WEATHERSFIELD, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, 65 miles S. by E. from Montpelier, on Connecticut river, intersected by the Black river, which affords water-power. It contains the manufacturing village of Perkinsville and 2 or 3 others. Ascutney mountain is situated on its northern boundary. Population, 1851.

WEATHERSFIELD, a township in the S. part

of Trumbull co., Ohio, intersected by the Mahoning river. Population, 1717.

WEATHERSFIELD, a thriving village of Henry co., Illinois, 55 miles N. N. W. from Peoria.

WEATHERSFIELD CENTRE, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

WEAVERSVILLE, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 100 miles E. N. E. from Harrisburg.

WEAVERSVILLE, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va., 114 miles N. by W. from Richmond.

WEAVERVILLE, or WEAVERSVILLE, a post-town of Trinity co., California, near one of the branches of Trinity river. Population in 1853, about 2500. The votes polled September 7th of this year amounted to 545.

WEBB, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Rio del Norte river, which separates it from Mexico, has an area of about 3135 square miles. The Nueces river forms its boundary on the N. The land is adapted to cotton, sugar-cane, and corn, but its cultivation is hindered by frequent inroads of the Indians. The chief business of the inhabitants is the raising of horses and cattle. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Judge James Webb, formerly of Florida. Capital, Laredo.

WEBBER'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Travis co., Texas, 18 miles E. by S. from Austin.

WEBB'S BROOK, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WEBB'S FORD, a post-office of Rutherford co., North Carolina.

WEBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

WEBB'S MILLS, a post-office of Ritchie co., Virginia.

WEBB'S PRAIRIE, a post-office of Franklin co., Illinois.

WEBBSVILLE, a small village of Newton co., Georgia.

WEBER, a county in the N. W. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at about 12,000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, and on the W. by California, and is drained by Bear river, and other smaller streams. A large portion of the Great Salt lake lies within its borders. In 1850 it produced 5505 bushels of wheat; 1413 of potatoes, and 5796 pounds of butter. It contained in that year 2 academies. Capital not yet established. Population, 1186.

WEBER RIVER, rises in Salt lake county, Utah, and flowing first N. W. and then S. W., falls into the Great Salt lake. It forms part of the boundary between Davis and Weber counties.

WEBSTER, a new county of Iowa, comprising the late counties of Risley and Yell. It lies a little N. and W. of the central part of the state, and is 48 miles long, and 24 wide, with an area of 1150 square miles. It is drained by the Des Moines river, and the Ligard and

Boone branches of the same stream. The centre of the county is about 145 miles N. W. from Iowa city. The population is unknown, the county having been formed since the census of 1850.

WEBSTER, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, 20 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 1110.

WEBSTER, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 55 miles W. S. W. from Boston. The principal villages are Webster and North Webster, both on the railroad. The streams afford excellent water-power, which is largely employed in manufactures. Population of the township in 1840, 1043; in 1850, 2371.

WEBSTER, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Monroe co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Population, 2446.

WEBSTER, a small post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, 20 miles S. W. from Greensburg.

WEBSTER, a post-village of Jackson co., North Carolina, on a small branch of the Tennessee river.

WEBSTER, a post-office of Winston co., Miss.

WEBSTER, a post-office of Breckenridge co., Kentucky.

WEBSTER, a small post-village of Darke co., Ohio.

WEBSTER, a township in Wood co., Ohio. Population, 237.

WEBSTER, a post-township in the N. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, partly intersected by the Huron river. Population, 924.

WEBSTER, a village of Kosciusko co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe river, about 120 miles N. by E. from Indianapolis.

WEBSTER, a post-office of Wayne co., Ind.

WEBSTER, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill.

WEBSTER, a post-office of Oregon co., Mo.

WEBSTER, a small village of Washington co., Missouri, about 75 miles S. W. from St. Louis.

WEBSTER, a small town of Sacramento co., California, on the right bank of the Sacramento river, about 20 miles below Sacramento city.

WEBSTER'S MILLS, a small post-village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania.

WEEDOWEE, a post-village, capital of Randolph co., Alabama, at the confluence of the Tallapoosa and Little Tallapoosa rivers, about 150 miles E. from Tuscaloosa. The county seat was located here quite recently.

WEED'S CORNERS, a post-office of Walworth co., Wisconsin.

WEEDSPORT, a post-village in Brutus township, Cayuga co., New York, on the Erie canal, and the Rochester and Syracuse Direct railroad, 24 miles W. from Syracuse. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and a number of stores and warehouses.

WEEKS' MILLS, a post-office of Kennebec co., Maine.

WEELAUNEE, a post-office of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

WEeping WILLOW, a post-office of Davis co., Iowa.

WEEVAKATKEE creek, Alabama, flows southward through Coosa county into Coosa river.

WEEVAKAVILLE, a post-village in Talladega co., Alabama, 107 miles E. from Tuscaloosa.

WEEGEE, a post-office of Belmont co., Ohio.

WEGATCHIE, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

WEGUOC a post-office of Jasper co., Ind.

WEHADKEE, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

WEHOGA, a post-office of Benton co., Ala.

WEIR'S BRIDGE, a post-village and watering place of Belknap county, New Hampshire, on Lake Winnipiseogee, on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, 30 miles N. E. from Concord.

WEISENBURG, a post-township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles W. from Allentown. Population, 1762.

WEISESBURG, a post-village in Baltimore co., Maryland, 50 miles N. by W. from Annapolis.

WEISSPORT, a post-village of Carbon co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, 3 or 4 miles below Mauch Chunk.

WELAKA, a post-village of Putnam co., Florida, on St. John's river.

WELBORN, or WELBOURN, a township in Conway co., Arkansas. Population, 544.

WELCH'S MILLS, a post-office of Cabarrus co., North Carolina.

WELCHVILLE, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

WELCHER'S MILL, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

WELD, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, about 44 miles N. W. from Augusta. Population, 995.

WELDON, a thriving post-village of Halifax county, North Carolina, on the right bank of Roanoke river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 95 miles N. E. from Raleigh. Four railroads meet here, viz. the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Seaboard and Roanoke, the Gaston and Raleigh, and the Petersburg railroad. Two newspapers are published. A canal has been made around the falls, by which batteaux can ascend to Danville.

WELDON RIVER, rising in the S. part of Iowa, flows southward through Decatur co., into Missouri, and enters the Crooked fork of Grand river, in Grundy county, near Trenton.

WELD'S FERRY, or WELD'S LANDING, a post-village in Dubuque co., Iowa, on the W. bank of Mississippi river, 12 miles N. by W. from Dubuque.

WELLBORN, a post-village, capital of Coffee co., Alabama, about 70 miles in a direct line S. by E. from Montgomery. It is a new place, and contains but few dwellings.

WELLBORN'S MILLS, a post-office of Houston co., Georgia.

WELLER, a township in Richland co., Ohio. Population, 1290.

WELLERSBURG, a thriving post-village of Somerset co., Pennsylvania, on the plank-road from Cumberland to West Newton, 128 miles W. S. W. from Harrisburg. Population, about 250.

WELLERVILLE, a post-office of Crawford co., Ohio.

WELLFLEET, a post-township of Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the northern part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 65 miles by water and 100 by land S. E. from Boston. The village is situated on the W. side of the peninsula, at the head of Wellfleet Bay, which affords good anchorage for vessels being protected from the sea by several islands. The mackerel fishery is more extensively carried on here than at any other port of Massachusetts, Gloucester only excepted. In 1851, 79 vessels (tons, 5411) and 852 men and boys were employed in the mackerel fishery alone; the inspections for the year amounted to 11,367½ barrels. Pop. of the township, 2411.

WELLINGTON, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 50 miles N. by E. from Augusta. Population, 600.

WELLINGTON, a small post-village of Morgan co., Georgia, about 110 miles W. from Augusta.

WELLINGTON, a post-township in the S. W. part of Lorain co., Ohio, intersected by the W. branch of Black river. Pop., 1556.

WELLINGTON, a post-village and railway station in the above township, on the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, 36 miles S. W. from Cleveland.

WELLINGTON, a post-office of Lake co., Ill.

WELLINGTON, a post-village in Lafayette co., Missouri, on the S. bank of Missouri river, 115 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

WELLS, a county in the E. N. E. part of Indiana, contains 380 square miles. It is intersected by the Wabash river. The surface is undulating or nearly level, and the soil is fertile. There are a few small prairies in the county: the other parts produce the oak, hickory, beech, ash, and sugar-maple. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 148,565 bushels of corn; 50,289 of wheat; 20,089 of oats, and 2757 tons of hay. It contained 9 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1510 pupils attending public schools. It is traversed by the Fort Wayne and Muncie railroad, not yet finished. Capital, Bluffton. Population, 6152.

WELLS, a post-township of York co., Maine, bordering on the Atlantic and intersected by the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad. Population, 2945.

WELLS, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, 68 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 804.

WELLS, a post-township of Hamilton co., New York, about 84 miles N. N. W. from Albany. Population, 486.

WELLS, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1113.

WELLS, a small village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WELLS, a new township of Fulton co., Pennsylvania. Population, 420.

WELLS, a township of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the W. side of Ohio river, opposite Wheeling. It is intersected by the Central Ohio, Marietta and Cincinnati, and several other railroads. Population, 1822.

WELLS, a township in Laporte co., Indiana. Population, 638.

WELLSBOROUGH, a post-borough, capital of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, 145 miles N. by W. from Harrisburg. It is neatly built, and contains a stone court house, several churches, and an academy. Two or three newspapers are issued here. Laid out in 1806, and incorporated in 1830. Population in 1850, 620.

WELLSBURG, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, on the Chemung river, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 276 miles from New York city.

WELLSBURG, a small village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 26 miles S. W. from Erie.

WELLSBURG, a thriving post-village, capital of Brooke co., Virginia, is beautifully situated on the Ohio river, 16 miles above Wheeling. It contains 5 churches, 2 academies, 1 bank, 2 newspaper offices, 1 manufactory of cotton, 2 of glass, 1 of woollen goods, 2 of stone ware, 6 flour mills, and 1 paper mill. Rich mines of coal are worked in the vicinity. Pop. in 1853, about 3000.

WELLSBURG, a small post-village of St. Charles co., Missouri, about 38 miles W. N. W. from St. Louis.

WELLS' CORNERS, a post-office of Orange co., New York.

WELLS' CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

WELLSMITH, a post-office of Union co., Ga.

WELLS' DÉPÔT, a post-office of York co., Maine, on the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth railroads, 28 miles S. W. from Portland.

WELLS' MILLS, a thriving post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chariton river, several miles S. E. from Centreville.

WELLS' RIVER, in the W. central part of Vermont, rises in Caledonia county, and falls into the Connecticut river in Orange county. It affords some fine mill seats.

WELLS' RIVER, a thriving post-village of Orange co., Vermont, on the right bank of the Connecticut, at the mouth of Wells' River, and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroad, 30 miles E. by S. from Montpelier. The Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers railroad will here cross the Connecticut. It is a place of active trade, and contains a bank

and various manufactories, for which Wells' River affords good water-power.

WELLSVILLE, a post-village of Scio township, Alleghany county, New York, on the E. bank of the Genesee river, and on the New York and Erie railroad, 367 miles from New York city. A plank-road connects it with Coudersport in Pennsylvania. The railroad station is called Genesee. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade. Pop., about 600.

WELLSVILLE, a post-office of York co., Pa.

WELLSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Yellow Creek township, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, 52 miles below Pittsburg. It is at the terminus of the Pittsburg and Cleveland railroad, which is to be extended southward to Wheeling. It has an active trade, and contains several steam mills. A newspaper is issued here. Population in 1850, 1546.

WELLVILLE, a post-office of Nottoway co., Virginia.

WELSHFIELD, a post-office of Geauga co., O.

WELSH RUN, a post-office of Franklin co., Pennsylvania.

WELTON, a post-office of Clinton co., Iowa.

WENDELL, a post-township in Sullivan co., New Hampshire, 33 miles N. W. from Concord. Population, 789.

WENDELL, a post-township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, about 40 miles N. by E. from Springfield. Population, 920.

WENDELL'S DÉPÔT, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, 40 miles W. by N. from Fitchburg.

WENHAM, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Eastern railroad, 21 miles N. by E. from Boston. The manufacture of boots and shoes is an important branch of business. Wenham pond furnishes large quantities of ice for exportation. Population, 977.

WENLOCK, a township in Essex co., Vermont, 55 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Pop., 26.

WENTWORTH, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, intersected by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad, 50 miles N. N. W. from Concord. Population, 1197.

WENTWORTH, a post-village, capital of Rockingham co., North Carolina, 106 miles N. W. from Raleigh. Pop., about 300.

WENTWORTH, a post-village in Lake co., Illinois, on Des Plaines river, 40 miles N. N. W. from Chicago.

WENTWORTH'S LOCATION, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire. Population, 55.

WERTEMBERG, Pennsylvania. See WURTEMBERG.

WESAW, a township in the S. W. part of Berrien co., Michigan.

WESCOSVILLE, a post-office of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania.

WESLEY, a post-township in Washington

co., Maine, 120 miles E. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 329.

WESLEY, a post-village of Venango co., Pennsylvania, 60 miles N. from Pittsburg.

WESLEY, a small village of Haywood co., Tennessee, 190 miles W. S. W. from Nashville.

WESLEY, a small village of Tipton co., Tenn.

WESLEY, a post-village of Hickman co., Ky.

WESLEY, a post-township in the W. part of Washington co., Ohio. Population, 1560.

WESLEY, a post-village in the above township, 16 miles W. from Marietta.

WESLEY, a post-village in Fulton co., Indiana, 107 miles N. from Indianapolis.

WESLEY CHAPEL, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

WESLEY CITY, a post-village of Tazewell co., Illinois, on the left bank of the Illinois river, 4 miles below Peoria. The produce shipped here in 1852, was estimated at \$150,000.

WESLEYVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Ridge road, 5 miles E. from Erie, and 2 miles from the lake. Population, about 200.

WESOBULGA, a post-office of Randolph co., Alabama.

WEST, a township of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania, about 8 miles N. from Huntingdon, intersected by the Pennsylvania or Central railroad. Population, 1464.

WEST, a township forming the W. S. W. extremity of Columbiana co., Ohio, intersected by the Sandy and Beaver canal, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Pop., 2110.

WEST ACTON, a post-village of Acton township, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Fitchburg railroad, 27 miles N.W. from Boston.

WEST ADDISON, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, about 230 miles W. by S. from Albany.

WEST ALBANY, a village of Orleans co., Vermont, about 35 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier.

WEST ALBURG, a post-office of Grand Isle co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, opposite Rouse's Point, and on the Vermont Central railroad, 77 miles N. W. from Montpelier.

WEST ALEXANDER, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Dayton turnpike, and on Twin creek, 90 miles W. from Columbus. It has some water-power.

WEST ALEXANDRIA, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the National road, 17 miles W. S. W. from Washington.

WEST ALMOND, a post-township of Alleghany county, New York, about 78 miles S. by W. from Rochester. Population, 976.

WEST ALTON, a post-village in Belknap co., New Hampshire, near the Cochecho railroad, 25 miles N. E. by N. from Concord.

WEST AMESBURY, a post-village of Amesbury township, Essex co., Massachusetts, near the Merrimack river, 41 miles N. N. E. from Boston.

WEST AMWELL, a township in Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 15 miles N. W. from Trenton.

WEST ANDOVER, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Northern railroad, 33 miles N. W. by N. from Concord.

WEST ANDOVER, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

WEST ANSON, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST ARLINGTON, a post-village in Bennington co., Vermont, 100 miles S. S. W. from Montpelier.

WEST ASHFORD, a post-office of Windham co., Connecticut, 30 miles E. N. E. of Hartford.

WEST AUBURN, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

WEST AURORA, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

WEST AUSABLE, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

WEST AVON, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

WEST BAINBRIDGE, a post-office of Chenequo co., New York.

WEST BALDWIN, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST BALTIMORE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio.

WEST BARNSTABLE, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 65 miles S. E. from Boston.

WEST BARRE, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

WEST BARRE, a post-office of Huntingdon co., Pennsylvania.

WEST BARRE, a post-office of Fulton co., O.

WEST BATAVIA, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

WEST BATON ROUGE, a parish in the S. E. central part of Louisiana, on the W. bank of the Mississippi river: area about 240 square miles. The surface is a level plain, which is partly subject to be overflowed. The arable land is mostly confined to the margin of the river, which is elevated a few feet above the general surface. The soil produces sugar and Indian corn in abundance. In 1850 there were raised 7920 hogsheads of sugar; 518,870 gallons of molasses, and 151,750 bushels of corn. There were two saw and planing mills and 7 coopering shops. It contained 2 churches, 250 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending academies or other schools. Population, 6270; of whom 1920 were free, and 4350, slaves.

WEST BEAVER, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Union co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1192.

WEST BEAVER, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

WEST BEAVER, a post-office of Columbiana co., Ohio.

WEST BECKET, a post-office of Berkshire co., Massachusetts.

WEST BEDFORD, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 73 miles E. N. E. from Columbus.

WEST BEDFORD, a village in White co., Ind., 95 miles N. W. by N. from Indianapolis.

WEST BEND, a post-office of Polk co., Mo.

WEST BEND, a township in the central part of Washington co., Wisconsin. Pop. 672.

WEST BEND, a thriving post-village in the above township, and capital of Washington county, Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee river, and on the Milwaukee and Fond du Lac plank-road, about 20 miles W. from Lake Michigan, and 35 miles N. N. W. from Milwaukee city. The river affords fine water-power. The village is situated in a rich farming district, which is improving rapidly, and is on the Milwaukee and Fond du Lac railroad, (unfinished;) it contains 1 or 2 churches, 2 mills, and numerous stores. Population in 1853, about 600.

WEST BERGEN, a post-village of Genesee co., New York, on the Rochester and Buffalo railroad, 22 miles W. S. W. from Rochester.

WEST BERKSHIRE, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

WEST BERLIN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

WEST BERLIN, a post-office of St. Clair co., Michigan.

WEST BETHANY, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

WEST BETHEL, a post-village of Oxford co., Maine, on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, 74 miles N. W. by N. from Portland.

WEST BETHLEHEM, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 32 miles S. by W. from Pittsburg. Population, 2114.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Ontario county, New York, situated in West Bloomfield township, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad, 16 miles W. from Canandaigua. It contains several churches. Population of the township, 1698.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, a post-village of Essex co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N. W. from Newark.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, a post-township in the S. central part of Oakland co., Michigan, intersected by the Michigan Central railroad. Population, 1086.

WEST BOLTON, a post-office of Chittenden co., Vermont.

WESTBOROUGH, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Boston and Worcester railroad, 32 miles W. by S. from Boston. The village is pleasantly situated on the railroad, and contains 3 churches and several stores. It is noted for the manufacture of sleighs; boots and shoes are also manufactured to some extent. A State Reform School is located in the township, on the borders of a beautiful sheet of water, about 2 miles west from the village. The institution occupies a spacious brick edifice, standing in the midst of extensive and highly cultivated grounds. The garden comprises the slope between the building and the water's edge. During the year 1852, the capacity of the institution was greatly increased

by extensive additions made to the main building. (See *Public Institutions*, page 677.) A capacious water-cure establishment is at present being fitted up about half a mile E. of the Reform School, between it and the village. A handsome building for a high-school is now in course of erection here. Pop. 2371.

WESTBOROUGH, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Hillsborough railroad.

WEST BOSCAWEN, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

WEST BOXFORD, a post-office of Essex co., Massachusetts.

WEST BOYLSTON, a post-township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. by N. from Boston, intersected by the Fitchburg and Worcester railroad. Population, 1749.

WEST BRADFORD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 6 miles W. from West Chester. Population, 1585.

WEST BRAINTREE, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

WEST BRANCH, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on a branch of the Mohawk river, 10 or 11 miles N. from Rome.

WEST BRANCH, a township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles E. S. E. from Coudersport. Population, 92.

WEST BRANDYWINE, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles W. by N. from West Chester.

WEST BRATTLEBOROUGH, a post-village in Windham co., Vermont, 115 miles S. from Montpelier.

WEST BREWSTER, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts,

WEST BRIDGETON, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, a post-township in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on Fall River railroad, 26 miles S. from Boston. Pop., 1447.

WEST BRIGHTON, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WESTBROOK, a township in Cumberland county, Maine, intersected by the Presumpscot river, which affords extensive water-power, employed in manufacturing. It contains several villages, the principal of which is Saccarappa, on the York and Cumberland railroad, 7 miles N. by W. from Portland. The township contains 1 bank. Pop., 4852.

WESTBROOK, a post-village in Middlesex co., Connecticut, on Long Island sound, and on the New Haven and New London railroad, 28 miles E. of New Haven. It contains 3 or 4 churches, 3 stores and an academy. Population of the township, 1202.

WESTBROOK, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

WESTBROOK, a post-office of Bladen co., N.C.

WEST BROOKFIELD, a post-township of Worcester co., Mass., on the Western railroad, 69 miles W. by S. from Boston. Pop., 1344.

WEST BROOKFIELD, a post-office of Stark co., Ohio.

WEST BROOKVILLE, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine, 52 miles E. from Augusta.

WEST BROOKVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

WEST BROWNSVILLE, a post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, opposite Brownsville. Pop., 477.

WEST BRUNSWICK, a township in the S. E. part of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Reading railroad. Population, 1693.

WEST BUFFALO, a township of Union co., Pennsylvania, about 24 miles S. by W. from Williamsport. Population, 1007.

WEST BUFFALO, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

WEST BUFFALO, a post-office of Scott co., Io.

WEST BURLINGTON, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

WEST BURLINGTON, a small post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WESTBURY, a post-office of Wayne co., N. Y.

WEST BUTLER, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WEST BUXTON, a post-office of York co., Me.

WEST CAIRO, a post-office of Allen co., Ohio.

WEST CALN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles W. by N. from West Chester. Population, 1508.

WEST CAMBRIDGE, a post-township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 6 miles N. W. from Boston. The principal village is on the Fitchburg railroad, from which diverges the Lexington and West Cambridge Branch railroad. It is built principally on one extended street, and contains 3 or 4 churches and several stores. Population in 1840, 1363; in 1850, 2202.

WEST CAMDEN, a post-office of Waldo co. Me.

WEST CAMDEN, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome railroad, 25 miles W. N. W. from Rome.

WEST CAMERON, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST CAMP, a post-village of Ulster co., New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson river, 42 miles below Albany.

WEST CAMPTON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 45 miles N. by W. from Concord.

WEST CANAAN, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the Northern railroad, 56 miles N. W. from Concord.

WEST CANAAN, a post-village in Madison co., Ohio, 22 miles W. by N. from Columbus.

WEST CANADA CREEK, of Herkimer county, in the N. E. central part of New York, after forming a small part of the boundary between Oneida and Herkimer counties, falls into the Mohawk river at Herkimer. The noted Trenton falls are on this stream.

WEST CANDOR, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

WEST CARLISLE, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, about 64 miles E. N. E. from Columbus. It has several hundred inhabitants.

WEST CARLTON, a post-village in the N. part of Orleans co., New York.

WEST CAYUTA, a post-village of Chemung co., New York, 15 miles N. E. from Elmira.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post-village in Penobscot co., Maine, 70 miles N. E. by N. from Augusta.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post-village in Orleans co., Vermont, near Clyde river, 55 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier.

WEST CHARLESTON, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, about 11 miles S. by E. from Troy.

WEST CHARLTON, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, about 30 miles N. N. W. from Albany.

WEST CHAZY, a small post-village in Champlain township, Clinton co., New York, on the Plattsburgh and Montreal railroad, 10 miles N. from Plattsburgh.

WEST CHELMSFORD, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 25 miles N. W. from Boston.

WEST CHESHIRE, a post-office of New Haven co., Connecticut, about 17 miles N. from New Haven.

WESTCHESTER, a county in the S. E. part of New York, bordering on Connecticut and Long Island sound, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson, and is drained by Croton, Bronx, and Harlem rivers, which turn numerous mills. The surface is hilly, and in the N. W. broken by the highlands. The soil is generally very fertile. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 445,333 bushels of corn; 279,158 of oats; 439,941 of potatoes; 79,646 tons of hay, and 1,547,504 pounds of butter. There were 37 flour mills, 17 saw mills, 2 patent-medicine manufactories, 10 iron foundries, 8 carpet factories, 3 cotton and 3 woollen factories, and 3 chemical works. It contained 122 churches. 5 newspaper offices, 8975 pupils attending public schools, and 1181 attending academies and other schools. Large quantities of marble are found in Mount Pleasant, and some copper has been discovered. The Hudson river is navigable for ships along the entire border. The Hudson River railroad, the Harlem railroad, and the New York and New Haven railroad, all pass through this county, and the aqueduct which supplies the city of New York with water from the Croton river, partly intersects it. Organized in 1788. Seats of justice, White Plains and Bedford. Population, 58,263.

WESTCHESTER, a post-village in New London co., Connecticut, 25 miles S. E. from Hartford.

WESTCHESTER, a post-village of New York, in the township and county of its own name, 12 miles N. E. from New York. It contains several churches. Sloops ascend Westchester creek to this village. Pop. of the township, 2492.

WEST CHESTER, a post-borough, capital of

Chester county, Pennsylvania, is finely situated on elevated ground, 26 miles W. from Philadelphia. This place is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the excellence of its schools, and the elegance of its public buildings. The private houses are nearly all built of brick, and much taste is displayed in the embellishment of the adjoining grounds. The court house is a beautiful and substantial edifice, recently erected, in the Corinthian style, with six noble columns in front. Opposite to this is the Chester County Bank, a Doric structure of white marble, which would be creditable to any city in the Union. The town also contains several fine churches, a cabinet of natural sciences, and a horticultural hall. Some of these are built of a kind of stone found in the vicinity, which has a greenish tint, and is admirably adapted to the Gothic style of architecture. The bank has a capital of \$225,000. The educational institutions include an academy and a number of boarding schools, which are generally well conducted and flourishing. Bolmar's boarding school for boys is a very large and extensively patronized institution. The buildings and other improvements probably cost \$50,000. The town is supplied with good water from a spring in the vicinity, and is lighted with gas. Three newspapers are published here. A branch railroad connects West Chester with the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and a more direct railroad to Philadelphia is in course of construction. Population in 1850, 3172; in 1853, about 4500.

WEST CHESTER, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 106 miles W. S. W. from Columbus.

WEST CHESTER, a township in Porter co., Indiana. Population, 360.

WEST CHESTERFIELD, a post-office of Hampshire co., Massachusetts.

WEST CLAREMONT, a post-office of Sullivan co., New Hampshire.

WEST CLARKSVILLE, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

WEST CLIMAX, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Michigan.

WEST COLESVILLE, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

WEST COLUMBIA, a thriving post-village of Mason co., Virginia, on the Ohio river, 160 miles below Wheeling. It owes its growth and importance to the valuable salt springs recently found here: 5 or 6 wells have been sunk, and several furnaces put in operation. Laid out about 1850.

WEST CONCORD, a post-village of Merrimack co., New Hampshire, on the Northern railroad, with a station on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers railroad, 3 miles N. W. from Concord. It contains manufactories of cottons, flannels and other articles.

WEST CONCORD, a post-village in Concord township, Essex co., Vermont, on Moose river, about 37 miles N. E. by E. from Montpelier, and 7 miles E. from the depôt at St. Johns-

bury. The Moose river affords excellent water-power. This village has risen out of the woods within the last 6 years, and is now the largest and most flourishing in the county. It contains an iron foundry, an extensive machine shop, a pail factory, shingle and clap-board machines, large grain and lumber mills, a church, and 2 stores.

WEST CONCORD, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

WEST CONESUS, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

WEST CONEQUENESSING, a township of Butler co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles W. from Butler. Population, 1376.

WEST CONSTABLE, a post-office of Franklin co., New York.

WEST CORINNA, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST CORNWALL, a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

WEST CORNWALL, a thriving post-village in Cornwall township, Litchfield co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic river and railroad, about 37 miles W. by N. from Hartford. It contains 1 or 2 churches, a blast furnace and a number of manufactories.

WEST CREEK, a post-office of Ocean co., N. J.

WEST CREEK, a post-township in Lake co., Indiana. Population, 411.

WEST CUMBERLAND, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST DALE, a village of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, on Crum creek, and on the Philadelphia and West Chester railroad, 10 miles W. S. W. from Philadelphia.

WEST DANBY, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

WEST DANVILLE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST DAVENPORT, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

WEST DAY, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, on Sacondaga river, about 50 miles N. by W. from Albany.

WEST DEDHAM, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Norfolk County railroad, 12 miles S. W. from Boston.

WEST DEER, a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles N. by E. from Pittsburg. Population, 1716.

WEST DENNIS, a post-village in Dennis township, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, near the western shore of Cape Cod peninsula, about 75 miles S. by E. from Boston. The inhabitants of Dennis are extensively engaged in the mackerel fisheries. In 1851, 47 vessels (tons, 3096) and 858 men and boys were employed in this species of industry. During the year, 10,029½ barrels of mackerel were inspected.

WEST DERBY, a post-village of Derby township, Orleans co., Vermont, on the E. shore of Memphremagog lake, and Banks of Clyde river, about 55 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier.

WEST DONEGAL, a township of Lancaster

co., Pennsylvania, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg railroad, about 20 miles W. N. W. from Lancaster. Population, 1156.

WEST DOVER, a post-office of Piscataquis co., Maine.

WEST DOVER, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST DRESDEN, a post-office of Yates co., New York.

WEST DRYDEN, a post-village of Tompkins co., New York, about 170 miles W. by N. from Albany.

WEST DUBLIN, a small village of Fulton co., Pennsylvania.

WEST DUMMERSTON, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST DURHAM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST DUXBURY, a post-office of Plymouth co., Massachusetts.

WEST EARL, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the Conestoga creek, about 11 miles N. E. from Lancaster. Pop., 1672.

WEST EATON, a post-office of Madison co., New York.

WEST EATON, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania.

WESTECUNE, a village of Ocean co., New Jersey, on Little Egg Harbor bay, 50 miles S. E. from Trenton, contains 2 stores.

WEST EDMESTON, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, 28 miles S. from Utica.

WEST ELIZABETH, a post-village of Jefferson township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the Monongahela river, 20 miles by water S. from Pittsburg, and opposite Elizabeth borough. Glass is manufactured here. Pop. in 1851, about 500.

WEST ELKTON, a small post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Elk creek.

WEST ELLERY, a post-office of Chautauque co., New York.

WEST ELY, a post-village of Marion co., Missouri, about 90 miles N. N. E. from Jefferson City.

WEST EMBDEN, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST END, a post-office of Bedford co., Pa.

WEST ENFIELD, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST ENFIELD, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

WEST ENOSBURG, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

WESTERLOO, a post-township of Albany co., New York, about 20 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 2860.

WESTERLY, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island, on the Pawcatuck river, the boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut, and on the Stonington and Providence railroad, 45 miles S. W. from Providence. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in cotton and other manufactures. Ship building and the coast trade is also carried on, for which the river affords facilities,

being navigable for vessels of from 40 to 50 tons burden. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, 3 banks and about 15 stores. Population of the township, in 1840, 1912; in 1850, 2763.

WESTERMAN'S MILLS, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WESTERN, a township of Oneida co., New York, 110 miles W. N. W. from Albany, intersected by the Black River canal. Pop., 2516.

WESTERN, a post-office of Poweshiek co., Io.

WESTERN FORD, a post-office of Randolph co., Va., 240 miles N. W. from Richmond.

WESTERNPORT, a post-village of Alleghany co., Maryland, on the Potomac river, 24 miles S. W. from Cumberland.

WESTERN SARATOGA, a post-village of Union co., Illinois, 142 miles S. from Springfield, owes its rise to a medicinal spring which attracts numerous visitors in the warm season.

WESTERN STAR, a post-office of Summit co., Ohio, 122 miles N. E. from Columbus.

WESTERNVILLE, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, on the Mohawk river, and on the Black River canal, 8 or 9 miles N. N. E. from Rome.

WESTERVILLE, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 14 miles N. E. from Columbus.

WEST EXETER, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

WEST FAIRFIELD, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

WEST FAIRLEE, a post-township of Orange co., Vermont, 29 miles S. E. from Montpelier. Population, 596.

WEST FAIRVIEW, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WESTFALL, a post-township of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, about 68 miles E. by N. from Wilkesbarre. Pop. 567.

WEST FALLOWFIELD, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 20 miles W. by S. from West Chester. Population, 2290.

WEST FALLOWFIELD, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles S. W. from Meadville, intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal. Population, 654.

WEST FALLS, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

WEST FALMOUTH, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST FALMOUTH, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

WEST FARMINGTON, a post-office of Ontario co., New York.

WEST FARMS, a post-township of Westchester co., New York, borders on the East river, and is intersected by the Harlem railroad. Population, 4436.

WEST FARMS, a post-village in the above township, on Bronx river, at the head of sloop navigation, 12 miles N. by E. from New York. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several factories and mills.

WEST FAYETTE, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

WEST FELICIANA, a parish of Louisiana,

bordering on Mississippi, and on the E. bank of Mississippi river, contains 480 square miles. It is intersected by Bayou Sarah. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is fertile. Cotton, sugar, and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 the parish produced 18,291 bales of cotton; 4767 hogsheads of sugar; 395,612 gallons of molasses, and 360,585 bushels of corn. There were 8 sugar mills, 93 grist mills, 24 saw and planing mills, and 1 coachmanufactory. It contained 7 churches; 170 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending other schools. The parish is intersected by a railroad from Woodville to the Mississippi river. Capital, St. Francisville. Population, 13,245, of whom 2579 were free, and 10,666, slaves.

WESTFIELD, a post-township in Orleans co., Vermont, 44 miles N. from Montpelier. Population, 502.

WESTFIELD, a flourishing post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Westfield river, and on the Western railroad, 10 miles W. N. W. from Springfield. It is delightfully situated in a plain bordered with beautiful hills. In the centre is a fine public square, around which are situated the principal stores. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, a town house, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and one of the state normal schools. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of various kinds, the principal of which are whips. Population in 1840, 3526; in 1850, 4181.

WESTFIELD, a post-village in Westfield township, Chautauque co., New York, on Chautauque creek, and on the Buffalo and State Line railroad, 57 miles W. S. W. from Buffalo, and 1 or 2 miles from Lake Erie. It contains 3 or 4 churches, an academy, 2 banks, a newspaper office, several flouring mills, and other factories. Population of the township, 3100.

WESTFIELD, a township of Richmond co., New York, forms the S. W. extremity of Staten Island, and contains Richmond, the county seat. Population, 2943.

WESTFIELD, a village of Burlington county, N. J., about 22 miles S. W. from Trenton.

WESTFIELD, a township of Essex co., New Jersey, 13 miles W. S. W. from Newark. Population, 1575.

WESTFIELD, a post-village in the above township, on the New Jersey Central railroad, 36 miles N. N. E. from Trenton.

WESTFIELD, a post-township of Tioga co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles N. W. from Wellsborough. Population, 1348.

WESTFIELD, a township in the S. part of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1122.

WESTFIELD, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Morrow co., Ohio, intersected by the East branch of Whetstone river, and by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad. Population, 1414.

WESTFIELD, a post-township in Hamilton co., Indiana. Population, 215.

WESTFIELD, a post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 6 miles W. from Noblesville.

WESTFIELD, a small post-village of Clarke co., Illinois.

WESTFIELD, a post-office of Fayette co., Io. WESTFIELD, a post-township in the N. E. part of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

WESTFIELD, a small village of Sauk co., Wis.

WESTFIELD RIVER is formed by the junction of its North, Middle, and West branches, which unite in Hampden county, in the W. part of Massachusetts, and falls into the Connecticut near Springfield. The railroad from Springfield to Albany passes along this stream for about 20 miles. *Branches.*—The North branch rises in Hampshire county, as also does the Middle branch, which flows into it; the West branch rises in Berkshire; the North branch, after uniting with the Middle, joins the West branch in Hampden county.

WEST FINDLEY, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Washington co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1213.

WEST FITCHBURG, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, 43 W. N. W. from Boston.

WEST FLORENCE, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Fourmile creek, 100 miles W. by S. from Columbus.

WESTFORD, a post-township in Chittenden co., Vermont, 31 miles N. W. from Montpelier. Population, 1458.

WESTFORD, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, near the Stony Brook railroad, 27 miles N. W. by W. from Boston, contains 2 or 3 churches and an academy. Population of the township, 1473.

WESTFORD, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, on Mount Hope river, 30 miles N. E. by E. from Hartford.

WESTFORD, a post-township of Otsego co., New York, 8 miles S. E. from Cooperstown. Population, 1423.

WEST FORK, a post-office of Overton co. Tenn.

WEST FORT ANN, a post-office of Washington co., New York.

WEST FOWLER, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

WEST FOXBOROUGH, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

WEST FRANKLIN, a post-office of Bradford co., Pennsylvania.

WEST FRANKLIN, a post-village in Posey co., Indiana, on the N. bank of Ohio river, 170 miles S. W. from Indianapolis.

WEST FREEDOM, a post-office of Waldo co., Maine.

WEST FREEMAN, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

WEST FULTON, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WEST FULTON, a post-village of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

WEST GAINES, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

WEST GALWAY, a post-office of Fulton co. N. Y.

WEST GARLAND, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST GENESEE, a post-village of Alleghany co., N. Y., about 70 miles S. S. E. from Buffalo.

WEST GENESEE, a township in Genesee co., Michigan. Population, 232.

WEST GEORGIA, a post-office of Franklin co., Vermont.

WEST GILBOA, a post-office of Schoharie co., New York.

WEST GILEAD, a village of Morrow county, Ohio, on the railroad which connects Cleveland with Columbus, 42 miles N. from the latter. It was laid out in 1851, and contains several warehouses.

WEST GIRARD, a village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on Elk creek, 17 miles S. W. from Erie, and 2 miles from Lake Erie.

WEST GLENBURN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST GLOUCESTER, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST GLOUCESTER, a manufacturing post-village of Gloucester township, Providence county, Rhode Island, on the route of the proposed Woonsocket Union railroad, about 22 miles N. W. from Providence.

WEST GLOVER, a recently sprung up village in Glover township, Orleans co., Vermont, about 35 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier. It contains a church, an unusually fine school-house, and several mills.

WEST GORHAM, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST GOSHEN, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 35 miles W. by N. from Hartford. It contains a Methodist church and several mills and factories.

WEST GOSHEN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, contains West Chester, the county seat. The Philadelphia and West Chester railroad terminates in it. Pop., 4112.

WEST GOULDSBOROUGH, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WEST GRANBY, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

WEST GRANVILLE, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W. S. W. from Boston.

WEST GREAT WORKS, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST GREECE, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WEST GREENFIELD, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

WEST GREENFIELD, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Population, 457.

WEST GREENVILLE, sometimes called GREENVILLE, a thriving post-borough of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, on Shenango creek, on the Erie Extension canal, and on the Pittsburg and Erie railroad, (unfinished,) 75 miles N. by W. from Pittsburg. It contains several churches and manufactories, in which steam and water-power are used. Population in 1850, 1036.

WEST GREENWICH, a post-township in Kent co., Rhode Island, 22 miles W. N. W. from Newport. The streams afford water-power, employed for cotton and other mills. Population, 1350.

WEST GREENWICH CENTRE, a post-office of Kent co., Rhode Island.

WEST GREENWOOD, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST GROTON, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Peterborough and Shirley railroad, 39 miles W. N. W. of Boston.

WEST GROTON, a post-office of Tompkins co., New York.

WEST GROVE, a post-office of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

WEST HADLEY, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

WEST HALIFAX, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST HAMILTON, a small village of La Porte co., Indiana, on the Michigan Southern railroad, 4 or 5 miles N. E. from La Porte.

WESTHAM LOCKS, a post-office of Henrico co., Virginia.

WEST HAMPDEN, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST HAMPTON, a post-township in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 95 miles W. from Boston. Population, 602.

WEST HANOVER, a post-township of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. Population, 897.

WEST HARFORD, a post-office of Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania.

WEST HARPETH, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

WEST HARPSWELL, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WEST HARTFORD, a post-village of Windsor co., Vermont, on the White river which affords water-power, and on the Vermont Central railroad, 56 miles S. E. from Montpelier. Manufacturing is carried on here to some extent.

WEST HARTFORD, a post-village in Hartford co., Connecticut, 5 miles W. from Hartford.

WEST HARTLAND, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST HARTLAND, a post-village in Hartford co., Connecticut, 25 miles N. W. from Hartford. It contains a Congregational church.

WEST HARWICK, a post-office of Barnstable co., Massachusetts.

WEST HAVEN, a post-township in Rutland co., Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 60 miles S. W. by S. from Montpelier. Pop., 718.

WEST HAVEN, a post-village of New Haven county, Connecticut, on the New York and New Haven railroad, 5 miles S. W. from New Haven. It contains a church and an academy.

WEST HAVERFORD, a post-office of Delaware co., Pennsylvania.

WEST HAWLEY, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

WEST HEBRON, a post-village of Washington co., New York, 22 miles S. from Whitehall.

WEST HEBRON, a post-village in McHenry co., Illinois, 70 miles N. W. by N. from Chicago.

WEST HEMLOCK, a township of Montour co., Pennsylvania, about 18 miles N. E. from Sunbury. Population, 193.

WEST HEMPFIELD, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, about 10 miles W. by N. from Lancaster. It is traversed by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad. Pop., 2724.

WEST HENNEPIN, a small village of Bureau county, Illinois, on the Illinois river, nearly opposite Hennepin.

WEST HENRIETTA, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WEST HILLS, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

WEST HINSDALE, a village of Cattaraugus co., New York, about 50 miles S. S. E. from Buffalo.

WEST HOBOKEN, a small post-village of Hudson co., New Jersey, 2 miles N. from Hoboken Landing.

WEST HURLEY, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

WEST JEFFERSON, a post-village in Lincoln co., Maine, 16 miles S. E. from Augusta.

WEST JEFFERSON, a thriving post-village of Madison co., Ohio, on the National road, and on the Columbus and Xenia railroad, 15 miles W. from Columbus. It has 1 or 2 churches and 1 academy. Population, 436.

WEST JERSEY, a post-office of Stark co., Ill.

WEST JUNIUS, a post-office of Seneca co., New York.

WEST KENDALL, a post-office of Orleans co., New York.

WEST KILL, a post-village of Greene co., New York, about 60 miles S. W. from Albany. It contains several mills.

WEST KILLINGLY, or DANIELSONVILLE, a flourishing post-village in Killingly township, Windham county, Connecticut, on the W. side of Quinebaug river, and on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, 32 miles N. E. by N. from Norwich. It contains 2 churches, 1 newspaper office, 1 bank with a capital of \$100,000, 5 cotton mills, 1 woollen mill, 1 batting mill, 1 iron foundry, 1 planing mill, 16 dry-goods and grocery stores, 3 drug stores, besides other establishments. Pop., about 2500.

WEST KINDERHOOK, a post-office of Tipton co., Indiana.

WEST LACKAWANNOCK, a township in the S. W. part of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1123.

WEST LAFAYETTE, a post-office of Coshoccon co., Ohio.

WEST LANCASTER, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, near Rattlesnake creek, 12 miles N. W. from Washington, the county seat.

WESTLAND, a post-village in Halifax co., North Carolina, 86 miles N. E. from Raleigh.

WESTLAND, a township in the S. E. part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1126.

WESTLAND, a post-office of Hancock co., Indiana.

WEST LAWRENS, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

WEST LEBANON, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WEST LEBANON, a post-village and important railway station of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the left bank of the Connecticut, at the confluence of Muscomy river, 69 miles N. W. from Concord. The Northern railroad connects at this point with the Vermont Central and the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers railroads.

WEST LEBANON, a post-village of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 35 miles in direct line E. by N. from Pittsburg.

WEST LEBANON, a post-office of Wayne co., Ohio.

WEST LEBANON, a post-village in Warren co., Indiana, 80 miles N. W. by W. from Indianapolis.

WEST LE ROX, a post-office of Calhoun co., Michigan.

WEST LEVANT, a post-office of Penobscot co., Maine.

WEST LEXINGTON, a post-village in the W. part of Greene co., New York.

WEST LEYDEN, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, 35 miles N. by W. from Utica.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-village in Ohio county, Virginia, about 10 miles N. E. from Wheeling.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-office of Liberty co., Texas.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-village, capital of Morgan co., Kentucky, on Licking river, 107 miles E. by S. from Frankfort. It has a court house, 2 churches, and several stores.

WEST LIBERTY, a village of Crawford co., Ohio, 66 miles N. from Columbus.

WEST LIBERTY, a thriving post-village and station in Liberty township, Logan co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, 48 miles N. N. E. from Dayton. It has a valuable water-power furnished by Mad river, and contains a newspaper office. Pop. in 1851, 600.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-office of Muscatine co., Iowa.

WEST LIMA, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Population, 306.

WEST LITTLETON, a post-office of Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

WEST LODI, a post-office of Seneca co., O.

WEST LOWVILLE, a post-office of Lewis co., New York.

WEST LUBEC, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

WEST MACEDON, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WEST MADAWASKA, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

WEST MAHONING, a township forming the

N. W. extremity of Indiana co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1030.

WEST MANCHESTER, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania. See *Manchester*.

WEST MANCHESTER, a township of York co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1361.

WEST MARLBOROUGH, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles S. W. from West Chester. Population, 1130.

WEST MARTINSBURG, a post-village of Lewis co., New York, about 60 miles E. N. E. from Oswego.

WEST MEDFORD, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Lowell railroad, 5 miles N. N. W. from Boston.

WEST MEDWAY, a post-office of Norfolk co., Massachusetts.

WEST MENDON, a village of Monroe co., New York, on Honeoye creek, 15 miles S. from Rochester.

WEST MEREDITH, a post-office of Delaware co., New York.

WEST MERIDEN, a flourishing post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Quinnepeac river, and on the Hartford and New Haven railroad, 17 miles N. by E. from New Haven, and half a mile West from the old village. It contains a large and beautiful church, a high-school with a handsome building delightfully situated, an insurance office, a newspaper office, and several fine stores. In the village and vicinity are numerous manufactories, among which may be mentioned a large establishment for making ivory combs, a foundry, and a machine shop. Tinware and various kinds of hardware are extensively manufactured. Pop. in 1853, about 1500.

WEST MIDDLEBOROUGH, a village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, about 40 miles from South Boston.

WEST MIDDLEBURG, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 56 miles N. W. by N. from Columbus.

WEST MIDDLESEX, a post-office of Mercer co., Pennsylvania.

WEST MIDDLETOWN, a post-borough of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles N. W. from Washington, the county town. It contains several stores. Pop. in 1850, 326.

WEST MILFORD, a post-township of Passaic co., New Jersey, bordering on New York, about 40 miles N. W. from Jersey City. Population, 2624.

WEST MILFORD, a post-office of Harrison co., Virginia.

WEST MILLBURY, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. S. W. from Boston.

WEST MILL CREEK, a post-office of Erie co., Pennsylvania.

WEST MILL GROVE, a post-office of Wood co., Ohio.

WEST MILTON, a post-office of Strafford co., New Hampshire.

WEST MILTON, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vermont.

WEST MILTON, a post-village of Saratoga co., New York, 31 miles N. from Albany.

WEST MILTON, a small village of Union co., Pennsylvania.

WEST MILTON, a post-office of Miami co., Ohio.

WEST MINOT, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WESTMINSTER, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, on the W. side of the Connecticut river, 82 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. The principal village is delightfully situated on the right bank of the Connecticut, and on the Vermont Valley railroad, 4 miles S. from Bellows Falls. The main street, which is perfectly level, crosses a tableland about a mile in diameter, considerably elevated above the river, and also above the meadows by which it is approached on the N. and S.; the whole enclosed by a semicircle of hills which touch the Connecticut about 2 miles above and below the village. In early times the courts of justice and several sessions of the legislature were held here. Pop., 1721.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, 48 miles W. by N. from Boston. It contains 3 or 4 churches and several stores. Population of the township 1914.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, near Little river, 40 miles E. by S. from Hartford.

WESTMINSTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Carroll co., Maryland, is situated near the source of Patapsco river, 58 miles N. N. W. from Annapolis. It contains a court house, 2 newspaper offices, 2 churches, 2 banks, and a number of stores. The Westminster Branch railroad connects it with the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. Pop. in 1850, 835.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Guilford co., North Carolina, 98 miles W. by N. from Raleigh.

WESTMINSTER, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, 92 miles N. W. from Columbus. Pop., 300.

WESTMINSTER, a post-office of Shelby co., Illinois.

WESTMINSTER WEST, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont, 95 miles S. by E. from Montpelier.

WEST MONROE, a post-township of Oswego co., New York, on Oneida lake, 20 miles N. by E. from Syracuse.

WESTMORE, a township of Orleans co., Vermont, about 40 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 152.

WESTMORELAND, a county in the S. W. part of Pennsylvania, contains about 1000 square miles. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Alleghany river, on the N. E. by the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas, and intersected by the Youghiogheny river; it is drained also by the Loyalhanna river, and by Jacobs and Big Sewickly creeks. The surface in the S. E. is mountainous, and in the other parts di-

versified by hills of moderate height. A high ridge, called Laurel Hill, forms the S. E. boundary, and Chestnut Ridge extends across the county in a N. E. and S. W. direction. Excepting these ridges, the soil is nearly all arable, fertile and well watered, producing wheat of superior quality. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 839,711 bushels of corn; 668,476 of wheat; 1,161,656 of oats; 48,024 tons of hay, and 1,711,854 pounds of butter. There were 92 flour and grist mills, 74 saw mills, 23 salt furnaces, 12 coal mines, 28 manufactories of cabinet ware, 14 of farming implements, 10 woolen factories, 8 wool-carding mills, 3 iron foundries, 5 furnaces, and 55 tanneries. It contained 101 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 13,112 pupils attending public schools, and 181 attending academies or other schools. Beds of stone-coal, from 3 to 9 feet in thickness, extend over nearly the whole area. Iron ore is procured in the S. E., and salt in the N. part. Limestone and slate are among the principal rocks. The Central railroad passes through the county, and the Hempfield railroad, not yet finished, has its eastern terminus at the county seat. The Pennsylvania canal passes along the northern border. Organized in 1773, and named from Westmoreland county, England. Capital, Greensburg. Pop., 51,726.

WESTMORELAND, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bordering on the Potomac river, which separates it from Maryland, has an area of about 170 square miles. It occupies part of the northern neck, a peninsula formed by the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, the former of which washes the county on the N. E., and the latter on the S. W. It is penetrated by inlets from the Potomac, named Nomini bay, and Pope's and Monroe creeks. The surface is somewhat diversified by hills, and partly covered with forests of pine and cedar. The soil near the rivers is fertile. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are cultivated. The waters abound with fish and oysters, and firewood is one of the chief exports. In 1850 this county produced 269,115 bushels of corn; 82,774 of wheat, and 7897 of oats. It contained 1 wheelwright establishment, 2 coach and 1 saddle manufactory, and 1 tannery; 13 churches, and 300 pupils attending public schools. Westmoreland county is distinguished as the birth-place of two presidents of the republic, Washington and Monroe, and also of Richard Henry Lee. The spot on which Washington was born, half a mile from the Potomac, is marked with a stone bearing this inscription, "Here, on the 11th of February, (O. S.,) 1732, George Washington was born." Capital, Westmoreland Court House. Pop., 8080; of whom 4523 were free, and 3557, slaves.

WESTMORELAND, a post-township, in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the east side of Connecticut river, and intersected by the

Cheshire railroad, about 52 miles S. W. by W. from Concord. Population, 1678.

WESTMORELAND, a post-township of Oneida co., New York, 12 miles W. from Utica. Population, 3291.

WESTMORELAND COURT HOUSE, a village, capital of Westmoreland co., Virginia, 65 miles N. E. from Richmond.

WESTMORELAND DEPÔT, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

WESTMORELANDVILLE, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Alabama.

WEST NANTICOKE, a post-office of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.

WEST NANTMEAL, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N. W. from West Chester. Population, 1803.

WEST NEEDHAM, a post-village in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester railroad, 15 miles S. W. by W. from Boston.

WEST NEWARK, a post-office of Tioga co., New York.

WEST NEWBURY, a post-township of Essex co., Massachusetts, on the south side of Merrimack river, about 34 miles N. by E. from Boston. Population, 1746.

WEST NEWFIELD, a post-office of York co., Maine.

WEST NEWPORT, a post-office of Orleans co., Vermont.

WEST NEWSTEAD, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WEST NEWTON, a thriving post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on the Boston and Worcester railroad, 9 miles W. from Boston. It contains a state normal school for young ladies.

WEST NEWTON, a thriving post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Youghiogheny river, and on the Hempfield railroad, about 25 miles S. E. from Pittsburg. It is at the terminus of a plank-road leading to Cumberland, Maryland.

WEST NEWTON, a post-office of Allen co., O.

WEST NILES, a post-office of Cayuga co., New York.

WEST NORFOLK, a post-village of Litchfield co., Connecticut, 35 miles N. W. by W. from Hartford.

WEST NORTHWOOD, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

WEST NORTHFIELD, a post-office of Franklin co., Massachusetts.

WEST NOTTINGHAM, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Chester co., Pennsylvania. Population, 721.

WEST OGDEN, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

WESTON, a post-township in Aroostook co., Maine, 135 miles N. E. from Augusta. Population, 293.

WESTON, a post-village in Windsor co., Vermont, 68 miles S. from Montpelier, contains 2 or 3 churches, and a number of manufactories. Population of the township, 950.

WESTON, a post-township in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Fitchburg and the Boston and Worcester railroads, 12 miles W. from Boston. Population, 1205.

WESTON, a post-village in Fairfield co., Connecticut, 55 miles S. W. from Hartford, contains 1 or 2 churches and an academy. Population, 1056.

WESTON, a post-office of Steuben co., N. Y.

WESTON, a post-village of Somerset co., New Jersey, on the left side of the Millstone river, about 22 miles N. N. E. from Trenton.

WESTON, a post-village, capital of Lewis county, Virginia, on the W. fork of Monongahela river, 278 miles N. W. from Richmond. The hills in this vicinity abound in coal. Weston is connected by turnpike with Fairmont. The village has 1 bank. Pop. about 300.

WESTON, a post-township in the W. part of Wood co., Ohio, on the W. side of Maumee river. Population, 546.

WESTON, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Illinois, on Apple creek, 15 miles S. E. from Galena. It has lead mines in the vicinity.

WESTON, a flourishing post-village and river port of Platte county, Missouri, on the Missouri river, 200 miles by the road W. N. W. from Jefferson City, and 3 miles above Fort Leavenworth. It is one of most important and commercial towns on the Missouri river. The frontier position of Weston renders it a favorable starting point for the emigrants to California, &c.: the vast extent of this emigration, for a few years past, has greatly increased the activity of trade, and opened a ready market for cattle, provisions, &c., at excessively high prices. One or two newspapers are published here. First settled in 1838. Population in 1851, about 2500.

WEST ONEONTA, a post-office of Otsego co., New York.

WEST ONONDAGA, a post-office of Onondaga co., New York.

WEST OSSISPEE, a post-village of Carroll co., New Hampshire, on the right bank of a small stream falling into Ossipee lake, 42 miles N. by E. from Concord.

WEST OTIS, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W. by S. from Boston.

WEST PARSONFIELD, a post-village of York co., Me., 80 miles S. W. by W. from Augusta.

WEST PAWLET, a post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, about 30 miles S. W. from Rutland. It contains a Baptist and an Episcopal church.

WEST PENN, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2411.

WEST PENNSBOROUGH, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Cumberland Valley railroad, about 8 miles W. from Carlisle. Population, 2040.

WEST PERRYSBURG, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

WEST PERTH, a post-office of Fulton co., New York.

WEST PERU, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

WESTPHALIA, a post-township in the W. part of Clinton co., Michigan. Pop., 618.

WESTPHALIA, a post-village of Osage co., Missouri, on Marais creek, about 15 miles S. E. from Jefferson City.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, a post-borough or district of Philadelphia co., Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia, with which it is connected by two bridges. The corporate limits include nearly two miles of river front, and extend westward a mile or more. The ground is high and undulating, and affords good sites for buildings. Washington or Market street extends E. and W. through the middle of the town, and meets the river at Market-street Bridge. About a quarter of a mile from the river the Lancaster turnpike and the Darby road diverge obliquely from Market street, the former tending towards the W. N. W. and the latter towards the S. W. Parallel with Market street on the S. are Chestnut or James street, Walnut or Andrew street, Locust, Spruce, and Pine streets. The new town hall on Washington street is a 5-storied brick building, with an iron front. The beautiful villages of Hamilton and Mantua are included in the corporate limits. Numerous elegant residences have been erected within a few years. The town is lighted with gas and supplied with good water from the Schuylkill, raised by 2 steam engines to the top of an iron stand-pipe situated on Blockley or Sixth street, in the N. part of the district. The pipe is 5 feet in diameter, and 130 feet high, or 230 feet above the level of the river, and is composed of thick boiler plates of wrought iron. The works are capable of supplying 1,000,000 gallons daily, and can raise the water 100 feet above the highest ground in the district, and more than 200 feet above the lowest. The tower will be surrounded by a spiral stairway of iron in order that the public may enjoy the delightful view which the summit commands. In the W. part of the district is situated the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, a fine stone edifice, opened in 1841. The main building, together with the wings, present a front of 436 feet, the central part of which is ornamented with an elegant Doric portico. The interior arrangements are unsurpassed for convenience, and the institution is under excellent management. See PHILADELPHIA, page 914. The depot of the Westchester railroad is to be established here. A variety of manufactures are produced in the borough, of which the following are the principal articles, locomotives, iron castings, white lead, chemicals, glass, and cotton goods. Population in 1850, 5,577.

WEST PIERPONT, a post-office of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

WEST PIKE, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

WEST PIKELAND, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles N. from Westchester. Population, 881.

WEST PIKE RUN, a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles S. from Pittsburg. Population, 1166.

WEST PITTSFIELD, a post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 50 miles N. W. from Springfield.

WEST PLAINS, a post-village of Oregon co., Missouri, about 140 miles S. by E. from Jefferson City.

WEST PLATTSBURG, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

WEST PLYMOUTH, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, 40 miles N. by W. from Concord.

WEST POINT, the site of the United States Military Academy, is situated in Cornwall township, Orange co., New York, on the right bank of the Hudson, 52 miles N. of the city of New York. The natural strength of the place led to its selection for a fortress in the Revolution, and Fort Putnam, erected at that period, crowns a hill of 598 feet elevation above the river, commanding a view probably equal in picturesqueness to any in the highlands. The buildings of the academy occupy a plateau elevated 188 feet above the Hudson, and covering an area of about one mile in circuit, with ample room for the necessary structures, for military evolutions, and the practice of gunnery. The approach from the river on the E. is interrupted by a nearly perpendicular bank or wall, while on the W. and S. W. the place is defended by a rampart of high and rugged hills. The same causes that render it so strong as a fortress make it, in point of scenery, second to none in the country. As the visitor sits in the piazza of the hotel which stands on the brow of the third terrace, he has before him towards the N. the finest known pass in any river in the world; while the whole N. W. and S. W. horizon is shut out from the view by highlands and mountains of from 600 to 1500 feet in height. Towards the E. are beautiful promenades on the summit of the rocks that overlook the river. The view from the ruins of old Fort Putnam is perhaps unequalled in its peculiar beauties. The Catskill and other mountains may command more extensive prospects, but none have such a river as the Hudson immediately at their feet, or such a pass as that through the highlands within the scope of distinct vision. Fort Putnam is on a spur of the highlands, extending towards the S. or S. W., and surrounded on three sides by deep ravines and steep descents. On the plateau named above, were Fort Clinton and the other works that constituted the fortress at the period of the Revolution, defended by redoubts on the summits of the hills, of which Fort Putnam was the chief. Arnold was in command of this fortress when, in 1780, he entered into a base conspiracy with Major

Andre to surrender it into the hands of the British. Here, too, the patriot Kosciusko held a command, and a small plateau or ledge on the side of the precipice leading down to the river is known as Kosciusko's garden. At the top of the stairs descending to this garden is a cenotaph to his memory, (a conspicuous object ascending the river,) erected by the cadets of 1828, at an expense of \$5000. The Military Academy was established by Congress in 1802, and is wholly supported by the general government. The education given is gratuitous, so far as money is concerned; but each cadet must give 8 years' service to the government, unless sooner released. The corps of cadets must not exceed 250 at any one time, and the candidates for admission must not be under 14 or over 21 years of age. The corps must spend three months of each year in encampment. The course of study, which is full and thorough in the mathematics and all that pertains to the military art, embraces 4 years. This institution has sent forth a body of able engineers, under some of whom valuable topographical surveys have been made of our new and unsettled territory. During the Revolution, a heavy chain was stretched across the river, which is here very narrow, to prevent the passage of the enemy's ships.

WEST POINT, a post-village in Orange co., North Carolina.

WEST POINT, a thriving post-village in Troup county, Georgia, on both sides of the Chattahoochee river, at the junction of the La Grange railroad with the Montgomery and West Point railroad, 87 miles S. W. from Atlanta, and about 40 miles above Columbus. It has an active business, and is a depôt for the cotton which is exported from the vicinity.

WEST POINT, a post-office of Lowndes co., Mississippi.

WEST POINT, a post-office of White co., Arkansas.

WEST POINT, a thriving post-village of Lawrence co., Tennessee, 95 miles S. W. from Nashville.

WEST POINT, a post-village in Hardin co., Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Salt river, 20 miles S. W. from Louisville. It has an extensive boat-yard and several stores.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 158 miles N. E. from Columbus.

WEST POINT, a thriving post-village, of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 10 miles S. W. from Lafayette. It is pleasantly situated on the border of Wea prairie. Population estimated at 500.

WEST POINT, a township in the N. W. part of Stephenson co., Illinois, intersected by the Illinois Central railroad. Population, 250.

WEST POINT, a post-village in the above

township, 135 miles N. W. by W. from Chicago.

WEST POINT, a post-village of Cass co., Missouri, about 24 miles S. W. from Harrisonville. It has some trade with the Indians.

WEST POINT, a beautiful post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Dubuque and Keokuk railroad, (projected,) 24 miles N. of Keokuk. It is pleasantly situated in a populous and fertile farming district, and contains an academy and 6 stores. Pop., about 1000.

WEST POINT, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Population, 197.

WEST POLAND, a post-office of Cumberland co., Maine.

WESTPORT, a township in Lincoln co., Maine, occupying an island at the mouth of the Sheepscot river, 28 miles S. by E. from Augusta. Population, 761.

WESTPORT, a post-village in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot railroad, 50 miles S. W. by W. from Concord.

WESTPORT, a post-township in Bristol co., Massachusetts, 55 miles S. from Boston. The village is situated on both sides of the Acoasett river, near its entrance into the mouth of Buzzards' bay. It contains 3 or 4 churches and several stores. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whaling business. Population, 2795.

WESTPORT, a post-township in Fairfield co., Connecticut, on Long Island sound, intersected by the New York and New Haven railroad, 28 miles S. W. from New Haven. The village is situated on the railroad, and on both sides of the Saugatuck river, about 2½ miles from its mouth. It is the seat of an active and rapidly increasing business, and contains 2 or 3 churches, 1 bank, and about 15 stores. Population, 2651.

WESTPORT, a post-township of Essex co., New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain. Population, 2352.

WESTPORT, a post-village in the above township, on Lake Champlain, about 110 miles N. by E. from Albany. It contains several churches, and 1 or 2 newspaper offices.

WESTPORT, a post-office of Clinton co., Pennsylvania.

WESTPORT, a post-village of Oldham co., Kentucky, on the Ohio river, 43 miles W. N. W. from Frankfort, was formerly the county seat.

WESTPORT, a post-village in Decatur co., Ind., 60 miles S. E. by S. from Indianapolis.

WESTPORT, a small village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash river and canal, 75 miles W. from Indianapolis.

WESTPORT, a thriving post-village of Jackson co., Missouri, 4 miles S. from the Missouri river, and 175 miles W. by N. from Jefferson City.

WESTPORT, a township near the central part of Dane co., Wisconsin. Pop., 202.

WESTPORT POINT, a post-office of Bristol co., Massachusetts.

WESTPORT RIVER, a small stream of Bristol county, in the S. S. E. part of Massachusetts, discharges its waters into the Atlantic, a few miles E. of the Rhode Island boundary.

WEST POTSDAM, a post-office of St. Lawrence co., New York.

WEST POULTNEY, a thriving post-village of Rutland co., Vermont, about 60 miles S. W. from Montpelier. It contains a bank, 4 or 5 stores, and a flourishing institution called the Troy Conference Academy, founded in 1834. The buildings are of brick, 4 stories high, and arranged to accommodate 200 pupils in the boarding department, and an additional 200 in the department of instruction. The institution enjoys a high rank, and the number of pupils annually instructed ranges from 300 to 400. Cost of the buildings and grounds about \$40,000.

WEST PRAIRIE, a post-village in Stoddard co., Missouri, about 28 miles W. N. W. from New Madrid.

WEST PROVIDENCE, a township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles E. from Bedford. Population, 1410.

WEST QUODDY HEAD, Maine, a point at the W. entrance of Passamaquoddy bay.

WEST RANDOLPH, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

WEST REDDING, a post-office of Fairfield co., Connecticut.

WEST RICHMOND, a post-village of Ontario co., N. Y., about 220 miles W. from Albany.

WEST RIPLEY, a post-office of Somerset co., Maine.

WEST RIVER, rises in Windsor county, in the S. S. E. part of Vermont, and running in a S. E. course, falls into the Connecticut river.

WEST RIVER, a small stream in New Haven county, in the S. part of Connecticut, falls into Long Island sound at New Haven.

WEST RIVER, a post-office of Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

WEST RIVER, a post-office of Jackson co., Michigan.

WEST RIVER, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Population, 1192.

WEST ROCHESTER, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

WEST ROSENDALE, a post-office of Fond du Lac co., Wisconsin.

WEST ROXBURY, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Dedham Branch railroad, 6 miles S. W. from Boston. It was taken from Roxbury in 1852, and contains the villages of West Roxbury and Jamaica Plains.

WEST RUMNEY, a post-village of Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the right bank of Baker's river, and on the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad, 59 miles N. W. by W. from Concord.

WEST RUPERT, a post-village of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Rutland and Washington railroad, 38 miles S. W. from Rutland.

WEST RUSH, a post-village of Monroe co., New York, on the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad, 31 miles E. from Batavia.

WEST RUSHVILLE, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike, about 148 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati.

WEST RUTLAND, a thriving post-village in Rutland co., Vermont, on Otter Creek, and on the Rutland and Washington railroad, 4 miles W. N. W. from Rutland. In the vicinity are extensive marble quarries of the finest quality, the working of which affords employment to about 500 persons. The annual product amounts in value to about \$500,000.

WEST RUTLAND, a post-village of Worcester co., Massachusetts, about 50 miles W. from Boston.

WEST SALEM, a post-township, part of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Beaver and Erie canal, about 15 miles N. W. from Mercer. Population, 2571.

WEST SALEM, a post-office of Wayne co., O.

WEST SALEM, a post-office of Morgan co., Indiana.

WEST SALISBURY, a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

WEST SAND LAKE, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, about 10 miles E. from Albany.

WEST SANDWICH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Branch railroad, 55 miles S. E. from Boston.

WEST SCHUYLER, a post-office of Herkimer co., New York.

WEST SCITUATE, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 22 miles S. E. from Boston.

WEST SEDGEWICK, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WEST SENECA, a post-office of Erie co., N.Y.

WEST SHANDAKEN, a post-office of Ulster co., New York.

WEST SHONGO, a post-office of Alleghany co., New York.

WEST SIDNEY, a post-village of Kennebec co., Maine, 7 miles N. by W. from Augusta.

WEST'S MILLS, a post-office of Franklin co., Maine.

WEST SOMERS, a post-village of Westchester co., New York, about 115 miles S. from Albany.

WEST SOMERSET, a post-office of Niagara co., New York.

WEST SOUTHOLD, a post-office of Suffolk co., New York.

WEST SPRING CREEK, a post-office of Warren co., Pennsylvania.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a thriving post-village of Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the Western railroad, 100 miles W. by S. from Boston, and 100 miles S. E. from Albany. It is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut, opposite Springfield, with which it is connected by 2 bridges, (one for the Western railroad,) and several steam-ferries. The streets are broad and finely shaded with lofty elms.

Westfield river, which enters the Connecticut a short distance below, affords water-power. Population of the township, 2979.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a post-village of Erie co., Pennsylvania, on the Conneaut creek, 26 miles S. W. from Erie.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a post-office of Shelby co., Missouri.

WEST STAFFORD, a parish and post-office of Stafford township, Tolland co., Connecticut, about 25 miles N. E. from Hartford.

WEST STEPHENTOWN, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

WEST STERLING, a post-office of Worcester co., Massachusetts.

WEST STEWARTSTOWN, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, a post-township of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, bordering on New York, by railroad 160 miles W. from Boston. Three railroads meet at the State-line station, viz., the West Stockbridge, the Western, and the Hudson and Berkshire railroads. The principal village on the Stockbridge railroad, it contains 2 or 3 churches, and about 1000 inhabitants. In the township are extensive beds of iron ore and inexhaustible quarries of marble. Population, 1713.

WEST STOCKHOLM, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., New York, about 30 miles E. from Ogdensburg.

WEST SOFFIELD, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

WEST SULLIVAN, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WEST SUTTON, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 45 miles S. W. by W. from Boston, contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

WEST SUMNER, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

WEST SUMNERSTON, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST SWANZEY, a post-office of Cheshire co., New Hampshire.

WEST TAGHKANIC, a post-office of Columbia co., New York.

WEST THERESA, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

WEST THORNTON, a post-office of Grafton co., New Hampshire.

WEST TISBURY, a post-village in Duke's co., Massachusetts, 75 miles S. S. E. from Boston, contains 2 or 3 churches, and several stores.

WEST TOPSHAM, a post-office of Orange co., Vermont.

WESTTOWN, a post-village of Orange co., New York, about 60 miles N. W. from New York.

WESTTOWN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 23 miles W. from Philadelphia. It contains a large and flourishing boarding-school for pupils of both sexes, under the direction of the Society of Friends. The buildings are surrounded by grounds in the highest state of improvement, and cover-

ing an area of about 600 acres. The view from the summit of the principal building is remarkably beautiful and picturesque. There are in the institution accommodations for about 250 scholars. Population of the township, 789.

WEST TOWNSEND, a post-village of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, on a branch of Nashua river, and on the Peterboro' and Shirley railroad, 47 miles N. W. from Boston. It is the seat of a flourishing female seminary.

WEST TOWNSEND, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

WEST TOWNSHEND, a post-village of Windham co., Vermont, about 30 miles N. E. from Bennington.

WEST TOWNSHIP, a post-office of Albany co., New York.

WEST TRENTON, a post-village in Hancock co., Maine, 70 miles E. by N. from Augusta.

WEST TROUPSBURG, a post-village of Steuben co., New York, 28 miles S. W. from Bath.

WEST TROY, a post-village of Albany co., New York. See TROY.

WEST TURIN, a township forming the S. extremity of Lewis co., New York, bordering on Black river. Population, 3793.

WEST TYRE, a post-office of Seneca co., N. Y.

WEST UNION, a post-office of Steuben co., New York.

WEST UNION, a post-village, capital of Doddridge co., Virginia, on Middle Island creek, and on the turnpike from Winchester to Parkersburg, 300 miles N. W. from Richmond. Lumber is exported from this vicinity by flatboats and rafts.

WEST UNION, a village of Marshall county, Virginia, 12 miles S. E. from Wheeling.

WEST UNION, a post-office of Pickens district, South Carolina.

WEST UNION, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Ohio, on the Maysville and Zanesville turnpike, 84 miles in a direct line S. S. W. from Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on a ridge, several hundred feet above the level of the Ohio. The court house is a substantial stone edifice, built by Ex-governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, who bears the *soubriquet* of "Stone Hammer," from the occupation of his early life. Two newspapers are published here. Laid out in 1804. Population in 1850, 462.

WEST UNION, a thriving post-village of Fayette co., Indiana, 65 miles E. S. E. from Indianapolis.

WEST UNION, a post-village in Knox co., Indiana, 110 miles S. W. by W. from Indianapolis.

WEST UNION, a small village of Parke co., Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 68 miles W. from Indianapolis.

WEST UNION, a thriving post-village, capital of Fayette co., Iowa, 60 miles N. W. from Dubuque, and 40 miles W. from Clayton, the nearest landing on the Mississippi.

WEST UNITY, a post-office of Williams co., O.

WEST VAN BUREN, a post-office of Aroostook co., Maine.

WEST VAN BUREN, a township in La Grange co., Indiana. Population, 434.

WEST VERMILION, a post-office of Erie co., O.

WEST VIENNA, a post-village of Oneida co., New York, 125 miles W. N. W. from Albany.

WEST VIEW, a post-village of Augusta co., Virginia, 6 miles W. from Staunton. It has 2 stores.

WEST VIEW, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

WESTVILLE, a thriving post-village in New Haven township and county, Connecticut, about 2½ miles N. from the state house. It is surrounded with varied and romantic scenery, being situated at the southern base of West Rock, which presents a steep and rugged precipice nearly 400 feet in height. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in manufactures of various kinds, chiefly of hardware. Pop. in 1850, 871; in 1853, about 1100.

WESTVILLE, a township of Franklin co., New York, 8 miles N. N. W. from Malone. Population, 1301.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, about 65 miles W. from Albany. It has several mills and stores.

WESTVILLE, a small village of Gloucester co., New Jersey.

WESTVILLE, a post-village, capital of Simpson co., Mississippi, 40 miles S. S. E. from Jackson.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 48 miles W. from Columbus.

WESTVILLE, a small village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 165 miles N. E. from Columbus.

WESTVILLE, a thriving post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Western turnpike, 104 miles W. by S. from Columbus. The post-office is New Westville.

WESTVILLE, a post-village of Laporte co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 12 miles S. from Michigan city.

WEST VINCENT, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 12 miles N. from West Chester. Population, 1350.

WEST WALWORTH, a post-office of Wayne co., New York.

WEST WARDSBOROUGH, a post-office of Windham co., Vermont.

WEST WAREHAM, a post-village in Plymouth co., Massachusetts, on the Cape Cod Branch railroad, near Buzzard's bay, 45 miles S. S. E. from Boston. In the village and vicinity are numerous manufactories of ironware.

WEST WARREN, a small village of Monongalia co., Virginia.

WEST WASHINGTON, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

WEST WATERVILLE, a post-village in Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad, 14 miles N. from Augusta.

WEST WEBSTER, a post-office of Monroe co., New York.

WEST WHEELING, a village of Belmont co.,

Ohio, on the Ohio river, opposite Wheeling. Several railroads meet at this point. Population in 1850, 438.

WEST WHITELAND, a post-township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and by the Chester Valley railroad, about 5 miles N. from West Chester. Population, 1141.

WEST WILLIAMSFIELD, a post-office of Ash-tabula co., Ohio.

WEST WILLINGTON, a post-office of Tolland co., Connecticut.

WEST WILTON, a village of Franklin co., Maine, about 30 miles N. W. from Augusta.

WEST WINCHESTER, a manufacturing post-village of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot railroad, near Ashuelot river, 50 miles S. W. from Concord.

WEST WINDHAM, a post-office of Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

WEST WINDHAM, a post-village of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 152 miles N. by E. from Harrisburg.

WEST WINDSOR, a post-village of Broome co., New York, about 130 miles W. S. W. from Albany.

WEST WINDSOR, a township of Mercer co., New Jersey, about 17 miles S. W. from New Brunswick. Population, 1596.

WEST WINDSOR, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 67 miles N. N. E. from Columbus.

WEST WINDSOR, a post-office of Eaton co., Michigan.

WEST WINFIELD, a post-village of Herkimer co., New York, about 15 miles S. by E. from Utica.

WEST WINSTEAD, Litchfield co., Connecticut. See WINSTEAD.

WESTWOOD, a small post-village of Woodford co., Ill., about 33 miles E. from Peoria.

WEST WOODSTOCK, a post-village in Woodstock township, Windham co., Connecticut, about 44 miles N. E. by E. from Hartford. It contains 1 church.

WEST WOODVILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., O., 89 miles S. W. from Columbus.

WEST WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, about 100 miles W. from Boston.

WEST WRENTHAM, a post-village of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, about 30 miles S. W. by S. from Boston.

WEST WYNTON, a post-office of Calhoun co., Florida.

WEST YARMOUTH, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 60 miles S. E. from Boston.

WEST YORK, a post-office of St. Joseph co., Indiana.

WEST YORKSHIRE, a post-office of Cattaraugus co., New York.

WEST ZANESVILLE, Ohio. See ZANESVILLE.

WET GLAIZE, a post-office of Camden co., Mo., about 52 miles S. S. W. from Jefferson.

WETHERDVILLE, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WETHERSFIELD, a post-township of Hartford co., Connecticut, on the right bank of Connecticut river, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. from Hartford. Large quantities of onions and some tobacco are raised here for exportation. The village stands in a beautiful plain bordering the river, and has broad streets finely shaded with elms. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a female seminary, and a number of handsome dwellings. Wethersfield is the seat of the Connecticut State Prison. See CONNECTICUT, page 275.

WETHERSFIELD, a post-township of Wyoming co., New York, 8 miles S. W. from Warsaw. Population, 1489.

WETHERSFIELD, a post-village in Henry co., Illinois, near the Central Military Tract railroad, 110 miles N. by W. from Springfield.

WETHERSFIELD SPRINGS, a post-village of Wyoming co., New York, about 250 miles W. from Albany. It has several churches and stores.

WETUMPKA, a flourishing city and river port of Coosa county, Alabama, is situated on the Coosa river, at the head of navigation, 14 miles N. from Montgomery, and about 10 miles from the Alabama river. The situation is advantageous both for trade and for manufactures. The Alabama is one of the best streams in the Union for steamboat navigation; it is never closed by ice like the northern rivers, nor obstructed by snags and sawyers like those of the south-west. The fall of the Coosa is sufficient to afford an abundant water-power, which, however, has not been improved to much extent. Wetumpka is the principal market for the cotton produced in Coosa county and several adjoining counties. About 30,000 bales were shipped here in 1851. The city has 4 or 5 churches, several flourishing seminaries, a newspaper office, and is the seat of the State penitentiary. A plank-road extends from this place to the Tennessee river, near Gunter's Landing, which is about 150 miles distant. Population in 1853, about 3500.

WETUMPKA CREEK, of Alabama, enters the Euche creek in Russell county.

WETZEL, a new county in the N. W. part of Virginia, bordering on Pennsylvania, and on the Ohio river, which separates it from the State of Ohio: area, about 250 square miles. It is drained by Fishing creek and branches. The surface is exceedingly hilly; the soil of the river bottoms is excellent, and of the uplands moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, cattle, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 124,198 bushels of corn; 12,162 of wheat; 22,266 of oats; 1440 tons of hay, and 46,327 pounds of butter. It contained 5 saw mills, 2 saddlery shops, and 78 pupils attending public schools. The county contains stone coal. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad passes along the N. E. border. Formed a few years ago out of part of Tyler county. Capital, New Martinsville.

Population, 4284, of whom 4267 were free, and 17, slaves.

WEVERTON, a flourishing post-village of Frederick county, Maryland, is situated on the Potomac river, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 80 miles W. from Baltimore, and 2 miles from Harper's Ferry. It stands near the foot of the Blue Ridge, and is surrounded by highly picturesque scenery. The abundant water-power of the river is employed in manufactories of cotton, wool, nails, and files. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal passes through the place. It originated about 1848. Population in 1852, about 2500.

WEXFORD, a new unorganized county in the N. W. part of Michigan, contains about 576 square miles. It is intersected by the Manistee river. The surface has but little elevation above Lake Michigan. This county is not named in the census of 1850.

WEXFORD, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pa.

WEXFORD, a post-office of Allomakee co., Io.

WEYAUWEGO, a township in the S. part of Waupaca co., Wisconsin, contains a post-village of the same name.

WEYBRIDGE, a post-township of Addison co., Vermont, on the S. side of Otter creek, about 35 miles S. W. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 804.

WEYBRIDGE LOWER FALLS, a post-office of Addison co., Vermont.

WEYMOUTH, a post-township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, bordering on Boston harbor, and intersected by the South Shore branch of the Old Colony railroad, 12 miles S. S. E. from Boston. Two estuaries or arms of Boston harbor, called Fore and Back rivers, afford facilities for navigation. There are several pleasant villages in the township, the principal of which are Weymouth Landing, or Washington Square, and South Weymouth. The former, at the head of Fore river, is a place of active trade, having several hundred tons of shipping, and a bank with a capital of \$100,000. The manufacture of boots and shoes is extensively carried on. Population in 1840, 3738; in 1850, 5369.

WEYMOUTH, a post-township of Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 55 miles S. from Trenton. Population, 1032.

WEYMOUTH, a thriving post-village in Hamilton township, Atlantic co., New Jersey, about 6 miles N. W. of May's Landing. It has a church, 2 mills, and about 40 houses.

WEYMOUTH, a post-office of Medina co., O.

WHALE'S BACK, a small island at the E. side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire. On it is a lighthouse 68 feet high, containing two fixed lights, one 10 feet above the other. Lat. 43° 2' 30" N., lon. 70° 42' 45" W.

WHALEYSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Worcester co., Maryland, on the Pocomoke river, 115 miles S. E. by E. from Annapolis. It is a place of active business, and contains 3 stores.

WHALLONSBURG, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

WHARTON, a county in the S. E. part of Texas, has an area of 1080 square miles. It is intersected by the Colorado river, bounded on the N. E. by the San Bernard, and drained by Mustang and Sandy creeks. The surface has but little elevation. The soil produces cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and sugar-cane. In 1850 this county yielded 103,700 bushels of corn; 35,690 of sweet potatoes; 2892 bales of cotton; 2235 pounds of butter, and 317 hogheads of sugar. Named in honor of the Wharton family of Texas. Capital, Wharton. Population, 1752, of whom 510 were free, and 1242, slaves.

WHARTON, a township of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, about 11 miles S. E. from Uniontown. The National road intersects the township. Population, 1853.

WHARTON, a post-township of Potter co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles N. W. from Lock Haven. Population, 232.

WHARTON, a post-village, capital of Wharton co., Texas, on the Colorado river, 50 miles by stage route N. from Matagorda.

WHARTON, a post-office of Noble co., Ohio.

WHARTONSBURG, a post-village of Wyandott co., Ohio, on the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, about 60 miles S. W. from Sandusky.

WHATELY, a post-township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, on Connecticut river, and intersected by Connecticut River railroad, 88 miles W. by N. from Boston. Pop., 1101.

WHAYPAW, a small river of Marathon co., Wisconsin, which flows into Wisconsin river, on its right bank.

WHEATFIELD, a township of Niagara co., New York, intersected by the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad, and the Buffalo and Niagara railroad, 12 miles N. from Buffalo. Population, 2659.

WHEATFIELD, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania canal. Population, 2387.

WHEATFIELD, a township of Perry co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Pennsylvania railroad and canal, 6 miles E. from Bloomfield. Population, 678.

WHEATFIELD, a post-township in the central part of Ingham co., Michigan. Population, 231.

WHEATLAND, a post-township of Monroe co., New York, on the Genesee river, 15 miles W. S. W. from Rochester. It is traversed by the Genesee canal. Pop., 2916.

WHEATLAND, a post-office of Loudon co., Va.

WHEATLAND, a township in the E. part of Hillsdale co., Michigan. Population, 1358.

WHEATLAND, a post-office of Ionia co., Mich.

WHEATLAND, a township in the N. W. part of Will co., Illinois, intersected by Des Plaines river and the Illinois and Michigan canal. Population, 749.

WHEATLAND, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Kenosha co., Wis. Pop., 1193.

WHEATLAND, a post-village in the above township, about 70 miles S. E. from Madison.

WHEATLAND CENTRE, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

WHEATLEY, a post-office of Fauquier co., Va.

WHEATON, a post-village of Dupage co., Illinois, on the Galena and Chicago railroad, 25 miles W. from Chicago.

WHEAT RIDGE, a post-office of Adams co., O.

WHEATVILLE, a post-office of Genesee co., New York.

WHEELER, a post-office of Steuben co., N. Y.

WHEELERSBURG, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, near the Ohio river, 9 miles E. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1853, about 700.

WHEELING, a city and port of entry of Virginia, and capital of Ohio county, is finely situated on the E. bank of the Ohio river, and on both sides of Wheeling creek, 92 miles below Pittsburg, 365 miles above Cincinnati, 350 miles N. W. from Richmond, and about 630 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 40° 7' N., lon. 80° 42' W. The site is a narrow alluvial tract, overlooked by precipitous hills, and extending about 2 miles along the river. Wheeling is the most important place on the river between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and in respect to trade, manufactures, and population, the most considerable town of Western Virginia. It contains a fine court house, about 14 churches, 2 academies, 3 banks aggregate capital above \$1,400,000, and a savings' institution. Four or five newspapers are published here. The town is supplied with water raised from the river by machinery. The National road crosses the river at Zane's Island, opposite the city, by a beautiful wire suspension bridge, the span of which is one of the longest in the world, measuring 1010 feet. The height of the towers is 153 feet above low-water mark, and 60 feet above the abutments. The bridge is supported by 12 wire cables, each 1380 feet in length and 4 inches in diameter. The cost of this structure is estimated at \$210,000. Wheeling is the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 380 miles long, finished in 1853, and of the Hempfield railroad, which joins the Pennsylvania railroad at Greensburg. The Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad is to be extended from Wells-ville to this city, and the Central Ohio, and the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad, when finished, will open a direct communication with the Western States. In 1852, 38 steamboats were owned in this place, with an aggregate tonnage of 6843 tons. During the same year, 10 steamboats and 2 other vessels were built, with a burthen of 1746 tons. The hills which rise in the immediate vicinity contain inexhaustible beds of coal, which supply fuel at a small expense to the numerous manufactories of Wheeling. In 1850 it contained 4 iron foundries, 3 forges, 3 manufactories of nails, 5 of glass ware, 2 or 3 of cotton goods, 3 of paper, 1 of steam engines,

1 of silk goods, and 2 of wire. Flour, wool-len goods, whitelead, and other articles are also produced here. Wheeling became the capital of the county in 1797. In 1802 it contained about 70 houses. Population in 1820, 1567; in 1830, 5221; in 1840, 7885; and in 1850, 11,391, exclusive of West Wheeling, which had 438 inhabitants.

WHEELING, a post-village in Holmes co., Mississippi, near Big Black river, 75 miles N. N. E. from Jackson.

WHEELING, a township in the N. part of Belmont co., Ohio. Population, 1218.

WHEELING, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Guernsey co., Ohio, intersected by Wills creek. Population, 1159.

WHEELING, a small post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, on the Mississinewa river, about 15 miles N. N. W. from Muncie.

WHEELING, a post-village of Cook co., Illinois, on the Des Plaines river, about 25 miles N. W. from Chicago.

WHEELING, a post-office of Madison co., Io.

WHEELING CREEK rises by two branches, the North and South forks, in Washington and Greene counties, Pennsylvania, and falls into the Ohio river at Wheeling, Virginia.

WHEELING'S FORD, a village in Cass co., Iowa, on Nishnabotona river, about 200 miles W. by S. from Iowa City.

WHEELING VALLEY, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

WHEELOCK, a post-township in Caledonia co., Vermont, 29 miles N. E. from Montpelier. Population, 855.

WHEELOCK, a post-office of Robertson co., Texas.

WHEELOCK, a post-office of Choctaw Nation, Arkansas.

WHETSTONE, a post-village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

WHETSTONE, a township in the W. part of Crawford co., Ohio. Population, 1657.

WHETSTONE, a post-office of Morrow co., O.

WHETSTONE RIVER, Ohio. See OLENTANGY RIVER.

WHIDBY'S ISLAND, a large island at the N. W. extremity of Washington Territory, E. of Vancouver's Island. It is near 50 miles long, and from 3 to 10 miles wide. It contains a number of extensive and fertile prairies, and is becoming settled rapidly. The only objection to it is the scarcity of water, which, however, can always be obtained by digging. Whidby's Island is included in Island county, of which the seat of justice is at Penn's Cove, a thriving settlement near the middle of the island.

WHIGVILLE, a post-office of Noble co., O.

WHIGVILLE, a post-office of Lapeer co., Mich.

WHIPPANY, or WHIPPONONG, a manufacturing village of Morris county, New Jersey, on Whippany river, about 52 miles N. by E. from Trenton. It contains 2 churches, 1 clothing, 5 cotton, and 3 paper mills, and 3 stores. Population, estimated at 800.

WHIPPY SWAMP, a post-village of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

WHIPSTOWN, a post-office of Perry co., O.

WHISKEY RUN, a township in Crawford co., Indiana. Population, 930.

WHITAKER'S BLUFF, a post-office of Wayne co., Tennessee.

WHITCOMB, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind.

WHITE, a county situated in the N. E. central part of Arkansas, contains 1050 square miles. It is intersected by Little Red river and Bayou des Arc, affluents of White river, which forms the E. boundary of the county. The surface is occupied by forests of cypress, cedar, ash, walnut, &c., and by plantations of Indian corn and cotton. In 1850 this county produced 110,935 bushels of Indian corn; 5596 of oats; 262 bales of cotton, and 14,235 pounds of butter. White river is navigated at all seasons, on the border of the county, by steamboats, in which staves and other lumber are exported. Capital, Searcy. Population, 2619, of whom 2311 were free, and 308, slaves.

WHITE, a county in the E. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 700 square miles. The Caney fork of Cumberland river forms its boundary on the S. and W., and it is also watered by Falling Water and other creeks. The surface is hilly, and partly covered with forests. Indian corn, grass, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 599,015 bushels of corn; 59,407 of oats; 119,508 pounds of butter, and 23,537 of wool. It contained 21 churches, 1 newspaper office, 2500 pupils attending public schools, and 58 attending other schools. The streams furnish water-power for mills. The South-western railroad is in progress through the county. Capital, Sparta. Population, 11,444; of whom 10,230 were free, and 1214, slaves.

WHITE, a county in the N. W. part of Indiana, contains about 500 square miles. It is drained by the Tippecanoe river, which affords abundant water-power. The surface is nearly level, and the soil highly productive. About two-thirds of the area is occupied by prairies, some of which are dry and undulating. The staples are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass. In 1850 this county produced 373,013 bushels of corn; 32,930 of wheat; 36,266 of oats, and 3917 tons of hay. It contained 8 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 1600 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the New Albany and Salem railroad. Organized in 1834. Capital, Monticello. Population, 4761.

WHITE, a county in the S. E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of about 500 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash river, intersected by the Little Wabash, and also drained by the Skillet fork of the Little Wabash. The county is well timbered, and has several small prairies. The soil is excellent. Wheat,

oats, tobacco, cattle, and pork are among the staples. In 1850 the county produced 708,815 bushels of corn; 15,293 of wheat; 54,278 of oats, and 146,369 pounds of butter. It contained 19 churches, and 1000 pupils attending public schools. The Wabash river is navigable by steamboats on the border. The Little Wabash affords valuable water-power at Carmi. It is traversed by the Wabash Valley railroad, (unfinished.) A plank-road extends from Graysville to Albion. Named in honor of Colonel White, who formerly resided in this section of the state. Capital, Carmi. Population, 8925.

WHITE, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Population, 667.

WHITE, a township of Indiana co., Pennsylvania, contains Indiana, the county seat. Population, 2251.

WHITE, a township of Ashley co., Arkansas. Population, 648.

WHITE, a township of Newton co., Arkansas. Population, 242.

WHITE, a township of Pike co., Arkansas. Population, 205.

WHITE, a township of Polk co., Arkansas. Population, 326.

WHITEASH, a post-office of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEBREAST RIVER, a small stream of Marion co., Iowa, falls into the Des Moines river.

WHITEBREAST, a post-office of Clark co., Io.

WHITECHIMNEYS, a post-office of Caroline co., Virginia.

WHITECLAY CREEK a branch of Christiana creek, rises in Chester co., Pennsylvania, and unites with the other branches about 6 miles W. from Wilmington.

WHITECOTTAGE, a post-office of Shelby co., Texas.

WHITECOTTAGE, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

WHITECOTTAGE, a post-office of Harrison co., Indiana.

WHITE CREEK, of Missouri, flows southward into the river One Hundred and Two, near the S. border of Nodaway co.

WHITE CREEK, a post-village of Washington co., New York, situated in Whitecreek township, and on a creek of that name, 33 miles N. N. E. from Albany. It contains 2 or 3 churches and several stores. Population of the township, 2994.

WHITECROSS, a post-office of Orange co., North Carolina.

WHITEDAY, a post-office of Monongalia co., Virginia.

WHITEDAY GLADES, a post-office of Marion co., Virginia.

WHITDEER, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, 78 miles N. from Harrisburg.

WHITDEER, a township forming the N. E. extremity of Union co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river. Population, 1537.

WHITEDEER MILLS, a post-office of Union co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE EARTH RIVER, of Missouri Territory, rises in British America, and crossing the N. boundary of the United States, joins the Missouri in about 103° 10' W. lon. Length about 200 miles.

WHITE EYE PLAINS, a post-office of Coshoc-ton co., Ohio.

WHITE EYES, a township in the E. part of Coshoc-ton co., Ohio. Pop., 1132.

WHITEFIELD, a township in Lincoln co., Maine, intersected by Sheepscot river, which affords good water-power, 12 miles S. E. from Augusta. Population, 2158.

WHITEFIELD, a post-township in Coos co., New Hampshire, 88 miles N. from Concord. Population, 857.

WHITEFIELD, a post-office of Oktibbeha co., Mississippi.

WHITEFIELD, a post-office of Marshall co., Illinois.

WHITEFORD, a post-office of Lucas co., O.

WHITEFORD, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Monroe co., Michigan, intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad. Population, 696.

WHITEGATE, a post-office of Giles co., Virginia.

WHITEHALL, a flourishing post-village of Washington co., New York, is beautifully situated in Whitehall township, at the head or S. extremity of Lake Champlain, and on the Saratoga and Washington railroad, 77 miles N. by E. from Albany. The Champlain canal terminates here, connecting the village with Troy. Five steamboats ply daily to the ports on the lake during the summer. Pawlet river and Wood creek enter the lake at this place, and furnish extensive water-power. It contains 4 or 5 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices, and has an extensive trade with Canada. Machinery, woollen goods, flour, lumber, and other articles are manufactured. A railroad is projected from this place to Plattsburg. Population of the township, 4726; of the village, about 4000.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Hunterdon co., New Jersey.

WHITEHALL, a small village of Columbia co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEHALL, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Montour co., Pennsylvania.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Baltimore co., Maryland.

WHITEHALL, a small post-village of Frederrick co., Virginia.

WHITEHALL, a post-village in Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 166 miles W. S. W from Raleigh.

WHITEHALL, a thriving village of Wayne co., North Carolina, on the Neuse river. Turpentine is shipped here in steamboats.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Madison co., Ky.

WHITEHALL, a post-office of Owen co., Ind.

WHITEHALL, a thriving post-village of Greene co., Illinois, is situated on a prairie of its own name, about 60 miles W. S. W. from Springfield.

WHITEHALLVILLE, a post-office of Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE HARE, a small post-village of Cedar co., Missouri, about 110 miles S. S. E. from Independence.

WHITE HAVEN, a flourishing post-borough of Denison township, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh river, 25 miles above Mauch Chunk. A railroad 20 miles long connects it with Wilkesbarre. The town carries on an active trade in coal and lumber. In 1850, 40,000,000 feet of lumber were shipped at this place.

WHITE HAVEN, a post-village in Somerset co., Maryland, on the Wicomico river, 70 miles S. E. from Annapolis.

WHITEHEAD, a small island, lying S. W. of the W. entrance to Penobscot bay. On it is a white fixed light, 58 feet above the level of the sea, having a bell attached to it weighing 1000 lbs. In foggy weather this is struck three times a minute. Lat. 43° 52' N., lon. 69° 2' W.

WHITE HILL, a village of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, contains 10 or 12 dwellings.

WHITE HILL, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

WHITE HILL, a post-office of Giles co., Tennessee.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N. J., on Rockaway creek, and on the New Jersey Central railroad, about 30 miles N. by E. from Trenton, contains a church, a mill, 2 stores, and an academy.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Randolph co., North Carolina.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Henry co., Georgia, 7 miles N. E. from McDonough.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Warren co., Mississippi.

WHITE HOUSE, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

WHITE LAKE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

WHITE LAKE, a post-township in the W. central part of Oakland co., Michigan. Population, 904.

WHITELEY, a post-township of Greene co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles S. E. from Waynesburg.

WHITELEY, a small post-village of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

WHITELEY'S, a post-office of Newton co., Arkansas.

WHITELEYSBURG, a village in Kent co., Delaware, 16 miles S. W. from Dover.

WHITELICK CREEK, Indiana, rises in Boone co., and flowing southward, enters the W. fork of White river, 7 miles above Martinsville.

WHITEMARSH, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, intersected by the Philadelphia and Norristown railroad, 6 miles S. E. from Norristown. Pop., 2408.

WHITEMARSH, a post-office of Columbus co., North Carolina.

WHITE MILLS, a post-office of Wayne co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Coos co., New Hampshire.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, the name of a group in the N. central part of New Hampshire, being included chiefly within the limits of Coos and Grafton counties. The principal summit, Mount Washington, rises 6234 feet above the level of the sea. The other summits are, Mount Adams, having an elevation of about 5760 feet; Mount Jefferson, 5660 feet; Mount Madison, 5420 feet; Mount Monroe, 5310 feet; Mount Franklin, 4850 feet; and Mount Lafayette, 4720 feet. For a more particular description, see NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Ritchie co., Va.

WHITE OAK, a small village of Polk co., N. C.

WHITE OAK, a village of Fairfield district, South Carolina, on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, 46 miles N. from Columbia.

WHITE OAK, a post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, 28 miles W. from Augusta.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Hopkins co., Texas.

WHITE OAK, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. Population, 1052.

WHITE OAK, a post-office of Humphreys co., Tennessee.

WHITE OAK, a small village of Bath co., Ky.

WHITE OAK, a township in the S. W. part of Highland co., Ohio. Population, 1012.

WHITE OAK, a post-township in the E. part of Ingham co., Michigan. Population, 508.

WHITE OAK, a township in Jefferson co., Indiana. Population, 512.

WHITE OAK BAYOU, of Texas, flows eastward through Titus co., and enters Sulphur fork of Red river, at the N. E. extremity of that county.

WHITE OAK CREEK, of Georgia, flows through Meriwether county into Flint river.

WHITE OAK CREEK, in the N. part of Tennessee, enters New river on the E. border of Fentress county.

WHITE OAK CREEK, of West Tennessee, flows eastward and enters Tennessee river in Hardin county.

WHITE OAK CREEK, of Ohio, rises in Highland co. and enters the Ohio river about 8 miles below Ripley.

WHITE OAK GROVE, a post-office of Dubois co., Indiana.

WHITE OAK GROVE, a small post-village of Ogle co., Illinois.

WHITE OAK GROVE, a post-office of Greene co., Missouri, about 128 miles S. S. W. from Jefferson City.

WHITE OAK HILL, a post-office of Fleming co., Kentucky.

WHITE OAK POINT, a post-office of Warren co., Iowa.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a small village of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a small post-village of Brown co., Illinois.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a township in the S. part of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Pop., 482.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS, a post-village in the above township, about 60 miles S. W. from Madison, contains 1 hotel, 4 stores, and about 300 inhabitants. Lead ore abounds in its vicinity.

WHITE PATH, a post-office of Gilmer co., Ga.

WHITE PIGEON, a post-township in the S. part of St. Joseph co., Michigan. Pop., 795.

WHITE PIGEON, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the creek of the same name, and on the Michigan Southern railroad, 120 miles E. from Chicago. It is surrounded by a productive farming region, and has an active business. Population in 1853, about 600.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-village, semi-capital of Westchester county, New York, situated in White Plains township, on the Harlem railroad, 26 miles N. N. E. from New York. It contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches and several seminaries. A noted battle of the Revolution was fought in the vicinity, Oct. 28th, 1776. Population of the township, 1414.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-office of Brunswick co., Virginia.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-office of Cleveland co., North Carolina.

WHITE PLAINS, a small village of Anderson district, South Carolina.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-village of Greene co., Georgia, about 30 miles N. N. E. from Milledgeville. It has a church and several stores.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-village of Benton co., Alabama, in Choctolocco valley, 7 miles E. by S. from Jacksonville.

WHITE PLAINS, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

WHITE POND, a post-office of Barnwell district, South Carolina.

WHITE POST, a post-village of Clarke co., Virginia, 12 miles S. E. from Winchester, is pleasantly situated a few miles from the Blue Ridge.

WHITE POST, a post-township in Pulaski co., Indiana. Population, 108.

WHITE RIVER rises in Addison county, Vermont, and flowing in a winding course through Windsor county, falls into the Connecticut river. On the N. it receives three tributaries, called the First, Second, and Third branches, which afford some fine mill seats.

WHITE RIVER, of Arkansas and Missouri, is formed by three small branches which rise among the Ozark mountains, and unite a few miles E. from Fayetteville, Arkansas. It flows first north-easterly into Missouri, and after making a circuit of about 100 miles, returns into Arkansas, and pursues a south-easterly course to the mouth of Black river, which is its largest affluent. From this point its direction is nearly southward, until it enters the Mississippi, 15 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas. The whole length probably exceeds 800 miles. It is navigable by steamboats, in all stages of water, to the mouth of Black river, 350 miles, and during a large portion of the year they can ascend to Batesville, about 50 miles higher. The navigation is not obstructed by ice in ordinary seasons. Below Batesville the channel is about 4 feet deep throughout the year. The country through which it flows is generally fertile, and adapted to Indian corn and cotton. Pine forests are found on its banks above Batesville, and cypress swamps along the lower part of its course.

Branches.—James fork rises near the E. border of Green county, Missouri, and flowing south-westerly, enters the White river in Taney county. Big North fork rises in the S. part of Missouri, and flows southward through Fulton county, Arkansas, into the main stream. Bryant's fork enters the Big North fork in Ozark county, Missouri. Little North fork rises in Ozark county, Missouri, and enters White river in Marion county, Arkansas. Buffalo fork rises in Newton county, Arkansas, and enters White river from the right at the S. E. extremity of Marion county. All of these are more properly affluents than branches.

WHITE RIVER, of Michigan, rises in Newaygo co., and flows south-westward through Oceana co. into Lake Michigan.

WHITE RIVER, of Indiana, is formed by two branches, called the East and West fork, which unite at the S. W. extremity of Daviess county, 5 miles N. E. from Petersburg. After a south-westerly course of 40 or 50 miles, it falls into the Wabash, 100 miles (by water) from its mouth, and nearly opposite Mount Carmel, Illinois.

Branches.—The West fork, which is the longest branch, rises in Randolph county, near the E. border of the state, and pursues a south-westward course of about 300 miles nearly through the middle of the state. The chief towns which it passes from its source downward are Muncie, Anderson, Indianapolis, Martinsville, and Bloomfield. It flows through a fertile farming region, the surface of which is nearly level. In high water, boats of light draught ascend this branch to Martinsville, about 200 miles from the mouth of White river. The East fork, called also Driftwood fork, rises in Henry county, and flowing south-westward, passes by Newcastle,

Shelbyville, Columbus, and Rockford. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It is navigable by flat-boats to Rockford during a few months of the year. This stream is commonly called Blue river, until it passes the mouth of Sugar creek, near Edinburg.

WHITE RIVER, of Utah, rises in San Pete co., and flowing westerly, falls into Green river, in Utah county.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Benton co., Arkansas. Population, 385.

WHITE RIVER, a post-office of Desha co., Ark.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Independence co., Arkansas. Population, 1098.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Izard co., Arkansas. Population, 221.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Marion co., Arkansas. Population, 261.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Prairie co., Arkansas. Population, 99.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Washington co., Arkansas. Population, 695.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Gibson co., Indiana. Population, 731.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Hamilton co., Indiana. Population, 1492.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Johnson co., Indiana. Population, 1547.

WHITE RIVER, a post-office of Morgan co., Indiana.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Randolph co., Indiana. Population, 2260.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, a post-office of Windsor co., Vermont.

WHITE ROAD, a post-office of Forsyth co., North Carolina.

WHITE ROCK, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

WHITE ROCK, a post-office of Navarro co., Texas.

WHITE ROCK, a township in Franklin co., Arkansas. Population, 159.

WHITE ROCK, a post-village in Ogle co., Illinois, 90 miles W. by N. from Chicago.

WHITE ROCK CREEK, of Texas, rises in Houston county, and flows into the Trinity river from the left in Trinity county.

WHITE ROCK CREEK, of Dallas county, Texas, enters the Trinity river from the left, a few miles below Dallas Court House.

WHITESBOROUGH, a handsome post-village in Whitestown township, and semi-capital of Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk river, the Erie canal, and on the Central railroad, 4 miles N. W. from Utica. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, 1 or 2 academies, a bank, and several factories. Incorporated in 1829. Population of the village estimated at 2200; population of the township, 6810.

WHITESBURG, a post-village of Madison co., Alabama, on the right bank of the Tennessee river, 11 miles S. from Huntsville.

WHITESBURG, a post-village, capital of Letcher co., Kentucky, on the N. fork of the Kentucky river, 150 miles S. E. from Frank-

fort. It contains a court house, and 2 churches.

WHITE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

WHITE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Potter co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE'S CREEK, a post-office of Bladen co., North Carolina.

WHITESIDES, a county in the W. N. W. part of Illinois, has an area of about 700 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Iowa, intersected by Rock river; and also drained by Elkhorn and Rock creeks. The county contains extensive prairies, among which groves of timber are distributed. The soil is very productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 211,027 bushels of corn; 149,661 of wheat; 70,654 of oats; 8950 tons of hay, and 118,963 pounds of butter. It contained 4 churches, and 1364 pupils attending public schools. Rock river furnishes valuable water-power. The Mississippi and Rock River Junction railroad will pass through the county. Organized in 1839, and named in honor of General Samuel Whitesides, who was distinguished as a captain of rangers in the war of 1812. Capital, Stirling. Population, 5361.

WHITESIDE'S CORNERS, a post-office of Saratoga co., New York.

WHITE SPRINGS, a post-office of Hamilton co., Florida.

WHITE'S SALINES, a post-office of White co., Tennessee.

WHITE'S STORE, a post-office of Chenango co., New York.

WHITE'S STORE, a post-office of Anson co., North Carolina.

WHITE'S STORE, a small village of York district, South Carolina.

WHITE STONE, a post-office of Lancaster co., Virginia.

WHITESTOWN, Oneida co., New York. See WHITESBOROUGH.

WHITESTOWN, a post-office of Butler co., Pennsylvania.

WHITE SULPHUR, a post-office of Green co., Tennessee.

WHITE SULPHUR, a post-office of Scott co., Kentucky.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Greenbrier county, Virginia, on the route of the Covington and Ohio railroad, (unfinished,) 205 miles W. from Richmond, and 9 miles E. from Lewisburg. This is the most celebrated watering-place in Virginia, or perhaps in any of the Southern States. It is situated in a valley 6 or 8 miles W. from the top of the Alleghany mountains, and is surrounded by highlands and charming scenery. The principal stream discharges about 13 gallons per minute, at a uniform temperature. According to the analysis of Professor Rogers, 100 cubic inches of water contains 65.54

grains of solid matter, composed of several salts in the following proportions:—

Sulphate of lime	31.680
Sulphate of magnesia.....	8.241
Sulphate of soda.....	4.050
Carbonate of lime.....	1.530
Carbonate of magnesia.....	0.506
Chloride of magnesium.....	0.071
Chloride of calcium.....	0.010
Chloride of sodium.....	0.226
Protosulphate of iron.....	0.069
Sulphate of alumine.....	0.012
Earthy phosphates, a trace.	
Azotized organic matter, blended with a large proportion of sulphur, about.....	5 grains.

The village contains several fine hotels and rows of cottages, among which are Virginia row, Baltimore row, South Carolina row, Alabama row, Louisiana row, &c. The accommodations are sufficient for 1200 or 1500 persons.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Merriwether co., Georgia, 118 miles W. by S. from Milledgeville.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-office of Limestone co., Alabama.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small village of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post-village of Catahoula parish, Louisiana, about 200 miles N. W. from Baton Rouge. It is a place of resort for invalids, and contains 2 large boarding houses, 1 church, and 2 stores. First settled in 1846.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small village of Union co., Kentucky.

WHITESVILLE, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, 25 miles S. S. E. from Angelica. It contains 2 or 3 churches.

WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Halifax co., Virginia.

WHITESVILLE, a post-village, capital of Columbus co., North Carolina, 100 miles S. by W. from Raleigh. The Wilmington and Manchester railroad passes through it, 44 miles from Wilmington.

WHITESVILLE, a small village of Effingham co., Georgia, on the Central railroad, 30 miles N. W. from Savannah.

WHITESVILLE, a post-village of Harris co., Georgia, 27 miles N. from Columbus, has 150 inhabitants.

WHITESVILLE, a village in Duval co., Florida, 155 miles E. S. E. from Tallahassee.

WHITESVILLE, a post-village in Wilkinson co., Miss., 125 miles S. W. by S. from Jackson.

WHITESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Hardeman co., Tennessee, about 6 miles from Hatchee river, and 12 miles N. W. from Bolivar.

WHITESVILLE, a post-village of Daviess co., Kentucky.

WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Indiana.

WHITESVILLE, a post-office of Andrew co., Missouri.

WHITE TOP, a post-office of Grayson co., Virginia.

WHITE TOP, a post-office of Sullivan co., Tennessee.

WHITE TOP MOUNTAIN. See IRON MOUNTAIN.

WHITEVILLE, a small post-village of Fayette co., Tennessee.

WHITEWATER, a post-office of Fayette co., Georgia.

WHITEWATER, a post-office of Pike co., Ala.

WHITEWATER, a township in the W. part of Hamilton co., Ohio, intersected by the Miami river and Whitewater canal. Pop., 1567.

WHITEWATER, a township in Franklin co., Indiana. Population, 1512.

WHITEWATER, a post-office of Wayne co., Indiana.

WHITEWATER, a small village of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.

WHITEWATER, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Walworth co., Wisconsin. Population, 1252.

WHITEWATER, a neat and thriving post-village in the above township, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, where it is crossed by the Wisconsin Central railroad, 38 miles S. E. from Madison, and 50 miles W. S. W. from Milwaukee. An affluent of Rock river furnishes water-power here, which is employed in flouring and saw mills. The village is situated in a rich farming district, and has an active business. It contains 5 churches, an iron foundry, and a pottery. Laid out in 1840. Population in 1853, about 1200.

WHITEWATER CREEK, of Georgia, flows southward and enters Flint river on the W. border of Pike county.

WHITEWATER RIVER, of Indiana and Ohio, is formed by two branches, the East fork and West fork, which rise in the E. part of Indiana, and flowing nearly S., unite at Brookville. After a south-easterly course of a few miles it enters Ohio, and falls into the Miami 6 miles from its mouth. The main stream is about 100 yards wide, and the whole length, including the longest branch near 100 miles.

WHITEWATER RIVER, of Missouri and Arkansas, rises in the N. part of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, and flowing first south-easterly and then southerly, divides itself into two arms, called East and West Whitewater; then mingling its waters with those of Lake St. Mary, it receives the Castor river, and after being joined by the outlet of Lake Pemisco, it falls into Big lake communicating with the St. Francis by Little river. Entire length estimated at above 250 miles. See CASTOR RIVER.

WHITEWOMAN RIVER, Ohio. See the WALHONDING.

WHITFIELD, a new county in the N. W. part of Georgia. It is drained by the Conasauga river, a branch of the Oostenaula. The surface is mountainous. The soil and pro-

ductions resemble those of Murray county. The county was formed about the year 1852, by a division of Murray and Walker counties, and named in honor of the celebrated George Whitefield. It is intersected by the Western and Atlantic, and in part by the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. Capital, Dalton.

WHITFIELD, a post-office of Lincoln co., Me.

WHITFORD, a township forming the S. W. extremity of Monroe county, Michigan, partly intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad. Population, 696.

WHITING, a post-township in Washington co., Maine, on Machias bay, 180 miles E. by N. from Augusta. Population, 470.

WHITING, a post-township in Addison co., Vermont, on Otter creek, and the Rutland and Burlington railroad, 44 miles S. W. from Montpelier. Population, 629.

WHITINGHAM, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, 112 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. It contains a mineral spring, discovered in 1822, and extensive beds of limestone, the burning of which affords employment to a large number of persons. Population, 1380.

WHITINSVILLE, a post-village in Worcester co., Massachusetts, 40 miles W. from Boston.

WHITLEY, a county in the S. E. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee: area estimated at 560 square miles. It is drained by the Cumberland river. The surface is hilly and broken. Indian corn is the staple, and pork the principal export. The county contains extensive beds of coal and iron ore. In 1850 it produced 312,918 bushels of corn; 3609 of wheat; 52,678 of oats; 11,674 pounds of tobacco; 13,916 of wool, and 48,889 of flax. It contained 42 churches, and 1197 pupils attending public schools. The falls of the Cumberland river in this county present one of the most remarkable objects in the state, having a perpendicular descent of 63 feet. It is intersected by the Danville and Knoxville railroad, (unfinished.) Capital, Williamsburg. Population, 7447; of whom 7246 were free, and 201, slaves.

WHITLEY, a county in the N. E. part of Indiana, contains 326 square miles. It is drained by the Eel river, an affluent of the Wabash. The surface varies from level to undulating; the soil is mostly a fertile sandy loam. The county contains several small prairies. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 it produced 126,049 bushels of corn; 46,669 of wheat; 20,040 of oats, and 2501 tons of hay. It contained 6 churches. It is traversed by the Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Auburn and Eel River Railroads. Organized in 1842. Capital, Columbia. Population, 5190.

WHITLEY COURT HOUSE, Kentucky. See WILLIAMSBURG.

WHITLEY COURT HOUSE, Indiana. See COLUMBIA.

WHITLEY'S POINT, a small village of Cumberland co., Illinois.

WHITLEY'S POINT, a post-office of Moultrie co., Illinois.

WHITLEYVILLE, a post-office of Jackson co., Tennessee.

WHITLOCKSVILLE, a village of Westchester co., New York, near the Croton river and Harlem railroad, 44 miles N. N. E. from New York.

WHITMIRE'S, a post-office of Newberry co., South Carolina.

WHITNEY'S CORNERS, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

WHITNEY'S POINT, a post-office of Broome co., New York.

WHITNEY'S VALLEY, a post-village of Alleghany co., New York, on the Buffalo and New York City railroad, 78 miles E. S. E. from Buffalo.

WHITNEYVILLE, a post-office of Washington co., Maine.

WHITNEYVILLE, a pleasant village of New Haven co., Connecticut, about 3 miles N. from New Haven. A stream flowing through the village affords water-power, which is extensively employed for the manufacture of rifles, and other fire-arms, for the United States government.

WHITNEYVILLE, a post-office of Kent co., Michigan.

WHITPAINE, a township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, 5 miles E. N. E. from Norristown. Population, 1351.

WHITSONTOWN, a small village of Franklin co., Arkansas.

WHITTINGTON, a post-village in Hot Springs co., Arkansas, about 40 miles W. by S. from Little Rock.

WHITTELEY, a post-village in Medina co., Ohio, 100 miles N. E. by N. from Columbus. It contains 1 steam flouring mill and several saw mills.

WHITTLE'S MILLS, a post-office of Mecklenburg co., Virginia.

WHITTON'S FERRY, a small village of Cole co., Missouri.

WHY NOT, a post-office of Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

WICK, a post-office of Tyler co., Va.

WICKAHOE, a small village of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

WICKFORD, a thriving post-village of Washington co., Rhode Island, on an arm of Narraganset bay, about 10 miles from the ocean, 20 miles S. by W. from Providence, and 3 miles E. from the Stonington and Providence railroad. It has a good harbor, and considerable shipping is employed in the coast and West India trade. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, 2 banks, and between 30 and 40 stores.

WICKLIFFE, a post-office of Lake co., O.

WICKLIFFE, a post-office of Crawford co., Indiana.

WICKLIFFE, a post-office of Jackson co., Io.

WICOMICO, a small river which rises in Sussex county, Delaware, and flows southwestward through Somerset county, Maryland, into Fishing bay, an arm of the Chesapeake. It is navigable to Salisbury.

WICOMICO CHURCH, a post-office of Northumberland co., Virginia, 98 miles N. E. from Richmond.

WICONISCO creek, of Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, flows into the Susquehanna river.

WICONISCO, a post-village and township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on Wiconisco creek, about 33 miles N. from Harrisburg. Large quantities of coal are taken from the Bear mountain, near this village, and are transported by railroad to the Susquehanna river. Population of the township, 1316.

WIDEMAN'S, a post-office of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WILBRAHAM, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, about 3 miles from the Western railroad, and 10 miles E. from Springfield. It contains 2 or 3 churches, and the Wesleyan Academy, an institution of high repute, founded in 1824. Population of the township, 2127.

WILCOX, a county in the S. W. central part of Alabama, has an area of 940 square miles. The Alabama river flows through the county, and it is also watered by Pine Barren creek. The surface is uneven, and partly occupied by prairies and forests of pine. The soil is generally fertile, producing cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 there were raised 18,709 bales of cotton; 673,446 bushels of corn, and 131,975 of sweet potatoes. There were 2 tanneries and 1 saw mill. It contained 9 churches, 153 pupils attending public schools, and 299 attending academies or other schools. The Alabama river is navigable by large steamboats through the county during the whole year. Capital, Camden. Pop., 17,352; of whom 5517 were free, and 11,835, slaves.

WILCOX, a post-office of Choctaw co., Miss.

WILCOX'S STORE, a post-village of Casey co., Kentucky.

WILCOXVILLE, a post-village in Schuyler co., Illinois, near the Illinois river, 55 miles N. W. by W. from Springfield.

WILDCAT, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

WILDCAT, a township in Tipton co., Indiana. Population, 211.

WILDCAT CREEK, of Indiana, rises in Howard county, and flows westward into the Washash, 4 miles above Lafayette, after a course of about 75 miles.

WILDERNESS, a post-office of Spottsylvania co., Virginia.

WILDERNESS, a small post-village of Clark co., Alabama.

WILD HAWS, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., about 20 miles N. E. from Mount Olive.

WILD RICE RIVER, a stream of Minnesota, rising in about 45° 53' N. lat., and 97° 7' W. lon., flows N. N. E. and falls into the Red River of the North. Length, near 100 miles.

WILEY'S COVE, a post-office of Searcy co., Arkansas.

WILEYVILLE, a post-office of Desha co., Arkansas.

WILKES, a county in the N. W. part of North Carolina: area estimated at 550 square miles. It is intersected by the Yadkin river. The surface is mountainous, especially towards the N. W. border, which extends near the summit of the Blue Ridge. The soil of the valleys is fertile, and the land is mostly adapted to pasturage. Indian corn is the staple. In 1850 this county produced 408,150 bushels of corn; 68,882 of oats, and 108,812 pounds of butter. There were 4 tanneries and 1 linseed-oil mill, 48 churches, and 2419 pupils attending public schools. The county contains extensive beds of iron ore. Organized in 1777, and named in honor of John Wilkes, who, as a member of the British Parliament, opposed the oppressive measures of the government towards the American colonies. Capital, Wilkesborough. Population, 12,099; of whom 10,957 were free, and 1142, slaves.

WILKES, a county in the N. E. part of Georgia, contains 390 square miles. It is drained by Broad and Little rivers, and by Dry fork and Fishing creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil is various. The county contains some wornout land. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 12,024 bales of cotton; 418,176 bushels of corn; 133,213 of oats, and 59,525 of sweet potatoes. The quantity of oats was the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 3 wheelwright shops and 4 tanneries. It contained 17 churches, 1 newspaper office; 326 pupils attending public schools, and 125 attending other schools. Wilkes county contains iron ore, granite, quartz, and other minerals of the primary formation. A branch railroad is in progress from the Georgia railroad to the county seat. Formed in 1777. Capital, Washington. Population, 12,107; of whom 3826 were free, and 8281, slaves.

WILKESBARRE, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, contains Wilkesbarre, the county seat. Population, 6751.

WILKESBARRE, a thriving post-borough in the above township, capital of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the North branch of the Susquehanna, 110 miles N. E. from Harrisburg. It is situated in the beautiful and fertile valley of Wyoming, and commands a fine view of river and mountain scenery. It contains, besides the county buildings, several churches and academies, a bank, and 2 or 3 newspaper offices; also a large iron furnace, and other factories. A bridge across the river connects the borough with Kingston. The Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad extends southward 20 miles to Whitehaven. The North Pennsylvania railroad, now in progress, will connect Wilkes-

barre directly with Philadelphia and Western New York. Another railroad is projected to the Delaware Water-Gap. The trade of the borough is facilitated by the North Branch canal, and by a plank-road leading to Scranton. Large quantities of anthracite coal are procured from the beds which surround the town, and which are among the thickest in the state. An extensive rolling mill was erected here about 1840, but its operation was suspended a few years since. Incorporated in 1806. Population in 1850, 2723.

WILKESBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Wilkes co., North Carolina, on the Yadkin river, near its source, 170 miles W. by N. from Raleigh. Population, about 200.

WILKESBOROUGH, a post-village in McLean co., Illinois, 60 miles N. E. by N. from Springfield.

WILKESBURG, a post-office of Covington co., Mississippi.

WILKESVILLE, a small village of Gallia co., O.

WILKESVILLE, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Vinton co., Ohio, intersected by the Cincinnati Hillsborough and Belpre railroad. Population, 1037.

WILKESVILLE, a thriving post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, about 75 miles S. S. E. from Columbus.

WILKINS, a post-township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles E. from Pittsburg. Population, 3019.

WILKINS, a post-office of Union co., Ohio.

WILKINSBURG, a post-village of Wilkins township, Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania railroad, 7 miles E. from Pittsburg. It has a number of stores, and about 700 inhabitants.

WILKINSON, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 435 square miles. It is bounded on the N. E. by the Oconee river, intersected by Commissioner's and Big Sandy creeks, and also drained by Cedar and Turkey creeks. The surface is somewhat undulating, and extensively covered with forests of pine. On the Oconee and several creeks the land is productive, but the pine lands are not of the first quality. The soil is described as a mixture of gray sandy and "mulatto land." Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 4920 bales of cotton; 323,976 bushels of corn; 17,615 of oats, and 99,490 of sweet potatoes. It contained 23 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 460 pupils attending public schools. The county is intersected by the Central railroad. It contains one sulphur and chalybeate spring. Named in honor of General James Wilkinson, of Maryland. Capital, Irwinton. Population, 8212; of whom 5467 were free, and 2745, slaves.

WILKINSON, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of about 700 square miles. The Mississippi river forms its boundary on the W. and the Homochitto on the N. The

surface is uneven; the soil is highly productive, and is mostly occupied by plantations of cotton and Indian corn. In 1850 the county produced 504,795 bushels of corn; 19,450 of oats; 33,720 of sweet potatoes, and 26,381 bales of cotton. It contained 13 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 400 pupils attending public schools, and 169 attending academies and other schools. The county is partly intersected by the West Feliciana railroad. Capital, Woodville. Pop., 16,914; of whom 3654 were free, and 13,260, slaves.

WILKINSON, a township in Desha co., Arkansas. Population, 265.

WILKINSON'S LANDING, a small village of Perry co., Missouri.

WILKINSONVILLE, a post-village in Worcester co., Mass., 39 miles W. from Boston.

WILKINSONVILLE, a village in Chesterfield co., Virginia, 32 miles S. W. from Richmond.

WILKINSONVILLE, a post-village in Union district, South Carolina, 98 miles N. W. by N. from Columbia.

WILL, a county in the E. N. E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 1236 square miles. It is intersected by the Kankakee and Des Plaines rivers, branches of the Illinois. The surface is generally level, and destitute of timber, excepting small groves. The soil is very fertile, and much of it is under cultivation. The soil of the prairies is a deep, sandy loam, adapted to Indian corn and grass. In 1850 the county produced 527,903 bushels of Indian corn; 230,885 of wheat; 334,360 of oats; 32,043 tons of hay, and 319,054 pounds of butter. It contained 14 churches, 3 newspaper offices; 3472 pupils attending public schools, and 200 attending other schools. Quarries of building stone are worked near the county seat. The Des Plaines river furnishes water-power. The county is intersected by the Illinois and Michigan canal, by the Chicago branch of the Central railroad, the Chicago and Mississippi, and by the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. Named in honor of Conrad Will, for many years a member of the Illinois legislature. Capital, Joliet. Population, 16,703.

WILLAMETTE, or WAHLAMUTTE river, in the W. part of Oregon Territory, rises in Lane county, near the foot of the Cascade Range, and flowing first N. W., and then in a northerly direction for about 150 miles, falls into the Columbia river about 8 miles below Fort Vancouver. It is navigable for vessels of the largest class to Portland, 15 miles. Above the falls, which are 25 miles from its mouth, it is said to be navigable for small steamboats 60 miles. Commencing at the mouth of this river, and proceeding upwards, we have on the W. side the Tuality, (two'e-te,) Yam Hill, Rickreal, (rick/re-awl,) Luckimiute, Mary's, and Long Tom rivers, all rising in or at the base of the Callapooya mountains. Turning and descending on the right bank, we pass McKen-

zie's, Sexton's, Coupé, Sandyam, Pudding, Clackamus, and Milwaukeee rivers, having their sources on the slopes of the Cascade Range. The chief towns on its banks are Marysville, Salem, Oregon City, and Portland. The valley of the Willamette is exceedingly beautiful and fertile, and is regarded as the garden of Oregon. One of the most remarkable features of this valley is the buttes, (pronounced *bûts* or *butes*), high, conical hills, which are generally insulated. Near the mouth of Coupé river there are two buttes, called Pisgah and Sinai, which are half a mile apart at their bases, and rise about 1000 feet above the plain, with a level country all around them for 20 miles. From one part of Willamette valley, near the Rickreal, seven peaks of the Cascade Range, crowned with everlasting snow, may be seen at once. Length, about 200 miles.

WILLAMETTE FORKS, a post-office of Linn co., Oregon.

WILLBAR, a post-office of Wilkes co., North Carolina.

WILLET, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Cortland co., New York, about 130 miles W. by S. from Albany. Pop., 923.

WILLET, a post-office of Green co., Wis.

WILLETTVILLE, a post-office of Highland co., Ohio.

WILLIAMS, a county forming the N. W. extremity of Ohio, bordering on Indiana and Michigan, has an area of about 480 square miles. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's and Tiffin rivers. The surface is level or undulating; the soil is fertile. The western part consists of "oak-openings," plains which produce a sparse growth of oaks. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and pork are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 105,992 bushels of corn; 84,322 of wheat; 37,440 of oats, and 15,821 of potatoes. It contained 2 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2040 pupils attending public schools. It is traversed by the route of the Toledo and Chicago railroad. Capital, Bryan. Population, 8018.

WILLIAMS, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, immediately below Easton. Population, 2634.

WILLIAMS, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky, 15 miles N. from Hopkinsville.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a post-village in Granville co., North Carolina, about 50 miles N. by E. from Raleigh.

WILLIAMSBURG, a district in the S. E. part of South Carolina, has an area of 1170 square miles. It is bounded on the S. W. by Santee river, on the N. E. by Lynch's creek and the Great Pedee, and intersected by the Black river. The surface is level, and partly over-spread with pine forests; the soil is generally sandy. The most fertile land is on the banks of the rivers. Cotton, rice, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the sta-

ples. In 1850 this district produced 4298 bales of cotton; 354,543 pounds of rice; 239,713 bushels of corn; 7498 of oats, and 143,052 of sweet potatoes. It contained 17 churches, and 378 pupils attending public schools. It is intersected by the North-eastern railroad, (unfinished.) The Santee river is navigable by steamboats along the border of the district. Capital, Kingstree. Population, 12,447; of whom 3939 were free, and 8508, slaves.

WILLIAMSBERG, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 80 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 124.

WILLIAMSBERG, a post-village in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 95 miles W. by N. from Boston. It contains 3 or 4 churches, and several manufactories. Population of the township, 1537.

WILLIAMSBERG, a city of King's county, Long Island, on the E. side of the East river, immediately opposite to New York city. The site is elevated, with a surface diversified with gentle undulations, and rising gradually as it recedes from the river. Like Brooklyn, which is immediately south, and with which it will doubtless soon be compactly joined by the rapid extension of both cities, it owes its growth and prosperity to its proximity to New York, a large portion of its residents doing business in that city during the day. Four ferries connect it with the metropolis, two running from the foot of Grand street, and two from the foot of South Seventh street. Williamsburg is regularly laid out, the streets extending parallel to the river, are numbered from the water, First, Second, Third street, &c. Those running E. and W. are named from Grand street, the great dividing line of the city; for example, the first N. of Grand street is called North First street, the first S. is named South First street, the second, South Second street, and so on, as far as South Eleventh street, next to which comes Division avenue, the dividing line between this city and Brooklyn. Bushwick creek separates the city from the township of Green Point. Grand street and South Seventh, already mentioned, are the principal thoroughfares. First street also is an active business street. The houses of Williamsburg are neatly and well built, though generally not more than two stories high. Many of the dwellings, however, especially in the newer portions of the town, are large and very handsome buildings.

Williamsburg contains 15 churches, among which are 3 Methodist, 2 Presbyterian, 1 Episcopal, 2 Catholic, 1 Baptist, 1 Universalist, 1 Congregational, 1 Dutch Reformed, and 1 German Lutheran. Of these, the most worthy of notice are—the First Baptist church, at the corner of Fifth and South Fifth streets, a very handsome edifice of free-stone, in a commanding situation, with the front facing East river; the Catholic church, a fine brick building, on Second street, be-

tween South Second and South Third streets, and the First Presbyterian, a handsome brick edifice, with a steeple and clock; like the two preceding, it is a conspicuous object from the river. The Universalist church, at the corner of Fourth and South Fifth streets, is a massive and imposing structure, with a square tower, and enclosed by grounds which are highly improved. The city contains 3 banks, 1 savings' institution, and 6 newspaper offices, three of which issue dailies. Among the institutions may be mentioned a Bible society, organized in 1845, and a medical society, established in 1852. The city is lighted with gas, and a company has recently been organized to supply it with water.

Williamsburg contains a variety of manufactures and several ship-yards. The buildings of the camphene manufactories along the river are conspicuous objects to one approaching from the water. This place was incorporated as a village in 1827, at which time there was but one ferry communicating with New York; in 1851 it was chartered as a city. Population in 1840, 5094; in 1845, 11,338; in 1850, 30,780, and in 1853, from 45,000 to 50,000.

WILLIAMSBERG, or PENN'S NECK, a village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, contains 2 churches.

WILLIAMSBERG village, New Jersey. See CEDAR CREEK.

WILLIAMSBERG, a flourishing post-borough of Blair county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river, and on the Pennsylvania canal, 157 miles E. from Pittsburg. It contains 4 or 5 churches, 1 woollen factory, 1 pottery, and several mills.

WILLIAMSBERG, a small village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, about 70 miles N. from Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBERG, a city, capital of James City county, Virginia, 60 miles E. from Richmond, and 68 miles N. W. from Norfolk. It is situated on a level plain between James and York rivers, 6 miles from each. It is the oldest incorporated town in the state, and is interesting in historic associations. It was the seat of the royal government previous to the Revolution, and afterwards capital of the state until 1779. William and Mary College, founded at this place in 1692, is the oldest literary institution in the Union, excepting Harvard University, and is at present in a flourishing condition. The library contains about 5000 volumes, and the students in attendance generally number from 100 to 150. Williamsburg is the seat of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, which stands deservedly high for its neatness, order, and comfortable accommodations. It has about 200 patients, and a handsome edifice, with all the modern improvements in arrangement. The town contains 3 churches, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Methodist. First settled in 1632. Population, estimated at 1500.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village in Iredell co., N. C., 157 miles W. from Raleigh.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village, capital of Covington co., Mississippi, on an affluent of Leaf river, 60 miles S. E. from Jackson.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-office of Henderson co., Tennessee.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small village of Owen co., Kentucky.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village, capital of Whitley county, Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, and on the route of the Danville and Knoxville railroad, 125 miles S. S. E. from Frankfort, has 1 church and several stores. Fourteen miles below, the river presents a perpendicular fall of 60 feet, which is one of the most remarkable objects in the state.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-township in the E. part of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop., 1884.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village in the above township, on the E. fork of Little Miami river, 28 miles E. of Cincinnati, was formerly the county seat, and has several hundred inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small village of Guernsey co., Ohio.

WILLIAMSBURG, a thriving village of Noble co., Ohio, near the Central Ohio railroad, about 40 miles E. from Zanesville.

WILLIAMSBURG, a pleasant village of Johnson co., Indiana, on Nineveh creek, 8 miles S. from Franklin.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village of Wayne co., Indiana, on a branch of Whitewater river, about 72 miles E. by N. of Indianapolis. Population, about 300.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village in De Kalb co., Illinois, about 60 miles W. by N. from Chicago.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small village of Shelby co., Illinois.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-village in Callaway co., Missouri, 40 miles N. E. from Jefferson City.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small village of Macon co., Missouri.

WILLIAMS' CENTRE, a post-village of Williams co., O., 171 miles N. W. from Columbus.

WILLIAMS' COLLEGE GRANT, a township of Aroostook co., Maine. Population, 224.

WILLIAMS' CROSS ROADS, a small post-village of Choctaw co., Alabama.

WILLIAMSFIELD, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Population, 932.

WILLIAMSON, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of about 1050 square miles. It is traversed from W. to E. by San Gabriel river, and also drained by Brushy creek. The surface is diversified by prairies and woodlands. Indian corn, sweet potatoes, butter, cattle, horses, and sheep are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 57,015 bushels of corn; 2458 of sweet potatoes; 58,950 pounds of butter, and 3499 of wool. Named in honor of Judge Robert M. William-

son, member of Congress of the republic of Texas. Capital, Georgetown. Pop., 1568, of whom 1413 were free, and 155, slaves.

WILLIAMSON, a county in the central part of Tennessee: area estimated at 650 square miles. It is drained by the head branches of Harpeth river. The surface is uneven; the soil highly productive and extensively cultivated. Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, and pork are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 1,697,570 bushels of corn; 223,193 of oats; 43,854 of wheat; 5314 bales of cotton, and 1,302,209 pounds of tobacco. It contained 49 churches, 1 newspaper office; 309 pupils attending public schools, and 475 attending academies and other schools. Several turnpikes pass through the county, which is intersected by the Nashville and New Orleans railroad. This is among the most populous counties of the state. Capital, Franklin. Population, 27,201, of whom 14,337 were free, and 12,864, slaves.

WILLIAMSON, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 390 square miles. It is intersected by Big Muddy river, and also drained by the S. fork of Saline river. The county consists partly of prairie and partly of timbered land; the soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, cattle, and swine are the staples. In 1850 it produced 235,729 bushels of corn; 6376 of wheat; 33,164 of oats, and 59,131 pounds of butter. It contained 8 churches, and 360 pupils attending public schools. Stone coal is abundant. Capital, Marion. Population, 7216.

WILLIAMSON, a post-township of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop., 2380.

WILLIAMSON, a post-village in the above township, 26 miles E. by N. from Rochester.

WILLIAMSON, a post-office of Jefferson co., Kentucky.

WILLIAMSON, a post-office of Owen co., Ind.

WILLIAMSON'S MILLS, a post-village of Lexington district, South Carolina.

WILLIAMSONVILLE, a post-office of Macon co., Missouri.

WILLIAMS' PLACE, a post-office of Livingston co., New York.

WILLIAMSPORT, a flourishing town, capital of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is beautifully situated on the left bank of the West branch of Susquehanna river, and on the Sunbury and Erie railroad, 90 miles N. from Harrisburg, and 179 miles N. W. from Philadelphia. The Williamsport and Elmira railroad is open from this place to Ralston, 25 miles. Williamsport is a favorite place of resort in summer, on account of its healthy situation, and the beautiful scenery which surrounds it. It contains a fine brick court house, a large academy of the same material, 5 churches, 1 bank, with a capital of \$100,000, and many handsome dwellings. Two newspapers are published here. The West Branch canal, which passes through the town, affords a ready access to the best markets, and large

quantities of lumber and grain are shipped at this place. The creeks in the vicinity furnish good water-power; the hills contain coal and iron ore. Population in 1850, 1615; in 1853, about 2500.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania. See **MONONGAHELA CITY**.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-village of Washington county, Maryland, on the Potomac river, at the mouth of Conococheague creek, 9 miles S. W. from Hagerstown. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal passes through the place. It contains a bank, with a capital of \$185,000, and numerous stores.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-village in Hardy co., Virginia, 165 miles N. W. by N. from Richmond.

WILLIAMSPORT, or **PRUNTYTOWN**, capital of Taylor co., Virginia, on the E. fork of the Monongahela, about 210 miles N. W. from Richmond. It is the seat of Rector College, founded in 1839, and contains 2 churches.

WILLIAMSPORT, a village of Wood co., Virginia, on the Ohio river, opposite Marietta, Ohio. Population, about 250.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-office of Pointe Coupée parish, Louisiana.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-village of Maury co., Tennessee, on Duck river, about 40 miles S. W. from Nashville. Population, about 250.

WILLIAMSPORT, a thriving village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canal, 163 miles N. E. from Columbus.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, about 10 miles W. by S. from Circleville.

WILLIAMSPORT, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

WILLIAMSPORT, a thriving post-village, capital of Warren co., Indiana, on the right bank of the Wabash river, 75 miles N. W. from Indianapolis. It has an active trade, which is facilitated by the Wabash and Erie canal. The railroad which is progressing from Toledo to Danville, in Illinois, will pass through this place. A newspaper is published here.

WILLIAMS' RIVER, in the E. S. E. part of Vermont, rises in Windsor co., and falls into the Connecticut about 3 miles above Belows falls.

WILLIAMS' STORE, a post-office of Berks co., Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMS' STORE, a post-office of Harde-man co., Tennessee.

WILLIAMSTON, a post-office of Anderson district, South Carolina.

WILLIAMSTON, a village in Barbour co., Ala., 65 miles S. E. by E. from Montgomery.

WILLIAMSTON, a township in the central part of Dodge co., Wisconsin.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a township in Orange co., Vermont, 11 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 1452.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a pleasant post-village of Berkshire co., Massachusetts, about 120 miles

N. W. by W. from Boston. It is the seat of Williams College, a flourishing institution, founded in 1793. The institution comprises 4 brick buildings for the accommodation of the students, a library building, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, and a chemical laboratory. The three last have been completed within a few years. Important additions have recently been made to the chemical and philosophical apparatus. The institution is endowed to the amount of about \$75,000. See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX. Population of the township, 2626.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-village of Oswego co., New York, on the Watertown and Rome railroad, 28 miles N. W. from Rome. Population of the township, 1121.

WILLIAMSTOWN, or **SQUANKUM**, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, 11 miles S. E. of Woodbury, contains 2 churches, 3 stores, and several glass-works.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a small village of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a thriving post-village, capital of Martin co., North Carolina, on the right bank of the Roanoke river, 100 miles E. from Raleigh. The surrounding country is partly occupied by cypress swamps, which supply an article of export.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-village, capital of Grant co., Kentucky, on the turnpike from Covington to Lexington, 37 miles S. from Cincinnati. It contains a brick court house and 4 churches. Population, about 450.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, about 15 miles S. from Findlay.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a thriving post-village of Ingham co., Michigan, on Cedar river, about 20 miles E. from Lansing. It contains several stores, flouring mills, and saw mills. Population in 1853, about 600.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a village of Clay co., Indiana, on the National road, 14 miles E. N. E. from Terre Haute.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-village of Decatur co., Indiana, 45 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village in Windham co., Vermont, on the South branch of West river, about 100 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. The South Branch affords water-power.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village of Erie co., New York, on Ellicott's creek, 8 miles N. E. from Buffalo. It contains 1 Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, 3 or 4 stores, several flouring and saw mills, a carding machine, and a large tannery. Pop. in 1853, about 1000.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a village of Essex co., New Jersey, 5 miles N. W. of Newark.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-office of Elk co., Pa.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village in Kent co., Delaware, 22 miles S. W. from Dover.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-office of Bath co., Va.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village of Person co., North Carolina, on an affluent of Dan river, 65 miles N. N. W. from Raleigh.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-office of Dickson co., Tennessee.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, 14 miles N. from Columbus.

WILLIQTOWN, a small village of Green co., Arkansas.

WILLIMANSETT, a post-village in Hampden co., Massachusetts, on the left bank of Connecticut river, and on the Connecticut River railroad, 75 miles W. by S. from Boston.

WILLIMANTIC river rises in Tolland co., Connecticut, and unites with Shetucket river, in Windham county.

WILLIMANTIC, a flourishing post-borough in Windham county, Connecticut, on the Willimantic river, where the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill railroad intersects the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad, 32 miles E. by S. from Hartford. It is also on the route of the Air-line railroad from New York to Boston, about 120 miles N. E. from the former, and 80 miles S. W. from the latter. The Willimantic is here a large stream, and has a fall of more than 100 feet in the distance of a mile, affording an extensive hydraulic power, about one-third of which is at present used. There are now in operation at these falls 8 mills, most of which are for the manufacture of cotton goods. In addition to the other advantages of the place, is an abundance of building stone, of an excellent quality, found in the vicinity. The borough contains 4 churches, a newspaper office, upwards of 20 stores, and 5 or 6 factories. Population in 1853, about 3500.

WILLING, a post-office of Alleghany co., N. Y.

WILLINGBOROUGH, a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, on the left side of the Delaware river, about 7 miles N. W. from Mount Holly. Population, 1596.

WILLINGTON, Piscataquis co., Maine. See WELLINGTON.

WILLINGTON, a post-village in Tolland co., Connecticut, near the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad, 24 miles E. by N. from Hartford. It contains a Congregational and a Baptist church, and several stores. Population of the township, 1339.

WILLINGTON, a post-village in Abbeville district, South Carolina, near Savannah river, 90 miles W. by S. from Columbia.

WILLINK, a post-village of Erie co., New York, 16 miles S. E. from Buffalo.

WILLINK'S CREEK, of Niagara co., New York, falls into the W. end of Lake Ontario.

WILLISBURG, a post-office of Washington co., Kentucky.

WILLIS RIVER, a small affluent of James river, Virginia, rises in Buckingham county. Flowing eastward and north-eastward, it crosses Cumberland county, and falls into James river near Cartersville. It is navigable by boats from its mouth to Curdsville, above 30 miles.

WILLIS STORE, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., about 100 miles S. E. from Milledgeville.

WILLISTON, a post-township in Chittenden co., Vermont, intersected by the Vermont Central railroad, 30 miles W. N. W. from Montpelier. The village contains 2 or 3 churches, a town house, and an academy. Population, 1669.

WILLISTON, a post-office of Potter co., Pa.

WILLISTON, a post-village of Barnwell district, South Carolina, on the South Carolina railroad, 99 miles W. N. W. from Charleston.

WILLISTON, a village in Callaway co., Kentucky, 255 miles S. W. by W. from Frankfort.

WILLISTOWN, a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles E. by N. from West Chester. Population, 1463.

WILLOUGHBY, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Lake co., Ohio, on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Population, 2081.

WILLOUGHBY, a pleasant post-village in the above township, on Chagrin river, and on the Cleveland and Erie railroad, 18 miles N. E. from Cleveland. The female seminary of this place is a flourishing institution. The village contains a medical university, and 2 or 3 churches.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE, a village and fashionable resort of Orleans co., Vermont, on a lake of the same name, and on the great thoroughfare just opened from Boston *via* St. Johnsbury to Stanstead, in Canada East. Willoughby lake is a beautiful sheet of water, nearly 5 miles in length, celebrated for its romantic scenery, about 35 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier.

WILLOW CREEK, a post-office of Marion district, South Carolina.

WILLOW CREEK, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., about 80 miles W. by S. from Chicago.

WILLOW CREEK, a post-office of Marquette co., Wisconsin.

WILLOW DALE, a post-office of Trumbull co., Ohio.

WILLOW GROVE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, on the turnpike leading from Philadelphia to Easton, 18 miles N. from the former. It contains 3 good hotels, 2 stores, and about 12 dwellings. The medicinal springs found at this place are much resorted to during the summer season.

WILLOW GROVE, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

WILLOW GROVE, a post-office of Coweta co., Georgia.

WILLOW GROVE, a post-office of Sumner co., Tennessee.

WILLOW GROVE, a small village of Crittenden co., Kentucky.

WILLOW HILL, a post-office of Jasper co., Ill.

WILLOW ISLAND, a post-office of Pleasant co., Virginia.

WILLOW RIVER, Wisconsin. See HUDSON.

WILLOW RIVER, a small stream of St. Croix co., Wisconsin, flows southwestward, and enters St. Croix Lake at Hudson.

WILLOW SPRING, a post-office of Russell co., Virginia.

WILLOW SPRING, a post-village of Claiborne co., Mississippi.

WILLOW SPRINGS, a post-township in the N. part of Lafayette co., Wisconsin. Pop., 615.

WILLOW SPRINGS, a post-village in the above township, near the Pekatonica river.

WILLOW STREET, a post-office of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

WILLOW TREE, a post-office of Greene co., Pennsylvania.

WILLS, a township in the E. central part of Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 2216.

WILLSBOROUGH, a post-township of Essex co., New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain. Population, 1932.

WILLSBOROUGH, a post-village in the above township, on Boquet river, about 140 miles N. by E. from Albany. It contains several stores and iron-works.

WILLS' CREEK, of Alabama, flows southwesterly through De Kalb co., then turns to the S. E., and enters Coosa river, near Gadsden.

WILLS' CREEK, of Ohio, rises in the S. E. part of the state, flows northwestward through Guernsey co., and enters the Muskingum river, about 10 miles S. from Coshocton.

WILLS' CREEK, a post-office of Coshocton co., Ohio.

WILLSHIRE, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Van Wert co., Ohio, intersected by St. Mary's river. Pop., 1220.

WILLSHIRE, a post-village in the above township, on the St. Mary's river, 133 miles W. N. W. from Columbus, contains 1 church, 2 stores, and several mills. It was settled in 1822, by Captain James Riley, with whose sufferings in Africa the public are familiar.

WILLS' MOUNTAIN, a ridge extending from the S. W. part of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, E. of Wills' creek, into Alleghany co., in Maryland.

WILLSON'S MILL, a village of Henry co., Iowa, on Skunk river, 55 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

WILLS' POINT, a post-office of Benton co., Tennessee.

WILMINGTON, a post-township of Windham co., Vermont, 110 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. One newspaper is published here. Population, 763.

WILMINGTON, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Boston and Lowell, the Boston and Maine, the Salem and Lowell railroads, and a branch railroad, 16 miles N. W. by N. from Boston. Population, 874.

WILMINGTON, a post-township of Essex co., New York, 30 miles S. W. from Plattsburg. It contains a village of the same name. Population, 1218.

WILMINGTON, or NEW WILMINGTON, a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania, about 30 miles N. from Beaver. Population, 1478.

WILMINGTON, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Population, 547.

WILMINGTON, a city and port of entry of New Castle county, Delaware, is situated on Christiana creek, immediately above its junction with the Brandywine, 2 miles from the Delaware river, 28 miles S. W. from Philadelphia, 70 miles E. N. E. from Baltimore, and 108 from Washington. Lat. 39° 41' N., lon. 75° 28' W. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad passes through the place. The upper part of the city is built on the southern slope of a hill, the summit of which is about 110 feet above the tide level, and commands an extensive view of the Delaware river and of the city itself. Wilmington is regularly planned, with wide and straight streets, and is generally well built of brick. The streets running parallel to the Christiana are numbered (commencing near the creek) First, Second, Third, &c. up to Fifteenth street. The principal thoroughfare of business is Market street, which extends from the Christiana to the Brandywine, rather more than a mile, intersecting the other streets at right angles, and terminated by handsome bridges at each end. King's, French, Orange, Shipley, and other streets are parallel with Market street. The city contains 19 churches, namely, 4 Methodist, 3 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, 2 Baptist, 2 Friends, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Roman Catholic, and 4 African; also a town-hall, a large hospital, situated on high ground in the N. W. part of the town, and a Catholic college, which is a handsome brick building. A new custom house is now in course of construction, for which an appropriation of \$250,000 was made at the last session of Congress. There are 4 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$846,000, a savings' institution, and several insurance companies; 4 or 5 newspapers are published here. Wilmington has long been distinguished for its boarding-schools, of which there are 5 in the city: they are generally well conducted and liberally patronized. The streets, stores, &c., are lighted with gas, and the town is supplied with good water from the Brandywine.

Wilmington is the most populous town in the state, and is chiefly remarkable for its manufactures, of which the following are the most important productions: steam engines, railway cars, railroad wheels, iron steam-boats, locomotive and car springs, mill machinery, galvanized roofing, and other iron, cotton and woollen goods, powder, flour, carriages, and farming implements. There are about 7 iron foundries, 3 large machine shops, 2 cotton factories, several manufactories of woollen goods, 1 of farming implements, and 1 paper mill. The powder mills of Dupont & Co., about 2 miles from the town, have long been widely known. There are 7 large flouring mills on the Brandywine in this vicinity, which annually grind about one million bushels of wheat. In 1853, 218 persons were employed in the ma-

manufacturing of cotton; 215 in that of cast iron and brass; 675 in that of wrought iron, steel, and machinery; 181 in the coachmanufactory; 178 in those of patent-leather, and 168 in building and repairing vessels of medium tonnage, for which the creek is navigable. Five turnpike-roads extend into the interior of the state, and a railroad, 5 miles long, connects the town with New Castle. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1852, according to the custom house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 7010 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, enrolled and licensed, of which 6883 $\frac{4}{5}$ were employed in the coast trade, and 137 $\frac{7}{8}$ in steam navigation. During the year, 23 vessels, (2 of them steamers,) with an aggregate burthen of 2923 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons, were admeasured. Population in 1830, 6628; in 1840, 8367; in 1850, 13,979; and April 1, 1853, it amounted to 16,163, of whom 13,976 were whites, and 2187, colored.

WILMINGTON, a small post-village of Fluvanna co., Virginia, on the Rivanna river, 55 miles W. by N. from Richmond.

WILMINGTON, a city, port of entry, and capital of New Hanover county, North Carolina, is situated on the left or E. bank of Cape Fear river, just below the entrance of its N. E. branch, 34 miles from the sea, 135 miles S. E. from Raleigh, 180 miles N. E. from Charleston, and 416 from Washington. Lat. 34° 11' N., lon. 78° 10' W. It is the largest and most commercial place in the state, the business and population having been greatly increased by the construction of the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad, which extends N. to Weldon, on the Roanoke river, 162 miles, and forms part of the great highway of travel North and South. The city has about \$500,000 invested in this work, which cost \$2,500,000, and is now in excellent condition. Another railroad has recently been opened from Wilmington to Manchester, in South Carolina, where it connects with the Camden Branch railroad. The length of this line is 156 miles, and the cost \$1,800,000, of which \$500,000 were subscribed by the citizens of Wilmington. A plank-road is extending from this city towards Onslow county. The town contains 3 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,150,000. Five or six newspapers are published here. More than 20 steam engines are employed in the manufactories of this place, among which are seven steam saw mills, and 2 planing mills, with a capital of \$275,000, producing annually about 30 million feet of lumber; 3 rice mills; 10 turpentine distilleries, working about 25 stills, capital estimated at \$100,000; and several machine shops. Four mail steamers keep up a daily communication with Charleston, and 9 steamboats and 20 towboats ply from this port to Fayetteville. The whole number of steamboats on the river in 1852 was 19.

Exports for 1852, from January to December, inclusive.

Lumber, feet.....	32,336,889
Timber, ".....	3,409,016
Turpentine, bbls.....	96,667
Spirits of ditto, ".....	96,843
Resin, ".....	339,200
Tar, ".....	19,659
Pitch, ".....	7,806
Peanuts, bushels.....	93,255
Cotton goods, bales.....	4,136
Value of coastwise exports.....	\$3,991,561
" foreign ditto.....	549,107
	<hr/>
	\$4,540,668

It is expected that the extensive deposits of coal in Chatham county, will, by means of the Deep river improvement, now in progress, find an outlet here, and open a new source of wealth. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1852, according to the custom house returns, amounted to an aggregate of 8385 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons registered, and 7093 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of the latter, all was employed in the coast trade, and 2985 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons in steam navigation. The foreign arrivals for the year were 304, (tons, 101,353,) of which 159 (tons, 55,731,) were by American vessels. The clearances for foreign ports were 208, (tons, 39,267) of which 139 (tons, 26,206) were by American vessels. The foreign and coastwise arrivals for 1852, exclusive of the Charleston steamers and North Carolina coasters, were 753. During the year ending June 30th, 1852, 4 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 474 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, were admeasured. In 1819 a great fire occurred, which consumed about 200 buildings, and property valued at \$1,000,000. Population in 1830, about 3000; 1840, 4744; in 1850, 7264, and in 1853, about 10,000.

WILMINGTON, a post-township in Union co., Arkansas. Population, 866.

WILMINGTON, a small post-village of Union co., Arkansas, on the Washita river, about 100 miles in a direct line S. from Little Rock.

WILMINGTON, a village in McCracken co., Kentucky, 255 miles S. W. by W. from Frankfort.

WILMINGTON, a flourishing post-village in Union township, capital of Clinton co., Ohio, on Todd's fork of Little Miami river, 72 miles S. W. from Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on undulating ground, and is well built. It is one of the principal stations on the Zanesville Wilmington and Cincinnati railroad, now in construction. Wilmington contains, besides the county buildings, 5 or 6 churches, and 2 newspaper offices. Laid out in 1810. Population in 1850, 1238.

WILMINGTON, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, 6 miles S. W. from Lawrenceburg, was formerly the county seat. It contains the county seminary. Population in 1850, 287.

WILMINGTON, a township in De Kalb co., Indiana. Population, 800.

WILMINGTON, a post-township in Will co., Illinois. Population, 1346.

WILMINGTON, a post-village of Will co., Illinois, on the Kankakee river, 152 miles N. E. from Springfield. It contains a woollen factory and several stores.

WILMINGTON ISLAND, of Chatham county, Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah river, enclosed on the N. E. and N. W. by small outlets of the Savannah river. Length, 5 miles; greatest breadth, about 4 miles.

WILMORE, a post-office of Cambria co., Pa. WILMOT, a post-township in Merrimack co., New Hampshire, 30 miles N. W. from Concord. Population, 1272.

WILMOT, a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania. Population, 550.

WILMOT, a post-office of Noble co., Ind.

WILMOT, a small post-village of Boone co., Illinois, about 22 miles N. E. from Rockford.

WILMOT, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wisconsin, on Pishtaka, or Fox river, about 25 miles W. from Kenosha.

WILMOT FLAT, a post-office of Merrimack co., New Hampshire.

WILMURT, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, about 90 miles N. W. from Albany. Population, 112.

WILNA, a post-township of Jefferson co., New York, about 150 miles N. W. from Albany. It is drained by Black River and contains the village of Carthage. Pop., 2993.

WILNA, a post-village in Houston county, Ga., 50 miles S. W. by S. from Milledgeville.

WILSEVILLE, a post-village of Tioga co., New York, on the railroad between Ithaca and Owego, 14 miles N. from the latter.

WILSON, a county in the N. central part of Tennessee, has an area estimated at 550 square miles. The Cumberland river forms its entire N. boundary, and it is also drained by creeks which flow into that river. The surface is diversified by hills of moderate height. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and extensively cultivated. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and tobacco are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 1,543,869 bushels of corn; 210,172 of oats; 1,237,305 pounds of tobacco; 253,259 of butter, and 51,813 of wool; the greatest quantity of that article raised in any county of the state. It contained 45 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 3452 pupils attending public schools, and 70 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by a turnpike-road leading to Nashville. Cumberland river is navigable by steamboats along the border. A large cotton factory is in successful operation at Lebanon, the county town. Population, 27,443; of whom 20,316 were free, and 7127, slaves.

WILSON, a post-township in Piscataquis co., Maine, 70 miles N. by E. from Augusta.

WILSON, a post-township of Niagara co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Pop., 2955.

WILSON, a thriving post-village and ship-

ping port in the above township, is situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Tuscarora creek, 15 miles N. N. W. from Lockport. It contains 3 churches, a large and flourishing seminary, 5 stores, 1 steam flouring mill, 2 steam lumber mills, 2 hotels, 1 iron foundry, 1 cabinet shop, and numerous other mechanic shops. Wilson Collegiate Institute, situated in this place, employs 6 teachers, and has 375 pupils. The library, together with the philosophical apparatus, cost \$12,000. Here is a good harbor, which has been improved. Population in 1853, about 800.

WILSON, a post-office of Edgecombe co., North Carolina.

WILSON, a post-village, capital of Yadkin co., North Carolina. It was laid out about the year 1851, when the county was formed.

WILSON, a post-office of Anderson co., Tennessee.

WILSON, a small post-village of Marion co., Ohio.

WILSON, a township in Will co., Illinois. Population, 269.

WILSON, a township in the S. E. part of Sheboygan co., Wisconsin.

WILSON'S CREEK, of South Carolina, flows into Saluda river, near the N. extremity of Edgefield district.

WILSON'S CREEK, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WILSON'S CREEK, a post-office of Graves co., Kentucky.

WILSON'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Williamson co., Tennessee.

WILSON'S DEPÔT, a post-office of Dinwiddie co., Virginia, on the South Side railroad, 28 miles W. from Petersburg.

WILSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Oxford co., Maine.

WILSON'S MILLS, a post-office of Venango co., Pennsylvania.

WILSON'S STATION, a post-office of Clinton co., Ohio.

WILSONVILLE, a post-village of Pike co., Pennsylvania, on the Wallenpaupack creek.

WILSONVILLE, a post-village in Highland co., Virginia, 135 miles N. W. by W. from Richmond.

WILSONVILLE, a post-village in Shelby co., Alabama, 80 miles N. N. W. from Montgomery.

WILSONVILLE, a post-office of Cocke co., Tennessee.

WILSONVILLE, a post-village in Spencer co., Kentucky, 35 miles S. W. by W. from Frankfort.

WILTON, a post-township of Franklin co., Maine, on the S. side of Sandy river, about 30 miles N. W. from Augusta. Pop., 1909.

WILTON, a post-village in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, at the terminus of the Wilton railroad, and near the Peterborough and Shirley railroad, 30 miles S. S. W. from Concord. Population of the township, 1161.

WILTON, a post-village of Fairfield co.,

Connecticut, on the Danbury and Norfolk railroad, about 30 miles S. W. by W. from New Haven. It contains 2 churches, an academy and several stores. Population of the township, 2066.

WILTON, a post-township of Saratoga co., New York, intersected by the Saratoga and Washington railroad, about 38 miles N. from Albany. Population, 1458.

WILTON, a village of Granville co., North Carolina, 34 miles N. from Raleigh.

WILTON, a post-office of Pike co., Ark.

WILTON'S UPPER MILLS, a village in Wilton township, Franklin county, Maine, on Wilton river, about 28 miles N. W. from Augusta. It contains 2 taverns, 2 churches, 2 saw mills, 1 large flour mill, 2 starch manufactories, and a number of other establishments.

WILT'S SPUR, a post-office of Patrick co., Virginia.

WINAMAC, or WINAMEC, a post-village, capital of Pulaski co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe river, and on the projected Fort Wayne and Mississippi railroad, 100 miles N. N. W. from Indianapolis.

WINANSVILLE, a village of Greene co., New York, 30 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

WINCHENDON, a post-township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Cheshire railroad, 54 miles W. N. W. from Boston. It is drained by Miller's river, which affords water-power. Cotton and other manufactures are produced to some extent. Pop., in 1840, 1754; in 1850, 2445.

WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village in Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on the Ashuelot river and railroad, about 55 miles S. W. from Concord, contains 3 or 4 churches, 1 bank, a number of mills and factories, chiefly woollen, and 2 newspaper offices. Population of the township, in 1840, 2065; in 1850, 3296.

WINCHESTER, a post-township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, about 30 miles N. W. of Hartford. It contains the village of Winsted, the northern terminus of the Naugatuck railroad. Population, 2179.

WINCHESTER, a thriving town, capital of Frederick county, Virginia, 150 miles N. N. W. from Richmond, and 71 miles W. by N. from Washington. It is pleasantly situated in a beautiful and fertile country, which forms part of the great valley of Virginia. With the exception of Wheeling, it is the largest town in the state W. of the Blue Ridge, which is about 20 miles distant. The plan of the town is regular: the houses are built in a compact and substantial manner, and mostly of brick and stone. The town is supplied with excellent water, which is brought in iron pipes from a spring half a mile distant. This place is the terminus of the Winchester and Potomac railroad, 30 miles long, which connects with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Harper's Ferry; and it has a number of turnpike-roads radiating in every direction, which attract a large amount of trade and

travel. Winchester contains about 12 churches, 1 academy, 2 banks, (aggregate capital, \$680,000,) 2 newspaper offices, and a Lyceum. Population in 1850, 4500.

WINCHESTER, a small village of Lenoir co., North Carolina.

WINCHESTER, a post-office of Union co., North Carolina.

WINCHESTER, a post-office of Macon co., Georgia.

WINCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Wayne co., Mississippi, on Chickasawha river, 15 miles E. S. E. from Jackson.

WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Franklin county, Tennessee, on a small branch of Elk river, and on the Winchester and Alabama railroad, 2 miles S. from the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and 84 miles S. E. from Nashville. A branch of the railroad first named connects this place with Huntsville in Alabama. Since the commencement of these roads, the population of the village has rapidly increased. The tunnel which has been cut through Cumberland mountain, in Franklin county, for the passage of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, is one of the most magnificent works of the kind in the world. It extends 2200 feet through the solid rock, in which there is scarcely a break to be found. Winchester has 1 bank and 2 flourishing female schools.

WINCHESTER, a post-village, capital of Clarke county, Kentucky, on the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, now in progress, 45 miles E. S. E. from Frankfort. It has an active trade, and contains 3 churches, 2 academies, and 2 hemp factories.

WINCHESTER, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Adams co., Ohio. Pop., 1693.

WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 80 miles S. S. W. from Columbus. Population, about 500.

WINCHESTER, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, about 35 miles E. N. E. from Zanesville.

WINCHESTER, a village of Jackson co., Ohio, 83 miles S. S. E. from Columbus.

WINCHESTER, a thriving village of Preble co., Ohio, on Twin creek, about 40 miles N. from Cincinnati.

WINCHESTER, a flourishing post-village, capital of Randolph county, Indiana, on White river, and on the railroad from Bellefontaine to Indianapolis, 75 miles E. N. E. from the latter. It is surrounded by a rich farming district, and it is connected by plank-roads with Richmond and Fort Wayne. This is a point on the Cincinnati and Fort Wayne railroad, (unfinished,) and on the projected air-line from Indianapolis to Union. Large flouring mills and saw mills have lately been erected here. The village contains several churches, and 1 newspaper office. Population in 1853, about 1200.

WINCHESTER, a thriving post-village, capital of Scott county, Illinois, on Sandy creek, 51 miles W. by S. from Springfield. The in-

habitants are chiefly employed in manufactures, for which the creek affords motive-power. Good limestone, stonecoal, and potter's clay are found at this place. It contains a number of flour mills, saw mills, tanneries, and potteries. Pop., estimated at 1000.

WINCHESTER, a post-village of Clark co., Missouri, 10 miles S. W. from Alexandria.

WINCHESTER, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, about 70 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

WINCHESTER, a post-township in the N. part of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

WINCHESTER, a post-village of Umpqua co., Oregon, on the left bank of the Umpqua river, about 135 miles S. by W. from Salem.

WINCHESTER CENTRE, Litchfield co., Connecticut. See WINSTED.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS, a post-office of Franklin co., Tennessee.

WIND CREEK, a small post-village of Tallapoosa co., Alabama.

WIND GAP, a post-village of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. N. W. from Easton. Here is an opening through the Blue mountain.

WINDHAM, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Vermont, has an area of about 850 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut river, and drained by the Deerfield and West rivers, and other smaller streams, which afford abundant water-power. The surface is uneven, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil along the Connecticut river is fertile, but in the western portions is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1856 this county produced 210,141 bushels of corn; 160,393 of oats; 338,295 of potatoes; 84,749 tons of hay, and 1,144,653 pounds of butter. There were 11 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 3 iron foundries, 3 machine shops, 6 flour mills, 3 grist mills, 5 paper mills, 26 saw mills, and 21 tanneries. It contained 65 churches, 5 newspaper offices, 8773 pupils attending public schools, and 615 attending academies and other schools. Large quantities of fine-grained granite are found in this county. Along the eastern border the Connecticut is navigable for small boats by means of canals around the different falls and rapids that occur in this portion of the river. The railroad connecting Hartford and Burlington passes through the county. Organized in 1789, under the name of Cumberland. Capital, Newfane. Population, 29,062.

WINDHAM, a county forming the N. E. extremity of Connecticut, has an area of about 620 square miles. It is drained by the Quinebaug, Shetucket, Willimantic, and Natchaug rivers, and other smaller streams, which supply motive-power to numerous mills. The inhabitants are largely engaged in manufactures. The surface is uneven and in some parts rough and rocky. The soil along

the streams is very fertile, but in other portions of the county is often of an inferior quality. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 240,276 bushels of corn; 297,098 of potatoes; 56,138 tons of hay; 599,004 pounds of butter, and 817,073 of cheese. There were 48 cotton and 15 woollen factories, 1 iron foundry, 4 cordage manufactories, and 1 calico-print works, 185 boot and shoe manufactories, 5 machine shops, 14 grist, 2 paper, and 82 saw and planing mills, 9 tanneries, 4 coach, 1 pin, and 2 hardware manufactories. It contained 67 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 7742 pupils attending public schools, and 528 attending academies and other schools. The county is intersected by the railroads connecting Norwich with Worcester, and New London with Palmer. Organized in 1726, having been formed out of portions of Hartford and New Loudon counties. Capital, Brooklyn. Population, 31,079.

WINDHAM, a post-township in Cumberland co., Maine, intersected by the Presumpscot river, which affords water-power, 48 miles S. W. from Augusta. Population, 2380.

WINDHAM, a post-township in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, intersected by the Manchester and Lawrence railroad, 38 miles S. S. E. from Concord. Population, 818.

WINDHAM, a post-township in Windham co., Vermont, 75 miles S. from Montpelier. Population, 763.

WINDHAM, a post-village in Windham co., Connecticut, near the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad, about 30 miles E. by S. from Hartford, contains 2 churches, 1 bank, and an academy. Population of the township, 4503.

WINDHAM, a post-township of Greene co., New York, about 36 miles S. W. from Albany. Population, 2048.

WINDHAM, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles N. N. E. from Towanda. Population, 957.

WINDHAM, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Wyoming co., Pennsylvania. Population, 549.

WINDHAM, a post-township in the E. part of Portage co., Ohio. Population, 808.

WINDHAM CENTRE, a post-village of Greene co., New York, near Schoharie creek, about 35 miles S. W. from Albany.

WIND HILL, a post-office of Montgomery co., North Carolina.

WIND LAKE, a post-office of Racine co., Wis.

WINDRIDGE, a post-office of Greene co., Pa.

WIND RIVER MOUNTAINS, the name given to a portion of the Rocky mountains on the E. border of Oregon Territory, near the sources of Green river. Fremont's Peak, one of the highest summits of the Rocky mountains, is situated in this range.

WINDSOR, a county in the S. E. central part of Vermont, has an area of about 1040 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Con-

necticut, and is traversed by the White river and other smaller streams, which furnish abundant water-power. The surface is generally uneven, and in the W. part mountainous. The soil is fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850, the county produced 312,581 bushels of corn; 613,297 of potatoes; 118,865 tons of hay; 1,741,228 pounds of butter, and 589,305 of wool. The quantity of corn, hay, and butter was the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 3 cotton, and 22 woollen factories, 3 foundries, 4 machine shops, 7 flour mills, 3 grist mills, 12 saw mills, 17 manufactories of boots and shoes, 7 of farming implements, and 17 tanneries. It contained 79 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 1845 pupils attending public schools, and 340 attending other schools. Steatite and limestone are found here. The Connecticut river is navigable, by means of canals round the falls, along the E. border. The county is intersected by the Rutland railroad, and also by the railroad connecting Concord and Montpelier. Organized in 1781. Capital, Woodstock. Population, 38,320.

WINDSOR, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, 11 miles E. by S. from Augusta. Population, 1793.

WINDSOR, a township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 23 miles S. W. from Concord. Population, 172.

WINDSOR, a beautiful and flourishing post-village of Windsor county, Vermont, at the union of the Sullivan and the Vermont Central railroads, 77 miles S. S. E. from Montpelier. The site comprises the western verge of an alluvial meadow about a quarter of a mile wide, bordering on the Connecticut, and terminated on the S. and S. W. by Millbrook, and by Pulkhole Brook on the N. and N. W. The scenery is exceedingly varied and picturesque, the view embracing Ascutey mountain, only 3 miles distant. The village is handsomely and somewhat compactly built. The streets are beautifully shaded, and many of the dwellings are enclosed by highly ornamented grounds. The principal avenue is very serpentine, making as many as four considerable angles in passing from the northern to its southern limit, the effect being that not more than one-third of the village can be seen from any one point of view. Windsor is the seat of the Vermont State Prison, besides which it contains a bank, 2 newspaper offices, a seminary for young ladies and gentlemen, 3 or 4 churches, and 10 or 12 stores. It carries on an active trade by the Connecticut, and is also in the centre of one of the finest agricultural and wool-growing sections of the state. For the purpose of securing an available water-power, a dam, 360 feet in length and 42 in height, was constructed across Millbrook in 1835, about half a mile from its entrance into the Connecticut. The entire fall is 60 feet in one-

third of a mile. In 1814, Windsor and West Windsor were incorporated as two distinct towns, reunited in 1815, and incorporated a second time in 1848. Population, 1928.

WINDSOR, a post-village in Berkshire co., Massachusetts, 110 miles W. by N. from Boston, contains several churches. Population of the township, 897.

WINDSOR, a post-township of Hartford county, Connecticut, bounded on the E. by the Connecticut river, and intersected by the Farmington river, 6 miles N. from Hartford. The first English settlement in the state was made here in 1633, by Captain William Holmes and others, who came from the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts. The township contains three handsome and thriving villages, viz. Windsor, Windsor Locks, and Poquannock. Almost all the inhabitants of that portion of the township which was first settled reside in Windsor village, situated on the right bank of the Connecticut, and on the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield railroad. It is built principally on a single street upwards of 2 miles in length, parallel with the river, and beautifully shaded. Windsor has been the birth-place of several eminent men, among whom may be mentioned Roger Wolcott, governor of Connecticut, and Oliver Ellsworth, for nearly four years chief-justice of the supreme court of the United States. Population in 1840, 2283; in 1850, 3254.

WINDSOR, a post-village in Windsor township, Broome co., New York, on the Susquehanna river, about 120 miles W. S. W. from Albany. It contains several churches and stores. Population of the township, 2645.

WINDSOR, a post-office of Mercer co., N. J.

WINDSOR, a township of Berks co., Pennsylvania, about 15 miles N. from Reading. Population, 1105.

WINDSOR, or UPPER WINDSOR, a post-township of York co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles S. E. from York. Population, 1711.

WINDSOR, a post-village, capital of Bertie co., North Carolina, on the Cashie river, an affluent of the Roanoke, 120 miles E. from Raleigh. The river is navigable for sloops as high as this village. Windsor contains 1 or 2 churches and 5 stores.

WINDSOR, a post-village of Walton co., Ga., about 80 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

WINDSOR, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Ashtabula co., Ohio, intersected by Grand river. Population, 1033.

WINDSOR, a thriving post-village in the above township, 186 miles N. E. from Columbus.

WINDSOR, a township in the E. central part of Lawrence co., Ohio. Population, 1001.

WINDSOR, a township in the S. E. part of Morgan co., Ohio, intersected by Muskingum river. Population, 1592.

WINDSOR, a small village of Morgan co., O.

WINDSOR, a post-township in the E. part

of Eaton co., Michigan, intersected by Grand river. Population, 253.

WINDSOR, a post-village in Randolph co., Indiana, near White river, 60 miles N. E. by E. from Indianapolis.

WINDSOR, a village in Bureau co., Illinois, 110 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

WINDSOR, a post-office of Henry co., Mo.

WINDSOR, a post-village in Windsor township, Dane co., Wisconsin, on Token creek, 10 miles N. E. from Madison.

WINDSOR, a village of Sierra co., California. Population, 210.

WINDSOR LOCKS, a post-village of Windsor township, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the right bank of the Connecticut river, where it is crossed by the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad, 13 miles N. by E. from Hartford. A canal, navigable for boats of 85 tons burthen, has been cut around the rapids in the Connecticut at this place, at a cost of about \$300,000, furnishing an immense hydraulic power for manufacturing purposes. This village has come into existence within the last 10 or 12 years, and contains extensive paper mills, iron and steel works, machine shops, cotton mill, foundry, &c. Population in 1853, about 1200.

WINDSORVILLE, a post-office of Hartford co., Connecticut.

WINESBURG, a post-village of Holmes co., O., about 54 miles N. N. E. from Zanesville.

WINFIELD, a post-township of Herkimer co., New York, 15 miles S. by E. from Utica. Population, 1481.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Union co., Pa.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Carroll co., Md.

WINFIELD, a post-village, capital of Putnam county, Virginia, on the Great Kanawha river, 31 miles from its mouth, and 333 miles W. by N. from Richmond. It has grown up since 1848.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Columbia co., Ga.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Clarke co., Miss.

WINFIELD, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Arkansas, about 120 miles W. from Little Rock.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Tuscarawas co., O.

WINFIELD, a post-township in Lake co., Indiana. Population, 245.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Dupage co., Ill.

WINFIELD, a post-office of Henry co., Iowa.

WING, a township in the W. part of Lucas co., Ohio. Population, 261.

WINGVILLE, a township in the E. part of Grant co., Wisconsin. Population, 1044.

WINGVILLE, or MONTFORT, a post-village in the above township, 18 miles N. E. from Lancaster. It contains 1 church, 2 stores, and about 30 dwellings.

WINHALL, a post-township in Bennington co., Vermont, 80 miles S. by W. from Montpelier. Population, 762.

WINN, a new parish in the N. central part of Louisiana, contains about 980 square miles. It is bounded on the W. and S. W. by

Saline creek and Red river, and intersected by the Dugdemona river. Organized in 1853.

WINNAMAC, Indiana. See WINAMAC.

WINNEBAGO, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 500 square miles. Rock river flows through the county from N. to S. receiving in its passage the Pekatonica from the W., and the Kishwaukee from the E. The surface is undulating, and presents a succession of beautiful prairies and woodlands; the prairies are highly productive, and mostly under cultivation. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, pork, and hay are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 316,586 bushels of wheat; 281,452 of corn; 188,333 of oats, and 14,444 tons of hay. It contained 9 churches, 1 newspaper office, and 2610 pupils attending public schools. Limestone of good quality is abundant along the banks of Rock river. The county is liberally supplied with water-power, which is employed in mills and factories. It is intersected by the Galena and Chicago railroad, and by a branch of that road leading to Beloit, Wisconsin. Named from the Winnebago tribe of Indians. Capital, Rockford. Population, 11,773.

WINNEBAGO, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of the Mankato and Tewapa Tankiyan rivers, tributaries of St. Peter's river. This county is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

WINNEBAGO, a county in the N. E. central part of Wisconsin, contains about 430 square miles. Lake Winnebago, from which the name is derived, bounds it on the E., and it is drained by the Neenah and Wolf rivers, navigable by steamboats. There are also several smaller lakes in the county. The surface is nearly level, and is diversified by prairies and tracts of timber; the soil is calcareous and very fertile. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and lumber are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 57,072 bushels of wheat; 34,722 of corn, and 77,795 pounds of butter. It contained 2 newspaper offices, and 1798 pupils attending public schools. The rock found near the surface is limestone. A canal is in progress from the Neenah river to the Wisconsin, which will open steam navigation from Green Bay to the Mississippi. Several plank-roads pass through the county, and a railroad is projected from Oshkosh to Milwaukee. Organized in 1842. Capital, Oshkosh. Population, 10,167.

WINNEBAGO, a post-office of Bureau co., Illinois.

WINNEBAGO, a township in the E. part of Winnebago co., Wisconsin. Population, 1627.

WINNEBAGO LAKE, Wisconsin, the largest lake in the state, is comprised within the limits of Winnebago, Calumet, and Fond du Lac counties. The line of its greatest length runs nearly due N. and S., having an extent

of about 28 miles; greatest breadth, 10 or 11 miles; area, about 212 square miles. The depth is unequal, but quite sufficient for purposes of navigation. On the E. side the shore presents a remarkable feature for an extent of 15 miles, consisting of a wall of rocks, laid together as if placed by the hand of art. This wall generally rises about 5 feet above the surface of the water, and in some places extends hundreds of feet below. The surface of Lake Winnebago is estimated to be 160 feet above that of Lake Michigan. Five steamboats were employed in its navigation in 1852. The Neenah or Fox river enters the lake about midway between its extremities, and flowing from the N. end, discharges its waters into Green bay of Lake Michigan.

WINNEBAGO MARSH, Wisconsin, on Rock river, near its source, situated principally within the limits of Dodge county, is about 14 miles long, and above 5 miles wide. It is perhaps the largest marsh in the state. The river, in passing through it, is often divided into several channels, which it is sometimes impossible to trace through the high, rank grass.

WINNEBAGO RAPIDS, a small village of Winnebago co., Wisconsin.

WINNECONNA, a post-village in Winneconna township, Winnebago co., Wisconsin, on Fox river, near the mouth of Wolf river, 14 miles N. W. from Oshkosh, with which it is connected by a plank-road. Population of the township, 1948.

WINNEGANCE, a post-office of Lincoln co., Maine.

WINNESHIEK, a new county in the N. N. E. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is intersected by the Upper Iowa and the North fork of Turkey river, affluents of the Mississippi. This county is represented as well watered and well timbered; the soil is particularly adapted to grazing. Named from a chief of the Winnebago Indians. Capital, Decorah.

WINNESHIEK, a post-office of Winneshiek co., Iowa.

WINNICUT, a small river of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, unites its waters with the Piscataqua river.

WINNIPISEOGE, pronounced and sometimes spelled Win'nipesock'ee, (written also Winnepesocket,) a large and beautiful lake of New Hampshire, lying between Carroll and Belknap counties. Its form is very irregular. The entire length is perhaps 23 miles; greatest breadth, near 10 miles. Its waters are remarkably pure, and very deep. It is said to be fed principally by springs at its bottom. It contains a multitude of islands, which, with the romantic beauty of its banks and the magnificence of the surrounding mountains render the scenery of this lake in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque. Lake Winnipiseogee is 472 feet above the level of the sea. Its waters flow through two

small lakes into the Winnipiseogee river, which joins the Merrimack.

WINNIPISEOGE RIVER, in the central part of New Hampshire, forms the outlet of the lake of the same name, and running through Great bay, in Belknap county, it unites with the Pemigewasset to form the Merrimack, after constituting part of the boundary between Merrimack and Belknap counties. It affords some excellent mill seats, having a fall of about 232 feet from the lake to its junction with the Pemigewasset river.

WINNSBOROUGH, a post-village, capital of Fairfield district, South Carolina, on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, 38 miles N. from Columbia. It is situated in a fertile farming district. The railroad, which has lately been completed, connects it with Columbia and with Catawba river. The village has several churches and academies, 1 bank, and is the seat of the Furman Theological Seminary, under the direction of the Baptists. Two periodicals are published here.

WINNSBOROUGH, a small post-village, capital of Franklin parish, Louisiana, 200 miles N. W. from Baton Rouge.

WINONA, a post-office of Trimble co., Ky.

WINONA, a post-office of Wabasha co., Minnesota Territory.

WINOOSKI RIVER, Vt. See **ONION RIVER**.

WINOOSKI, a post-village on both sides of the Winooski river, 1½ miles N. E. from Burlington, Chittenden county, Vermont. The Winooski divides the townships of Burlington and Colchester, making the village of Winooski partly in each. The stream, which is crossed at this place by a substantial covered bridge, has a fall of about 20 feet. In consequence of the extensive hydraulic power thus afforded, numerous manufactories have sprung up, to which the village chiefly owes its importance.

WINSLOW, a post-township in Kennebec co., Maine, 19 miles N. N. E. from Augusta. Population, 1796.

WINSLOW, a post-village of Camden co., New Jersey, on a branch of Great Egg Harbor river, 46 miles S. by E. from Trenton, contains a church, 3 glass factories, and 50 or 60 dwellings.

WINSLOW, a township of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania, about 13 miles S. S. W. from Brookville.

WINSLOW, a post-village in Pike co., Indiana, 146 miles S. W. by S. from Indianapolis.

WINSLOW, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Stephenson co., Illinois. Population, 384.

WINSLOW, a post-village in the above township, 135 miles W. N. W. from Chicago.

WINSOR AND BROWN'S MILL, a small manufacturing village in West Gloucester township, Providence co., Rhode Island, about 20 miles W. by N. from Providence.

WINSPEAR, a post-office of Erie co., N. Y.

WINSTED, a post-village, the largest and

most prosperous of Litchfield co., Connecticut, is situated at the northern terminus of the Naugatuck railroad, 62 miles N. by E. from Bridgeport. A lake, covering a surface of 1500 acres, has its outlet at the W. end of the village, through which the stream pursues a winding course for two miles, having a fall in this distance of more than 200 feet; thus affording a succession of never-failing water-power. The village contains 2 forges for making iron, an iron foundry, 3 extensive scythe factories, 2 machine shops, 3 tanneries, a pin factory, cutlery establishment, flouring mill, clock factory, and manufacturing of fire-irons, joiners' tools, nuts, &c. It has also a bank, recently established, with a capital of over \$100,000, 4 churches, and 9 or 10 stores. Among the other edifices of the place may be mentioned the "Beardsley Hotel" and "Camp's Building" as worthy of notice for their size and elegance. There are two post-offices in the village, named "Winchester," and "West Winsted." The Society of Winsted comprises about one-third of the territory, and three-fourths of the population of Winchester township.

WINSTON, a county in the E. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 750 square miles. It is drained by the head streams of Pearl river. The surface is undulating or nearly level; the soil is productive. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 it produced 326,408 bushels of corn; 34,221 of oats; 87,173 of sweet potatoes, and 18,249 pounds of beeswax and honey. It contained 14 churches, 1 newspaper office; 310 pupils attending public schools, and 55 attending other schools. Named in honor of Colonel Fountain Winston. Capital, Louisville. Population, 7956; of whom 5188 were free, and 2768, slaves.

WINSTON, a post-office of Alleghany co., Md.

WINSTON, a thriving post-village, capital of Forsyth co., North Carolina, 120 miles W. by N. from Raleigh, is separated from Salem by a single street. It was laid out in 1850, when the county was organized.

WINSTON, a post-office of Randolph co., Ala.

WINSTON, a post-office of Weakley co., Tenn.

WINSTON, a post-office of Dent co., Mo.

WINSTONVILLE, a small village of Winston co., Miss., 16 miles S. E. from Louisville.

WINTERHAM, a post-office of Amelia co., Va.

WINTER HARBOR, a post-office of Hancock co., Maine.

WINTERPOCK, a post-office of Chesterfield co., Virginia.

WINTERSEAT, a post-village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WINTERSSET, a post-village, capital of Madison county, Iowa, on the road leading from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs, 150 miles W. by S. from Iowa City.

WINTERSVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 140 miles E. by N. from Columbus.

WINTERSVILLE, post-office of Decatur co. Ind.

WINTHROP, a post-township of Kennebec co., Maine, intersected by the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad, about 12 miles W. by N. from Augusta. The principal village is situated at the S. end of a large pond, the outlet of which affords water-power, and on the railroad, 53 miles N. by E. from Portland. It is a place of active business, and contains a bank. Pop. in 1840, 1915; in 1850, 2154.

WINTHROP, a post-office of Middlesex co. Connecticut.

WINTHROP, a post-office of Kane co., Ill.

WINTON, a post-village, capital of Hertford county, North Carolina, on the right bank of the Chowan river, 115 miles N. E. from Raleigh. It contains a court house, 2 stores, and 1 steam saw mill. The river is navigable for sloops, in which staves and tar are exported.

WINTON, a post-office of Butler co., Ohio.

WINYAW BAY, of South Carolina, is an estuary formed by the confluence of the Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw rivers, (which unite a little above Georgetown,) and communicating with the Atlantic about lat. 33° 10' N. Length, 14 miles; mean breadth, 2 miles. Large vessels can ascend to Georgetown.

WIOTA, a post-village of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on Pekatonica river, and 37 miles E. N. E. from Galena. It has 4 stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

WIRETOWN, a post-village of Ocean co., New Jersey, 51 miles S. E. from Trenton.

WIRT, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, has an area estimated at 200 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Kanawha river, and also drained by Hughes' river and Reedy and Spring creeks. The surface is hilly and well timbered; the soil mostly fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 98,291 bushels of corn; 22,910 of oats; 1097 tons of hay, and 25,230 pounds of butter. There were 2 grist mills and 7 saw mills. It contained 13 churches, and 600 pupils attending public schools. The Northwestern Virginia railroad, when finished, will connect the county with the Ohio river. Formed a few years ago, and named in honor of William Wirt, formerly attorney-general of the United States. Capital, Wirt Court House, or Elizabethtown. Population, 3358, of whom 3321 were free, and 32, slaves.

WIRT, a post-township of Alleghany co., New York, about 82 miles W. S. W. from Rochester. Population, 1544.

WIRT COURT HOUSE, or ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-village, capital of Wirt co., Virginia, on the Little Kanawha river, about 300 miles N. W. from Richmond.

WIRTEMBERG, a small village of Perry co., Missouri.

WISCASSETT, a post-town, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Lincoln co., Maine, on the right bank of Sheepscot river, about 12 miles from the ocean, and 45 miles E. N.

E. from Portland. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in foreign commerce, the coast trade, and the fisheries, the river affording excellent facilities, being navigable for the largest vessels, and seldom obstructed with ice. The shipping of the district, June 30, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 6303 $\frac{6}{10}$ tons registered, and 14,416 $\frac{4}{10}$ tons enrolled and licensed—total, 20,720 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons. Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, 8447 $\frac{4}{10}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, 4673 $\frac{4}{10}$ tons in the cod fishery, and 636 $\frac{2}{10}$ tons in the mackerel fishery. During the year, 1 ship, 6 brigs, and 9 schooners, with an aggregate burthen of 2461 $\frac{3}{10}$ tons, were admeasured. Besides the county buildings, the town contains several churches, a bank, and 10 or 12 stores. Population of the township, 2343.

WISCONSIN, (Neekoospara of the Indians,) an important river of Wisconsin, rising in a small lake called Vieux Desert, near the N. boundary of the state; it flows nearly southward to the Winnebago Portage, in Columbia county. Below this point, which is 114 miles by land from its mouth, the river pursues a south-westerly course until it enters the Mississippi, 4 miles below Prairie du Chien. The whole length is estimated at 600 miles. It is 600 yards wide at its mouth, and 400 yards at the portage. Shifting sandbars render the navigation rather difficult, but small steamers ascend as high as to Portage City, (about 200 miles by the course of the river,) and a canal is in course of construction from that place to the Neenah or Fox river, which will open uninterrupted navigation from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, via Green bay. The Neenah river approaches within a mile and a half of the Wisconsin, at Winnebago Portage. The Wisconsin is the largest river that intersects the state. In the upper part of its course it is bordered by extensive forests of pine timber, of which large quantities are sent to market. The Little Wisconsin enters the main stream from the right, near the centre of Marathon county.

WISCONSIN, one of the recently settled states of the American confederacy, is bounded on the N. by Minnesota, Lake Superior, and the northern peninsula of Michigan, (from which it is separated in part by the Menemonee and Montreal rivers,) on the E. by Lake Michigan, S. by Illinois, and W. by Iowa and Minnesota Territory, from the former of which it is separated by the Mississippi, and from the latter (in part) by the St. Croix river. It lies between 42° 30' and 46° 55' N. lat., (if we exclude some small islands belonging to the state in Lake Superior,) and between 87° and 92° 50' W. lon., being about 285 miles in extreme length from N. to S., and about 255 in its greatest breadth from E. to W., including an area of about 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres, of which 1,045,499 were improved in 1850.

Population.—This flourishing scion of the

West has had a growth unexampled even in that thriving region, having increased from 30,945 in 1840, to a population of 305,391 in 1850; of whom 164,221 were white males; 140,344 white females; 365 free colored males; and 216 free colored females. The population was divided into 33,517 families, occupying 32,962 dwellings. Of the entire population, 63,015 only were born in the state; 134,897 in other states of the confederacy; 8277 in British America; 34,519 in Germany; 775 in France; 18,952 in England; 21,043 in Ireland; 3237 in Scotland; 4319 in Wales; 4 in Spain; 4 in Portugal; 45 in Belgium; 1157 in Holland; 9 in Italy; 61 in Austria; 1244 in Prussia; 71 in Russia; 8651 in Norway; 146 in Denmark; 88 in Sweden; 3545 in Prussia; 1 in Sardinia; 1 in Greece; 17 in Asia; 1 in Africa; 9 in Mexico; 11 in Central America; 6 in South America; 20 in West Indies; 1 in Sandwich Islands; 191 in other countries, and 784 whose places of birth were unknown—showing nearly 35 per cent. of foreign birth, and exhibiting a greater variety than is usual even in the very diversified population of the other parts of the Union. It will be observed that a new element, or at least in much greater proportion than elsewhere, has been introduced by the emigration of considerable bodies of Norwegians, being about two-thirds of the whole number of that nation born in the United States. The emigration from Germany and Wales is also in greater proportion than in the other states.

Counties.—Wisconsin is divided into 43 counties, viz. Adams, Bad Axe, Brown, Calumet, Chippewa, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lapointe, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Shawana, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago. Capital, Madison.

Cities and Towns.—Towns are springing up in Wisconsin as if by magic, and a region that but a few years ago was mostly an Indian hunting ground, is now dotted over with them. The principal of these are Milwaukee, population, 20,061; Racine, 5111; Kenosha, 3455; Janesville, 3451; Waukesha, 2313; Platteville, 2197, and Fond du Lac, 2014. Besides these there are Beloit, Madison, Green Bay, Ozaukee, Mineral Point, Oshkosh, Wauertown, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, having populations of from 2000 to 4000 each.

Face of the Country.—Wisconsin may be described generally as an elevated rolling prairie, from 600 to 1200 feet above the level of the sea. The highest portion of this plateau is on the N., and forms the dividing ridge between the waters flowing S. W. into the Mississippi, and those flowing N. into Lake Superior. The southern slope is again in-

errupted about the middle of the state by another ridge, giving origin to a second slope, drained by Rock river and its branches. This state has no mountains, properly so called. The descent towards Lake Superior is very abrupt, and the rivers full of rapids and falls, which interrupt navigation, but afford valuable mill sites. There is a third ridge or elevation in the S. E., dividing the watercourses of Lake Michigan from those of Green bay. Just below the second ridge, a depression crosses the state, forming the bed of the Neenah or Fox river and the Lower Wisconsin. When the rivers are unusually full, these actually communicate, though running in opposite directions, the one to the Mississippi, and the other to Lake Michigan. Limestone underlies most of the southern part of the state—the cliff limestone in the mineral districts, and the blue elsewhere. The northern part seems to be composed of primitive rocks, for the most part of granite, slate, and sandstone. Commencing a little S. of the Wisconsin, and along the Mississippi, as far back as the falls of its tributaries, sandstone, between layers of limestone, is the prevailing rock, and forms the cliffs on the Mississippi, below St. Anthony's falls, for 35 miles. The rivers in this region are much obstructed by shifting beds of this sand. From Lake Michigan westward to the other sections named, is a limestone region, in many parts well timbered, while in others a considerable portion is prairie. Underlying the blue limestone is a brown sandstone, which crops out on the sides of the hills, but no lead has ever been found in it. A section through Blue Mound would give the following result, descending vertically:—Hornstone, 410 feet; magnesian lime, or lead-bearing rock, 169 feet; saccharoid sandstone, 40 feet; sandstone, 3 feet; lower limestone, (at the level of the Wisconsin,) 190 feet. The elevations of different parts of the southern section of the state are given by Chancellor Lathrop, at Blue Mounds, 1170; head waters of the Rock river, 316; egress of the same river from the state, 128, and the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, at 223 feet above the level of Lake Michigan and the Wisconsin river.

Geology.—Following the map accompanying the geological work of Professor Owen, on the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the Territory of Minnesota, we should say that about half the northern part of the State of Wisconsin, resting on Lake Superior, and having its apex near the 44th degree of N. lat., and about the middle of the state, (taken in an E. and W. direction,) is covered by drift, overlying the Potsdam sandstone of New York, and metamorphic strata, with occasional protrusions of granite and other igneous rocks. Beyond this triangle, on the S. E. and S. W., the sandstone comes to the surface in a broad belt, having between it and the Mississippi,

(from the St. Croix to the Wisconsin river,) a second belt of lower magnesian limestone, with the sandstone occasionally laid bare in the valleys of the streams. This same formation is continued on the S., (following the Wisconsin river on both sides,) and on the E., coasting the sandstone belt to its full extent. The limestone is followed in turn by another zone of white sandstone, containing beds of shells. Next succeeds the lead-bearing group of upper magnesian limestone, extending into Illinois and Iowa on the S. and W., and on the E. running up into the peninsula formed by Green bay and Lake Michigan, having a triangle of the Niagara limestone between it and Lake Michigan on the S. E. On the shores of Lake Superior are two beds of red clay and marl, separated by ridges of drift from 300 to 600 feet high. East of this, and just where the northern boundary leaves the lake, parallel groups of conglomerate red sandstone and slates, trap, and metamorphic slates, with beds of magnetic iron ore, granite, and quartzose rocks come to the surface.

Minerals.—Part of the great lead region extending from Illinois and Iowa is included in the S. W. part of Wisconsin, and is no less rich in the quantity and quality of its ore than in the other states where it lies. The lead is here intermingled with copper and zinc in considerable quantities, together with some silver. In Lapointe, Chippewa, St. Croix, and Iowa counties, copper is found; in Dodge county, and on the Black river and other branches of the Mississippi, good iron ore occurs. The other metallic substances are magnetic iron, iron pyrites, and graphite or plumbago. The non-metallic earths are agate, cornelians, (found on the shores of the small lakes,) bitumen, peat, marble of fine quality, lime, quartz, some gypsum, saltpetre, sulphates of barytes, porphyry, and coal in small quantities. A vein of copper ore was discovered in 1848, near the Kickapoo river, which yields about 20 per cent. of copper, but to what extent the bed runs has not been ascertained. Mines were also worked at the falls of Black river and in its vicinity, but they have been abandoned. Facts do not justify any expectation of great deposits of copper in the N. W. part of the state. A great bed of magnetic iron ore lies south of Lake Superior, near Tyler's fork of the Bad river, in strata of metamorphic slate. In 1850, 569,921 pigs of lead were shipped from Dubuque and Mineral Point; but 778,460 in 1845. Beautiful varieties of marble have been recently discovered, or made known to the public in the N. part of Wisconsin. According to Messrs. Foster and Whitney's report, they are found on the Michigan and Menomonee rivers, and afford beautiful marbles, whose prevailing color is light pink traversed by veins or seams of deep red. Others are blue and dove-colored, beautifully veined. These are susceptible of a fine polish, and some on the

Menomonee are within navigable distance from New York.

Lakes and Rivers.—Besides the great Lakes Superior and Michigan, which lave its northern and eastern shores, Wisconsin has a number of small lakes. The principal of these is Lake Winnebago, S. E. from the middle of the state. It is about 28 miles long and 10 miles wide, and communicates with Green bay, (a N. W. arm of Lake Michigan,) through the Fox, or Neenah river. These small lakes are most abundant in the N. W., and are generally characterized by clear water and gravelly bottoms, often with bold picturesque shores, crowned with hemlock, spruce, and other trees. They afford excellent fish. In the shallow waters on the margins of some of them grows wild rice, an important article of food with the savages of this region. The rivers which traverse the interior flow generally in a S. W. direction, and discharge their waters into the Mississippi. The latter river runs along the S. W. border of Wisconsin for more than 200 miles. Commencing at the S., we have, in the following order, Wisconsin, Bad Axe, Black, and Chippewa rivers. Of these the most important is the Wisconsin, which has a course of probably 200 miles, almost directly S. when it flows nearly west for about 100 more. The Chippewa is about 200, and the Black 150 miles long. The Rock, Des Plaines, and Fox river (of Illinois) drain the S. E. slope of the state, and pass off into Illinois. The Fox, or Neenah, is the outlet of Winnebago lake, and connects it with Green bay. The Wolf, from the N., is the main feeder of the same lake. The Menomonee, emptying into Green bay, and the Montreal, into Lake Superior, are rapid streams, which are valuable for mill sites. They form part of the N. E. boundary. The Menomonee has a descent of 1049 feet. The St. Louis, (considered as the primary source of the St. Lawrence,) coasts this state for 20 or 30 miles on the N. W., and is full of rapids and falls in this part of its course. These rivers are not generally favorable to navigation without artificial aid. The Wisconsin may be ascended by steamboats to the rapids, where it approaches a tributary of Lake Winnebago, within a mile and a half, where a canal is being constructed, which, when completed, will open an entire inland navigation from New York to the Upper Mississippi. The Rock river is sometimes at high water ascended by boats to within the limits of Wisconsin. The Bad Axe, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix are important channels for floating timber to market from the pine regions in the N. W. of the state. The rivers flowing into Lake Superior are small, and though unfavorable for commerce, their rapid courses make them valuable for mill sites. Colonel Long estimates that the Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock rivers are respectively capable of a steamboat navigation of 70, 60,

180, and 250 miles, but at present they are a good deal obstructed by shifting sands and rapids.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Wisconsin, though young in political existence, is not behind her sister states in objects of interest, not merely for the utilitarian, but for the lover of the picturesque, and even the antiquary. Scattered over her undulating plains are found earth-works, modelled after the forms of men and animals, that are evidently the work of a race different from those who possessed the country at the period of the arrival of the Europeans. At Aztalan, in Jefferson county, is an ancient fortification, 550 yards long, 275 wide, with walls 4 or 5 feet high, and more than 20 feet thick at the base. Another work, resembling a man in a recumbent position, 120 feet long and 30 across the trunk, is to be seen near the Blue Mounds; and one resembling a turtle, 56 feet in length, at Prairieville. These artificial works are generally without order, but sometimes have a systematic arrangement, with fragments of pottery often scattered around. Some are so defaced as to make it difficult to trace the animal resemblances referred to, while others are distinctly visible. One is said to have been discovered near Cassville, resembling the extinct mastodon. Among the most striking natural objects are the Blue Mounds, in Dane county, the highest of which has an elevation of 1170 feet above the Wisconsin, and is a prominent landmark in this country of prairies. Platte and other mounds in the S. W. of the state, have various elevations of from 60 to more than 100 feet. Devil's lake, covering an area of 600 acres, occupies the summit of a mound 300 feet high. This state shares with Minnesota the beautiful lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi, mostly walled in by precipitous shores, which rise at Maiden's Rock to 400 feet, (200 of which are perpendicular magnesian limestone rock,) to 500 below the outlet of the lake, and 330 above its commencement. These heights are merely given as examples, not as the only ones there are. Almost all the rivers of Wisconsin abound in rapids and falls. The most remarkable of these are a series of cascades or cataracts in the St. Louis river, extending through a space of sixteen miles, and terminating about 20 miles from its mouth. The entire descent is about 320 feet. The fall, however, at any one pitch is not more than 140 feet; but there are two others of 50 and 80 feet respectively. Quinnesec falls in the Menomonee river have one perpendicular pitch of 40 feet, and an entire descent of 134 feet in one mile and a half, besides several other rapids, where the river tosses and dashes through narrow and tortuous defiles. Among the other falls, are St. Croix, Chippewa, and Big Bull falls in the Wisconsin. The river bluffs present

grand and picturesque views in many places, particularly at Mount Trempleau, on the Mississippi, in La Crosse county, where the rocks rise 500 feet perpendicularly above the river,—in Richland county, on the Wisconsin, where the banks are from 150 to 200 feet high,—and in Sank county, where it passes through a narrow gorge between cliffs of from 400 to 500 feet elevation. This state abounds in picturesque objects, in waterfalls, rapids, bluffs, and beautiful lakes, with clear water and gravelly bottoms. Grandfather Bull falls, the greatest rapids in the Wisconsin river, are in about 45° N. lat., and are a series of small cascades or rapids, breaking through a ridge of 150 feet perpendicular height, for the distance of one mile and a half. In this vicinity are a number of chalybeate springs. On the same river, near the 44th parallel of N. lat. is Petenwell Peak, an oval mass of rock, 900 feet long by 300 wide, and 200 in elevation above the neighboring country, of which it commands an extensive view. About 70 feet of this, at the top, is composed of perpendicular rock, split into towers, turrets, &c. A few miles below this is Fortification rock, which rises to the height of 100 feet or more above the general level, being perpendicular on one side, while on the other it descends by a succession of terraces to the common level. At the Dalles the Wisconsin is compressed for 5 or 6 miles between red sandstone hills, from 25 feet to 120 feet high, and an average of 100 feet asunder. Between the Dalles and the mouth of the river, the bluffs are of every variety of height under 400 feet.

Climate.—This thriving state, which has surpassed every other, except California, in the unexampled rapidity of its growth, is the theme of almost unmingled praise of the tourist and the emigrant from every part of Europe and America. Its beautiful lakes, rolling prairies, swelling uplands, and “oak openings,” (*i. e.* lands covered with a scattered growth of oak,) fertile soil, its fine angling, abundance of game, and healthy climate, tempt thither alike the permanent settler, the sportsman, and the lover of the picturesque. The climate, though severe, and the winters long, is more regular and more free from those frequent and unhealthy changes that prevail farther south. The lakes, too, exert a mitigating influence, the temperature being 6½° higher on the lake than on the Mississippi side. The lake shore is also more moist, but the state generally is drier than in the same parallels farther east. From records kept between 1835 and 1845, it appears the Milwaukee river was closed on an average from November 22d to March 26; and steamboats arrived at Mineral Point from February 26 to April 16, closing from November 16 to December 4. The diseases consequent upon clearing lands are less frequent, it is said, in this than other

new states, owing to the open nature of the country in the oak openings. The number of deaths in the year ending June, 1850, were 2884, or less than 10 in every thousand persons—while Massachusetts had about 20.

Soil and Productions.—The country south of the middle is a fine agricultural region. In the mineral district, W. of the Pekatonica, the country is broken, but, what is unusual in mining tracts, generally well adapted to farming, and especially grazing. But probably the best agricultural section is that E. of the Pekatonica, which has more prairie land, though even here is a considerable portion of timbered land on the rivers and streams. The agricultural capabilities of the northern part of the state, around the head waters of the Black and Chippewa rivers, and the sources of the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, are small, the surface in part being covered with drift and boulders, and partly with ponds and marshes. The agricultural staples of this state are wheat, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, butter, and live stock, besides considerable quantities of rye, wool, beans, peas, barley, buckwheat, maple sugar, beeswax, honey, cheese, and hay, with some sweet potatoes, tobacco, fruits, wine, grass-seeds, hops, flax, and hemp. There were in 1850, 20,177 farms in Wisconsin, containing 1,045,499 acres of improved land; and in 1850, there were produced 4,286,131 bushels of wheat; 3,414,672 of oats; 1,988,970 of Indian corn; 1,402,077 of Irish potatoes; 3,633,750 pounds of butter; 610,976 of maple sugar; 275,662 tons of hay; and live stock to the value of \$4,897,385. For further particulars, see *Table of Agricultural Products, APPENDIX.*

Forest Trees.—There are vast forests of pine on the Upper Wisconsin, the Wolf river, and the tributaries of the Mississippi, N. of the Wisconsin. The other forest trees are spruce, tamarac, cedar, oak of different species, birch, aspen, basswood, hickory, elm, ash, hemlock, poplar, sycamore, and sugar-maple. The oak openings already described form a pleasing feature in the landscapes of Wisconsin.

The wild animals are black bears, prairie wolves, gray wolves, foxes, woodchucks, and the gopher, which is found only on the west side, near the Mississippi river. The last named animal is very destructive to the roots of fruit-trees.

Manufactures.—This youthful state has not yet had time (nor is it yet her most profitable resource) to test her manufacturing capabilities. In 1850 there were 1273 establishments, each producing \$500 and upwards annually, of which 16, with a capital of \$131,350, and employing 288 male hands, were engaged in the manufacture of iron, consuming raw material worth \$95,186, and producing 4343 tons of pig, iron castings, &c., valued at \$243,195; and 9 woolen ma-

factories, employing \$31,225 capital, and 25 male hands, consuming raw material worth \$32,630, and producing 87,992 yards of stuff, and 74,350 pounds of yarn, worth a total value of \$87,992; and \$98,700, invested in manufacturing malt and spirituous liquors, consuming 91,020 bushels of barley, 29,900 of Indian corn, 9200 of rye, and 28 tons of hops, and producing 127,000 gallons of whiskey, &c., and 31,320 barrels of ale, beer, &c. The numerous rivers and streams of Wisconsin, with their frequent rapids and falls, afford great facilities for mill sites of every sort, and her forests and iron for ship and steamboat building. Mr. Hunt, in his Gazetteer, estimates the manufacture of pine lumber at 400,000,000 feet, besides which large quantities of oak and basswood are sawed into scantling, plank, lath, &c. He also gives the number of barrels of flour manufactured at 100,000, (independent of all kinds of mill stuffs in abundance,) of paper, 300,000 pounds, and of shot, 100,000 pounds annually.

Internal Improvements.—A canal is being constructed from the Wisconsin to the Fox river, with funds arising from the sale of land appropriated by the national government, though under state supervision. This, when completed, will open an uninterrupted inland navigation from New Orleans to New York. In January, 1852, there were 20 miles of railway completed, and 421 in course of construction. Plank and trunk roads are also being laid from the lake depôts towards the interior. The Milwaukee and Mississippi railway was completed, October, 1853, to Janesville; a railroad is nearly finished to connect Fond du Lac and Janesville; the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad, extending from Milwaukee to the Mississippi river, is in progress; one also from Racine to Janesville is in course of construction; and one is nearly completed from Milwaukee to Chicago, along the lake shore. Many other railways are in course of construction, and a great number are projected: and in this youthful and vigorous state, as action follows thought with but small intervals, they will no doubt soon be commenced.

Commerce.—Wisconsin enjoys great facilities for internal trade, communicating by the great lakes with Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the Canadas, and by the Mississippi and its tributaries with various parts of the Mississippi valley, and even with the Atlantic ports through the Gulf of Mexico. There were 9 vessels built in Wisconsin in 1852, with a tonnage of 555 $\frac{2}{3}$. The entire tonnage of the state for the same year was 6931 $\frac{1}{2}$. Tonnage entered, 1,250,000; cleared, the same. The entire commerce of the district of Milwaukee (including the ports of Sheboygan, Port Washington, Kenosha, and Racine,) was, imports of the value of \$19,560,713, and exports,

\$4,564,779. The leading articles of export were wheat and other grains, flour, hides, wool, lead, lumber, brick, ashes, beef, pork, &c. According to an article in De Bow's Review for January, 1853, there were in 1851-2 exported from the St. Croix, Chippewa, and Black rivers, in the N. W. part of Wisconsin, 61,000,000 feet of lumber; 23,000,000 feet of logs; square timber, lath, shingles, &c., valued at \$30,000; and furs and peltries worth \$200,000; making the value of exports for the western part of the state, \$1,170,000. The ports of Wisconsin in the district of Mackinac probably add at least a value of \$5,000,000 to the trade of Wisconsin. The total lumber trade of 1852 has been given at 211,000,000 feet, viz. from Black river, 15,000,000; Chippewa, 28,500,000; Green bay, 28,000,000; Manitoowoc, 24,500,000; St. Croix, 20,000,000; Wisconsin, 70,000,000; and Wolf river, 25,000,000. The total valuation of lead exported from Galena (nine-tenths of which, according to Hunt's Gazetteer of Wisconsin, was from that state) and the ports on Lake Michigan, was \$3,459,075; besides considerable quantities shipped from points on the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. The largest shipment of lead within the eleven years preceding 1852 was 51,114,829 pounds; the lowest, 29,424,329 pounds.

Education.—In the year ending August, 1851, there were 111,431 children in Wisconsin, of whom 79,869 attended school. There were in August, 1852, in the state, 2763 school districts, in which were 1664 school houses, mostly frame or log, and valued at \$261,986.32. The capital of the school fund in December, 1852, was \$819,200.50. It is expected that ere long the lands appropriated for the support of schools will form a fund of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Public instruction is under the charge of a state superintendent, receiving \$1000 per annum. There have been granted for the support of a state university, 46,080 acres of land. There are also other colleges and academies supported by private subscriptions, which are promising institutions.—See *Table of Colleges*, APPENDIX.

Religious Denominations.—In Wisconsin the most numerous religious body is the Roman Catholics, who have 57 churches; Methodists, 54; Congregationalists, 33; Baptists, 28; Presbyterians, 21; Episcopalians, 19; and Lutherans, 18. Besides these, there are some Christians, Dutch Reformed, Free Union, Universalists, &c.,—giving 1 church to every 1250 inhabitants. Value of church property, \$350,600. For full particulars, see *Table of Religions*, APPENDIX.

Public Institutions.—The Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind was opened at Janesville in 1850, and the number of pupils in December, 1851, was 16. It is supported by a tax of one-fifteenth of a mill

on every dollar. A state prison has been erected at Waupun, in Fond du Lac county. There were 35 public libraries, containing an aggregate of 7163 volumes, and 2163 volumes in school libraries in 1850.

Government, Finances, Banks, &c.—The governor is elected by the people for 2 years, and receives \$1250 per annum. Wisconsin has also a lieutenant-governor, elected for a like period, who is ex officio president of the senate, and receives \$5 a day during the session of the legislature. The senate consists of 25 members, and the house of representatives of 82; the former elected by the people for 2 years, and the latter annually. The state has an emigrant officer resident in New York city. The judiciary consists—1. Of a supreme court, composed of 3 judges; 2. Of circuit courts, which hold two sessions a year in each county; and 3. Of county courts and justices of the peace. (Except to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, &c., the supreme court is only an appeal court, and has no jury trials.) All judges are elected by the people, the supreme and circuit judges for 6 years, and the county judges for 4. The supreme judges receive salaries of \$2000, and the circuit judges \$1500 per annum each. The assessed value of property in Wisconsin in 1850 was \$26,715,525; estimated value, \$42,056,595, and \$46,262,254 in 1852. State debt in 1852, none. Annual expenses, exclusive of schools and debt, \$20,000. There was but 1 bank in January, 1852, with a capital of \$225,000, a circulation of \$250,000, and \$100,000 in coin.

History.—Wisconsin was visited at a very early period by the French missionaries and discoverers, and a settlement made by the French in the latter part of the seventeenth century. There was no considerable influx of emigration, however, till quite recently; but it is likely to repay amply for its tardiness, by the unexampled rapidity with which emigration flows thither, invited by its rich soil, valuable minerals, beautiful lakes, and rolling prairies. Wisconsin was formed into a territory in 1836, and admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1848.

WISCOX, a post-office of Alleghany co., N. Y.

WISEMAN, a post-village of Boone co., Missouri, about 16 miles N. N. W. from Jefferson City.

WISSENBERG, Pa. See WEISENBERG.

WISSAHICKON, or WISSAHICCON creek, of Montgomery and Philadelphia counties, Pennsylvania, enters the Schuylkill river about 6 miles above Philadelphia. The scenery along the banks of this stream is exceedingly wild and romantic. It is a favorite place of resort of the citizens of Philadelphia, who wish to breathe the pure air and enjoy the beauties of the country.

WITCHER'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Smith co., Tennessee.

WITHAMSVILLE, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 16 miles E. from Cincinnati.

WITHLACOOCHEE, a small river of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin co., Georgia, and flowing southward into Florida, enters the Suwanee at the S. W. extremity of Hamilton county.

WITHLACOOCHEE, a small river in the peninsula of Florida, forms the boundary between Marion and Levy counties on the right, and Benton county on the left, until it flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

WITTEBERG, a post-office of Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

WITTEBERG'S, a post-office of Alexander co., North Carolina.

WITTESS, a post-office of Monroe co., Ohio.

WITTSBURG, a post-office of St. Francis co., Arkansas.

WITTSVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., Tennessee.

WOBURN, a post-township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Boston and Lowell railroad, 10 miles N. N. W. from Boston, and by the Middlesex canal, which, by means of locks, overcomes a rise in this part of its course of 45 feet. This, with the outlet of several ponds in the vicinity, affords an abundant and well-improved waterpower. The principal village, called Woburn Centre, is delightfully situated on elevated ground, and contains 3 or 4 churches, and Warren Academy, a flourishing institution founded in 1828. A branch railroad communicates with the Boston and Lowell railroad, at Winchester, 2 miles distant. Population of the township in 1840, 2993; in 1850, 3956.

WOLCOTT, a post-village in Lamoille co., Vermont, on Lamoille river, about 25 miles N. by E. from Montpelier. It contains 1 church, 1 tavern, 1 woollen factory, 1 grist mill, and a number of other establishments. Population of the township, 909.

WOLCOTT, a post-township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 22 miles S. W. from Hartford, intersected by Mad river. Pop., 603.

WOLCOTT, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Wayne co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Population, 2751.

WOLCOTT, or WOLCOTT VILLAGE, a flourishing village in the above township, about 160 miles W. by N. from Albany, on a small stream emptying into Lake Ontario. It contains 4 churches, 7 stores, 2 taverns, 2 saw mills, 1 woollen factory, and 1 tannery.

WOLCOTT'S MILLS, a post-office of La Grange co., Indiana.

WOLCOTTVILLE, a flourishing post-village of Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck river and railroad, 25 miles W. from Hartford, and 110 miles N. N. E. from New York. It contains a Congregational, an Episcopal, and a Methodist church, 7 stores, and numerous manufacturing establishments, among which may be mentioned a brass foundry, rolling mill and battery, a large

woollen mill, a knitting factory, a papier-mache factory, 2 manufactories of musical instruments, one of locks, and one of carriages. The mill of the Union Manufacturing Company is a fine building, five stories high. Wolcottville was founded about the year 1810, by the late Honorable Frederick Wolcott. Its growth for the last few years has been very rapid. Population in 1853, about 1200.

WOLCOTTVILLE, a thriving village of La Grange co., Indiana, on the North fork of Elkhart river.

WOLF, a township of Lycoming co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles E. from Williamsport. Population, 982.

WOLF, a post-office of Knox co., Ohio.

WOLF BAYOU, a post-office of Independence co., Arkansas.

WOLFBOROUGH, a post-township in Carroll co., New Hampshire, 30 miles N. E. by E. from Concord. It is intersected by Smith's river, which falls into Winnipiseogee lake, bordering the township on the S. W. The village is situated near the bridge, across the river, and contains a hotel. Pop., 2038.

WOLF CREEK, in the S. W. part of Virginia, rises in Tazewell county, flows north-eastward, and forms the boundary between Giles and Mercer counties, until it enters the Kanawha or New river.

WOLF CREEK, in the N. part of Tennessee, rises in Fentress county, and enters Obed's river near the N. border of Overton county. It furnishes valuable motive-power.

WOLF CREEK, of Montgomery county, Ohio, flows into the Miami river near Dayton.

WOLF CREEK, of Summit co., Ohio, is an affluent of Tuscarawas river.

WOLF CREEK, of Missouri, rises in Sullivan county, and flowing southward falls into the Chariton river from the right, a few miles S. E. from Keytesville.

WOLF CREEK, of Iowa, flows into the Cedar river from the right, in Black Hawk county.

WOLF CREEK, a post-township forming the S. E. extremity of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2038.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office of Pickens co., South Carolina.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office of Choctaw co., Mississippi.

WOLF CREEK, a post-office of Lenawee co., Michigan.

WOLF ISLAND, a post-office of Mississippi co., Missouri.

WOLF LAKE, a post-office of Noble co., Ind.

WOLF RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi, flows through Hancock and Harrison counties into the Gulf of Mexico.

WOLF RIVER, a small stream of Mississippi and Tennessee, rises in Tippah county of the former state, and enters the Mississippi river at the city of Memphis. Its general course is W. N. W. Length near 100 miles.

WOLF RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in the N.

E. part of the state, and flowing nearly southward, forms the W. boundary of Oconto county for about 100 miles, and enters Neenah or Fox river in Winnebago county. A little above its mouth it expands into Pewaugan lake, several miles in diameter. The Indian name of the river is Pewaugonee. This river is navigable by steamboats about 150 miles from its mouth.

WOLF RIVER, a post-office of Fayette co., Tennessee.

WOLF RUN, a post-office of Lycoming co., Pa.

WOLFSVILLE, a post-office of Frederick co., Maryland.

WOLFSVILLE, a post-village in Union co., N. C., 178 miles S. W. by W. from Raleigh.

WOLHOLLA, a small village of Pickens district, South Carolina.

WOMELSDORF, a post-borough of Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike from Reading to Lebanon 14 miles W. from the former. It is surrounded by fertile and well-cultivated farms, and is one of the largest towns of the county. It contains an academy and a number of stores. Population in 1850, 947.

WONANSQUA TOCKETT river, a mill stream of Providence co., Rhode Island, falls into Narragauset bay.

WOOD, a county in the N. W. part of Virginia, bordering on the Ohio river, which forms its boundary on the N. and W., separating it from the State of Ohio: area about 420 square miles. It is intersected by the Little Kanawha, and also drained by Hughes river and French and Lee's creeks. The surface is hilly and broken; the soil generally fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, butter, and live stock are the staples. In 1850 it produced 251,715 bushels of corn; 18,790 of wheat; 59,584 of oats; 3166 tons of hay, and 73,885 pounds of butter. There were 3 saw mills, 2 iron foundries, 3 tanneries, and 1 sash manufactory. It contained 22 churches, 293 pupils attending public schools, and 130 attending other schools. Extensive beds of stone coal are found. It is intersected by two turnpike-roads, and by the North-western Virginia railroad, (not yet finished.) Capital, Parkersburg. Population, 9450; of whom 9077 were free, and 373, slaves.

WOOD, a new county in the N. E. part of Texas, has an area of about 775 square miles. The Sabine river forms its S. W. boundary, and it is intersected by the Lake fork of that river. The county contains a large proportion of prairie. It is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Colonel Wood, second governor of the state. Capital, Quitman.

WOOD, a county in the N. N. W. part of Ohio, contains about 600 square miles. The Maumee river, navigable by steamboats, forms its N. W. boundary; it is intersected by Portage river, and also drained by Beaver

and Toussaint creeks. The surface is nearly level, with a slight declivity towards the N. E. The land when properly drained is very productive. The county is heavily timbered. Indian corn, wheat, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 it produced 171,285 bushels of corn; 36,933 of wheat; 55,122 of oats, and 158,345 pounds of butter. It contained 10 churches, 2 newspaper offices, 2526 pupils attending public schools, and 350 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by the Dayton and Michigan railroad, the Junction or Lake Shore railroad, and by several plank-roads which terminate at Perrysburg, the capital. The salubrity of this region has been improved by the clearing and cultivation of the land. Population, 9157.

WOOD, a township in Clarke co., Indiana. Population, 1417.

WOODBERRY, a post-village of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. N. E. from Bedford, contains several stores.

WOODBERRY, a township of Blair co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles E. from Hollidaysburg. Population, 1450.

WOODBERRY, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia.

WOODBERRY, a post-office of Butler co., Ky.

WOODBINE, a post-office of Carroll co., Md.

WOODBINE, a post-office of Whitley co., Ky.

WOODBOROUGH, a post-office of Grayson co., Texas.

WOODBORNE, a post-village of Sullivan co., New York, on Neversink river, about 100 miles S. S. W. from Albany.

WOODBORNE, a post-village in Knox co., Tennessee, 202 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

WOODBURGE, a township in New Haven co., Connecticut, 6 miles N. W. from New Haven. Population, 912.

WOODBURGE, a post-township of Middlesex co., New Jersey, on Staten Island sound, about 38 miles N. E. from Trenton. Population, 5141.

WOODBURGE, a small village of Fayette co., Pennsylvania, 190 miles W. by S. from Harrisburg.

WOODBURGE, a township in the S. part of Hillsdale co., Michigan, intersected by a branch of Little St. Joseph's river. Population, 404.

WOODBURGE, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, near Cedar river, 16 miles N. E. from Iowa City.

WOODBURN, a post-village of Jefferson co., Georgia, about 70 miles E. N. E. from Milledgeville.

WOODBURN, a post-office of Warren co., Kentucky.

WOODBURN, a thriving post-village of Macoupin co., Illinois, on the road from Alton to Springfield, 15 miles from Alton.

WOODBURY, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 14 miles N. E. by N. from Montpelier. Population, 1070.

WOODBURY, a post township of Litchfield

county, Connecticut, about 25 miles N. N. W. from New Haven. It is drained by Pompeaug river and branches, which affords water-power. The village in the centre is more than a mile in length, abounding in elegant residences, and surrounded with beautiful scenery. It has 3 or 4 churches, several stores, and a bank recently established. Hardware, woollen, and India-rubber goods are manufactured in the township, which also contains the village of Hotchkissville. Population in 1840, 1948; in 1850, 2150.

WOODBURY, a post-village, capital of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on Woodbury creek, 9 miles S. from Philadelphia. It contains 3 churches, 2 public libraries, a newspaper office, and an academy. The creek is navigable by small boats to this place. Population estimated at 1000.

WOODBURY, a former township of Bedford co., Pennsylvania, now divided into South, Middle, and North Woodbury.

WOODBURY, a post-village, capital of Cannon co., Tennessee, 50 miles E. S. E. from Nashville.

WOODBURY, a small village of Richland co., Ohio.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, 105 miles N. W. from Columbus.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Hamilton co., Indiana, 22 miles N. E. from Indianapolis.

WOODBURY, a post-township of Cumberland co., Illinois. Population, 656.

WOODBURY, a post-village of Cumberland co., Illinois, on one of the head branches of Embarras river, and on the National road, about 100 miles S. E. by E. from Springfield.

WOODBURY, a small post-village of Wright co., Missouri, about 90 miles S. S. W. from Jefferson City.

WOODCOCK, a post-township in the N. central part of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Population, 2288.

WOODCOCK, a post-borough in the above township, and 8 miles N. E. from Meadville. Population, (1851,) 300.

WOOD CREEK, of Oneida co., New York, empties itself into the E. end of Oneida lake.

WOOD CREEK, of Washington co., New York, falls into the head of Lake Champlain, at Whitehall.

WOODFORD, a county in the N. central part of Kentucky, has an area estimated at 250 square miles. The Kentucky river forms its entire boundary on the S. W., and the South fork of Elkhorn washes its N. E. border. The surface is gently undulating; the soil is calcareous, deep, and exceedingly fertile. The chief articles of export are horses, cattle, mules, swine, and hemp. In 1850, this county produced 812,490 bushels of corn; 2958 tons of hemp, and 45,586 pounds of wool. It contained 23 churches, 327 pupils attending public schools, and 362 attending academies and other schools. The Lexington and Frankfort railroad passes through the

county, and the Kentucky river is navigable by steamboats on the border. The surface rock is Trenton limestone, a good material for building. The county is heavily timbered with hickory, ash, sugar-maple, and black walnut, which here attain a large size. Formed in 1788, and named in honor of General William Woodford, who was taken prisoner at the siege of Charleston, in 1780. Capital, Versailles. Population, 12,423, of whom 6047 were free, and 6376, slaves.

WOODFORD, a county in the N. central part of Illinois, has an area of 500 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Peoria Lake, an expansion of Illinois river, and drained by Mackinaw and Crow creeks. The surface presents no great inequalities; the soil is fertile. The prairies are said to be more extensive than the forests. Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and pork, are the staples. In 1850, Woodford county produced 404,244 bushels of corn; 76,770 of wheat; 50,727 of oats, and 4553 tons of hay. It contained 5 churches, 750 pupils attending public schools, and 50 attending other schools. Stonecoal is found. The Illinois river is navigable along the border. The Central railroad, when finished, will pass through the county. Capital, Metamora. Pop., 4416.

WOODFORD, a post-township of Bennington co., Vermont, about 115 miles S. W. by S. from Montpelier. It contains extensive deposits of iron ore and yellow paint or ochre. Population, 423.

WOODFORD, a village of Woodford co., Illinois, 80 miles N. by E. from Springfield.

WOODGROVE, a small village of Rowan co., North Carolina.

WOODGROVE, a post-office of Morgan co., O.

WOODHOUSE, a post-office of Meriwether co., Georgia, 102 miles W. from Milledgeville.

WOODHULL, a post-township of Steuben co., New York, 25 miles S. S. W. from Bath. Population, 1769.

WOODHULL, a post-township forming the S. W. extremity of Shiawassee co., Michigan. Population, 259.

WOODINGTON, a post-office of Darke co., O.

WOOD ISLAND, at the entrance of Saco river, Maine. On the E. side is a revolving light, 45 feet above the level of the sea, lat. 43° 27' N., lon. 70° 15' W.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Barren, co., Ky.

WOODLAND, a post-township forming the N. E. extremity of Barry co., Michigan. Population, 377.

WOODLAND, a post-office of Lawrence co., Indiana.

WOODLAND, a township in the N. part of Carroll co., Illinois, intersected by Plum river. Population, 395.

WOODLANDS, a post-office of Marshall co., Virginia.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Appomattox co., Virginia.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Gaston co., North Carolina, 173 miles S. W. by W. from Raleigh.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Edgefield district, South Carolina, 98 miles W. by S. from Columbia.

WOODLAWN, a post-village of Murray co., Georgia.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

WOODLAWN, a small post-village of Washita co., Arkansas, 15 miles W. from Camden.

WOODLAWN, a small village of Shelby co., Illinois.

WOODLAWN, a post-office of Monroe co., Missouri, about 70 miles N. from Jefferson City.

WOODPORT, a post-office of Victoria co., Texas.

WOODRIDGE'S STORE, a post-office of Christian co., Kentucky.

WOOD RIVER, a mill stream of Rhode Island, rises in Kent county, and unites with Charles river, in Washington county, to form the Pawcatuck river.

WOODRUFF'S, a post-office of Spartanburg district, South Carolina.

WOODRUFF'S CREEK, of Michigan, rises in Oakland co., and flows south-westward into Portage lake, the water of which is discharged through the Huron river.

WOOD'S, a post-office of Perry co., Tenn.

WOODSBOROUGH, a small post-village of Frederick co., Maryland, 70 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

WOODSBOROUGH, a post-village of Shelby co., Alabama, 64 miles E. from Tuscaloosa.

WOODSBOROUGH, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 66 miles S. from Springfield.

WOOD'S CORNERS, a post-office of Hillsdale co., Michigan.

WOOD'S CREEK, a small stream of Tuolumne co., California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general south-west course, falls into the Tuolumne river.

WOOD'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Gloucester co., Virginia.

WOODSDALE, a post-office of Person co., North Carolina, 62 miles N. N. W. from Raleigh.

WOOD'S DIGGINGS, a post-office of Tuolumne co., California.

WOODSFIELD, a post-village of Centre township, and capital of Monroe co., Ohio, 120 miles E. from Columbus. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, and is surrounded by a hilly region. It contains 1 academy and a printing office. On the border of the village is a natural circular mound, 60 feet high. Population in 1853, about 600.

WOOD'S HILL, a post-office of Roane co., Tennessee.

WOOD'S HOLE, a post-village in Barnstable co., Massachusetts, at the S. W. extremity of the peninsula of Cape Cod, about 70 miles S. by E. from Boston. The harbor is well protected by islands, and is of sufficient depth for ships of the largest class. It is much frequented by vessels in tempestuous weather. Wood's Hole is a favorite place of resort to invalids and persons in quest of sea air. It contains a church and a good hotel.

WOOD SHOP, a post-office of Dale co., Alabama.

WOODSONVILLE, a post-office of Hart co., Kentucky, on Green river, opposite Mumfordsville, the county seat. It has 1 church and several stores.

WOOD'S STATION, a post-village of Walker co., Georgia.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township in Oxford co., Maine, intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, 35 miles W. from Augusta. Population, 1012.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, 50 miles N. by W. from Concord. Population, 418.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township in Windsor co., Vermont, 55 miles S. by E. from Montpelier. Population, 3041.

WOODSTOCK, the capital and largest village of Windsor county, is situated in the above township, on both sides of the Quechee or Otta Quechee river, near the junction of the North branch with the main stream. It is surrounded with one of the finest agricultural regions of the state, for which it is the chief centre of trade. Its manufactures are also extensive and varied. By the construction of dams across the Quechee, the stream has been made to furnish an extensive hydraulic power. The public buildings are a court house, an imposing structure, adorned with a portico, and surmounted by a lofty tower, a jail, the Vermont Medical College, and churches of 5 denominations. The medical institution was founded by Dr. Joseph A. Gallop, in 1827, under the name of the "Clinical School of Medicine," but not incorporated until 1835, at which time it received the title it now bears. In 1852, 90 students attended its lectures. In the centre of the village is a beautiful park, around which are situated the finest buildings. Two newspapers are published in Woodstock, which also contains a bank and about 20 stores. Population in 1853, about 1500.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township of Windham co., Connecticut, about 40 miles N. E. by E. from Hartford. It is drained by a branch of Quinnebaug river, called Muddy Brook, which affords water-power, employed for cotton, woollen, and other manufactures. There are 3 pleasant villages in the township, viz. Old Woodstock, North Woodstock, and West Woodstock. Old Woodstock has a handsome green in the centre, and contains 1 or 2 churches, an academy, and a bank. Population, 3381.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township of Ulster co., New York, 50 miles S. S. W. from Albany. It contains a small village of the same name. Population, 1650.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village in Howard co., Maryland, 50 miles N. W. from Annapolis.

WOODSTOCK, a beautiful post-village, capital of Shenandoah co., Virginia, is situated on the Valley turnpike, one mile from the North fork of the Shenandoah river, and 160 miles N. W. from Richmond. The surrounding country is fertile, and finely diversified. The village contains 3 or 4 churches, a newspaper office, 1 academy, a Masonic hall, and numerous stores. Population, about 1200.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village in Cherokee co., Georgia, 115 miles N. W. from Milledgeville.

WOODSTOCK, a beautiful village of Oglethorpe co., Georgia, about 55 miles N. N. E. from Milledgeville. It contains 1 church, a high-school, and a steam mill.

WOODSTOCK, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana railroad, 32 miles N. W. from Columbus. Population in 1853, 300.

WOODSTOCK, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Lenawee co., Michigan. Population, 949.

WOODSTOCK, a small village of Cass co., Ill.

WOODSTOCK, a thriving post-village, capital of McHenry co., Illinois, on the railroad connecting Chicago with Janesville and Fond du Lac, 68 miles N. W. from Chicago. It is the largest village of the county. Population in 1851, about 600.

WOODSTOCK, a township in Schuyler co., Illinois. Population, 696.

WOODSTOCK MILLS, a small village of Camden co., Georgia.

WOODSTOCK MILLS, a post-office of Nassau co., Florida.

WOODSTOWN, a post-village of Salem co., New Jersey, on the North bank of Salem creek, 55 miles S. W. by S. from Trenton. It contains 5 churches, 6 stores, 3 schools, and about 150 dwellings.

WOODSVILLE, a post-village of Mercer co., New Jersey, 13 miles N. from Trenton.

WOODVALE, a post-office of Fayette co., Pa.

WOODVIEW, a post-office of Morrow co., O.

WOODVILLE, or WOODSVILLE, a post-village in Middlesex co., Massachusetts, near the Boston and Worcester railroad, 30 miles W. S. W. from Boston.

WOODVILLE, a post-village in Litchfield co., Connecticut, 40 miles W. from Hartford.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Jefferson co., New York, on Sandy creek, about 50 miles N. from Syracuse. It has several stores and mills.

WOODVILLE, a thriving post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. from Pittsburg.

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Virginia, on the turnpike from Sperryville to Fairfax, 115 miles N. W. from Richmond. Population in 1853, about 300.

WOODVILLE, a small post-village of Bertie co., North Carolina.

WOODVILLE, a post-village in Perquimans co., North Carolina, 205 miles E. N. E. from Raleigh.

WOODVILLE, a small village of Abbeville district, South Carolina.

WOODVILLE, a post-village in Greene co., Georgia, on the Athens branch of the Georgia railroad, 45 miles N. by E. from Milledgeville.

WOODVILLE, a village of Henry co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee river. It has 2 stores. The post-office is called "Open Pond."

WOODVILLE, a post-village of Jackson co., Alabama, near Paint Rock river, about 160 miles N. E. from Tuscaloosa.

WOODVILLE, a post-village, capital of Wilkinson co., Mississippi, 35 miles S. from Natchez, and 15 miles E. from the Mississippi river. It is connected by railroad with St. Francisville, on the river, 29 miles S., and has considerable trade. There is a cotton factory in successful operation here. Woodville contains 3 churches, 2 academies, 1 bank, and 2 newspaper offices.

WOODVILLE, a post-village, capital of Tyler co., Texas, 108 miles in a direct line N. by E. from Galveston.

WOODVILLE, a post-office of Haywood co., Tennessee.

WOODVILLE, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Sandusky co., Ohio, intersected by Portage river. Population, 1237.

WOODVILLE, a post-village in the above township, on the Portage river, and on the Western Reserve and Maumee turnpike, 120 miles N. by W. from Columbus. It contains 2 churches.

WOODVILLE, a post-office of Wayne co., Mich.

WOODVILLE, a small post-village of Jackson co., Indiana, about 9 miles W. S. W. from Brownstown.

WOODVILLE, a village of Lawrence co., Indiana, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, 10 miles S. from Bedford.

WOODVILLE, a post-village in Adams co., Illinois, 95 miles W. N. W. from Springfield.

WOODVILLE, a small village of Fulton co., Illinois, about 50 miles W. from Peoria.

WOODVILLE, a small village of Jackson co., Illinois.

WOODVILLE, a post-village in Macon co., Missouri, on the South fork of Salt river, 80 miles N. by W. from Jefferson City.

WOODVILLE DEPÔT, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

WOODWARD, a post-office of Centre co., Pa.

WOODWARD, a township of Clearfield co., Pennsylvania, about 14 miles E. by S. from Clearfield. Population, 390.

WOODWARD, a township of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, opposite Lockhaven, the county seat. Pop., 476.

WOODWARDSVILLE, a post-office of Essex co., New York.

WOODWARDSVILLE, a village of Burlington

co., New Jersey, contains 2 churches, 2 stores, 4 mills, and about 70 dwellings.

WOODWORTH'S, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 61 miles N. from Raleigh.

WOODYARDS, a post-office of Athens co., Ohio.

WOOLWICH, a post-township in Lincoln co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, 25 miles S. from Augusta. Population, 1420.

WOOLWICH, a township of Gloucester co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, 11 miles S. W. from Woodbury. Population, 3265.

WOONSOCKET, a flourishing post-village of Smithfield and Cumberland townships, Providence co., Rhode Island, on both sides of the Blackstone river, and on the Providence and Worcester railroad, at the North-eastern terminus of the proposed Woonsocket Union railroad, 16 miles N. by W. from Providence. At present it comprises one principal and several smaller villages, viz. Woonsocket, Beron, Hamlet, Jencksville, Globe, and Union villages, all included under the general name of Woonsocket. There are now in operation at this point, 19 cotton mills, in which are 73,304 spindles, and 1641 looms, annually consuming 6185 bales of cotton, and 11,300 gallons of oil, producing 276,538 yards of cloth per week; also 5 woollen mills, with 9770 spindles, 227 looms, and 22 sets of cards, turning out 33,000 yards of cloth per week, and consuming annually 600,000 bales of wool, and 10,000 gallons of oil—preparations are being made the present season to increase the above to the extent of 288 looms, and 10,000 spindles—also 8 machine shops, 2 iron foundries, 1 gas manufactory, sash, blind, and planing works, 1 spool-thread factory, 1 manufactory of sewing-silk and silk fringes, 1 of gold pencils and jewellery, 1 of musical instruments, 4 of tin-plate and stoves, 3 of scythe-stones connected with an extensive quarry in the immediate vicinity, and 2 marble-yards, besides numerous other establishments.

There are in Woonsocket 7 churches, 1 high-school, 1 newspaper office, 6 banks, 1 savings' institution, 80 stores, 3 hotels, and 6 livery stables, containing about 50 horses. Annual amount of freight, 19,631 tons; value of goods manufactured and merchandise sold, \$2,292,670. An eminence in the rear of Beron affords a beautiful view of the town. Many of the most elegant dwellings occupy, in groups, the extensive swells of high-land which extend in every direction above the valley of the river. Patriot Buildings (printing) is a fine specimen of architectural beauty. Woonsocket has telegraphic communication with Pawtucket and Providence. Its position on the route of the New York and Boston Air-line railroad is favorable to a rapid increase of business, and before many years the village will, without doubt, contain a large population. Population in 1853, about 6500.

WOOSTER, a post-township in the S. central part of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop., 4122.

WOOSTER, a flourishing town in the above township, capital of Wayne co., Ohio, is situated on Killbuck creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 90 miles N. E. from Columbus, and 52 miles S. by W. from Cleveland. It is well built, and surrounded by a beautiful and undulating country, of which it commands an extensive view. Wooster is the centre of an active trade, and is improving rapidly since the construction of the railroad, which forms part of a continuous line from Philadelphia to Indiana, &c. It contains 8 churches, 1 bank, 1 female seminary, and 2 newspaper offices. Carriage making is carried on here extensively. Laid out in 1808. Population in 1840, 1913; in 1850, 2797; in 1853, about 4000.

WOOSTER, a flourishing village of Scott co., Indiana, about 80 miles S. by E. from Indianapolis. Population in 1853, 300.

WORCESTER, the largest county in Massachusetts, occupies the central part of the state, extending across the entire breadth from N. to S., and has an area of about 1500 square miles. It is drained by the head waters of Miller's, Chicopee, Thames, Blackstone, Nashua, and other smaller rivers, which afford motive-power to a great number of grist and saw mills. The surface is undulating, with some hills. The soil is strong and productive. Indian corn, potatoes, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 476,107 bushels of corn; 733,261 of potatoes; 145,094 tons of hay; 1,881,823 pounds of butter, and 2,584,245 of cheese. The quantity of hay was the greatest produced by any county in the United States except Oneida county, New York, and that of corn, potatoes, butter, and cheese, was each the greatest produced by any county in the state. There were 63 cotton, 1 linen, and 48 woollen factories, and 40 manufactories of combs, 1 of carpets, and 23 of cards, 15 of edge tools, 69 of cabinet ware, 142 of boots and shoes, 14 of farming implements, 2 of cars, 33 of clothing, 11 of coaches, 7 iron foundries, 1 iron forge, 1 brass foundry, 28 machine shops, 14 paper, 104 saw, 2 powder, and 17 grist mills, 4 gunsmiths, 5 manufactories of piano-fortes, 17 of saddles and harness, 20 of sash and blinds, 30 tanneries, 30 tin and sheet-iron works, 37 wheelwrighting establishments, and 17 wooden ware manufactories, 6 quarrying, 8 stone and marble working establishments, 16 of hats and caps, and 16 brick-yards, 7 chandleries, 12 currying establishments. It contained 205 churches, 15 newspaper offices; 28,058 pupils attending public schools, and 1046 attending academies and other schools. The Blackstone canal extends from Worcester, near the centre of the county, to Providence, Rhode Island. The county is traversed in every direction by railroads, the principal of

which are the Western, the Providence and Worcester, the Norwich and Worcester, the Worcester and Nashua, and the Fitchburg railroads. Organized in 1731, and named from Worcester, a county in England. Capital, Worcester. Population, 130,789.

WORCESTER, a county forming the S. E. extremity of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, and on the Atlantic ocean, has an area of about 700 square miles. It forms part of the peninsula extending into the sea, between Chesapeake and Delaware bay. Sinuexunt sound washes the S. E. border of the county, which is drained by Pocomoke and St. Martin's rivers. The surface is level. The soil is moderately fertile. Indian corn, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. It produced in 1850, 721,768 bushels of corn; 87,798 of oats; 13,800 tons of hay, and 68,039 pounds of butter. It contained 1 iron furnace, 17 grist mills, 17 saw mills, and 3 coach manufactories. There were 60 churches, and 1 newspaper office; 1719 pupils attending public schools, and 200 attending academies or other schools. The Pocomoke is navigable by sloops to the county seat, and St. Martin's river for a distance of 12 miles. Organized in 1742. Capital, Snow Hill. Population, 18,859; of whom 15,415 were free, and 3444, slaves.

WORCESTER, a post-township in Washington co., Vermont, 11 miles N. from Montpelier. Population, 702.

WORCESTER, a city and seat of justice of Worcester county, Massachusetts, is delightfully situated in the centre of one of the richest and most productive agricultural regions of the state, 45 miles W. S. W. from Boston, 43 miles N. N. W. from Providence, 45 miles S. S. W. from Nashua, and 53 miles E. N. E. from Springfield. Lat. $42^{\circ} 16' 17''$ N., lon. $71^{\circ} 48' 13''$ W. From this point diverge five important railroads, viz. the Western railroad, which connects with the railway system of the South and West; the Worcester and Nashua, communicating through other railroads with the valley of the St. Lawrence; the Boston and Worcester road, one of the first constructed in the state, having been opened in 1835; the Providence and Worcester, and the Norwich and Worcester railroads, both of which have steamboat communication with New York. To this network of railroads Worcester is chiefly indebted for her late rapid increase in wealth and population. The city is situated partly in a valley environed by beautiful hills, and partly on an elevation which rises suddenly towards the W., affording delightful sites for residences. It is handsomely laid out with streets of convenient breadth, usually intersecting each other at right angles. Main street, the principal thoroughfare and seat of business, is a broad straight avenue, nearly two miles in length, and beautifully shaded. On it are several of the churches, the banks, court house, city hall, and the

largest hotels. On the E. side of the southern part of this street, is a spacious green, fronting which are two handsome churches, and a third, the Old South church, stands within the enclosure. The town is well built, principally of brick, and contains some of the finest residences in New England.

Among the institutions may be mentioned the American Antiquarian Society, founded in 1812, by the munificence of the late Isaiah Thomas, L.L.D., the editor of the first folio Bible published in the United States. The hall consists of a centre building, about 50 feet by 40, adorned with a neat Doric portico and two wings, each 28 feet long, and 21 wide. In it is deposited the society's library, of above 12,000 volumes, an extensive cabinet of antiquities, and numerous specimens of early printing. The State Lunatic Asylum, established here in 1832, occupies an elevation E. of the city. It comprises several buildings, the principal of which is 76 feet long, 40 wide, and 4 stories high, with two wings, each 96 feet by 36, and 3 stories high. Other wings are joined to these, the whole forming a complete square, enclosed by spacious and beautifully ornamented grounds. This institution is considered as one of the best in the country for the treatment of lunatics. Of the 2306 insane persons admitted during 13 years, over 1000 were discharged cured. The number of inmates, November, 1851, was 466, of whom 208 were paupers. The Roman Catholic College of the Holy Cross, formerly located here, was destroyed by fire, July 14th, 1852. On a commanding elevation, about three-fourths of a mile from the centre of the town, stands the Orcas Institute, a seminary of a high character for young ladies. The building, an elegant structure, is in a peculiar and striking style of architecture, and surrounded by delightful rural scenery. The public schools of Worcester are usually referred to as the model schools of New England. The citizens of this town were among the first to adopt what is commonly known as the graded system, comprising high-schools, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. In the high-schools of Worcester, the pupils are instructed in all the branches usually pursued in colleges. The newspaper press comprises about 12 publications, 2 or 3 of which are dailies.

The manufactures of Worcester are various and extensive. Among the leading articles produced are cotton and woollen goods, carpeting, hollow-ware, castings, pistols, wire, railroad cars, agricultural implements, tin ware, sash and door blinds, paper, saddles, harness, trunks, locks, sieves, card presses, musical instruments, mechanics' tools, plated ware. One establishment for the manufacture of wire, turns out about 500 tons of the various sizes, including card, reed, cotton-flyer, annealed, broom, buckle, and spring wire, also all kinds of round, flat, or oval, adapted to

various machine purposes. The telegraph wire manufactured at this establishment is made from foreign extra-refined iron, and is of a very superior quality. At the extensive factory of Messrs. Allen & Thurber, about 100 men are employed in the manufacture of pistols, each of which goes through some 25 hands before it is finished. About 15,000 pistols are turned out annually. The commercial facilities of Worcester have been immensely increased by the construction of the numerous railways conducting to it. Previous to the opening of the Boston and Worcester railroad, the cost of transporting merchandise from the seaboard to Worcester was \$10 a ton, and the time required two days. Since that event, freight has been reduced to \$2 a ton, and the time to less than three hours.

The financial institutions of Worcester are five banks, the condition of which, September, 1852, was as follows:—Amount of circulation, \$645,832; Amount of specie, \$59,787.20; proportion of circulation to one dollar of specie, \$10.69.9; amount of circulation and deposits, \$996,162.46; proportion of circulation and deposits to one dollar of specie, \$16.62.9. The city has also a savings' institution. The assessed value of real and personal property in Worcester, since the year 1800, has been as follows, viz. in 1800, \$296,542; 1810, \$1,476,383; 1820, \$2,015,750; 1830, \$2,747,800; 1840, \$4,288,950; '45, \$6,004,050; '49, \$10,750,282; '51, \$11,925,055, and in '52, \$12,575,566. The assessment of 1852 shows an increase over the previous year of \$650,511. The rate of taxation in 1851 was \$6.75 on \$1000; in 1852 it was \$6.50, being a reduction of 25 cents on the thousand dollars. Stephen Sailsbury paid the heaviest tax, which amounted to \$3830, and his property was assessed at \$589,000. By the assessment of 1849, ninety-one persons in Worcester owned property each to the value of \$20,000 and upwards, and 99 persons to the value of \$10,000 and upwards. The amount of appropriations by the city for all purposes in 1851, was \$75,500, and in 1852, \$85,700. Worcester was settled in 1713, and incorporated a city in 1848. Its Indian name was Quinisigamond. Population in 1800, 2411; 1820, 2962; 1830, 4172; 1840, 7492; 1850, 17,059, and by a local census in 1853, 20,771.

WORCESTER, a post-village of Otsego co., New York, in Worcester township, about 55 miles W. by S. from Albany. It contains several stores and mills. Population of the township, 2047.

WORCESTER, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, about 7 miles N. from Norristown. Population, 1453.

WORCESTER, a village in McDonough co., Illinois, 90 miles N. W. from Springfield.

WORMLEYSBURG, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the W. bank of Susquehanna river, about 1 mile S. W. from Harrisburg.

WORTH, a new county in the N. part of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of about 430 square miles. It is drained by Lime and Shell Rock creeks, branches of English river, which rise in two small lakes in the northern part of the county. It is not included in the census of 1850. County seat not located.

WORTH, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania. Population, 326.

WORTH, a post-township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania. Population, 1015.

WORTH, a post-office of De Kalb co., Ala.

WORTH, a post-office of Marion co., Ark.

WORTH, a post-office of Perry co., Ohio.

WORTH, a post-office of Tuscola co., Mich.

WORTH, a post-office of Dubois co., Ind.

WORTH, a township in Hancock co., Indiana. Population, 718.

WORTH, a post-office of Cook co., Illinois.

WORTHIN, a post-office of Henry co., Ind.

WORTHINGTON, a post-township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 100 miles W. from Boston. Population, 1134.

WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, 6 miles W. from Kittanning, is situated in an iron region, and has 1 or 2 furnaces in the vicinity.

WORTHINGTON, a post-village of Marion co., Virginia. Population, about 200.

WORTHINGTON, a post-village in Muhlenburg co., Kentucky, near Greene river, 155 miles S. W. by W. from Frankfort.

WORTHINGTON, a neat post-village in Franklin co., Ohio, on the Columbus and Worthington plank-road, 9 miles N. from Columbus. It contains 3 churches, an academy, and a seminary for girls. Population about 500.

WORTHINGTON, a township in Richland co., Ohio, 14 miles S. E. of Mansfield. Population, 2003.

WORTHINGTON, post-office of Greene co., Ind.

WORTHINGTON, a post-office of Jackson co., Illinois.

WORTHVILLE, a post-village of Johnson co., Indiana, on the railroad from Madison to Indianapolis, 12 miles S. S. E. from the latter.

WORTHVILLE, a post-office of Jefferson co., New York.

WORTHVILLE, a post-village of Butts co., Georgia.

WORTHVILLE, a post-office of Carroll co., Ky.

WRANGLEBOROUGH, a village, New Jersey. See UNIONVILLE.

WRENTHAM, a post-township in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, intersected by the Norfolk County railroad, 23 miles S. W. by S. from Boston. It is drained by branches of Charles and Neponset river, which afford excellent water-power. The manufactories consist chiefly of straw bonnets, and cotton goods. The principal villages are Eagle Factory village, Sheppardsville, one near the centre of the township, and another in the N. part. Population, in 1840, 2915; in 1850, 3037.

WRIGHT, a county in the S. part of Missouri, contains about 950 square miles. The Gasconade river and the Osage fork of the same rise in the county and flow northward; it is also drained by the sources of the James, Bryant's, Finley, and North forks of White river. The surface is uneven; a portion of the soil is productive. Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, pork, and butter are the staples. Peltry and beeswax are among the exports. In 1850 this county produced 194,695 bushels of corn; 32,730 of oats; 8631 of wheat, and 67,265 pounds of butter. It contained 1 church. The county is amply supplied with water-power. Lead, copper, and iron are said to be abundant in the vicinity of Hartsville, the county seat. Population, 3387; of whom 3305 were free, and 82, slaves.

WRIGHT, a new county towards the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 square miles. It is intersected in the E. by the Iowa river, and in the W. by Boone river. This county is not included in the census of 1850. Named in honor of Silas Wright, of New York. County seat not located.

WRIGHT, a township in Guernsey co., Ohio. Population, 1030.

WRIGHT, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Hillsdale co., Michigan, intersected by St. Joseph's river of the Maumee. Population, 574.

WRIGHT, a post-township in the E. part of Ottawa co., Michigan. Population, 521.

WRIGHT, a post-township in Greene co., Indiana. Population, 793.

WRIGHT'S BLUFF, a post-office of Sumter district, South Carolina.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, a small post-village of Columbia co., Georgia, on Town creek, 40 miles W. from Augusta.

WRIGHT'S CORNERS, a post-village of Niagara co., New York, about 60 miles W. from Rochester.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a post-village of Burlington co., New Jersey, about 20 miles S. S. E. from Trenton.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a post-township in Bucks co., Pennsylvania, about 9 miles S. E. from Doylestown. Population, 821.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a post-township forming S. E. extremity of Brown co., Wisconsin.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-office of Clinton co., New York.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a village of Monmouth co., New Jersey, about 5 miles from Allentown.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Little Brokenstraw creek, 225 miles N. W. from Harrisburg. Population, about 400.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a flourishing post-borough of Hellam township, York county, Pennsylvania, on the right (W.) bank of the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, and 11 miles E. N. E. from York. A branch railroad extends from this place to York. A fine bridge, about 1 mile long, upon which the

railroad is laid, crosses the river at this point. A good turnpike leads to York and Chambersburg; and the Tidewater canal extends from Wrightsville to Havre de Grace, Maryland. About 10,000,000 feet of lumber are annually brought here and seasoned for the Philadelphia market, and for other towns along the railroad. Population in 1850, 1810.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-office of Pontotoc co., Mississippi.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a small village of Monroe co., Tennessee.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post-village of Roane co., Tennessee, 154 miles E. by S. from Nashville.

WURTEMBERG, a post-office of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania.

WURTSBOROUGH, a post-village of Sullivan county, New York, on the Delaware and Hudson canal, about 90 miles S. S. W. from Albany. It has several churches and stores.

WYACONDA, a small river, which rises in the S. part of Iowa, and flowing S. E. through Scotland, Clark, and Lewis counties of Missouri, enters the Mississippi at La Grange.

WYACONDA, a post-office of Scotland co., Mo.

WYACONDA CREEK, of Missouri, flows eastward through Carroll county, into the Missouri.

WYALUSING creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the N. branch of the Susquehanna in Bradford county.

WYALUSING, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 10 miles S. W. from Towanda. Population, 1275.

WYALUSING, a post-village of Grant county, Wisconsin, on the Mississippi river, about 100 miles W. from Madison, has an excellent steamboat landing, and contains 1 hotel and 2 stores.

WYANDOT, a county in the N. W. central part of Ohio, contains about 400 square miles. It is intersected by the Sandusky river, and also drained by the Tymochte and Brokensword creeks. The surface is level. About one-third of the county is prairie, and the remainder well timbered. The soil is uniformly productive, and adapted to corn or grass. Many cattle and sheep are raised. In 1850 it produced 349,094 bushels of corn; 75,447 of wheat, and 10,165 tons of hay. It is intersected by the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, and by the Ohio and Indiana railroad, the latter of which is not finished. The Findlay Branch railroad also terminates in this county. This part of the state was possessed by the Wyandot Indians, from whom the name is derived. Formed in 1845, by a division of Hardin, Crawford, Hancock, and Marion counties. Capital, Upper Sandusky. Population, 11,292.

WYANDOT, an unorganized county in the N. part of Michigan: area estimated at 576 square miles. It is traversed from S. to N.

by Cheboygan river, an affluent of Lake Huron, and contains Long and Crooked lakes. The census of 1850 furnishes no returns for this county.

WYANDOT, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, about 50 miles N. from Columbus.

WYANDOT, a post-office of Tippecanoe co., Indiana.

WYATT, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mississippi, on the Tallahatchie river, 14 miles N. N. W. from Oxford. Wyatt is the largest place in the county except Oxford, and has an active business. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats during high water.

WYE MILLS, a post-office of Talbot co., Maryland.

WYE river, of Maryland, an inlet of Chesapeake bay, forming part of the boundary between Queen Anne and Talbot counties.

WYKERTOWN, a post-office of Sussex co., New Jersey.

WYLESBURG, a small post-village of Charlotte co., Virginia, 18 miles S. from Marysville.

WYNANT, a post-office of Shelby co., Ohio.

WYNANT'S KILL, of Rensselaer co., New York, falls into the Hudson 2 miles below Troy.

WYNANTSKILL, a post-village of Rensselaer co., New York, on a creek of the same name, 7 miles E. N. E. from Albany.

WYNANTSVILLE, a post-office of Rensselaer co., New York.

WYNCOOP CREEK, a post-office of Chemung co., New York.

WYNN, a post-office of Franklin co., Ind.

WYOCENA, a post-township in the central part of Columbia co., Wisconsin. Pop., 406.

WYOCENA, a post-village in the above township, 30 miles N. from Madison. Pop., 150.

WYOMING, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the S. E. by the Genesee river, and drained by the head waters of Allen's, Tonnewanda, Buffalo, and Cattaraugus creeks, which turn numerous grist and saw mills. The surface is undulating; the soil is generally a moist sandy or gravelly loam, adapted to either grain or grass. Wheat, oats, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 331,639 bushels of wheat; 543,977 of oats; 75,067 tons of hay; 1,200,297 pounds of butter, and 380,472 of wool. There were 29 flour and grist mills, 42 saw mills, 5 carding and fulling mills, 10 machine shops, 6 iron foundries, 6 woollen factories, and 15 pot and pearlsh factories. It contained 69 churches, 2 newspaper offices; 11,027 pupils attending public schools, and 396 attending academies or other schools. It is intersected by the Genesee Valley canal, and by the Buffalo and New York City railroad; and in part by the Batavia and Attica branch of the Central, and the Attica and Alleghany railroad. Organized in 1851, having been formed from

part of Genesee county. Capital, Warsaw. Population, 31,981.

WYOMING, a county in the N. E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 400 square miles. It is intersected by the North Branch of Susquehanna, and also drained by the Mahoopeny, Bowman's, and Tunkhannock creeks. The surface is broken by spurs of the Alleghany mountains, forming bluffs along the river near 1000 feet in height. The most considerable ridges are called Mahoopeny, Bowman's, Tunkhannock, and Knob mountains. The soil in general is moderately fertile. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, and butter are the staples. Lumber is an important article of export. In 1850 this county produced 116,349 bushels of corn; 62,734 of wheat; 88,632 of oats; 9788 tons of hay, and 211,215 pounds of butter. There were 42 saw mills, 12 flour and grist mills, 4 manufactories of agricultural implements, and 1 of coaches. It contained 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 2440 pupils attending public schools. It is traversed by the North Branch canal, by the Lackawanna and Western railroad, and by the route of the North Pennsylvania railroad. Formed in 1842, out of part of Luzerne, and named from the Wyoming valley. Capital, Tunkhannock. Population, 10,655.

WYOMING, a new county in the S. W. part of Virginia, has an area of 880 square miles. The Guyandotte river and the Tug fork of Sandy river rise in the county, and flow westward, the latter forming its boundary on the S. W. The surface is mountainous, and mostly covered with forests. A ridge, called the Great Flat-top mountain, extends along the south-eastern border. The soil is said to be good, and adapted to wool-growing. Indian corn, oats, butter, and peltry are the staples. In 1850 it produced 47,506 bushels of corn; 8765 of oats, and 17,197 pounds of butter. It contained 2 churches. Wyoming was formed out of part of Logan county. Capital, Wyoming Court House. Population, 1645; of whom 1584 were free, and 61, slaves.

WYOMING, a post-village of Middlebury township, Wyoming co., New York, on Allen's creek, 44 miles E. from Buffalo. It contains 3 churches, a flourishing academy, 4 stores, a flouring mill, a furnace, and a water-cure establishment.

WYOMING, a thriving post-village of Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, on the right bank of the Susquehanna river, 4 miles above Wilkesbarre, is situated in the fertile valley of its own name. Several new buildings have been erected within a few years.

WYOMING, a post-village in Dinwiddie co., Virginia, near Nottaway river, 50 miles S. by W. from Richmond.

WYOMING, a small village of Bath co., Kentucky, on Licking river, at the mouth of Slate creek, has 2 stores and 2 mills.

WYOMING, a township in the W. part of

Kent co., Michigan, partly intersected by Grand river. Population, 543.

WYOMING, a small village of White co., Indiana, on Tippecanoe river, about 12 miles N. by E. from Monticello.

WYOMING, a township in Lake co., Illinois. Population, 808.

WYOMING, a post-village in Stark co., Illinois, on Spoon river, 95 miles N. by W. from Springfield.

WYOMING, a village in Muscatine co., Iowa, on Mississippi river, 40 miles S. E. by E. from Iowa City.

WYOMING, a post-township in the N. part of Iowa co., Wisconsin. Population, 206.

WYOMING COURT HOUSE, capital of Wyoming co., Virginia, about 250 miles W. from Richmond. A small place, of recent origin.

WYOMING MOUNTAIN, Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, extends 15 or 20 miles along the S. E. bank of the Susquehanna. Its height is somewhat above 1000 feet.

WYOTA, Wisconsin. See WIOTA.

WYSOX, a post-township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, about 3 miles N. E. from Towanda. Population, 1167.

WYSOX, a township in the S. E. part of Carroll co., Illinois. Population, 636.

WYTHE, a county in the S. S. W. part of Virginia, has an area estimated at 520 square miles. It is intersected by the Kanawha or New river, and also drained by Reed, Cripple, and Walker's creeks, and by the sources of Holston river. The greater part of the county is an elevated valley or plateau between the Iron mountain on the S. and Walker's mountain on the N. W. Walker's mountain is a sublime feature in the scenery of this region. The soil is good, well watered, and particularly adapted to grazing. In 1850 this county produced 280,652 bushels of Indian corn; 72,738 of wheat; 155,207 of oats; and 213,010 pounds of butter. There were 3 iron furnaces, 2 iron forges, 2 lead furnaces, 1 nail factory, and 3 tanneries. It contained 30 churches; 294 pupils attending public schools, and 200 attending academies or other schools. The most abundant minerals are iron ore, lead, stone coal, limestone, and gypsum. Some silver is found in connection with the lead. The county is intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. Formed in 1790, and named in honor of George Wythe, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Capital, Wytbeville. Population, 12,024; of whom 9839 were free, and 2185, slaves.

WYTHE, a post-office of Hancock co., Ill.

WYTHEVILLE, formerly EVANSHAM, a neat and thriving post-village, capital of Wythe co., Virginia, on the main road from Baltimore to Nashville, 248 miles W. S. W. from Richmond. It is situated in an elevated valley or plateau, among the Alleghany mountains. It has considerable trade, and contains 5 or 6 churches, 1 bank, with a capital

of \$130,000, and 2 newspaper offices. The Virginia and Tennessee railroad passes through the place. Pop., estimated at 900.

X

XENIA, a handsome and flourishing town of Xenia township, capital of Greene county, Ohio, on the Little Miami railroad, 65 miles N. E. from Cincinnati, and 61 miles W. S. W. from Columbus. The town is regularly planned and well built, and contains many handsome residences. The court house is one of the finest buildings of its class in the state. The surrounding country has an undulating surface, and a fertile soil, and is liberally supplied with water-power, and with excellent limestone. Xenia has an active trade, and the prosperity of the place has been much augmented by the construction of railroads in various directions. Besides the line above named, the following railroads connect at this place;—the Columbus and Xenia; the Lebanon and Xenia; and the Delaware and Xenia; the last two being unfinished. The Dayton, Xenia and Belpre railroad will connect it with Dayton and Chillicothe. It contains several churches, 1 bank, and 2 newspaper offices. Population of the township in 1850, 7055; of the village in 1853, estimated at 3500.

XENIA, a small post-village of Clay co., Ill.

Y

YADKIN, a large river of North Carolina, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge in Caldwell county. Its direction at first is E. N. E. until it approaches the E. border of Surry county, below which it flows in a south south-easterly course, and entering the State of South Carolina about 10 miles above Cheraw, takes the name of the Great Pedee, (which see.) The Yadkin is a beautiful and rapid stream, and rolls down a large volume of water, but the current is obstructed by numerous shoals and rocky rapids. The Narrows of the Yadkin, near the mouth of Uharee river, is one of the most remarkable natural objects in the state, and worthy of the attention of tourists. The waters, which a little above were spread over a channel from 400 to 600 yards wide, are here compressed within a mountain gorge, which varies from 60 to 100 feet in width, and is about 1 mile long, and 40 or 50 feet deep. Gold mines are worked in several places along this river.

YADKIN, a county in the N. W. part of North Carolina: area estimated at 310 square miles. The Yadkin river, from which it derives its name, forms its northern boundary, and Deep creek flows through it. The surface is diversified; the soil produces Indian corn, oats, and pastures. Iron ore is

found in the county. formed from Surrey in 1850-51. Capital, Wilson.

YALE, a post-office of Jasper co., Illinois.

YALLOBUSHA, or **YALABUSHA**, a river in the N. part of Mississippi, rising in Chickasaw county, flows first nearly westward and then south-westerly to Leflore, on the W. border of Carroll county, where it unites with the Tallahatchee river to form the Yazoo. During high water, *i. e.* in winter, it is navigable by steamboats to Grenada, a distance of 90 miles.

YALLOBUSHA, a county in the N. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 940 square miles. It is intersected by the navigable river Yallobusha, from which it derives its name, and also drained by its affluent the Loosascoona. The surface is nearly level; the soil is very fertile, especially in the swamp lands near the W. border. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 14,314 bales of cotton; 640,775 bushels of corn; 59,335 of oats, and 65,824 of beans and peas, the greatest quantity produced by any county in the United States except Hinds county, Mississippi. It contained 38 churches, 2 newspaper offices, and 1137 pupils attending academies and other schools. It is intersected by the Mississippi Central railroad, now in progress. This county is a part of the tract called the Chickasaw Cession, which was ceded by the Indians to the state, and settled by the whites about 1836. Capital, Coffeerville. Population, 17,258; of whom 8661 were free, and 8597, slaves.

YAM HILL, a county in the N. W. part of Oregon, has an area estimated at above 750 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette river, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. The soil in the E. part is fertile. Wheat, oats, wool, butter and cheese are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 22,452 bushels of wheat; 5988 of oats; 33,101 pounds of wool; 34,505 of butter, and 9785 of cheese. The quantity of wool was the greatest produced by any county of the state. There were 138 pupils attending academies or other schools. Population, 1513.

YANCEY, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee: area estimated at 380 square miles. It is intersected by Nolachucky river. The county is a mountainous region between the Blue Ridge on the E., and the Iron mountain on the N. W. Black mountain, near the S. E. border, is ascertained to be 6476 feet above the sea. The soil of the lower parts is fertile. Indian corn, grass, and potatoes are the staples. In 1850 it produced 284,016 bushels of corn; 122,544 of oats, and 87,542 pounds of butter. There were 4 saw mills, 2 tanneries, and 1 cabinet-ware manufactory. It contained 28 churches, and 1600 pupils attending public schools. Capital, Burnsville. Population,

8205; of whom 7859 were free, and 346, slaves.

YANCEY'S MILLS, a post-office of Albemarle co., Virginia.

YANCEYVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of Caswell county, North Carolina, on County Line creek, 75 miles N. W. from Raleigh. It contains, besides the county buildings, a bank and several stores. Population in 1851, about 600.

YANHANNA, a post-office of Georgetown district, South Carolina.

YANKEE GROVE, a post-office of Cedar co., Ia.

YANKEE HILL, a post-office of Menard co., Illinois.

YANKEE JIM'S, a post-village of Placer co., California. Population in 1853, about 850.

YANKEE SETTLEMENT, a small post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, about 80 miles N. by E. from Iowa City.

YANKEE SPRINGS, a post-township in the W. part of Barry co., Michigan. Pop., 292.

YANKEETOWN, a post-office of Darke co., O.

YANTIC river, of New London co., Connecticut, unites with the Shetucket at Norwich to form the Thames. It affords valuable water-power.

YANTIC, a flourishing manufacturing post-village of New London co., Connecticut, on the Yantic river, at the falls, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad, 16 miles N. from New London.

YAPHANK, a post-office of Suffolk co., N. Y.

YAQUIMA, or YAKIMA river, in the W. central part of Washington Territory, rises on the slope of the Cascade Range, and falls into the Columbia river, about 15 miles above the mouth of Lewis river.

YAQUIMA BAY, on the Pacific, in Polk co., Oregon.

YARBOROUGH, a post-office of Bossier parish, Louisiana.

YARDLEYSVILLE, a post-village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, 128 miles E. from Harrisburg, contains several stores.

YARDVILLE, a post-office of Mercer co., N. J.

YARMOUTH, a post-township of Cumberland co., Maine.

YARMOUTH, a post-township in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, extends across Cape Cod, 70 miles S. E. from Boston. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of salt and in the fisheries. In 1851, 14 vessels and 169 men and boys were employed in the mackerel fishery. The quantity of mackerel inspected during the year, was 3235 barrels. Population, 2595.

YARMOUTH PORT, a post-village in the above township, situated on the N. shore of the peninsula. It contains 2 or 3 churches, a bank, and a newspaper office.

YATES, a county in the W. central part of New York, has an area of about 320 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by Seneca lake, and partly on the W. by Canandaigua

and Crooked lakes, the latter of which extends into it, and is principally drained by the outlet of Crooked lake and Flint creek, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is undulating or hilly. The soil is generally a fertile sandy loam. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and grass are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 483,159 bushels of wheat; 177,636 of corn; 221,021 of oats; 34,673 tons of hay, and 537,634 pounds of butter. There were 18 flour and grist mills, 28 saw mills, 5 iron foundries, 4 coach factories, 2 distilleries, 1 linseed-oil factory, and 8 tanneries. It contained 44 churches, 3 newspaper offices, 6607 pupils attending public schools, and 115 attending academies or other schools. It is traversed by the Canandaigua and Elmira railroad, and in part by the Crooked Lake canal. Organized in 1823, having been formed from part of Ontario county, and named in honor of Governor Yates, of New York. Capital, Penn Yan. Population, 20,590.

YATES, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Orleans co., New York, on Lake Ontario. Population, 2242.

YATESVILLE, a post-office of Yates co., N. Y.

YATESVILLE, a post-office of Lunenburg co., Virginia.

YATON, or YATTON, a post-village in Washington co., Iowa, near English river, 16 miles S. by W. from Iowa City.

YATTAYABBEE CREEK, of Henry co., Alabama, flows into the Chattahoochee river.

YAZOO river, of Mississippi, is formed by the Tallahatchie and Yallobusha rivers, which unite at Leflore, in Carroll county. It then pursues a very serpentine course, the general direction of which is S. by W., and empties itself into the Mississippi, 12 miles above Vicksburg. The length of the main stream is stated to be about 290 miles. It is a deep, narrow, and sluggish stream, traversing an alluvial plain of extreme fertility, which is mostly occupied by plantations of cotton. It is probably not surpassed in navigable qualities by any river of equal size. Steamboats navigate it from its mouth to its origin in all stages of water, and in all seasons of the year. The Tallahatchie, the largest branch, is perhaps as long as the Yazoo itself, and is navigable by steamboats more than 100 miles.

Yazoo, a county in the W. central part of Mississippi, has an area of about 760 square miles. The Big Black river forms its boundary on the S. E., and the Yazoo river, from which the name is derived, bounds it on the W. and N. W. The surface is a level, alluvial plain, the soil of which is exceedingly fertile. Cotton and Indian corn are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 22,052 bales of cotton; 556,505 bushels of corn, and 128,272 of sweet potatoes. It contained 14 churches, 543 pupils attending public schools, and 84 attending academies or other schools. The

Yazoo river is navigable by steamboats at all seasons, with few exceptions, through its whole extent. The Mississippi Central railroad passes near the E. border. Capital, Yazoo City. Population, 14,418, of whom 4069 were free, and 10,349, slaves.

YAZOO CITY, a flourishing post-village, capital of Yazoo county, Mississippi, on the river of the same name, 50 miles N. N. W. from Jackson. It is situated in a rich cotton growing region, and has considerable business. About 50,000 bales of cotton are received here annually and shipped to New Orleans by steamboats, which navigate the river in all stages of water. The village contains several churches and 2 newspaper offices. Population in 1853, about 2000.

YEGUA CREEK, of Texas, an affluent of the Brazos, is formed by three branches, the First, Second, and Third Yegua, which unite on the N. boundary of Washington county. It follows that boundary until it enters the river, about 5 miles N. E. from Independence.

YELL, a county situated in the W. central part of Arkansas, contains 970 square miles. It is intersected by the Fourche La Pave and Petit Jean rivers, and the Arkansas washes its N. E. border. The surface is diversified; the soil mostly productive. Wheat, Indian corn, cotton, and cattle are the staples. In 1850 there were raised 127,335 bushels of corn; 5208 of wheat, and 68,575 pounds of butter. It contained 11 cotton-ginning mills, 2 saw mills, and 4 tanneries. There were 200 pupils attending public schools. Magazine mountain, of this county, is estimated at 2000 feet high. Capital, Danville. Pop., 3341, of whom 2917 were free, and 424, slaves.

YELL county, Iowa. SEE WEBSTER.

YELLOW BRANCH, a post-office of Campbell co., Virginia.

YELLOW BREECHES CREEK, in the S. part of Pennsylvania, forms part of the boundary between York and Cumberland counties, and enters the Susquehanna river about 4 miles below Harrisburg. It affords permanent motive-power.

YELLOW BUD, a post-office of Ross co., O.

YELLOW BUSH, a post-office of Chickasaw co., Mississippi.

YELLOW CREEK, of Pennsylvania, unites with Black Lick creek, in Indiana county.

YELLOW CREEK, of Alabama and Mississippi, flows south-westward and enters Luxapilla creek, in Lowndes county, Mississippi.

YELLOW CREEK, in the E. part of Ohio, flows through Jefferson county, and enters the Ohio river 2 or 3 miles below Wellsville.

YELLOW CREEK, of Missouri, rises in Sullivan county, and flowing southward enters Grand river from the left, on the W. border of Chariton county.

YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Lumpkin co., Georgia.

YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Tishomingo co. Mississippi.

YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Knox co., Kentucky.

YELLOW CREEK, a township in the S. part of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the W. side of Ohio river, intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. Population, including Wellsville, 2359.

YELLOW CREEK, a post-office of Stephenson co., Illinois.

YELLOW CREEK, a small village of Chariton co., Missouri, about 85 miles N. W. from Jefferson City.

YELLOW CREEK, of Allomakee co., Iowa, falls into the Mississippi river.

YELLOW CREEK FURNACE, a post-office of Montgomery co., Tennessee.

YELLOW HEAD GROVE, a small post-village of Will co., Illinois.

YELLOW JACKET CREEK, of Troup county, Georgia, enters the Chattahoochee river, several miles W. from La Grange.

YELLOW LAKE, in Alexandria township, Jefferson co., New York, is about 3 miles long.

YELLOW MEDICINE RIVER, of Minnesota Territory, rises in about 44° 30' N. lat., and 96° 40' W. lon.; flowing at first easterly, and afterwards north-easterly, it falls into St. Peter's river, in about 44° 44' N. lat., and 95° 26' W. lon. Length, about 100 miles.

YELLOW MOUNTAIN, a post-office of Yancey co., North Carolina.

YELLOW RIVER, Georgia, a branch of the Ocmulgee, rises in Gwinnett county, and flowing southward, unites with the other branch a few miles S. from Covington.

YELLOW RIVER, of Wisconsin, rises in the N. part of the state, and flowing south-westward, falls into Chippewa river, near the middle of Chippewa county.

YELLOW RIVER, a post-office of Gwinnett co., Georgia, 21 miles E. N. E. from Atlanta.

YELLOW RIVER, a post-office of Marshall co., Indiana.

YELLOW SPRING, a post-office of Blair co., Pennsylvania.

YELLOW SPRING, a post-office of Hampshire co., Virginia.

YELLOW SPRING, a post-office of Johnson co., Indiana.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Pennsylvania. SEE CHESTER SPRINGS.

YELLOW SPRINGS, a post-office of Claiborne co., Tennessee, 233 miles from Nashville.

YELLOW SPRINGS, a post-village of Greene county, Ohio, on the Little Miami railroad, 74 miles N. E. from Cincinnati. Near the village is a chalybeate spring, which discharges about 100 gallons per minute. Valuable limestone quarries are worked in the vicinity. Population, about 250.

YELLOW SPRINGS, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 15 miles N. by W. from Burlington.

YELLOWSTONE river, the largest, though not the longest affluent of the Missouri, has its source in Sublette's lake, in about 43° 40'

N. lat., and 110° W. lon. Flowing in a general north-easterly course, it falls into the Missouri, in about 48° 5' N. lat., and 104° W. lon. At its mouth it is about 800 yds wide. Length, estimated at 1000 miles, for 700 or 800 miles of which it is said to be navigable.

YELLOWSTONE, a post-office of Paulding co., Georgia.

YELLOWSTONE, a post-office of Lafayette co., Wisconsin.

YELLOWSTONE, a post-office of Hawkins co., Tennessee.

YELLOW-WATER, a small river of Alabama and Florida, rises in Covington county, Alabama, and flows south-westward through Florida into Pensacola bay.

YELLVILLE, a small post-village, capital of Marion co., Arkansas, about 125 miles N. by W. from Little Rock.

YELVINGTON, a post-village in Daviess co., Ky., 156 miles W. S. W. from Frankfort.

YNOUSKI, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Michigan.

YOCK-NA-PA-TAL-FA, a creek of Mississippi, rising near the E. border of Lafayette county, flows westward and enters the Tallahatchie river, near the S. boundary of Panola county.

YOCONY, a post-office of Itawamba co., Mississippi.

YOCUM STATION, a post-office of Lee co., Va.

YOCUMTOWN, a post-village of York co., Pennsylvania, 21 miles S. from Harrisburg.

YOHOGANY, a post-office of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania.

YOLO, a county towards the N. W. part of California, has an area estimated at above 1400 square miles. It is bounded on the E. by the Sacramento river, partly on the S. W. by Puta river, and on the W. by the Coast range of mountains, and is drained by Cache creek, which flows into Clear lake. The surface in the E. part is generally level, or but slightly uneven, and in the W. rough and mountainous. The soil in the level portions, especially in the valley of the Sacramento, is very fertile. Barley, potatoes, hay, wood, cattle, and horses are the staples. In 1852 it produced 126,076 bushels of barley; 11,950 of potatoes; 6238 tons of hay, and \$19,370 worth of wood. There were 9116 beef cattle, and 1808 horses. Gold is found in this county, but is not very abundant: it is principally imbedded in quartz rock. The Sacramento river is navigable along the E. border. Capital, Fremont. Population, 1307.

YONCALLA, a post-office of Umpqua co., Oregon.

YONGUESVILLE, a post-office of Fairfield district, South Carolina.

YONKERS, a thriving post-village in Yonker's township, Westchester county, New York, on the E. bank of Hudson river, and on the Hudson river railroad, 17 miles N. by E. from New York. It contains churches of 4 or 5 denominations, several seminaries, a good hotel, and numerous stores and factories. It has

several landings for steamboats and vessels sailing on the river. Many merchants and others engaged in New York have fine country seats in the village and vicinity. Population in 1853, estimated at 4000. Population of the township in 1850, 4160.

YORK, a county forming the S. W. extremity of Maine, has an area of about 820 square miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Saco and Ossipee rivers, on the S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, and the Salmon Falls river runs along its S. W. border, separating it from New Hampshire. The seacoast has many good harbors, and ship building is carried on to some extent. This county has several streams, which afford valuable water-power. The surface is rough and uneven, and the soil on the seacoast rocky, but in some portions of the interior it is more fertile. Indian corn, potatoes, wool, and grass are the staples. In 1850 the county produced 227,046 bushels of corn; 511,773 of potatoes, (the greatest quantity produced in any county in the state;) 78,559 tons of hay; 1,058,704 pounds of butter, and 75,571 of wool. There were 4 manufactories of cotton, 11 of woollen, 10 of shingles, 34 of boots and shoes, and 1 of wooden ware, 3 foundries, 2 machine shops, 62 saw and planing mills, 21 grist mills, 14 ship-yards, and 31 tanneries. It contained 134 churches, 4 newspaper offices, 20,099 pupils attending public schools, and 610 attending academies or other schools. The county is intersected by the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad, and by the route of the York and Cumberland railroad, unfinished. Named from York, a county in England. Capital, Alfred. Pop., 60,098.

YORK, a county in the S. S. E. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 925 square miles. The Susquehanna river forms its entire boundary on the N. E.; it is also intersected by Conewago and Codorus creeks, and bounded on the N. W. by Yellow Breeches creek. The surface is diversified by minor mountain ridges, called South mountain, Conewago, and Pigeon hills. The soil is generally good, and part of it is excellent, and highly cultivated. Grain, potatoes, hay, tobacco, cattle, horses, pork, and iron are the staples. In 1850 this county produced 578,828 bushels of wheat; 707,151 of corn; 582,817 of oats; 124,867 of potatoes; 50,760 tons of hay; 418,555 pounds of tobacco, (the greatest quantity produced by any one county of the state,) and 1,082,579 of butter. There were 115 flour and grist mills, 40 saw mills, 3 paper mills, 1 steel furnace, 9 iron foundries, 2 iron forges, 8 woollen factories, 1 cotton factory, 7 manufactories of farming implements, 45 distilleries, and 37 tanneries. It contained 98 churches, 7 newspaper offices, 10,582 pupils attending public schools, and 315 attending academies and other schools. The creeks furnish extensive motive-power. Quarries

of limestone, slate, and sandstone, suitable for building, are worked. The Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad connects at York with the York and Cumberland railroad. The York and Wrightsville and the Hanover Branch railroads are included in the county. Organized in 1749. Capital, York. Population, 57,450.

YORK county, Virginia, is situated in the S. E. part, at the entrance of York river into Chesapeake bay, which together form its N. E. boundary. The area is 70 square miles. The surface is nearly level or undulating, and much of the soil is fertile. The staples are Indian corn, wheat, oats, and butter. In 1850 the county produced 148,335 bushels of corn; 27,650 of wheat; 25,951 of oats, and 14,118 pounds of butter. It contained 10 pupils attending a public school, and 140 attending academies or other schools. Large numbers of oysters are propagated in York river, and exported to the Northern cities. Capital, Yorktown. Pop., 4460, of whom 2279 were free, and 2181, slaves.

YORK, a district in the N. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of about 600 square miles. The Catawba forms its boundary on the E. and N. E., the Broad river on the W., and it is drained by Buffalo, Allison's, King's, and Fishing creeks. The surface is hilly or mountainous. The most remarkable elevation is King's mountain, on the northern border, near which a victory was gained by the American troops over the British in 1780. The soil in some parts is productive. Cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staples. In 1850 this district produced 9986 bales of cotton; 690,447 bushels of corn; 64,755 of wheat; 106,315 of oats, and 39,536 of sweet potatoes. There were 10 grist and 3 saw and planing mills, 1 iron foundry, and 5 tanneries. It contained 26 churches, 1 newspaper office, 168 pupils attending public schools, and 260 attending academies and other schools. This district contains iron ore of fine quality and in great abundance; gold is found in one or two localities; a rich deposit of manganese has recently been discovered at the foot of King's mountain, and limestone underlies a considerable part of the surface. It is intersected by the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, and in part by the King's Mountain railroad. Capital, Yorkville. Population, 19,533, of whom 11,426 were free, and 8007, slaves.

YORK, a post-village and port of entry of York county, Maine, is situated on the N. or left bank of York river, about 45 miles S. W. from Portland, and 9 miles N. E. from Portsmouth. It is regularly laid out with streets intersecting each other at right angles, and is the seat of considerable business. It has some commercial advantages, the harbor being commodious, and the river navigable to this point ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the ocean) for ves-

sels of 250 tons burthen. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 1503 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed. Of this, 1232 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons were employed in the coast trade, 172 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons in the cod fishery, and the remainder in the mackerel fishery. York was incorporated in 1653, and for many years was the capital of the county. Population, 2980.

YORK, a post-township of Livingston co., New York, on the Genesee river, 6 miles N. W. from Genesee. Population, 2785.

YORK, a wealthy post-borough of York township, capital of York county, Pennsylvania, on Codorus creek, 10 miles S. W. from the Susquehanna river, 28 miles S. S. E. from Harrisburg, 24 miles W. by S. from Lancaster, 48 miles N. from Baltimore, and 92 miles from Philadelphia, with all which towns it is connected by railways. Numerous turnpikes, extending in various directions, connect this place with the principal towns of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad joins here with the York and Cumberland, and the York and Wrightsville railroad. The town is neatly and substantially built, and contains many fine residences and public buildings. The most remarkable among the latter is the court house, a large edifice of granite, resembling a Grecian temple: it cost \$150,000. Several of the churches are adorned with lofty spires. It contains 2 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$320,000. Four newspapers are published here. York is surrounded by a populous and fertile farming region, which is well watered and highly cultivated. The Codorus creek has been made navigable from this place to its mouth by a number of dams and side-cuts. In 1777 the Continental Congress met at this place, while Philadelphia was occupied by the British army. Laid out in 1741. Population of the borough in 1850, 6863; of the township, exclusive of the borough, 1960.

YORK, a post-village in Fayette co., Ga., 87 miles W. N. W. from Milledgeville.

YORK, a small post-village of Walker co. Ala.

YORK, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Athens co., Ohio, intersected by Hocking river. Population, 1391.

YORK, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Belmont co., Ohio, on the W. side of Ohio river. Population, 1312.

YORK, a township in Darke co., Ohio. Population, 499.

YORK, a township in the N. central part of Medina co., Ohio. Population, 1211.

YORK, a township forming the N. W. extremity of Morgan co., Ohio, on the W. side of Muskingum river. Population, 1207.

YORK, a township forming the S. E. extremity of Sandusky co., Ohio, intersected by the Sandusky and Indiana, and the Cleveland, Norwalk, and Toledo railroads. Population, 1811.

YORK, a township in the central part of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Population, 1303.

YORK, a post-township forming the N. W. extremity of Union co., Ohio. Pop., 831.

YORK, a township in the S. E. part of Van Wert co., Ohio, intersected by the Little Auglaize river. Population, 375.

YORK, a post-township in the S. E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan. Population, 1360.

YORK, a post-office of Gibson co., Indiana.

YORK, a township in Noble co., Indiana. Population, 565.

YORK, a township in Steuben co., Indiana. Population, 489.

YORK, a township in Switzerland co., Indiana. Population, 1523.

YORK, a small village of Clarke co., Ill.

YORK, a small post-village of Crawford co., Illinois, on the Wabash river, 142 miles E. S. E. from Springfield.

YORK, a post-office of Dane co., Wisconsin.

YORKA, a post-office of Leake co., Miss.

YORK CENTRE, a post-office of Du Page co., Illinois.

YORK HAVEN, a village of York co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna river, about 16 miles below Harrisburg. It is situated at the foot of the Conewago falls or rapids, which afford some water-power.

YORK MILLS, a small village in the western part of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, about 10 miles W. N. W. from Flemington.

YORK NORTH RIDGE, a post-office of Sandusky co., Ohio.

YORK RIVER, the name given to an inlet or arm of the sea, in York co., Maine. Length, about 7 miles.

YORK RIVER, in the E. part of Virginia, is formed by the union of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers, at the S. E. extremity of King William county, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, falls into Chesapeake bay nearly opposite Cape Charles. It is so broad through its whole course as to present rather the appearance of a bay than of a river. Its whole length is about 40 miles, and at its mouth it is probably not less than 3 miles in width. This river divides New Kent, James City, and York counties on the right, from King and Queen and Gloucester counties on the left.

YORKSHIRE, a post-village of Yorkshire township, Cattaraugus co., New York, on Cattaraugus creek, about 35 miles S. S. E. from Buffalo. It has several stores. Population of the township, 2010.

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS, a small post-village of Adams co., Pennsylvania, 23 miles S. W. from Harrisburg. This is an agreeable summer retreat.

YORKTOWN, a post-township of Westchester co., New York, on Croton river, 45 miles N. by E. from New York. Pop., 2273.

YORKTOWN, a port of entry and capital of York county, Virginia, is situated on the right bank of York river, 11 miles from its

mouth, and 70 miles E. S. E. from Richmond. It was settled in 1705, and was once flourishing. There are now about 40 houses. The shipping of the district, June 30th, 1852, amounted to an aggregate of 5981 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons enrolled and licensed, and all employed in the coast trade. During the year, 2 vessels of 246 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons burthen were built. This locality was the theatre of one of the most important events in American history—the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, which occurred on the 19th October, 1781.

YORKTOWN, a post-office of De Witt co., Texas.

YORKTOWN, a thriving post-village of Delaware co., Indiana, at the junction of White river and Buck creek, and on the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis railroad, 52 miles N. E. from Indianapolis. It contains 2 churches and several mills.

YORKTOWN, a post-office of Bureau co., Ill.

YORKVILLE, a post-village of New York, on the Harlem railroad, 5 miles N. from the City Hall, is a suburb of New York city. It contains several churches and factories.

YORKVILLE, a thriving post-village, capital of York district, South Carolina, 86 miles N. from Columbia. It is the northern terminus of the King's mountain railroad, which connects with the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad at Chesterville. The surrounding country abounds in valuable minerals. Yorkville contains a court house, several churches, 1 or 2 academies, and a newspaper office.

YORKVILLE, a post-village of Pickens co., Alabama, 186 miles W. N. W. from Montgomery.

YORKVILLE, a thriving post-village of Gibson co., Tennessee, 145 miles W. from Nashville. It contains several stores.

YORKVILLE, a post-office of Kalamazoo co., Michigan.

YORKVILLE, a post-village of Dearborn co., Indiana, about 84 miles S. E. from Indianapolis. Population in 1851, 300.

YORKVILLE, a village of Kendall co., Illinois, on Fox river, opposite Bristol, and 52 miles S. W. from Chicago.

YORKVILLE, a post-village of Racine co., Wisconsin, on the plank-road between Racine City and Elkhorn, 10 miles W. from the former.

YOUGH GLADES, a post-office of Alleghany co., Maryland.

YOUGHIOGHENY, yôh'-ho-gá'ne, a river which rises in Preston co., Virginia, and flowing through Maryland into Pennsylvania, enters the Monongahela 18 miles S. E. from Pittsburgh. It is rendered navigable by dams from its mouth to the Ohiopyle falls, a distance of 60 miles by water. Here the river has a perpendicular descent of 20 feet. Entire length, about 150 miles.

YOUNG, a township in the S. part of Jefferson co., Pennsylvania.

YOUNG, a township of Indiana co., Penn

sylvania, about 38 miles E. by N. from Pittsburg. Population, 1513.

YOUNG, a post-office of McDonough co., Ill.
YOUNG CANE, a post-office of Union co., Georgia, 172 miles N. by W. from Milledgeville.

YOUNGER's, a post-office of Boone co., Mo.

YOUNG HICKORY, a post-office of Muskingum co., Ohio.

YOUNG HICKORY, a small post-village of Will co., Illinois.

YOUNG HICKORY, a post-office of Washington co., Wisconsin.

YOUNGMANSTOWN, Pennsylvania. See MIFFLINSBURG.

YOUNG'S CROSS ROADS, a post-office of Granville co., North Carolina, 68 miles from Raleigh.

YOUNG'S POINT, a post-office of Madison parish, Louisiana.

YOUNG'S SETTLEMENT, a post-office of Bastrop co., Texas.

YOUNG'S STORE, a post-office of Laurens district, South Carolina.

YOUNGSTOWN, a post-village in Porter township, Niagara co., New York, near the mouth of Niagara river, about 30 miles N. W. by N. from Buffalo. It contains 2 churches, 5 stores, and 1 steam flouring mill. It possesses the advantages of a very fine natural harbor, (the mouth of Niagara river,) which is open at all seasons of the year. The several lines of steamboats on Lake Ontario touch here, and a considerable foreign and coasting trade is carried on at this point. It is the northern terminus of the Lake Ontario and Niagara Falls railroad. Population in 1853, 800.

YOUNGSTOWN, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pennsylvania, 11 miles E. from Greensburg, has 2 churches. Population, estimated at 500.

YOUNGSTOWN, a small village of Adams co., Ohio, on the plank-road from Locust Grove to Ripley, 21 miles from the latter.

YOUNGSTOWN, a flourishing post-village of Youngstown township, Mahoning co., Ohio, is beautifully situated on the Mahoning river, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, 175 miles N. E. from Columbus. It is the largest village in the county, having several churches and a bank. Coal and iron ore are abundant in the vicinity. There are 3 iron furnaces and 1 or 2 rolling mills in operation here. The Cleveland and Mahoning railroad will pass through or near it. Population of the township, 2802.

YOUNGSVILLE, a post-office of Sullivan co., New York.

YOUNGSVILLE, a thriving post-village of Warren co., Pennsylvania, on the Brokenstraw creek, and on the route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, 10 miles W. from Warren.

YOUNGSVILLE, a post-village in Tallapoosa co., Alabama, 50 miles N. E. from Montgomery.

YOUNGSVILLE, a post-office of Adams co., O.
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YOUNGWOMANSTOWN, a post-village of Clinton co., Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of Susquehanna river, 18 miles N. W. from Lock Haven, the county seat.

YOUNTSVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Indiana, near Sugar creek, about 50 miles W. N. W. from Indianapolis.

YPSILANTI, a post-township in the E. part of Washtenaw co., Michigan, intersected by Huron river. Population, 3051.

YPSILANTI, a thriving post-village in the above township, on the Huron river and the Central railroad, 30 miles W. by S. from Detroit. It is one of the largest places in the county, is situated in a rich and populous farming district, and has extensive water-power. Ypsilanti contains several churches, 2 newspaper offices, the state normal school, and manufactories of wool, iron, flour, &c. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

YREKA, a post-town of Siskiyou co., California, on an affluent of the Shasta river, about 300 miles N. from San Francisco. At the election, September 7th, the number of votes polled was 533. Population in 1853, estimated at 2500.

YUAB, or JUAB, a new county in the W. part of Utah Territory, has an area estimated at above 12,000 square miles. It is drained by the Carson and Nicollet rivers, flowing into lakes of their own names, which are included within the county. The surface is broken by the Humboldt River mountains near the centre, and by the Wahsatch mountains in the E. part. The census of 1850 gives us no information respecting this county, which was formed since that year. Capital, Nephi City.

YUBA river, of Yuba county, towards the N. part of California, is formed by the union of three branches, viz. the North, Middle, and South Yuba, which rise among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. It flows in a general S. W. course nearly through the centre of the county, and falls into Feather river near Marysville. The principal mining operations of the county are on this river.

YUBA, a county towards the N. part of California, bordering on Utah Territory, has an area of about 600 square miles. It is bounded on the W. by Feather river, and partly on the S. by Bear river, and is drained by the Yuba river with its North branch and several creeks, which afford valuable water-power. The surface in the E. part is mountainous, being crossed by the Sierra Nevada, but in the W. portion it is level, or but slightly uneven. The soil in the more level portions, especially along the streams, is very fertile. Barley, oats, hay, melons, lumber, cattle, mules, horses, and swine are the staples. In 1852 this county produced 312,876 bushels of barley; 14,377 of oats; 4008 tons of hay; 1,000,000 watermelons, and 9,050,000 feet of lumber. There were 2472 beef cattle; 1749 mules; 1601 horses, and 2500 hogs. The capi-

tal employed in quartz mining was \$121,400; in placer mining, \$710,900; in river mining, \$1,687,150 and in merchandise and trade, \$1,939,600. The amount invested in 2 quartz mills was \$22,000; in 18 saw mills, \$81,000, and in a flouring-mill, \$8000. Gold is abundant in this county; principally in the beds of the streams, although large quantities are found in-placers. Quicksilver is also found, and about one ounce of the pure metal is obtained from a pound of rock. This county derived its name from the Yuba river, whose whole course lies within it. Capital, Marysville. Population, 22,005.

YUBA, a post-office of Hancock co., Illinois.

YUBA CITY, a post-town of Sutter co., California, is situated on the W. bank of Feather river, nearly opposite the mouth of Yuba river, 140 miles N. N. E. from San Francisco. Its proximity to several mining localities renders it a depôt for supplies.

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ZABRISKI, a post-office of De Witt co., Ill.

ZACHARY, a post-office of Marshall co., Ala.

ZACKVILLE, a post-office of Wirt co., Va.

ZANESFIELD, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on Mad river, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 50 miles N. W. from Columbus. It has good water-power. Population in 1851, 300.

ZANESVILLE, a handsome and flourishing city of Ohio, and seat of justice of Muskingum county, is situated on the National road, and on the Muskingum river, 80 miles from its mouth, and opposite the mouth of the Licking river. It is 54 miles E. from Columbus, and 179 miles E. N. E. from Cincinnati. Lat. 39° 57' N., lon. 81° 57' W. It is situated on the left bank of the river, which is a fine navigable stream, flowing through a beautiful, populous, and highly productive valley. The plan of the town is regular, the streets are wide, adorned with many fine buildings, and lighted with gas. The position is naturally advantageous for trade, and in respect to improved means of communication, Zanesville is not behind the progress of the age. Steamboats can ascend from the Ohio to this point, and several of them make regular passages between Zanesville and Cincinnati. The Central Ohio railroad connects it with Columbus on one hand and Wheeling on the other, the western division being now in operation; the Zanesville Wilmington and Cincinnati, about 130 miles long, terminates here, and connects with the Cleveland Zanesville and Cincinnati, which is about 100 miles long, and is in course of construction. The second line is nearly or quite finished. Since the commencement of these works the value of real estate has been much increased, and the city exhibits an aspect of new prosperity. The attention of capitalists is

attracted to the advantages for manufacturing which are presented here in the abundant water-power of the river, and in the rich coal mines of the adjacent hills. The water of the river is distributed through the town from a reservoir, which contains nearly a million gallons. The Central Ohio Railroad Company have erected an iron bridge over the Muskingum. It is 538 feet in length, and contains 67 tons of wrought, and 130 tons of cast iron. The city is connected by bridges, with three suburbs on the W. bank of the river, namely, Putnam, South Zanesville, and West Zanesville. The former has a flourishing female seminary, an academy, and above 2000 inhabitants. Five or six newspapers and periodicals are published here. Zanesville contains 14 churches, and a number of well-organized public schools. It has also a free school, supported by a fund of from \$300,000 to \$500,000—John McIntire, one of the first settlers of the place, having bequeathed nearly all his estate for the education of the poorer children of Zanesville for ever. A suitable building has been erected, and the school is numerously attended. The town contained, in 1851, 2 banks, (capital, \$200,000,) 1 cotton factory, 2 woollen factories, 1 nail factory, 2 glass works, 5 iron foundries, 1 paper mill, 5 flouring mills, 2 oil mills, and 5 newspaper offices. Zanesville was laid out in 1799. The seat of the state government was removed from Chillicothe to this place in 1810, and remained about 2 years, when Columbus was selected as the permanent capital. Population, in 1850, 10,355.

ZANESVILLE, a post-village of Montgomery co., Illinois, 35 miles S. from Springfield.

ZANVILLE, a post-office of Daviess co., Ind.

ZAVALLA, a post-office of Jasper co., Texas.

ZEBULON, a pleasant post-village, capital of Pike co., Georgia, 50 miles N. W. from Macon, was selected as the seat of justice in 1825. It contains a court house, jail, 2 churches, and 2 academies.

ZEBULON, a post-village of Pike co., Arkansas, about 90 miles S. W. by W. from Little Rock.

ZELIENOPLE, a pleasant post-village of Butler co., Pennsylvania, on Conequenessing creek, 220 miles W. by N. from Harrisburg. It has several stores. Pop., about 500.

ZENAS, a post-village of Jennings co., Indiana, 65 miles S. E. from Indianapolis.

ZENO, a post-office of York district, South Carolina.

ZERO, a post-office of Jasper co., Ill.

ZILWAUKIE, a flourishing post-village of Saginaw co., Michigan, on the Saginaw river. It has 4 steam saw mills, one of which employs 60 saws. A plank-road, 35 miles long, connects this place with Flint, in Genesee county. Population, in 1851, 500.

ZIMMERMAN, a post-office of Greene co., O.

ZIMMERMANSTOWN, a small village of

Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, about 16 miles W. from Pottsville.

ZION, a post-village of Centre co., Pennsylvania, in Nittany valley, 5 miles N. E. from Bellefonte.

ZION, a post-office of Cecil co., Md.

ZION, a post-village of Iredell co., North Carolina, 155 miles W. from Raleigh.

ZION, a post-office of Grant co., Indiana.

ZION HILL, a post-office of Amite co., Miss.

ZION HILL, a post-office of Hamilton co., Tennessee.

ZION SEMINARY, a post-office of Covington co., Mississippi.

ZIONVILLE, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, about 40 miles N. N. W. from Philadelphia, contains 2 churches.

ZOAR, a post-office of Erie co., New York.

ZOAR, a thriving post-village of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the Ohio canal, 111 miles E. N. E. from Columbus, was settled in 1818 by a community of Germans. They are noted for industry and morality, and have a community of property. The village, which is remarkable for simplicity and neatness, contains a store, a woollen factory, 2 furnaces, and several mills. They also own 9000 acres of land. The affairs of the community are managed by an agent and 3 trustees, who are elected by popular vote.

ZOAR BRIDGE, a post-village of New Haven co., Connecticut, on the Housatonic river, 18 miles N. W. by W. from New Haven.

ZOLLARSVILLE, a small post-village of Washington co., Pennsylvania.

ZUÑI, zoon-yeé, a pueblo, or Indian town, of Socorro county, New Mexico, 120 miles W. of the Rio Grande, and 170 miles S. W. from Santa Fe, lat. $35^{\circ} 2' N.$, lon. $107^{\circ} 56' W.$ It is on a small river of the same name, which flows into the Chiquito Colorado, (*i. e.* "Little Colorado,") a tributary of the Colorado of the West. The houses are built of stone, plastered with mud. They are terrace-shaped, each story, of which there are generally three, being smaller laterally, so that one answers in part for the platform of the one above. There are no doors or windows in the lower story: the ascent is on the outside by means of ladders, which may be drawn up so as to cut off all communication from below. This is a common mode of building here, affording security against the attacks of enemies. The inhabitants, about 2000 in number, cultivate the country in the vicinity to a considerable extent, and have large herds of sheep and droves of horses. Business transactions are carried on by barter, there being no money in use. There is in the town a Catholic church, built of adobes, 100 feet long and about 28 wide. The interior of the church is nearly destitute of furniture or ornament of any kind.

ZUÑI MOUNTAINS, a detached range in the central part of New Mexico, in lat. about $35^{\circ} N.$, lon. $108^{\circ} 20' W.$

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TABLE OF RELIGIONS AND CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Churches in Maine.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	184	63,588	\$327,021	Roman Catholic.....	11	6,650	20,700
“ Free Will.....	99	29,491	99,766	Second Advent.....	1	150	200
Christian.....	9	3,580	13,800	Swedenborgian or New			
Congregational.....	165	67,153	526,270	Jerusalem.....	2	640	8,000
Episcopal.....	8	3,937	52,600	Union.....	83	26,087	108,670
Free.....	19	6,742	25,700	Unitarian.....	15	10,144	103,000
Friends or Quakers.....	24	7,225	14,580	Universalist.....	53	19,893	120,150
Methodist.....	171	55,111	259,695				
Presbyterian.....	7	4,086	32,000	Total.....	851	304,477	\$1,712,152

Churches in New Hampshire.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	95	34,721	\$214,600	Presbyterian.....	13	6,500	71,000
“ Free Will.....	85	27,900	104,156	Roman Catholic.....	2	1,450	20,000
Christian.....	23	7,240	30,350	Second Advent.....	4	1,100	3,000
Congregational.....	172	79,656	527,340	Union.....	32	10,450	39,350
Episcopal.....	11	4,425	41,400	Unitarian.....	13	8,380	72,800
Free.....	2	750	4,000	Universalist.....	36	14,280	83,100
Friends.....	15	4,700	15,200				
Methodist.....	99	32,340	175,290	Total.....	602	233,892	\$1,401,586

Churches in Vermont.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	74	27,137	\$138,692	Presbyterian.....	10	4,100	17,500
“ Free Will.....	12	4,200	13,150	Reformed Catholic.....	1	300	500
“ Disciples.....	2	600	2,000	Roman Catholic.....	8	4,305	42,200
Christian.....	7	2,220	12,000	Second Advent.....	2	490	300
Congregational.....	168	76,122	451,084	Union.....	88	34,550	122,800
Episcopal.....	25	10,525	81,500	Unitarian.....	2	1,000	32,000
Free.....	1	100	300	Universalist.....	34	13,325	71,750
Friends.....	7	2,550	5,500				
Methodist.....	123	45,010	221,850	Total.....	564	226,444	\$1,213,126

Churches in Massachusetts.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	244	108,489	\$1,412,550	Methodist.....	255	94,011	934,380
“ Free Will.....	16	5,226	46,600	Presbyterian.....	15	7,785	82,500
“ Six Principle.....	2	425	1,200	Restorationist.....	1	1,200	4,000
Christian.....	29	11,020	84,450	Roman Catholic.....	36	30,315	477,500
Congregational.....	439	237,237	3,279,089	Second Advent.....	4	1,050	3,950
Episcopal.....	53	23,595	697,250	Shaker.....	4	1,050	5,500
Free.....	3	1,000	11,750	Swedenborgian.....	3	1,340	66,000
Friends.....	37	13,823	108,600	Union.....	6	1,810	9,550
German Protestant.....	1	230	1,500	Unitarian.....	162	92,938	2,320,147
Jewish.....	1	200	1,200	Universalist.....	117	49,364	643,875
Liberal.....	1	350	2,500				
Lutheran.....	1	450	11,193	Total.....	1430	682,908	10,205,284

Churches in Rhode' Island.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	70	30,440	\$312,200	Jewish.....	1	300	1,000
“ Free Will.....	13	4,236	29,700	Mariners.....	1	700	4,500
“ Seventh Day.....	7	2,950	14,800	Methodist.....	23	9,310	102,900
“ Six Principle.....	8	2,105	7,100	Roman Catholic.....	7	7,300	72,500
“ Associate.....	2	400	2,500	Second Advent.....	1	250	150
Christian.....	7	2,500	24,300	Swedenborgian.....	2	325	4,400
Congregational.....	21	11,703	178,550	Union.....	4	2,450	5,000
Episcopal.....	26	11,606	248,600	Unitarian.....	4	2,950	127,000
Free.....	2	611	5,000	Universalist.....	4	2,230	55,000
Friends.....	18	6,370	57,800				
				Total.....	221	98,736	\$1,252,900

Churches in Connecticut.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	2	400	\$1,300	Methodist.....	178	56,625	351,550
Baptist, Regular.....	111	43,884	404,534	Presbyterian.....	17	7,500	88,700
“ Disciples of Christ.....	1	250	500	Roman Catholic.....	12	9,015	97,500
“ Seventh Day.....	1	250	1,000	Scandinavian.....	1	200	500
Christian.....	4	950	5,500	Second Advent.....	2	250	1,000
Congregational.....	252	127,320	1,657,185	Union.....	4	1,850	28,400
Episcopal.....	100	44,350	773,875	Unitarian.....	5	1,750	42,000
Free.....	1	325	800	Universalist.....	22	8,905	90,200
Friends.....	5	1,025	7,150				
Mariners.....	1	400	3,200	Total.....	719	305,249	\$3,554,894

Churches in New York.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	3	500	\$850	Jewish.....	9	5,600	126,000
Baptist, Regular.....	696	307,419	2,155,800	Lutheran.....	80	37,870	252,200
“ Free Will.....	52	17,105	59,250	Mennonite.....	4	1,000	2,050
“ Disciples.....	9	3,150	15,700	Methodist.....	1215	478,145	2,885,543
“ Seventh Day.....	18	6,300	22,000	Moravian.....	3	482	
“ Church of God.....	1	300	1,600	Presbyterian.....	662	369,314	4,347,206
Bethel.....	2	1,500	14,000	Protestant Catholic.....	1	600	2,700
Christian.....	62	20,000	79,650	Roman Catholic.....	174	122,538	1,569,375
Congregational.....	214	102,430	779,304	Seceder.....	3	1,450	9,400
Covenanter.....	4	1,250	4,000	Second Advent.....	1	150	100
Dutch Reformed.....	232	131,025	3,542,850	Shaker.....	2	1,300	23,000
Episcopal.....	275	138,945	4,110,824	Swedenborgian.....	2	450	1,400
Free.....	15	4,600	23,700	True Reformed.....	1	300	2,000
Free Protestant.....	1	300	800	Union.....	74	27,379	110,300
Friends.....	132	49,314	309,380	Unitarian.....	22	10,225	292,075
German Protestant.....	3	1,150	8,000	Universalist.....	110	52,470	327,100
German Reformed.....	1	600	15,000				
Indian.....	1	100	50	Total.....	4084	1,895,211	21,096,707

Churches in New Jersey.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	6	1,200	\$2,200	Lutheran.....	7	2,900	28,512
Baptist, Regular.....	103	41,625	310,000	Methodist.....	312	109,350	683,850
“ Seventh Day.....	4	1,600	16,600	Mormon.....	1	200	400
Bethel.....	1	250	1,500	Presbyterian.....	146	81,400	1,175,250
Christian.....	8	2,835	10,400	Roman Catholic.....	21	9,335	99,385
Congregational.....	8	3,500	37,700	Second Advent.....	1	200	600
Dutch Reformed.....	66	39,146	460,430	Tunker.....	2	800	1,800
Episcopal.....	51	19,447	473,409	Union.....	5	1,450	6,500
Free.....	7	2,400	7,500	Unitarian.....	2	450	1,500
Friends.....	52	25,545	207,100	Universalist.....	3	1,000	6,800
Independent.....	1	300	1,000				
				Total.....	807	344,933	\$3,540,436

Churches in Pennsylvania.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	12	2,425	\$4,750	Lutheran.....	497	261,102	1,641,856
Baptist, Regular.....	252	105,558	718,170	Liberty.....	1	150	100
“ Free Will.....	9	2,800	5,900	Mennonite.....	86	23,870	82,400
“ Disciples.....	28	9,625	22,725	Methodist.....	882	341,126	1,722,588
“ Seventh Day.....	4	1,700	41,000	Moravian.....	10	3,567	
“ Church of God.....	27	8,475	23,600	Minease.....	1	291	1,000
Bethel.....	2	1,100	6,800	Presbyterian.....	751	356,588	2,572,900
Bible Christian.....	1	350	5,400	Protestant.....	2	1,700	40,800
Calvinistic Methodist.....	1	200	500	Roman Catholic.....	139	89,251	1,084,204
Christian.....	19	6,400	24,400	Seceder.....	10	3,710	13,950
Congregational.....	9	3,100	17,250	Second Advent.....	2	550	1,700
Covenanter.....	18	6,290	41,200	Swedenborgian.....	3	1,475	11,700
Dutch Reformed.....	7	4,640	79,500	Salem.....	1	452	3,600
Episcopal.....	135	67,324	1,483,700	Schwenkfelder.....	3	1,000	3,600
Evangelical.....	4	1,100	2,800	Seaman's.....	1	900	20,000
Evangelist.....	2	1,000	5,000	Shoemaker.....	1	350	250
Free.....	22	6,400	15,050	Tunker.....	14	6,100	11,700
Friends.....	142	61,274	662,287	Union.....	80	28,300	78,325
Frontzite.....	1	150	400	Unitarian.....	4	1,630	28,000
German Reformed.....	206	105,562	643,110	Universalist.....	19	8,920	82,800
German Gospel.....	1	600	1,500	United Brethren in Christ	14	4,650	18,600
Harmonite.....	1	700	3,000	United Reformed.....	2	770	11,200
Independent.....	15	5,000	67,150	U. V. Church.....	1	263	4,000
Jewish.....	7	3,175	45,700				
				Total.....	3449	1,541,765	11,301,265

Churches in Delaware.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	2	250	\$400	Presbyterian.....	26	10,100	75,500
Baptist.....	12	2,975	16,300	Roman Catholic.....	3	1,630	15,000
Episcopal.....	21	7,650	78,900	Union.....	1	200	1,000
Friends.....	9	3,636	24,900				
Methodist.....	106	29,300	127,845	Total.....	180	55,741	\$340,345

Churches in Maryland.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	43	14,250	\$119,710	Moravian or United Brethren.....	1	185	32,500
“ Disciples.....	2	1,700	11,600	Presbyterian.....	57	23,235	378,300
“ Church of God.....	3	850	2,100	Roman Catholic.....	65	31,100	1,161,532
Episcopal.....	133	60,105	610,877	Methodist.....	6	14,100	8,400
Friends.....	26	7,760	114,050	Union.....	10	4,250	13,000
German Reformed.....	22	14,800	197,800	Unitarian.....	1	1,000	104,000
Jewish.....	3	1,400	41,000	Universalist.....	1	1,000	26,000
Lutheran.....	42	26,600	287,950				
Mennonite.....	4	850	2,000	Total.....	898	385,103	\$3,915,384
Methodist.....	479	181,715	837,665				

Churches in Virginia,

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	1	300	\$1,500	Lutheran.....	50	18,750	52,445
Baptist, Regular.....	591	225,039	649,493	Mariners.....	1	525	8,000
“ Disciples.....	46	16,300	37,575	Mennonite.....	6	2,250	5,550
“ Seventh Day.....	1	150	350	Methodist.....	1002	\$15,763	721,003
“ Church of God.....	1	200	500	Moravian.....	1	39	2,550
Christian.....	16	4,900	7,595	New Church.....	1	100	500
Episcopal.....	167	73,884	527,150	Presbyterian.....	236	101,625	567,165
Evangelist.....	1	100	150	Roman Catholic.....	17	7,900	126,100
Free.....	107	35,025	61,900	Seceder.....	2	900	4,000
Friends.....	14	6,300	18,825	Tunker.....	8	4,400	8,200
German Reformed.....	9	3,800	16,200	Union.....	47	13,250	24,025
Independent.....	2	900	3,900	Universalist.....	1	200	500
Jewish.....	1	600	4,000				
				Total.....	2329	833,191	\$2,846,626

Churches in North Carolina.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	533	181,922	\$191,173	Lutheran.....	47	19,550	29,025
“ Free Will.....	14	4,450	3,125	Methodist.....	727	214,937	284,930
“ Disciples.....	10	4,000	4,500	Moravian.....	7	2,084	
“ Anti-Mission.....	16	4,755	2,650	Presbyterian.....	143	62,730	170,030
Christian.....	29	11,600	10,575	Roman Catholic.....	4	1,400	5,990
Episcopal.....	47	14,970	112,100	Tunker.....	1	200	109
Free.....	51	14,545	15,860	Union.....	4	1,200	650
Friends.....	30	12,620	7,575				
German Reformed.....	15	5,725	17,200	Total.....	1678	557,288	\$855,393

Churches in South Carolina.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	407	163,545	\$287,938	Lutheran.....	41	14,750	109,500
“ Free Will.....	1	200	100	Mariners.....	1	500	5,000
“ Disciples.....	5	2,060	5,825	Methodist.....	467	159,920	311,168
Congregational.....	1	2,000	70,000	Presbyterian.....	125	64,465	471,125
Episcopal.....	71	28,540	615,450	Roman Catholic.....	14	6,030	78,315
Free.....	5	1,550	1,700	Seceder.....	11	3,300	12,050
Free Protestant.....	2	1,100	50,500	Unitarian.....	1	700	30,000
Friends.....	1	500	500	Universalist.....	2	650	5,600
Independent.....	5	1,720	1,875				
Jewish.....	3	2,400	83,700	Total.....	1163	453,930	\$2,140,346

Churches in Georgia.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	648	253,744	\$346,181	Friends.....	2	500	400
“ Free Will.....	2	250	200	Independent.....	1	175	100
“ Disciples.....	1	100	100	Lutheran.....	8	2,825	34,850
“ Anti-Mission.....	74	26,569	18,870	Methodist.....	735	233,143	393,743
“ Primitive.....	96	29,400	25,450	Moravian.....			
Bible Christians.....	6	1,200	1,525	Presbyterian.....	92	39,996	218,505
Christian.....	5	1,710	12,050	Roman Catholic.....	8	4,250	79,500
Congregational.....	1	250	2,700	Union.....	16	7,250	21,100
Episcopal.....	19	8,975	109,910	Universalist.....	3	900	1,000
Free.....	5	1,580	2,650	Total.....	1722	612,817	\$1,269,134

Churches in Florida.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	37	8,400	\$23,140	Presbyterian.....	14	5,700	31,500
“ Anti-Mission.....	8	2,000	2,500	Protestant.....	2	1,000	1,200
Episcopal.....	10	3,810	37,800	Roman Catholic.....	5	1,850	13,600
Free.....	1	400	400				
Methodist.....	75	18,010	55,200	Total.....	152	41,170	\$165,400

Churches in Alabama.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	2	600	\$6,000	Lutheran.....	1	200	250
Baptist, Regular.....	421	141,950	210,342	Methodist.....	531	150,675	276,939
“ Free Will.....	3	225	245	Presbyterian.....	150	58,705	222,775
“ Disciples.....	1	400	1,590	Roman Catholic.....	5	5,200	300,000
“ Anti-Mission.....	80	16,305	15,210	Union.....	4	1,125	1,650
Christian.....	13	3,550	6,165	Unitarian.....	1	1,000	6,000
Episcopal.....	16	6,220	76,300	Universalist.....	1	250	400
Free.....	5	1,800	2,300				
Independent.....	1	400	6,000	Total.....	1235	388,605	\$1,122,076

Churches in Mississippi.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	292	93,829	\$174,842	Methodist.....	406	112,983	240,265
“ Disciples.....	2	400	400	Presbyterian.....	135	47,166	183,685
“ Anti-Mission.....	42	10,821	10,950	Roman Catholic.....	8	3,000	66,000
Christian.....	8	2,350	9,950	Union.....	1	180	400
Episcopal.....	13	4,550	66,800				
Free.....	3	700	1,850	Total.....	910	275,979	\$754,542

Churches in Louisiana.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	71	15,085	\$29,470	Methodist.....	106	30,260	236,500
“ Disciples.....	1	300	1,000	Presbyterian.....	17	9,510	149,300
Christian.....	2	1,500	61,000	Roman Catholic.....	55	37,240	1,045,650
Episcopal.....	12	4,410	57,900	Temple of the Lord.....	1	1,500	47,000
Free.....	3	675	10,430	Union.....	6	1,350	8,220
French Protestant.....	1	150	12,000	Universalist.....	1	1,000	100,000
German Reformed.....	1	500	4,000				
Jewish.....	1	600	20,000	Total.....	278	104,080	\$1,782,470

Churches in Texas.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular, &c.....	30	8,075	\$19,790	Mormon.....	1	200	2,000
Christian.....	1	100	150	Presbyterian.....	15	6,100	19,070
Episcopal.....	5	1,025	15,100	Roman Catholic.....	13	6,760	79,700
Free.....	7	1,600	7,100	Union.....	2	350	525
German Protestant.....	2	1,300	1,000				
Methodist.....	88	28,985	56,095	Total.....	164	54,495	\$200,530

Churches in Ohio.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	1	300	\$800	Jewish.....	3	1,300	29,000
Associate.....	8	2,950	8,975	Lutheran.....	259	90,348	259,975
Baptist, Regular.....	384	133,418	491,915	Mennonite.....	9	1,730	1,825
“ Free Will.....	22	5,300	10,100	Methodist.....	1520	539,840	1,542,181
“ Disciples.....	130	42,680	93,865	Moravian.....	3	696	
“ Church of God.....	9	2,700	2,850	Mormon.....	2	5,600	30,500
Bethel.....	1	250	350	Miniese.....	1	100	100
Bible Christians.....	8	1,775	2,725	Mission.....	1	200	1,200
Christian.....	96	30,190	56,155	New Light.....	6	2,100	5,700
Congregational.....	100	41,920	207,880	Presbyterian.....	659	271,499	1,388,199
Come outer.....	1	300	500	Roman Catholic.....	130	76,215	763,307
Dutch Reformed.....	5	1,150	2,600	Reformed Protestant.....	1	500	1,700
Episcopal.....	79	31,975	367,425	River Brethren.....	2	800	1,000
Evangelical.....	4	2,100	15,900	Second Advent.....	1	250	500
Evangelist.....	1	200	200	Shakers.....	2	1,300	3,000
Emanuel.....	1	450	2,000	Swedenborgian.....	2	700	15,800
Free.....	13	5,100	9,550	Separatists of Zoar.....	1	251	300
Friends.....	94	30,866	82,175	Tunker.....	10	4,550	9,975
German Reformed.....	11	26,315	71,860	Union.....	48	18,646	37,900
German United Protestant.....	1	1,000	15,000	Unitarian.....	1	650	15,000
German Evangelist.....	1	1,000	20,000	Universalist.....	53	20,765	100,590
German Protestant.....	2	900	5,000	Zion.....	1	550	2,400
Independent.....	1	125	75				
“ Israel George of Brotherly Love.....	1	200	3,000	Total.....	3735	1,898,803	\$5,672,077

Churches in Indiana.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	348	115,948	\$182,760	Methodist.....	745	256,372	482,400
“ Free Will.....	11	3,350	4,800	Moravian.....	2	382	
“ Disciples.....	53	17,035	24,025	New Light.....	7	1,050	1,645
Benevolent.....	2	472	730	Presbyterian.....	267	103,432	324,170
Christian.....	182	64,266	88,640	Roman Catholic.....	63	25,115	167,725
Congregational.....	2	1,400	8,000	Seceder.....	3	1,300	1,650
Dutch Reformed.....	4	1,025	1,650	Tunker.....	5	3,000	3,100
Episcopal.....	24	7,300	74,000	Union.....	5	1,250	2,350
Free.....	10	2,750	5,700	Unitarian.....	1	250	600
Friends.....	85	43,015	59,555	Universalist.....	15	5,050	17,800
German Reformed.....	2	550	3,500				
Lutheran.....	60	18,000	36,825	Total.....	1896	672,312	\$1,491,685

Churches in Illinois.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	1	200	\$200	German Reformed.....	2	180	310
Baptist, Regular.....	229	80,650	184,145	Independent.....	2	1,100	3,500
“ Free Will.....	4	1,050	3,450	Lutheran.....	40	16,440	40,120
“ Disciples.....	23	6,920	13,400	Methodist.....	389	176,474	327,290
“ Separate.....	1	450	450	Moravian.....	2	224	
“ United.....	8	2,550	2,650	Mormon.....	1	80	150
Christian.....	67	30,754	42,950	Presbyterian.....	198	81,529	395,130
Congregational.....	46	15,576	89,250	Protestant.....	2	330	1,800
Concord.....	1	150	200	Roman Catholic.....	58	29,000	220,400
Covenanter.....	1	400	500	Swedenborgian.....	1	140	800
Dutch Reformed.....	2	875	2,700	Tunker.....	4	1,225	2,250
Episcopal.....	27	14,000	78,350	Union.....	31	8,875	32,050
Evangelical.....	4	680	2,700	Unitarian.....	6	1,500	9,000
Evangelist.....	5	3,950	2,000	Universalist.....	4	1,300	11,500
Free.....	2	750	6,400				
Friends.....	6	1,550	2,340	Total.....	1167	478,902	\$1,475,985

Churches in Missouri.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	244	65,322	\$141,840	Lutheran.....	21	7,260	34,560
“ Free Will.....	1	100	50	Mennonite.....	1	200	420
“ Disciples.....	28	6,435	12,590	Methodist.....	200	57,350	280,245
Boatman's.....	1	500	15,000	Mormon.....	1	500	130
Christian.....	51	19,370	43,210	Presbyterian.....	108	41,750	285,970
Church of Christ.....	1	100	200	Republican.....	1	300	500
Episcopal.....	10	4,200	135,600	Rationalist.....	1	300	500
Evangelist.....	3	1,100	17,700	Roman Catholic.....	64	26,102	494,575
Free.....	13	2,350	4,400	Union.....	11	2,350	6,200
German Protestant.....	1	800	2,000	Unitarian.....	2	2,100	70,000
German Evangelical.....	6	1,200	4,800	Universalist.....	1	250	500
Independent.....	2	800	600				
Jewish.....	1	400	7,000	Total.....	773	241,139	\$1,558,590

Churches in Arkansas.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	55	11,030	\$15,855	Methodist.....	73	14,250	27,070
“ Free Will.....	1	550	100	Presbyterian.....	25	7,200	28,275
“ Disciples.....	11	2,050	3,615	Roman Catholic.....	6	1,400	6,650
“ Anti-Mission.....	6	1,100	2,300	Union.....	5	1,800	1,000
Episcopal.....	2	350	4,250				
Free.....	1	200	200	Total.....	185	39,930	\$89,315

Churches in Kentucky.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	1	200	\$150	Methodist.....	522	167,860	462,955
Baptist, Regular.....	611	219,825	416,900	Presbyterian.....	222	99,006	492,303
“ Free Will.....	17	5,360	4,600	Protestant.....	15	3,050	8,600
“ Disciples.....	142	58,125	138,205	Republican.....	11	3,200	4,900
“ Anti-Mission.....	19	7,150	11,950	Roman Catholic.....	48	24,240	336,910
Christian.....	112	48,040	165,725	Shaker.....	3	2,000	11,000
Episcopal.....	17	7,050	112,150	Tunker.....	1	200	200
Free.....	32	8,777	13,100	Union.....	31	11,600	18,000
German Protestant.....	1	200	2,500	Unitarian.....	1	700	15,000
Jewish.....	1	600	13,000	Universalist.....	6	2,000	10,650
Lutheran.....	5	2,850	21,300				
				Total.....	1818	672,033	\$2,260,098

Churches in Tennessee.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
African.....	1	400	\$1,000	Lutheran.....	12	3,400	2,600
Baptist, Regular.....	443	140,445	223,389	Methodist.....	831	240,353	378,511
“ Free Will.....	10	2,800	3,000	Presbyterian.....	357	132,717	365,531
“ Disciples.....	23	6,600	12,900	Protestant Evangelical.....	1	200	150
“ Baptized Saints.....	2	350	60	Roman Catholic.....	3	1,300	45,000
“ Anti-Mission.....	133	38,620	30,075	Tunker.....	1	500	300
Christian.....	57	17,800	48,295	Union.....	15	3,900	3,800
Episcopal.....	17	7,810	85,300	(Not specified).....	1	1,000	1,000
Free.....	28	6,900	6,665				
Friends.....	4	1,600	1,300	Total.....	1939	606,695	\$1,208,876

Churches in Michigan.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	55	17,115	\$82,150	Mariners.....	1	800	15,000
“ Free Will.....	3	500	1,900	Methodist.....	103	33,610	142,650
Christian.....	1	350	1,000	Moravian.....	1	200	500
Congregational.....	29	10,500	59,550	Presbyterian.....	67	22,530	142,650
Dutch Reformed.....	6	1,575	6,250	Roman Catholic.....	42	15,972	159,775
Episcopal.....	25	8,425	82,809	Union.....	3	800	1,400
Free.....	1	700	3,000	Universalist.....	6	1,210	7,100
Friends.....	7	1,400	4,850				
Lutheran.....	12	3,205	12,625	Total.....	362	118,892	\$723,200

Churches in California.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	1	400	\$5,000	Roman Catholic.....	17	7,300	230,000
Methodist.....	4	1,400	15,300				
Presbyterian.....	1	500	8,000	Total.....	23	9,600	\$258,300

Churches in Oregon.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	1	100	\$2,000	Presbyterian.....	1	200	5,000
Congregational.....	1	500	6,200	Roman Catholic.....	5	1,833	41,320
Methodist.....	1	500	22,000				
				Total.....	9	3,133	\$76,520

*Churches in New Mexico.**Churches in Utah.*

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Roman Catholic.....	146	76,100	\$188,200		9	4,200	\$5,100

Churches in District of Columbia.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist.....	6	3,460	\$29,300	Presbyterian.....	6	5,000	73,000
Episcopal.....	8	6,400	57,500	Roman Catholic.....	6	7,100	105,300
Friends.....	1	200	1,000	Unitarian.....	1	500	10,000
Lutheran.....	2	1,000	15,000				
Methodist.....	16	10,400	71,900	Total.....	46	34,120	\$363,000

Churches in Iowa.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	11	2,617	\$15,890	Lutheran.....	4	1,000	6,950
“ Free Will.....	2	180	550	Methodist.....	50	12,197	43,450
“ Disciples.....	3	700	3,100	Presbyterian.....	24	6,655	28,350
Christian.....	8	2,125	6,300	Roman Catholic.....	17	3,999	28,250
Congregational.....	14	4,725	21,550	Union.....	2	450	7,100
Episcopal.....	4	670	5,000	Universalist.....	1	200	1,600
Friends.....	5	1,550	6,300				
German Reformed.....	1	200	800	Total.....	146	37,259	\$175,200

Churches in Wisconsin.

Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.	Denominations.	No.	Accommodations.	Value of Property.
Baptist, Regular.....	25	8,355	\$47,600	Methodist.....	54	15,008	62,430
“ Free Will.....	2	750	2,900	Moravian.....	31	7,928	.....
“ Seventh Day.....	1	400	2,000	Norwegian.....	2	250	425
Christian.....	2	700	1,200	Presbyterian.....	21	6,000	35,500
Congregational.....	33	10,585	61,260	Roman Catholic.....	57	23,717	66,085
Dutch Reformed.....	2	550	750	Trinity.....	1	275	3,000
Episcopal.....	19	5,140	45,750	Union.....	1	400	800
Evangelical.....	2	450	3,200	Universalist.....	1	300	3,000
Free.....	2	275	250	Welsh.....	1	300	500
Lutheran.....	18	5,000	13,650	Total.....	245	78,532	\$350,000

SUMMARY.

Denominations.	No. of Churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Average accommodations.	Total value of Church Property.	Average value of Property.
Baptist.....	8,791	3,130,878	356	\$10,931,332	\$1,241
Christian.....	812	296,050	365	845,810	1,041
Congregational.....	1,674	795,177	475	7,973,962	4,763
Dutch Reformed.....	324	181,956	561	4,096,730	12,644
Episcopal.....	1,422	625,213	440	11,261,970	7,919
Free.....	361	108,605	300	252,255	698
Friends.....	714	282,823	396	1,709,867	2,395
*German Reformed.....	327	156,932	479	865,880	2,953
Jewish.....	31	16,575	534	371,600	11,987
*Lutheran.....	1,203	531,100	441	2,867,886	2,333
Mennonite.....	110	29,800	272	94,245	856
Methodist.....	12,467	4,209,333	337	14,636,671	1,174
†Moravian.....	31	7,928	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian.....	4,584	2,040,316	445	14,369,889	3,135
Roman Catholic.....	1,112	620,950	558	8,973,838	8,069
Swedenborgian.....	15	5,070	338	108,100	7,206
Tunker.....	52	35,075	674	46,025	885
Union.....	619	213,552	345	690,065	1,114
Unitarian.....	243	137,367	565	3,268,122	13,449
Universalist.....	494	205,462	415	1,767,015	3,576
Minor Sects.....	325	115,347	354	741,980	2,283
Total.....	35,711	13,740,639	.....	85,973,292	.....

* The German Reformed and Lutheran denominations use the same building in many places.

† A great error has been committed in the census with regard to the Moravian churches. It appears that the "United Brethren in Christ" have been confounded with the Moravian sect, whose proper title is the "Protestant Episcopal Church of the United Brethren." The number of Moravian churches given in the census is 331! The data for correcting the above table in this respect were furnished by competent authority, and our statement may be relied on as substantially correct. It should be observed, that instead of giving the accommodations we have given the actual number of members in the different churches.

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.
SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

States and Territories.	ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.		Cash value of farms.	Value of farm-implements and machinery.	LIVE STOCK.				Value of live stock.			
	Improved.	Unimproved.			Horses.	Asses and mules.	Milk cows.	Working oxen.		Other cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Maine.....	2,515,707	2,515,707	\$54,861,748	\$2,284,557	41,721	55	123,556	83,893	125,890	451,577	54,598	\$9,705,726
New Hampshire.....	1,140,426	1,140,426	55,245,097	2,314,125	34,233	19	94,277	114,900	114,900	384,756	63,457	8,871,901
Vermont.....	1,621,413	1,621,413	63,507,227	2,730,282	61,057	218	140,128	48,577	154,143	1,014,122	62,429	12,643,298
Massachusetts.....	1,222,970	1,222,970	109,076,347	3,209,584	42,210	34	130,099	46,611	83,284	188,551	81,119	9,647,710
Rhode Island.....	356,487	356,487	17,070,802	1,397,201	6,108	49	86,461	8,180	9,375	44,296	19,509	1,532,637
Connecticut.....	1,765,178	1,765,178	127,256,422	1,832,541	20,879	1	85,651	46,988	80,226	174,418	76,472	7,467,490
New York.....	12,408,968	6,710,120	554,546,642	22,084,926	447,014	963	931,324	178,909	767,400	3,453,241	1,018,252	73,570,361
New Jersey.....	1,707,991	984,955	120,237,511	4,425,503	63,955	4,089	118,376	12,070	80,485	100,488	230,370	10,679,231
Pennsylvania.....	8,628,619	6,294,728	407,876,099	14,722,541	350,398	2,259	530,224	61,527	562,139	1,822,557	1,046,306	41,900,063
Delaware.....	580,862	375,282	18,880,031	510,279	13,852	791	19,248	9,797	24,166	27,503	36,261	1,849,253
Maryland.....	2,797,905	1,836,445	87,178,545	2,463,443	75,684	5,644	86,589	34,135	98,595	177,902	332,911	7,997,634
District of Columbia.....	16,207	11,387	1,730,460	40,220	824	57	613	104	123	150	1,935	71,643
Virginia.....	10,360,135	15,792,170	216,401,441	7,021,772	272,403	21,480	317,619	89,513	669,137	1,310,004	1,820,743	33,656,659
North Carolina.....	5,453,977	15,543,010	67,891,766	3,931,532	148,093	25,259	221,799	37,309	434,402	595,249	1,312,813	17,717,647
South Carolina.....	4,073,651	12,145,049	82,431,684	4,136,354	97,171	37,483	193,244	20,507	563,935	285,551	1,065,503	15,060,015
Georgia.....	6,373,476	16,442,900	95,753,445	5,894,150	151,331	57,379	334,223	75,286	690,019	590,435	2,168,617	25,728,416
Florida.....	340,049	1,236,240	6,323,109	638,795	10,848	5,002	72,876	5,794	182,415	23,311	209,453	2,880,058
Alabama.....	4,435,614	7,702,607	64,323,224	5,125,663	128,001	59,895	227,791	66,961	433,263	371,880	1,904,540	21,690,112
Mississippi.....	3,444,358	7,046,063	54,738,634	5,762,927	113,460	54,547	214,231	83,485	436,254	304,929	1,582,734	19,403,662
Louisiana.....	1,890,025	3,939,015	73,814,298	11,576,938	89,514	44,849	105,576	54,968	414,798	110,333	597,301	11,152,275
Texas.....	639,107	14,454,069	16,398,747	2,133,673	75,419	12,364	214,758	49,982	636,805	99,998	683,514	10,246,880
Arkansas.....	781,531	1,816,684	15,295,245	1,601,296	60,197	11,859	93,131	31,239	165,329	91,256	836,727	6,647,969
Tennessee.....	5,173,173	13,808,849	97,851,212	5,960,220	270,635	75,363	290,456	86,255	414,051	811,591	3,104,800	29,975,016
Kentucky.....	11,368,270	10,372,478	154,330,262	5,169,037	315,087	65,609	247,475	62,074	442,763	1,102,121	2,861,163	29,591,387
Ohio.....	9,851,493	8,146,000	358,758,603	12,750,585	463,397	3,423	544,499	69,381	749,067	3,923,929	1,964,770	44,121,711
Michigan.....	1,923,110	7,746,879	51,872,446	2,891,371	53,506	70	99,676	55,350	119,471	746,435	206,874	8,008,734
Indiana.....	5,046,543	7,746,879	136,385,173	6,704,444	314,299	6,699	554,554	40,221	389,891	894,043	1,915,910	24,299,258
Illinois.....	5,039,545	6,997,867	96,133,290	6,405,561	267,653	10,573	230,169	76,156	541,209	1,702,511	1,702,625	18,892,590
Missouri.....	2,938,425	6,794,245	63,225,543	3,981,525	225,299	41,667	200,169	112,168	449,173	1,49,860	3,689,247	3,689,247
Iowa.....	824,682	1,911,582	16,667,567	1,172,869	38,536	754	46,730	21,892	69,025	149,960	159,276	4,897,355
Wisconsin.....	1,045,499	1,931,159	28,528,563	1,641,568	30,179	156	64,330	43,801	76,293	42,931	2,776	3,351,058
California.....	62,324	3,831,571	3,874,041	103,483	21,719	1,066	4,280	4,780	253,599	17,874	734	92,859
Minnesota Territory.....	5,035	23,546	161,948	15,981	860	14	607	635	740	740	740	740
Oregon Territory.....	132,357	290,951	2,849,170	188,423	8,045	420	9,427	8,344	24,188	15,382	30,235	1,876,189
Utah Territory.....	16,353	30,516	311,709	84,288	2,429	325	4,861	5,296	4,889	3,292	914	646,498
New Mexico Territory.....	16,201	124,301	1,653,462	77,960	5,079	8,654	10,685	12,297	10,085	377,271	7,314	1,494,029
Aggregate.....	118,437,622	184,621,348	3,270,733,098	151,599,675	4,335,358	559,229	6,392,044	1,699,241	10,268,856	21,721,814	30,316,608	543,969,420

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.												
States and Territories.	Wheat, bushels of.	Rye, bushels of.	Indian Corn, bushels of.	Oats, bushels of.	Rice, pounds of.	Tobacco, pounds of.	Gilted Cotton, bales of 400 pounds each.	Wool, pounds of.	Hens and Geese, birds of.	Irish Potatoes, bushels of.	Sweet Potatoes, bushels of.	Barley, bushels of.
Maine.....	206,259	102,916	1,750,056	2,181,037	.....	.....	.....	1,364,034	205,541	3,436,040	.....	151,731
New Hampshire.....	183,117	157,370	1,573,670	973,381	50	.....	.....	1,108,476	70,856	4,304,919	.....	70,256
Vermont.....	585,958	176,233	2,082,396	2,307,734	138,246	.....	.....	3,400,717	104,649	4,951,014	.....	42,150
Massachusetts.....	31,211	2,436,490	2,345,490	1,165,146	.....	.....	.....	855,136	43,709	3,885,384	.....	112,385
Rhode Island.....	49	26,409	539,201	215,232	.....	.....	.....	129,692	6,846	651,029	.....	18,875
Connecticut.....	41,762	600,893	1,935,043	1,258,738	1,397,624	.....	.....	497,454	19,000	2,689,725	.....	19,000
New York.....	13,121,498	4,148,182	17,885,400	26,552,814	83,189	.....	.....	10,071,301	71,636	15,398,362	5,623	3,855,030
New Jersey.....	1,601,190	1,255,578	8,750,704	3,378,063	310	.....	.....	375,396	14,174	3,207,236	5,083	6,492
Pennsylvania.....	15,367,691	4,805,160	19,835,214	21,538,166	912,951	.....	.....	4,481,570	55,231	9,980,732	92,172	105,584
Delaware.....	482,511	.....	3,145,542	604,518	.....	.....	.....	47,768	4,130	240,542	65,443	66
Maryland.....	4,494,680	236,014	11,104,631	2,242,151	21,407,437	.....	.....	480,226	12,816	764,939	208,993	745
District of Columbia.....	17,370	5,509	65,230	8,134	1,800	.....	.....	625	7,754	28,292	3,497	75
Virginia.....	11,239,316	458,930	85,254,319	10,170,045	17,154	56,803,218	3,947	2,880,755	621,681	1,316,933	1,813,671	25,437
North Carolina.....	2,130,102	229,563	97,911,051	4,052,078	5,465,868	11,981,786	7,840	970,738	1,654,952	620,318	5,095,700	2,733
South Carolina.....	1,066,277	53,750	16,271,494	2,322,155	159,930,613	74,286	300,401	407,253	1,036,900	136,494	4,337,469	4,583
Georgia.....	1,088,354	53,750	30,080,069	3,820,044	38,930,631	423,924	499,019	990,019	1,142,011	227,379	6,936,428	11,501
Florida.....	1,027	1,132	1,996,809	66,586	1,075,090	998,014	45,131	23,247	135,359	7,328	737,226	.....
Alabama.....	294,044	17,261	28,794,048	2,965,697	164,990	564,429	697,118	892,701	892,701	246,001	5,475,204	3,958
Mississippi.....	137,990	9,606	22,446,552	1,503,288	2,311,252	439,600	559,619	1,072,737	261,482	4,471,795	229	.....
Louisiana.....	417	475	10,266,373	89,637	4,425,349	26,878	178,737	109,897	161,732	95,632	1,428,453	.....
Texas.....	41,689	3,108	5,926,611	87,176	66,897	57,596	182,595	179,332	93,548	1,323,170	4,776	.....
Arkansas.....	199,639	8,047	8,893,939	666,183	634,179	215,936	65,346	181,629	285,738	183,832	783,149	177
Tennessee.....	1,619,381	89,163	92,276,223	7,070,086	268,584	20,148,932	194,532	1,261,378	369,321	1,407,844	2,737	.....
Kentucky.....	2,140,822	415,073	58,675,591	8,201,311	55,301,195	66,301,195	758	2,297,403	202,574	1,492,487	998,184	65,343
Ohio.....	14,487,351	425,718	59,078,695	13,472,442	5,688	10,344,449	.....	10,196,371	60,168	5,097,769	187,991	384,358
Michigan.....	4,925,889	105,871	5,641,420	2,866,056	.....	.....	.....	2,610,287	35,773	2,359,897	1,177	75,249
Indiana.....	6,214,458	78,792	52,964,363	6,655,014	1,245	1,044,620	14	2,610,287	82,814	2,514,861	201,711	45,483
Illinois.....	9,414,575	83,364	87,646,984	10,087,241	841,394	17,113,784	.....	2,510,113	82,814	157,433	137,433	110,795
Missouri.....	4,268,552	44,268	36,214,537	5,278,079	700	17,113,784	.....	1,627,164	46,017	199,006	395,505	6,681
Iowa.....	1,630,581	19,916	8,686,739	1,524,345	6,041	1,268	.....	373,898	4,775	276,120	6,243	25,093
Wisconsin.....	4,286,131	81,253	1,988,979	3,414,672	500	.....	.....	253,963	20,657	1,402,077	879	209,692
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	125	30,582	1,000	.....	.....	55	2,292	9,292	1,000	9,712
California.....	1,431	106	16,725	69,146	.....	.....	.....	85	10,002	21,145	200	1,216
Utah Territory.....	211,493	1,061	9,918	325	.....	.....	.....	29,683	6,656	91,226	.....	.....
Oregon Territory.....	107,702	210	6,839	70	.....	.....	.....	9,222	299	43,968	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory.....	196,516	.....	365,441	5	.....	8,467	.....	32,901	15,688	.....	.....	1,799
Aggregate.....	100,563,890	14,188,639	592,326,612	146,507,879	215,312,710	199,752,046	2,468,624	62,789,174	9,219,375	65,796,793	38,250,196	5,107,016

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.	
States and Territories.	
Maine.....	104,323
New Hampshire.....	65,265
Vermont.....	209,819
Massachusetts.....	106,895
Rhode Island.....	1,245
Connecticut.....	228,237
New York.....	8,183,955
New Jersey.....	878,934
Pennsylvania.....	2,193,692
Delaware.....	8,615
Maryland.....	103,671
District of Columbia.....	378
Virginia.....	214,898
North Carolina.....	16,704
South Carolina.....	283
Georgia.....	250
Florida.....	35
Alabama.....	348
Mississippi.....	1,121
Louisiana.....	3
Texas.....	59
Arkansas.....	175
Tennessee.....	19,427
Kentucky.....	16,007
Ohio.....	638,064
Michigan.....	472,917
Indiana.....	149,740
Illinois.....	184,504
Missouri.....	28,641
Iowa.....	52,516
Wisconsin.....	79,878
California.....	515
Minnesota.....	352
Oregon Territory.....	100
Utah Territory.....	323
New Mexico Territory.....	8,956,916
Aggregate.....	7,728,326
Value of orchard products.	\$342,865
Wine, gallons of.	724
Value of produce of market gardens.	\$122,387
Butter, pounds of.	9,243,811
Cheese, pounds of.	2,494,454
Hay, tons of.	755,889
Clover seed, bushels of.	9,037
Other grass seeds, bushels of.	9,214
Hops, pounds of.	40,120

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

States and Territories.	PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.										
	Hemp. Dew rotted, tons of.	Water rot'd, tons of.	Flax, pounds of.	Flax seed, bushels of.	Silk cocoons, pounds of.	Maple sugar, pounds of.	Cane sugar, hds. of 1,000 pounds.	Molasses, gallons of.	Becaw and ho- ney, pounds of.	Value homemade manufactures.	Value of animals slaughtered.
Maine.....	.....	.....	17,081	680	252	93,542	.....	3,107	189,618	\$513,699	\$1,648,773
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	7,652	189	191	1,294,863	.....	9,811	117,140	398,456	1,624,873
Vermont.....	.....	.....	20,852	639	268	6,319,357	.....	5,997	249,422	297,110	1,861,330
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	11,162	72	7	196,625	.....	4,693	69,598	293,353	2,800,324
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	28	.....	4	6,347	26,495	67,486
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	17,928	703	325	50,796	.....	665	94,304	192,252	2,205,266
New York.....	1	3	940,577	57,953	1,774	10,857,484	.....	56,629	1,756,190	1,280,333	13,673,983
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	182,965	16,625	23	2,197	.....	954	156,694	112,781	2,638,562
Pennsylvania.....	44	.....	529,307	41,728	285	2,326,525	.....	50,652	839,509	749,132	8,216,848
Pelaware.....	.....	.....	11,174	604	.....	.....	.....	50	41,248	38,121	373,065
Maryland.....	.....	.....	35,686	2,446	39	47,740	.....	1,430	74,802	111,828	1,954,800
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	2,075	9,038
Virginia.....	90	51	999,450	52,318	517	1,227,665	.....	40,322	880,767	2,156,312	7,563,066
North Carolina.....	36	3	593,796	38,196	229	27,932	.....	704	512,289	2,086,522	6,767,896
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	333	55	123	200	.....	671	216,281	903,525	1,302,637
Georgia.....	.....	.....	5,387	622	813	50	1,614	.....	732,514	1,838,968	6,339,762
Florida.....	.....	.....	50	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	18,971	75,582	514,685
Alabama.....	.....	.....	3,921	69	167	643	.....	83,428	897,021	1,034,120	4,923,485
Mississippi.....	7	.....	665	26	2	.....	.....	388	397,460	1,164,020	3,636,582
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,001	96,701	139,232	1,458,900
Texas.....	.....	.....	1,048	26	20	255	.....	441,638	860,582	25,5719	1,106,082
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	9,330	.....	18	192,338	638,217	1,162,913
Tennessee.....	456	15	12,291	821	38	1,585,657	.....	7,223	1,033,572	3,137,810	6,401,765
Kentucky.....	16,432	141	368,131	1,923	1,923	437,195	.....	30,070	1,158,019	2,458,128	6,462,598
Ohio.....	100	50	2,107,931	75,801	1,281	4,588,909	.....	197,308	804,275	1,712,106	7,431,243
Michigan.....	.....	.....	446,882	188,880	1,552	.....	.....	.....	339,292	840,347	1,928,327
Indiana.....	67	62	7,132	819	403	2,439,794	.....	19,828	935,329	1,631,639	6,667,955
Illinois.....	83	53	581,699	33,888	387	2,821,642	.....	180,325	935,329	1,631,639	6,667,955
Missouri.....	16,968	60	160,063	10,785	47	248,904	.....	8,354	869,444	1,156,902	4,972,286
Iowa.....	.....	.....	627,160	13,696	186	178,910	.....	6,395	1,628,972	1,674,705	3,867,106
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	62,650	1,959	246	78,497	.....	3,162	321,711	221,292	821,164
California.....	.....	.....	68,393	1,191	.....	610,976	.....	9,874	131,005	43,624	950,178
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,900	100,173
Minnesota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Territory.....	.....	.....	640	.....	.....	2,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,840
Utah Territory.....	.....	.....	550	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164,530
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,956
Aggregate.....	33,294	1,799	7,715,961	562,312	10,843	34,249,886	217,481	12,700,606	11,833,867	27,481,399	109,486,757

COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.	In- struc- tors.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Minis- ters.	Stu- dents.	Volumes in Libra- ries.	Commencement.
1 Bowdoin.....	Brunswick.....Me	Leonard Woods, Jr., D.D.	1802	14	1,082	187	129	27,500	First Wednesday in September.
2 Waterville*.....	do.....do	David N. Sheldon, D.D.	1820	5	287	82	88	15,500	Second Wednesday in August.
3 Dartmouth.....	Hanover.....N. H.	Nathan Lord, D.D.	1769	10	3,710	800	287	25,000	Last Thursday in July.
4 University of Vermont.....	Burlington.....Vt.	Worthington Smith, D.D.	1791	7	472	78	107	13,000	First Wednesday in August.
5 Middlebury.....	Middlebury.....do	Benjamin Labaree, D.D.	1800	7	877	387	55	6,000	Third Wednesday in August.
6 Norwich University.....	Norwich.....do	Rev. Edward Bourne, LL.D.	1834	4	133	10	60	1,400	Third Wednesday and Thursday in August.
7 Harvard University.....	Cambridge.....Mass.	Rev. Sparks, LL.D.	1636	20	6,342	1,707	320	92,000	Third Wednesday in July.
8 Williams.....	Williamstown.....do	Mark Hopkins, D.D.	1783	8	1,317	420	208	13,751	Third Wednesday in August.
9 Amherst.....	Amherst.....do	Edward Hitchcock, D.D., LL.D.	1821	11	963	435	190	20,000	Second Thursday in August.
10 Holy Cross*.....	Worcester.....do	Rev. J. Barry.....	1843	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Last week in August.
11 Brown University*.....	Providence.....R. I.	Francis Wayland, D.D.	1764	10	1,754	659	225	31,000	First Wednesday in September.
12 Yale.....	New Haven.....Conn.	T. D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D.	1700	25	6,114	1,587	440	51,000	Last Thursday in July.
13 Trinity*.....	Hartford.....do	John Williams, D.D.	1824	13	300	130	79	15,000	Last Thursday in July.
14 Wesleyan University*.....	Middletown.....do	McClintock, D.D.	1831	7	402	185	110	12,000	First Wednesday in August.
15 Union.....	New York.....N. Y.	Charles King, LL.D.	1754	7	1,470	.....	.....	.....	Last Wednesday in July.
16 Hamilton.....	Schenectady.....do	Eliphah North, D.D.	1795	13	2,805	630	227	15,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
17 Madison University*.....	do.....do	Simon North, LL.D.	1812	9	784	209	132	12,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
18 Genesee.....	Hamilton.....do	Stephen W. Taylor, LL.D.	1820	8	342	60	9,400	.....	Third Wednesday in August.
19 University of New York.....	New York.....do	Benjamin Hale, D.D.	1825	5	131	26	42	5,400	First Wednesday in August.
20 University of Rochester*.....	do.....do	G. W. Beedree, D.D.	1850	8	320	.....	.....	.....	Wednesday preceding 4th of July.
21 St. John's*.....	Rochester.....do	A. C. Kendrick, D.D., Ch. Faculty	1831	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Second Wednesday in July.
22 College of New Jersey.....	Princeton.....N. J.	James Carnahan, D.D.	1747	15	3,184	588	250	17,500	Last Wednesday in June.
23 Rutgers.....	New Brunswick.....do	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL.D.	1770	7	513	77	66	10,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
24 Burlington*.....	Burlington.....do	George W. Deane, D.D., LL.D.	1846	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	September 23th.
25 University of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....Penn.	John Ludlow, D.D.	1755	7	5,142	.....	.....	.....	The 15th, 16th, or 17th of July.
26 Dickinson*.....	Carlisle.....do	Charles Collins, D.D.	1783	8	673	165	179	14,100	Second Thursday in July.
27 Johnston.....	Canonsburg.....do	A. B. Brown, D.D.	1802	8	1,000	227	197	10,000	Second Wednesday in June.
28 Washington.....	Washington.....do	James Clark, D.D.	1806	8	600	.....	.....	.....	Last Wednesday in September.
29 Alleghany*.....	Meadville.....do	John Parker, D.D.	1817	8	166	45	107	3,300	First Wednesday in July.
30 Pennsylvania.....	Gettysburg.....do	H. L. Baugher.....	1832	6	185	128	56	6,500	Fourth Wednesday in September.
31 Lafayette.....	Easton.....do	Howard Maccom, D.D.	1832	7	101	30	82	5,000	Third Wednesday in July.
32 Marshall.....	Meversburg.....do	Rev. W. S. F. Graham, A.M.	1849	5	155	76	58	6,000	Second Wednesday in September.
33 University at Lewisburg*.....	Newark.....do	Rever. Humphreys, D.D.	1833	6	78	42	43	7,500	Third Wednesday in August.
34 Delaware.....	Annapolis.....Md.	Rev. O. L. Jenkins, A.M.	1784	6	158	8	.....	.....	The 22d of February.
35 St. John's.....	Baltimore.....do	John McCaffrey, A.M.	1805	20	137	.....	.....	.....	Third Tuesday in July.
36 St. Mary's*.....	Camden.....do	John B. Kerfoot, D.D.	1830	24	20	.....	.....	.....	Last Wednesday in June.
37 Mount St. Mary's*.....	Washington co.....do	Rev. C. F. Chambers, Pres. of Trustees	1842	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Last Thursday in June.
38 St. James's*.....	Washington.....do	Rev. C. H. Stonestreet.....	1789	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	August 20th.
39 Washington.....	Chestertown.....do	Rev. C. H. Bacon, D.D.	1821	10	200	.....	.....	.....	Next the last of July.
40 Georgetown.....	Washington.....D. C.	Rev. John Johns.....	1821	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Second Wednesday in July.
41 Columbian*.....	Washington.....do	Lewis S. Green, D.D.	1862	7	1,500	.....	.....	.....	July 4th.
42 William and Mary*.....	Williamsburg.....Va.	.....	1773	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Second Wednesday in July.
43 Columbian*.....	Washington.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Second Wednesday in July.
44 Hampden-Sidney.....	Prince Edward co.....do	.....	1773	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wednesday before 4th of July.

COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Name.	Place.	Presidents.	Found- ed.	In- struc- tion.	No. of Alumni.	No. of Male stu- dents.	Volumes in Libra- ries.	Commencement.
St. Xavier ²	Cincinnati, Ohio.	George A. Carrel.....	1842	16	150	30	6,500	July 15th.
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	Delaware, Ohio.	Edward Thomson, M.D., D.D.....	1842	1	30	100	5,700	Second Wednesday in June.
Wittenberg.....	Springfield, Ohio.	Samuel Sprechen, D.D.....	1845	...	...	37	4,500	Third Wednesday in August.
Indiana State University.....	Bloomington, Ind.	Henry Barnard.....	1816	...	200	40	175	Wednesday next after 2d Monday in August.
Hanover.....	Bloomington, do.	T. E. Thomas, D.D.....	1852	7	147	58	4,000	First Wednesday in August.
Wabash.....	Crawfordsville, do.	Charles White, D.D.....	1854	7	74	24	43	Thursday nearest 25th of July.
Indiana Asbury University ¹	Greenfield, do.	J. W. Berry, D.D.....	1857	8	120	3	4,000	Third Wednesday in July.
Illinois.....	Jacksonville, Ill.	J. M. Sturdevant, D.D.....	1850	6	94	35	2,500	Second Thursday in June.
Shurtleiff*.....	Upper Alton, do.	Rev. N. N. Wood, D.D.....	1825	7	14	7	48	Fourth Thursday in June.
McKendree.....	Lehanon, do.	Rev. N. N. Wood, D.D.....	1825	6	75	24	7,000	First Thursday in July.
Knox.....	Galesburg, do.	Jonathan Blanchard.....	1837	7	32	5	3,300	Fourth Thursday in June.
University of St. Louis ²	St. Louis, Mo.	J. Van de Valde.....	1862	17	25	...	160	July 15th.
Mason.....	Cappe Girardeau, do.	Rev. R. Heneay.....	1851	5	13	...	7	Last Thursday in July.
St. Vincent's.....	Marion co., do.	J. Worthington Smith.....	1842	7	35	...	75	July 4th.
Missouri University.....	Columbia, do.	Rev. James Shannon.....	1837	4	17	...	20	Second Thursday in August.
St. Charles ¹	St. Charles, do.	John W. Robinson.....	1837	4	17	...	75	Third Wednesday in July.
Fayette.....	Fayette, do.	Archibald Peterson.....	1837	2	...	...	61	First Monday in October.
University of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.	D. D. Whedon.....	1837	17	91	...	3,000	Fourth Wednesday in July.
St. Philip ²	Near Detroit, do.	Mr. Bowen.....	1839	4	...	...	800	Second Wednesday in July.
Wisconsin University.....	Madison, Wis.	John H. Lathrop, <i>Chancellor</i>	1848	3	...	...	26	...
Beloit.....	Beloit, Rock co., do.	Rev. Aaron L. Chapin.....	1847	6	3	...	25	...

The Colleges marked thus (*) are under the direction of the *Episcopalians*; thus (†) *Methodists*; thus (‡) *Catholics*. With respect to the Colleges which are unmarked, the prevailing religious influence of those that are in the New England States is *Congregationalism*, of most of the others, *Presbyterianism*.

ANNUAL COLLEGE EXPENSES.

Name.	Instruction.	Room-rent and other Coll. Exp.	Total College Charges.	Board.	Wool, Linen and Washings.
Knox.....	\$24.00	\$22.00	\$46.00	39 weeks.....	\$35.50
New Jersey.....	27.00	13.24	40.24	38 ".....	9.00
Harvard.....	75.00	15.00	90.00	40 ".....	57.00
Williams.....	30.00	9.00	39.00	39 ".....	70-90.00
Amherst.....	33.00	15.00	48.00	40 ".....	65.00
Brown.....	30.00	23.00	53.00	40 ".....	60.00
Yale.....	39.00	21.00	60.00	40 ".....	64-100.00
Wesleyan.....	36.00	11.95	47.95	39 or 39 weeks.....	58.50
Hamilton.....	26.00	14.00	40.00	38 weeks.....	88.00
New Jersey.....	60.00	23.14	83.14	40 weeks.....	80.00
Dickinson.....	33.00	14.00	47.00	43 ".....	75.25
University of Virginia.....	75.00	23.00	98.00	44 ".....	110.00
North Carolina University.....	56.00	11.00	67.00	40 ".....	90.00
Transylvania.....	40.00	12.00	52.00	40 ".....	100.00
Western Reserve.....	30.00	11.00	41.00	42 ".....	50.00

LAW SCHOOLS.

Name.	Places.	Professors.	Students.
Harvard University.....	Cambridge, Mass.....	3	124
Yale College.....	New Haven, Conn.....	2	26
University of Albany.....	Albany, N. Y.....	3	23
College of New Jersey.....	Princeton, N. J.....	3	8
Dickinson College.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	1	9
William and Mary College.....	Williamsburg, Va.....	1	32
University of Virginia.....	Charlottesville, Va.....	2	81
North Carolina University.....	Chapel Hill, N. C.....	1	10
Alabama University.....	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	1	...
University of Louisiana.....	New Orleans, La.....	3	...
Transylvania University.....	Lexington, Ky.....	3	75
University of Louisville.....	Louisville, Ky.....	3	86
Cumberland University.....	Lebanon, Tenn.....	3	50
Cincinnati College.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	25
Indiana State University.....	Bloomington, Ind.....	2	29
Indiana Asbury University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	1	...

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Denominat-ion.	Commen- ced or ce- sation.	No. Pro- fes- sors.	Students year 1831-52.	Number educated.	Volumes in Library.
Bangor Theological Seminary.....	Me.	Congregational.	1816	3	37	202	7,000
Methodist General Biblical Institute.....	N. H.	Methodist.	1847	3	40	.....	2,000
Gilmanston Theological Seminary.....	do.	Congregational.	1835	3	23	69	4,400
New Hampton Theological Seminary.....	do.	Baptist.	1825	2	36	.....	2,000
Theological Seminary.....	Mass.	Congregational.	1807	6	87	1,006	21,259
Divinity School, Harvard University.....	do.	Congregational Unitarian.	1816	3	238	.....	3,000
Theological Institution.....	do.	Baptist.	1825	4	201	.....	5,500
Theological Department, Yale College.....	Conn.	Congregational.	1822	4	38	720	900
Theological Institution of Connecticut.....	do.	Congregational.	1834	3	17	151	5,000
Theological Institution, Episcopal Church.....	N. Y.	Protestant Episcopal.	1817	6	64	336	10,000
Union Theological Seminary.....	do.	Presbyterian.	1836	5	106	211	18,000
Theological Seminary of Auburn.....	do.	Presbyterian.	1821	4	30	650	6,000
Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution.....	do.	Baptist.	1820	2	12	243	8,000
Rochester Theological Seminary.....	do.	Baptist.	1850	2	29	6	3,000
Hartwick Seminary.....	do.	Lutheran.	1816	2	5	52	1,250
Theological Seminary, Associate Reformed Church.....	do.	Associate Reformed Church.	1836	1	11	143	3,200
Theological Seminary, Dutch Reformed Church.....	do.	Dutch Reformed.	1794	3	24	179	7,000
Theological Seminary, Presbyterian Church.....	N. J.	Presbyterian.	1812	5	163	1,626	11,000
Seminary, Lutheran Church.....	Penn.	Evangelical Lutheran.	1825	2	20	250	8,500
German Reformed.....	do.	German Reformed Church.	1825	2	18	121	6,000
Western Theological Seminary.....	do.	Presbyterian.	1828	2	48	252	6,000
Theological School.....	do.	Associate Church.	1792	2	33	147	2,000
Theological Seminary.....	do.	Associate Reformed.	1	3	35	85	1,500
Western Theological School.....	do.	Congregational Unitarian.	1844	4	10	9	8,000
Theological Seminary.....	do.	Reformed Presbyterian.	.....	3	13	.....	.....
Episcopal Theological School of Virginia.....	Va.	Reformed Presbyterian.	1822	4	32	229	5,000
Union Theological Seminary.....	do.	Protestant Episcopal.	1824	3	20	175	4,000
Virginia Baptist Seminary.....	do.	Protestant Episcopal.	1832	3	67	.....	1,000
Southern Theological Seminary.....	S. C.	Baptist.	1831	6	32	142	4,000
Theological Seminary.....	do.	Presbyterian.	1825	2	30	20	1,800
Turman Theological Seminary.....	do.	Lutheran.	1826	2	30	30	1,000
Merzer Theological Seminary.....	do.	Baptist.	1841	2	6	8	2,200
Howard Theological Institution.....	Ga.	Baptist.	1840	1	13	3	1,000
Western Baptist Theological Institution.....	Ala.	Baptist.	1840	1	18	9	2,000
South-west Theological Seminary.....	Ky.	Baptist.	1821	2	24	90	6,000
Lane Seminary.....	Tenn.	Presbyterian.	1829	3	36	257	10,500
Theological Department, Kenyon College.....	Ohio.	Presbyterian.	1823	4	14	30	4,900
Theological Department, Western Reserve College.....	do.	Protestant Episcopal.	1830	3	14	.....	.....
Granville Theological Department.....	do.	Protestant Episcopal.	1830	3	14	.....	.....
Oberlin Theological Department.....	do.	Baptist.	1832	2	8	.....	500
Theological Seminary, Associate Reformed Church.....	do.	Congregational.	1835	3	22	139	300
Wittenberg.....	do.	Associate Reformed.	1839	1	12	31	1,500
Indiana Theological Seminary.....	do.	Christian.	1845	2	8	.....	.....
Alton Theological Seminary.....	Ind.	Presbyterian.	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	Baptist.	1855	.....	.....	.....	.....

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Place.	Founded.	Professors.	Students.	Graduates.	Lectures commence.
Maine Medical School.....	Brunswick.....	1820	5	51	634	February 15th.
New Hampshire Medical School.....	Lancaster.....	1798	6	45	850	First week in August.
Castleton Medical College.....	Castleton.....	1818	7	104	555	Fourth Thursday in August.
Vermont Medical College.....	Woodsbrook.....	1835	7	90	332	First Thursday in March.
Medical School of Harvard University.....	Cambridge.....	1782	6	127	575	First Wednesday in November.
Berkshire Medical School.....	Pittsfield.....	1823	5	103	473	Last Thursday in September.
Medical Institute of Yale College.....	New Haven.....	1813	6	37	607	Last Thursday in September.
College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.....	New York City.....	1807	6	219	852	First Monday in November.
Medical Institute of Geneva College.....	Geneva.....	1835	6	60	98	First Tuesday in October.
Medical Faculty of the University of New York.....	New York City.....	1837	6	421	597	Last Tuesday in October.
Albany Medical College.....	Albany.....	1839	8	114	58	First Tuesday in November.
Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	1765	7	450	5,316	First Monday in November.
Jefferson Medical College.....	Philadelphia.....	1824	7	514	2,036	First Monday in November.
Medical Department of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	1839	7	124	73	Second Monday in October.
Philadelphia College of Medicine.....	Philadelphia.....	1807	7	75	250	October 31st.
Washington Medical College.....	Baltimore.....	1807	6	100	909	First Monday in November.
Medical School of Columbia College.....	Baltimore.....	1825	6	25	.....	First Monday in November.
Medical School of the University of Virginia.....	Washington.....	1825	6	40	81	First Monday in November.
Medical Department of Hampden-Sidney College.....	Charlottesville.....	1819	3	90	.....	First Monday in October.
Winchester Medical College.....	Richmond.....	1838	7	96	40	October 13th.
Medical College of the State of South Carolina.....	Winchester.....	.....	5	.....	.....	First Monday in October.
Medical College of Georgia.....	Charleston.....	1833	8	158	.....	Second Monday in November.
Medical Department of the University of Louisiana.....	Augusta.....	1830	7	115	124	Second Monday in November.
Medical Department of the University of Nashville.....	New Orleans.....	1835	7	188	.....	Third Monday in November.
Medical Department of Transylvania University.....	Nashville.....	1850	7	.....	.....	First Monday in November.
Medical Department of the University of Louisville.....	Lexington.....	1818	7	214	1,351	First Monday in November.
Western Reserve Medical College.....	Louisville.....	1837	7	202	53	First Monday in November.
Medical College of Ohio.....	Cleveland.....	1844	8	376	411	First Wednesday in November.
Western College of Homeopathic Medicine.....	Cincinnati.....	1819	8	130	331	First Monday in November.
Starling Medical College.....	Cleveland.....	1850	8	62	17	First Monday in November.
Indiana Medical College.....	Columbus.....	1847	8	124	53	First Monday in November.
Indiana Central Medical College.....	Columbus.....	1847	7	104	19	First Monday in November.
Rush Medical College.....	Laporte.....	1849	8	50	28	November 1st.
University of Michigan.....	Indianapolis.....	1819	6	70	16	First Monday in November.
Medical Department of Michigan.....	Ann Arbor.....	1837	6	95	.....	First Wednesday in October.
Medical Department of St. Louis University.....	St. Louis.....	1836	9	72	109	November 1st.
Medical Department of Missouri University.....	Columbia.....	1840	7	92	.....	First Monday in November.

TABLE OF POPULATION.—STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM 1790 TO 1850.

STATES.	Population in 1790.	Population in 1800.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1810.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1820.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1830.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1840.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1850.	Ratio of increase.	Area in square miles.	No. in- habitants sq. m.	Represents to 100 Centes. No. Fract's.	Present No. of Reps.
<i>New England States.</i>																	
Maine.....	96,540	151,719	57.1	228,705	33.9	399,455	33.9	501,793	26.2	568,188	16.22	583,188	16.22	30,000	19.44	6	20,502
New Hampshire.....	141,899	183,762	29.5	214,300	16.6	244,161	13.9	269,328	10.3	291,974	5.0	317,364	11.73	9,281	34.26	3	36,771
Massachusetts.....	85,416	154,465	80.8	235,734	8.2	250,652	19.0	291,948	5.6	314,120	7.99	334,120	10.51	9,051	34.68	3	32,927
Rhode Island.....	378,717	423,245	11.7	472,040	11.5	528,287	10.9	610,408	16.6	737,089	20.8	994,489	34.81	7,801	127.49	11	497,189
Connecticut.....	69,110	69,122	.....	77,031	11.4	83,039	7.8	97,199	17.0	108,830	11.9	147,544	35.57	1,306	132.97	10	63,813
Connecticut.....	208,141	251,022	5.4	292,942	4.3	276,232	5.0	297,167	8.1	309,978	4.1	370,791	19.61	4,671	79.33	4	89,598
Total.....	1,009,823	1,233,315	22.1	1,471,891	18.3	1,659,808	12.8	1,954,117	17.7	2,234,822	14.3	2,478,106	22.07	62,116	43.11	.....	.....
<i>Middle States.</i>																	
New York.....	340,120	586,756	72.5	959,049	63.4	1,272,812	43.1	1,918,608	39.7	2,428,921	26.6	3,097,394	27.52	46,000	67.33	33	4,271
New Jersey.....	184,139	211,949	15.1	245,555	15.9	277,575	13.5	320,823	15.5	373,906	16.3	449,555	16.3	8,390	58.24	5	20,811
Pennsylvania.....	434,373	602,365	38.6	810,091	34.4	1,049,458	29.5	1,248,233	28.5	1,724,033	27.9	2,311,786	31.49	46,000	50.25	25	62,242
Delaware.....	59,096	64,273	8.7	72,674	13.0	72,749	.....	76,748	5.5	73,083	1.7	81,433	17.22	2,120	43.17	.....	.....
Maryland.....	319,728	341,548	6.8	380,546	11.4	407,550	7.9	447,040	9.7	470,019	5.1	583,038	24.04	3,355	62.31	0	78,232
Ohio.....	45,365	45,365	.....	230,700	408.7	581,434	152.0	937,908	61.3	1,513,467	62.0	1,980,409	30.35	38,994	49.55	21	12,067
Total.....	1,337,456	1,892,256	38.49	2,698,675	45.09	3,767,378	39.37	5,049,355	34.24	6,983,831	30.58	8,568,713	29.72	151,760	56.36	.....	.....
<i>Coast Planting States.</i>																	
South Carolina.....	249,073	345,591	38.7	415,115	20.1	502,741	18.1	581,185	15.6	694,398	2.3	668,507	12.46	24,500	27.28	5	45,858
Georgia.....	82,548	162,101	96.4	252,433	55.1	240,987	35.1	516,823	51.2	691,392	33.8	905,969	31.03	68,000	15.62	8	3,478
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,730	.....	54,477	56.8	87,401	60.43	59,224	1.47	.....	.....
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,901	.....	309,527	142.0	590,756	90.8	771,671	30.62	50,722	15.21	7	872,128
Mississippi.....	8,850	8,850	.....	40,322	356.0	75,448	87.0	136,021	81.0	375,651	175.0	606,555	61.46	47,156	12.56	5	13,940
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	76,556	.....	153,407	100.4	215,739	40.6	352,411	63.3	617,739	46.91	46,431	11.15	4	44,800
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,692	.....	237,321	0.29	.....	.....
Total.....	331,021	510,542	55.76	784,456	51.86	1,200,484	53.03	1,794,625	49.49	2,659,085	48.16	3,170,464	33.80	24,500	52.33	8	1,865
<i>Central Slave States.</i>																	
Virginia.....	748,308	880,200	17.6	974,622	10.7	1,065,379	9.3	1,211,405	13.7	1,293,797	2.3	1,421,661	14.66	61,352	23.17	13	14,140
North Carolina.....	399,751	478,103	21.3	555,500	16.2	638,829	15.0	737,987	15.5	823,419	2.1	868,403	13.32	45,000	19.30	8	3,690
Tennessee.....	35,791	105,602	200.0	171,727	147.8	422,813	61.5	681,904	61.3	1,002,625	29.91	1,454,040	21.58	45,000	20.58	10	63,291
Kentucky.....	73,077	229,355	200.0	406,511	83.1	564,317	38.8	687,917	21.9	776,828	13.3	982,405	25.68	37,480	29.67	10	84,433
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	29,845	.....	66,586	219.5	140,455	113.9	383,702	173.2	628,043	77.75	67,381	10.12	7	884,088
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,273	.....	30,388	121.9	97,574	221.1	209,639	114.85	52,119	44.01	2	3,384
Total.....	1,259,927	1,684,860	34.68	2,219,205	31.71	2,772,197	24.91	3,400,056	25.89	4,083,530	17.0	5,107,276	26.53	304,210	16.71	.....	.....
<i>North-western States.</i>																	
Indiana.....	.....	4,875	.....	24,520	403.0	147,178	500.2	343,031	133.0	685,866	99.9	988,416	44.11	32,809	29.23	11	51,106
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	12,252	.....	56,211	349.5	167,445	185.2	476,183	202.4	831,470	78.31	55,105	15.46	9	7,891
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	4,762	.....	8,896	36.8	31,039	256.6	212,267	570.9	397,054	87.33	56,243	7.97	4	27,750
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,945	.....	3	23,968
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,914	.....	2	4,752
Total.....	.....	4,876	.....	41,564	752.99	211,255	408.33	632,116	151.84	1,448,373	172.19	2,731,945	88.82	250,265	10.92	.....	.....

California†	14,093	24,023	36.8	33,039	37.5	39,894	29.2	43,712	23.3	165,000	188,982	2				
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,687	60,861.45	.....			
<i>Territories.</i>																
Minnesota Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077	83,000	.....			
New Mexico Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,547	219,774	.....			
Oregon Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,293	341,463	.....			
Utah Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,380	187,923	.....			
Seamen in United States service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	3,929,827	5,305,941	35.01	7,239,814	36.45	9,638,191	33.12	12,866,020	33.48	17,069,453	32.67	23,263,488	36.28	3,230,572	7.2	233

* Have the addition on account of the fractions.

† The population of California is set down at 165,000, as an approximation to the real population, which may be essentially varied by complete returns. Should the returns vary from our estimate so far as to reduce the population of California 30,000, South Carolina will be entitled to a member additional, as being next above on the list of fractions. The official returns of California will *slightly* affect the calculation respecting the aggregate increase of the free population for the year 1850. Ratio of representation, 93,731.

Since the foregoing note was prepared, by a special act of Congress, rendered necessary from the incompleteness of the California returns, one member in the House of Representatives has been accorded to South Carolina, in accordance with the official returns, and two members acceded to California. The whole number of members is increased to two hundred and thirty-four, which is to be the number of the representatives of the several States, to the year 1860, under the present Census.

STATEMENT OF POPULATION BY CLASSES DECENNIALLY, FROM 1790 TO 1850, INCLUSIVE.

	Population in 1790.	Population in 1800.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1810.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1820.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1830.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1840.	Ratio of increase.	Population in 1850.	Ratio of increase.
Whites	3,172,464	4,304,489	35.7	5,862,004	36.2	7,865,569	34.19	10,532,060	33.95	14,189,705	34.71	19,630,738	38.28
Free colored	59,466	108,395	82.2	186,446	72.2	233,524	25.25	319,599	36.85	386,292	20.86	428,661	10.96
Slaves	607,897	893,057	27.9	1,191,364	33.4	1,538,098	29.10	2,000,043	30.61	2,487,356	23.80	3,201,089	28.31
Seamen in United States service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,929,827	5,305,941	.....	7,239,814	.....	9,638,191	.....	12,866,020	.....	17,069,453	.....	23,263,488	.....
Total free	3,231,930	4,412,884	36.4	6,048,450	37.0	8,100,093	33.92	10,856,977	34.03	14,582,097	34.31	20,059,399	37.56
Total colored population, free and slaves	757,303	1,001,452	32.2	1,377,510	37.6	1,771,622	28.58	2,328,642	31.44	2,873,648	23.4	3,632,750	26.41

* Added to white population.

MILITARY POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Taken, by permission, from the American Almanac, for 1854.

NOTE.—The garrisons of the posts marked thus * are given in the list as they will be after certain changes now (November 1, 1853) being made are completed.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Garrison.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.				
Fort Sullivan.....	Maine.....	Eastport.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Preble.....	do.....	Portland.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Constitution.....	New Hampshire..	Portsmouth.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Independence.....	Massachusetts....	Boston.....	Bvt. Maj. J. B. Scott, 4th art....	4th artillery.
Fort Warren.....	do.....	do.....	Not garrisoned.	
Fort Adams }.....	Rhode Island.....	Newport.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Wolcott }.....	Connecticut.....	New London.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Trumbull.....	New York.....	New York.....	Bvt. Maj. Morris, 4th art.....	4th artillery.
Fort Hamilton.....	New York Harbor, New York,	{ do.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Wood }.....		{ do.....		
Fort Lafayette }.....		{ do.....		
Fort Niagara.....	New York.....	Youngstown.....	Capt. J. P. McCown, 4th art....	4th artillery.
Fort Ontario.....	do.....	Oswego.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Madison Barracks.....	do.....	Sacket's Harbor..	Garrison withdrawn.	
Plattsburg Barracks.....	do.....	Plattsburg.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Mifflin.....	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Carlisle Barracks.....	do.....	Carlisle.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort McHenry.....	Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Bvt. Col. Gardner, 1st art.....	1st artillery.
Fort Washington.....	do.....	Fort Washington..	Garrison withdrawn.	
*Fort Monroe.....	Virginia.....	Old Point Comfort	Col. Crane, 1st artillery.....	1st artillery.
Fort Johnson }.....	North Carolina..	Smithville.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Caswell }.....		do.....	Beaufort.....	Garrison withdrawn.
Fort Macon.....	do.....	Charleston.....	Bvt. Col. Dimick, 1st artillery...	1st artillery.
*Fort Moultrie.....	South Carolina....	do.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Castle Pinckney }.....	Georgia.....	Savannah.....	Bvt. Maj. J. A. Haskin, 1st art..	1st artillery.
Fort Sumter }.....		do.....			Indian River.....
Oglethorpe Barracks.....	do.....	Key West.....	Capt. I. Vogdes, 1st artillery...	1st artillery.
*Fort Capron.....	do.....	Via Tampa.....	Capt. Pratt, 2d artillery.....	2d artillery.
Key West Barracks.....	do.....	do.....	Bvt. Maj. Arnold, 2d artillery...	2d artillery.
*Fort Myers.....	do.....	Tampa.....	Bvt. Col. Munroe, 2d artillery...	2d artillery.
*Fort Meade.....	do.....	Pensacola.....	{ Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Bankhead, } 2d artillery.	2d artillery.
*Fort Brooke.....	do.....			
Fort Pickens.....	do.....	St. Augustine.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
*Barrancas Bar'ks }.....	do.....	New Smyrna.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort McRee }.....		do.....	Mobile.....	Garrison withdrawn.
Fort Marion.....	Alabama.....	Baton Rouge.....	Lieut. Col. Erving, 2d artillery...	2d artillery.
New Smyrna.....	do.....	Fort Pike.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
*Fort Morgan.....	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
*Baton Rouge Barracks	do.....	do.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Pike.....	do.....	do.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Macomb.....	do.....	do.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Jackson.....	do.....	do.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
New Orleans Barracks..	do.....	do.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Newport Barracks.....	Kentucky.....	Newport.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Brady.....	Michigan.....	Sant Ste. Marie...	Capt. Clarke, 4th artillery.....	4th artillery.
Fort Mackinac.....	do.....	Mackinac.....	Bvt. Maj. T. Williams, 4th art..	4th artillery.
Fort Gratiot.....	do.....	Fort Gratiot.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.				
Fort Gibson.....	Arkansas.....	Fort Gibson.....	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Bragg, 3d art....	3 art. and 7 inf.
Fort Smith.....	do.....	Fort Smith.....	Col. H. Wilson, 7th infantry...	7th infantry.
Fort Towson.....	do.....	Fort Towson.....	Bvt. Maj. D. P. Whitlog, 7th inf.	7th infantry.
Fort Washita.....	do.....	Fort Washita.....	Bvt. Maj. T. H. Holmes, 7th inf.	2 art. and 7 inf.
Fort Arbuckle.....	do.....	do.....	Capt. Simmons, 7th infantry...	7th infantry.
Fort Leavenworth.....	Missouri.....	Fort Leavenworth	Col. Fauntleroy, 1st drag.....	1 drag. and 4 art
Fort Scott.....	do.....	Fort Scott.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Dodge.....	Iowa.....	Keokuk.....	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Ripley.....	Minnesota Ter....	Fort Ripley.....	Capt. J. B. S. Todd, 6th inf.....	6th infantry.
Fort Snelling.....	do.....	Fort Snelling.....	Bvt. Col. Francis Lee, 6th inf...	1 drag. and 3 art.
Fort Ridgely.....	do.....	Trav. de Sioux....	Bvt. Maj. S. Woods, 6th inf.....	6th infantry.
Fort Riley.....	Nebraska Ter.....	{ Via Fort Lea- venworth, Mo. Via Independ- ence, Mo.	Maj. A. Cady, 6th infantry.....	6th infantry.
Fort Laramie.....	Oregon Route.....	do.....	Lieut. Garnett, 6th infantry....	6th infantry.
Fort Kearny.....	do.....	Via Austin, Iowa..	Capt. Wharton, 6th infantry...	6th infantry.
Fort Atkinson.....	Santa Fé Route....	{ Via Fort Lea- venworth, Mo.	Garrison withdrawn.	
Fort Belknap.....	Texas.....	Via Waco, Texas..	Major La Motte, 5th infantry...	2 drag. and 5 inf.

† Six companies of the 3d artillery are at Fort Columbus, preparatory to embarkation for the Pacific. November 1st, 1853.

MILITARY POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Posts.	State or Territory.	Post-Office.	Permanent Commanders.	Garrison.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.				
Fort Merrill.....	Texas.....	Via Corpus Christi	Capt. Duncan, rifles.....	Mounted rifles.
Fort Ewell.....	do.....	do.....	Bvt. Col. W. W. Loring, rifles.....	Mounted rifles.
Fort Brown.....	do.....	Brownville.....	Maj. Porter, 4th artillery.....	4th artillery.
Ringgold Barracks.....	do.....	Rio Grande City.....	Lieut. Col. Seawell, 8th inf.....	8th infantry.
Fort McIntosh.....	do.....	Laredo.....	Col. Gustavus Loomis, 5th inf.....	5th infantry.
Fort Duncan.....	do.....	Via San Antonio..	Lieut. Col. Bainbridge, 1st inf.....	1st infantry.
Fort Clark.....	do.....	do.....	Capt. King, 1st infantry.....	1st infantry.
Fort Inge.....	do.....	do.....	Maj. G. B. Crittenden.....	Mounted rifles.
Fort Mason.....	do.....	do.....	Bvt. Col. C. A. May, 2d drag.....	2d dragoons.
Fort Terrett.....	do.....	do.....	Capt. Grainger, 1st infantry.....	2 drag. and 1 inf.
Fort McAnett.....	do.....	do.....	Bvt. Lt. Col. Bomford, 8th inf.....	2 drag. and 8 inf.
Fort Chadbourne.....	do.....	do.....	Bvt. Lt. Col. Hardee, 2d drag.....	2 drag. and 8 inf.
Clear Fork of Brazos.....	do.....	Via Waco.....	Capt. Sibley, 5th infantry.....	2 drag. and 5 inf.
El Paso del Norte.....	do.....	Via San Antonio..	Bvt. Lt. Col. Alexander, 8th inf.....	8th infantry.
DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.				
Fort Union.....	New Mexico.....	[Mo. Via Independence,	Capt. Macrae, 3d infantry.....	1 drag. 2 art. 3 inf.
Fort Marcy.....	do.....	do.....	Bvt. Maj. Brooks, 3d infantry.....	3d infantry.
Fort Conrad.....	do.....	do.....	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Chandler, 3d inf.....	2 drag. and 3 inf.
Fort Fillmore.....	do.....	do.....	Maj. E. Backus, 3d inf.....	2 drag. and 3 inf.
Fort Webster.....	do.....	do.....	Maj. Steen, 2d dragoons.....	1 & 2 drag. & 3 inf.
Fort Defiance.....	do.....	do.....	Bvt. Maj. Kendrick, 2 art.....	2 art. and 3 inf.
Fort Massachusetts.....	do.....	do.....	Maj. G. A. H. Blake, 1st drag.....	1 drag. and 3 inf.
Las Lunas.....	do.....	do.....	Capt. Ewell, 1st drag.....	1st dragoons.
Albuquerque.....	do.....	do.....	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Garland.....	
Cantonment Burgwin.....	do.....	do.....	Lieut. Ransom, 1st drag.....	1st dragoons.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC.*				
Fort Yuma.....	California.....	Via San Diego.....	Bvt. Maj. Heintzelman, 2d inf.....	2d infantry.
Mission of San Diego.....	do.....	San Diego.....	Capt. Benton, 3d art.....	1st and 3d art.
Rancho de Jurupa.....	do.....	Via San Diego.....	Capt. C. S. Lovel, 2d inf.....	2d infantry.
Fort Miller.....	do.....	Stockton.....	Bvt. Maj. Wessels, 2d inf.....	2d infantry.
Presidio of S. Francisco	do.....	San Francisco.....	Capt. Keyes, 3d art.....	3d artillery.
Benicia Barracks.....	do.....	Benicia.....	Maj. Day, 2d inf.....	2d infantry.
Fort Reading.....	do.....	Cottonwood.....	Maj. Wright, 4th inf.....	2d and 4th inf.
Fort Jones.....	do.....	Via Yuks.....	Capt. Judah, 4th inf.....	1 drag. and 4 inf.
Fort Humboldt.....	do.....	Via San Francisco	Bvt. Lt. Col. Buchanan, 4th inf.....	4th infantry.
Fort Vancouver.....	Washington Ter..	Vancouver.....	Lieut. Col. Bonneville, 4th inf.....	4th infantry.
Fort Dalles.....	Oregon.....	Dalles of Columbia	Maj. Rains, 4th inf.....	4th infantry.
Fort Orford.....	do.....	Fort Orford.....	Capt. Smith, 1st drag.....	1st dragoons.
Stellacoom.....	Washington Ter..	Nesqually.....	Bvt. Maj. Larnard, 4th inf.....	7th infantry.
MILITARY ACADEMY.				
West Point.....	New York.....	West Point.....	Bvt. Col. Lee, Engineers.	
RECRUITING DEPÔTS.				
Fort Columbus.....	New York.....	New York.....	Bvt. Maj. Sprague, 8th inf.	
Jefferson Barracks.....	Missouri.....	Jefferson Barracks	Bvt. Maj. Ruff, mtd. rifles.	
Newport Barracks.....	Newport.....	Newport.....	Bvt. Lt. Col. Hoffman, 6th inf.	

MILITARY COMMANDS. †

Department of the East.

The country east of the Mississippi river; head-quarters at Baltimore, Md. Brevet Major-Gen. John E. Wool, Commander.

Department of the West.

The country west of the Mississippi river, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except the Departments of Texas and New Mexico; head-quarters at St. Louis, Mo. Brevet Major-Gen. David E. Twiggs, Commander.

Department of Texas.

The State of Texas, except the country north of the 33d degree of north latitude; head-quarters at Corpus Christi, Texas. Brevet Major-Gen. Persifer F. Smith, Commander.

Department of New Mexico.

The Territory of New Mexico, except the country west of the 110th degree of west longitude; head-quarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Brevet Brig. Gen. John Garland, Commander.

Department of the Pacific.

The country west of the Rocky mountains, except the Territory of Utah and the Department of New Mexico; head-quarters at San Francisco, California. Brevet Brig. Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, Commander.

* Orders have been given for the relief of the 2d infantry.

† The former arrangement of Military Geographical Divisions and Departments was abolished, and these Military Commands were substituted therefor, by a General Order dated October 31, 1853.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
MAINE.						
1	Androscoggin, from Leeds Station, on the Androscoggin and Kennebec R. R., through Farmington to W. Central Maine	20	18			
2	Androscoggin and Kennebec, from Portland to Waterville...	55	...	55	Dec. 1, 1850.	\$2,064,459
3	Atlantic and St. Lawrence, from Portland to Montreal. Total length, 292 miles; length and cost to Island Pond.....	149	...	149	July 18, 1853.	5,150,278
4	Bangor and Piscataquis, from Bangor to Old Town.....	12	...	12	Dec. 10, 1846.	350,000
5	Bath Branch, from Brunswick to Bath.....	9	...	9		
6	Belfast and Moosehead Lake, from Belfast to Moosehead Lake	...	...	80		
7	Belfast and Waterville, from Belfast to Waterville.....	...	...	40		
8	Buckfield Branch, from Mechanic Falls to Buckfield.....	13	17	30		
9	Calais and Baring, from Calais to Baring.....	6	...	6	Dec. 20, 1852.	100,000
10	Calais and Baring Branch.....	5½	...	5½		
11	Damariscotta, from Damariscotta Village to the head of navigation on Damariscotta river.....	...	...	8		
12	European and N. American, from Portland to Halifax, N. B.*	...	8	8		
13	Great Falls and South Berwick, from Great Falls to S. Berwick	9	...	9	Dec. 25, 1851.	270,000
14	Franklin, from Machiasport to Whitneyville.....	...	...	60	Nov. 1, 1852.	1,000,000
15	Kennebec and Portland, from Portland to Augusta.....	60	...	60		
16	Lewiston and Topsham, from Lewiston to Topsham.....	...	...	20		
17	Newport and Dexter, from Newport to Dexter.....	...	...	15		
18	Penobscot and Kennebec.....	...	...	...
19	Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, from Portland to Portsmouth Boston and Maine. See No. 55.	52	...	52	Nov. 22, 1842.	1,459,384
20	Sebago Branch.....	...	9	9		
21	York and Cumberland, from Portland to Great Falls.....	18	35	53		
22	Vassalborough and China, from Vassalborough to China.....	...	...	15		
23	Old Town and Lincoln, from Old Town through Lincoln to the Valley of the St. John.....	...	33	...		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.						
24	Atlantic and St. Lawrence See No. 3.	23	...	23	Dec. 31, 1850.	496,985
25	Ashuelot, from Keene to South Vernon.....	...	...	93	May 30, 1853.	2,540,217
26	Boston, Concord and Montreal, from Concord to Wells River Junction.....	93	...	13		
27	Bristol Branch, from Franklin to Bristol.....	13	...	54	Nov. 20, 1849.	3,002,094
28	Cheshire, from South Ashburnham to Bellows Falls.....	54	...	28	Oct. 15, 1849.	
29	Cocheo, from Dover to Alton Bay.....	28	...	35	Nov. 10, 1846.	1,409,098
30	Concord, from Concord to Nashua.....	35	...	26		
31	Merrimaek and Connecticut Rivers, formerly Concord and Claremont, from Concord to Claremont.....	25	26	51	Oct. 14, 1851.	600,000
32	Merrimaek and Connecticut Rivers, formerly New Hampshire Central, from Manchester to Henniker.....	26	...	14	Dec. 5, 1850.	219,450
33	Contocook Valley, from Contocookville to Hillsboro' Bridge. Eastern. See No. 65.	14	...	3	Oct. 1, 1843.	60,000
34	Great Falls Branch, from Rollingsford to Great Falls.....	3	...	13	Nov. 30, 1849.	300,000
35	Great Falls and Conway, from Great Falls to Milton.....	13	...	26	Dec. 19, 1849.	717,543
36	Manchester and Lawrence, from Manchester to Lawrence.....	26	...	69	Nov. 9, 1849.	3,000,000
37	Northern, from Concord to West Lebanon.....	69	...	47	Aug. 23, 1852.	1,400,000
38	Portsmouth and Concord, from Portsmouth to Concord.....	47	...	26	Dec. 4, 1850.	673,500
39	Sullivan, from Bellows Falls to Windsor.....	26	...	15	Sept. 29, 1851.	600,000
40	White Mountains, from Wells river to Littleton.....	15	...	...
41	Wilton, from Wilton to Nashville.....	...	...	15		
42	Worcester and Nashua. See No. 103.	...	...	...
43	Nashua and Lowell. See No. 50.	...	...	...
VERMONT.						
44	Atlantic and St. Lawrence. See No. 3.	6	...	6		
45	Bennington Branch of the Western Vermont Railroad.....	21	...	21		
46	Brattleborough Branch, from Grout's Corner to Brattleboro'	7	...	7		
47	Burlington Branch, from Essex Junction to Burlington.....	...	...	114		1,500,000
48	Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers, from White River Junction to Derby Line.....	61	53	114	Dec. 1, 1851.	5,577,467
49	Rutland and Burlington, from Bellows' Falls to Burlington	120	...	11	Nov. 1, 1851.	250,000
50	Rutland and Washington, from Rutland to Castleton.....	11	...	32	Aug. 16, 1852.	700,000
51	Missisque Pay, from the Vermont Central to Island Pond..	32	...	46	Dec. 15, 1850.	1,500,000
52	Vermont and Canada, from Essex Junction to Rouse's Point	46	...	24	Dec. 20, 1851.	1,000,000
53	Vermont Valley, from Bellows' Falls to Brattleborough.....	24	...	53	June 25, 1852.	2,000,000
54	Western Vermont, from Bennington to Rutland.....	53	...	156		
55	Vermont Central, from Windsor to Rouse's Point.....	156	...	156		

* The commencement of this road was celebrated at St. John's on the 14th of September last, (1853.) It is also understood that the company are prepared to commence building from Bangor to Unity, a distance of 32 miles, with one line extending to Waterville, 18 miles, and another to Augusta, 30 miles; making the whole distance from Portland to Bangor, by the former route, 137½ miles, and by the latter, 122 miles. No survey has yet been made from Bangor to the state line.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
MASSACHUSETTS.						
	Amherst and Belchertown. See No. 117.					
52	Berkshire. See No. 111.					
53	Boston, Barre and Gardner, from Gardner to Barre.....	26	...	26	June 24, 1835.	\$1,995,249
54	Boston and Lowell, from Boston to Lowell.....	74	...	74	July 24, 1843.	4,690,452
55	Boston and Maine, from Boston to Berwick Junction.....	43	...	43	June 11, 1835.	
56	Boston and Providence, from Boston to Providence.....	45	...	45	July 3, 1835.	
57	Boston and Worcester, from Boston to Worcester.....	28	...	28	Jan. 31, 1848.	633,906
58	Cape Cod Branch, from Middleborough to Sandwich.....	12	...	12	Dec. 15, 1852.	400,000
59	Charles River Branch, from Boston to Newton Upper Falls.					
60	Charles River.....					
	Cheshire. See No. 27.					
61	Connecticut River, from Springfield to South Vernon.....	50	...	50	Nov. 1, 1847.	1,801,946
62	Danvers and Georgetown, from Danvers to Georgetown.....	...	...	15		
63	Dedham Branch of the Boston and Providence Railroad.....	2	...	2		
64	Dorchester and Milton Branch, from Neponset to Milton Upper Mills.....	3	...	3	May 1, 1847.	129,390
65	Eastern, from Boston to Berwick Junction.....	67	...	67	Nov. 9, 1840.	3,632,340
66	Essex, from Salem to Lawrence.....	21	...	21	Mar. 1, 1849.	602,136
67	Fall River, from Fall River to South Braintree.....	42	...	42	June 9, 1845.	1,050,000
68	Fitchburg, from Boston to Fitchburg.....	50	...	50	Mar. 5, 1845.	
69	Fitchburg and Worcester, from Fitchburg to Worcester.....	14	...	14	Feb. 11, 1850.	305,410
70	Grand Junction.....	7	...	7		919,397
71	Gloucester Branch, from Beverly to Gloucester.....	14	...	14		
72	Harvard Branch, from Somerville to Harvard.....	1	...	1	Dec. 31, 1849.	25,701
	Hudson and Berkshire. See No. 140.					
73	Lexington and W.Cambridge, from W.Cambridge to Lexington	6	...	6	Sept. 1, 1846.	240,368
74	Lancaster and Sterling Branch, from S.Acton to Feltonville	9	...	9		
75	Lowell and Lawrence, from Lowell to Lawrence.....	12	...	12	July 1, 1848.	343,467
76	Marlborough Branch, from Fentonville to Marlborough.....	2½	...	2½		
77	Marblehead Branch, from Salem to Marblehead.....	4	...	4		
78	Medford Branch, from Malden to Medford.....	1½	...	1½		
79	Medway Branch, from North Wrentham to Medway.....	5	...	5		
80	Nashua and Lowell, from Nashua to Lowell.....	15	...	15	Oct. 8, 1838.	651,215
81	New Bedford and Taunton, from New Bedford to Taunton..	20	...	20	July 2, 1840.	520,475
82	Newburyport, from Newburyport to Bradford.....	15	...	15	May 23, 1850.	200,000
	New London, Willimantic and Palmer. See No. 117.					
	New Haven, Hartford and Springfield. See No. 114.					
	New York and Boston Air-line. See No. 118.					
83	Norfolk County, from Blackstone to Dedham.....	26	...	26	April 23, 1849.	1,245,927
	Norwich and Worcester. See No. 120.....	59	...	59		
84	Old Colony, from Boston to Plymouth.....	37	...	37	Nov. 10, 1845.	
	New Haven and Northampton. See No. 115.					
85	Bridgewater Branch, from South Abington to Bridgewater.	7	...	7		
86	Peterboro' and Shirley, from Groton to Mason Village, N. H.	23	...	23	Feb. 5, 1848.	
87	Pittsfield and North Adams, from Pittsfield to North Adams	19	...	19	Oct. 8, 1846.	443,678
88	Providence and Bristol.....					
89	Salem and Lowell, from Salem to Lowell.....	17	...	17	Aug. 5, 1850.	343,221
90	Saugus Branch, from the Eastern Railroad to Lynn.....	9	...	9		175,000
91	South Bridge and Blackstone.....					
92	South Reading Branch, from South Reading to Salem.....	9	...	9	Sept. 1, 1850.	293,760
93	South Shore, from Braintree to Cohasset.....	12	...	12	Jan. 1, 1849.	427,689
94	Stockbridge and Pittsfield.....	22	...	22	Jan. 1, 1850.	448,700
95	Stony Brook, from Groton to Chelmsford.....	13	...	13	July 1, 1848.	265,762
96	Stoughton Branch, from Stoughton to Canton.....	4	...	4	April 7, 1845.	93,433
97	Taunton Branch, from Taunton to Mansfield.....	12	...	12	Aug. 8, 1844.	307,136
98	Troy and Greenfield (continued to Boston.).....					
99	Vermont and Massachusetts, from Fitchburg to Greenfield.	56	...	56		
100	Ware River.....					
101	Western, from Worcester to Albany.....	155	...	155	Dec. 21, 1841.	9,953,759
102	W. Stockbridge, from the State Line Station to W.Stockbridge	3	...	3	Nov. 30, 1848.	41,516
103	Worcester and Nashua, from Worcester to Nashua.....	46	...	46	Dec. 15, 1848.	1,321,945
RHODE ISLAND.						
	New York and Boston Air-line. See No. 118.					
104	Providence and Plainfield, from Providence to Plainfield, Conn.	...	32	32		
105	Providence and Stonington, from Providence to Stonington.	50	...	50	Nov. 10, 1837.	2,614,484
106	Providence and Worcester, from Providence to Worcester...	43	...	43	Oct. 20, 1847.	1,731,498
107	Woonsocket Union, from the W. to the N. E. line of the state	...	...	18		
CONNECTICUT.						
108	Collinsville Branch, from Plainville to Collinsville.....	11	...	11	Dec. 31, 1851.	275,000
109	Danbury and Norwalk, from Danbury to Norwalk.....	24	...	24	May 26, 1852.	500,000
110	Hartford, Providence and Fishkill.....	50	96	146		
111	Housatonic, including the Berkshire Railroad, from Bridge- port to Pittsfield.....	110	...	110	Feb. 12, 1840.	2,500,000
112	Middletown Branch, from Berlin to Middletown.....	10	...	10	Nov. 30, 1851.	250,000
113	Naugatuck, from its junction with the New York and New Haven Railroad to Winsted.....	57	...	57	Oct. 31, 1849.	1,368,152
114	New Haven, Hartford and Springfield.....	62	...	62	Nov. 30, 1841.	1,650,000
115	New Haven and Northampton.....	4*	...	45	Nov. 30, 1850.	1,500,000

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
CONNECTICUT—Continued.						
116	New Haven and New London, from N. Haven to N. London	55	...	55	June 20, 1852.	\$1,380,610
117	New London, Willimantic and Palmer, (including the Amherst and Belchertown), from New London to Palmer.....	66	...	66	Sept. 1, 1850.	1,151,111
118	New York and Boston Air-line, from New York to Boston.....	...	...	...	...	...
119	New York and New Haven, from New York to New Haven	76	...	76	Dec. 31, 1849.	4,978,487
120	Norwich and Worcester, from Norwich to Worcester.....	59	...	59	...	...
121	New London and Stonington, from N. London to Stonington	...	10	10	...	...
122	Housatonic Branch.....	11	...	11	Dec. 31, 1850.	275,000
NEW YORK.						
123	New York and Erie, from Jersey City and Piermont to Dunkirk.....	464	...	464	July 15, 1851.	31,301,806
124	Albany and Schenectady, from Albany to Schenectady.....	17	...	17	Sept. 24, 1831.	1,740,450
125	Utica and Schenectady, from Utica to Schenectady.....	78	...	78	Aug. 1, 1836.	3,971,156
126	Syracuse and Utica, from Syracuse to Utica.....	53	...	53	July 3, 1839.	2,570,982
127	Rochester and Syracuse, direct.....	80	...	80	...	...
128	Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls, from Rochester to Niagara Falls.....	76	...	76	July 1, 1852.	1,375,500
129	Buffalo and Rochester, from Buffalo to Rochester.....	76	...	76	Dec. 20, 1842.	2,268,976
130	Auburn and Canandaigua Branch of Central Railroad, from Syracuse to Rochester.....	104	...	104	June 1, 1839.	...
131	Schenectady and Troy Branch of the New York Central.....	20	...	20	Dec. 20, 1842.	681,047
132	New York Central Railroad, composed of the 8 last-named lines. Consolidated in 1853.....	504	...	504	1853.	24,974,423
133	Buffalo and New York City, from Buffalo to Hornellsville.....	91	...	91	1853.	1,500,000
134	Buffalo and Conhocton Valley, or Buffalo, Corning and New York, from Corning to Batavia.....	132	...	132	.....	2,000,000
135	Buffalo and State Line, from Buffalo to the Pennsylvania line	69	...	69	Feb. 23, 1852.	2,000,000
136	Canandaigua and Elmira, from Canandaigua to Elmira.....	67	...	67	.....	1,851.
137	Canandaigua and Niagara Falls.....	50	47	97	.....	3,500,000
138	Hudson River, from New York to Albany and Troy.....	150	...	150	Oct. 1, 1851.	10,345,805
139	Harlem, from New York to Chatham Four Corners.....	130	...	130	Jan. 19, 1852.	6,102,935
140	Hudson and Berkshire, from Hudson to West Stockbridge.	34	...	34	Dec. 10, 1841.	823,331
141	Long Island, from Brooklyn to Greenport.....	95	...	95	Aug. 5, 1844.	2,339,939
142	Cayuga and Susquehanna, from Ithaca to Owego.....	35	...	35	Nov. 15, 1844.	617,213
143	Northern, or Ogdensburg, from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point	118	...	118	Oct. 1, 1850.	5,250,000
144	Oswego and Syracuse, from Oswego to Syracuse.....	85	...	85	Dec. 31, 1835.	588,678
145	Rome and Watertown, from Rome to Cape Vincent.....	97	...	97	Aug. 19, 1851.	2,000,000
146	Potsdam and Watertown, from Watertown to Northern Railroad at Stockholm.....	...	...	75	.....	...
147	Buffalo and Niagara Falls, from Buffalo to Niagara Falls....	22	...	22	Oct. 31, 1837.	440,219
148	Albany Northern, from Albany to Eagle Bridge.....	32	...	32	.....	330,000
149	Albany and Susquehanna, from Albany to Binghamton.....	...	153	153	.....	4,350,000
150	Rensselaer and Saratoga, from Troy to Saratoga.....	25	...	25	Nov. 25, 1836.	723,565
151	Saratoga and Washington, from Saratoga to Castleton.....	52	...	52	Oct. 24, 1845.	1,889,800
152	Saratoga and Schenectady, from Saratoga to Schenectady... Troy and Bennington. See No. 41.	22	...	22	Nov. 30, 1832.	462,131
153	Sackett's Harbor and Ellsberg, from Sackett's Harbor to Pierrepont Manor.....	32	...	32	Aug. 16, 1852.	700,000
154	Sodus Point and Southern, from Sodus Point to Hall's Corners.....	17	...	17	Dec. 31, 1852.	500,000
154*	Troy and Greenfield (continued to Boston.) Rutland and Washington. See No. 46.....	...	34	34	.....	1,250,000
155	Plattsburg and Montreal, from Plattsburg to Montreal.....	60	...	60	.....	...
156	Syracuse and Binghamton, from Syracuse to Binghamton...	62	...	62	.....	...
157	Utica and Binghamton, from Utica to Binghamton.....	...	80	80	.....	...
158	Utica and Black River, from Utica to Clayton.....	...	95	95	.....	...
159	Lake Ontario, Auburn and Ithaca, from Fairhaven to Ithaca and Owego Railroad.....	...	108	108	.....	...
160	Attica and Alleghany, from Attica to the Pennsylvania line	...	80	80	.....	...
161	Buffalo and Alleghany Valley, from Buffalo to the preceding	...	74	74	.....	...
162	Erie City and New York, from Erie (Pa.) to the New York and Erie Railroad.....	...	30	30	.....	...
163	Corning and Olean, from Corning to Olean.....	...	75	75	.....	...
164	Buffalo and Pittsburg, from Buffalo to Alleghany Valley. Projected.	...	80	80	.....	...
165	Newburg Branch of New York and Erie, from Newburg to Chester.....	19	...	19	Dec. 31, 1848.	500,000
166	Rochester and Lake Ontario, from Rochester to L. Ontario..	7	...	7	.....	...
167	Genesee Valley, from Rochester southward.....	...	...	...	.....	...
168	Skaneateles and Jordan, from Skaneateles to Jordan.....	5	...	5	.....	...
169	Troy and Greenbush, from Troy to Greenbush.....	6	...	6	.....	...
170	Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor. Projected.	...	...	...	.....	...
171	Corning and Blossburg, from Corning to Blossburg.....	41	...	41	.....	...
172	Lebanon Springs, from Bennington to Chatam Four Corners	...	...	50	.....	...
173	Plattsburg and Whitehall. Projected.....	...	...	100	.....	...
174	Batavia and Attica Branch.....	14	...	14	.....	...
175	Buffalo and Lockport, from Buffalo to Lockport.....	22	...	22	.....	...
176	Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario, from Youngstown to Suspension Bridge.....	...	12	12	.....	...

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
NEW YORK—Continued.						
177	New York and Western, from New York City, through Delhi and Norwich, to Auburn in Western New York...	...	...	300?		
178	Mohawk Valley.....	...	...	78		
179	West Side, from New York to Albany.....	...	...	...
180	Rome, Clayton, and Ogdensburg. Projected. Whitehall and Plattsburg. Projected. See No. 173.					
NEW JERSEY.						
181	Belvidere and Delaware, from Trenton to Belvidere. Nearly finished.....	...	...	63		
182	Burlington and Mount Holly, from Burlington to Mt. Holly.....	6	...	6	Dec. 31, 1850.	\$75,000
183	Camden and Amboy, from Camden to Amboy.....	64	...	64	July 6, 1831.	4,327,498
184	Camden and Amboy Branch, from Trenton to New Brunswick.....	26	...	26	Nov. 30, 1840.	520,000
185	Camden and Atlantic, from Camden to Absecon.....	25	...	57	.....	1,200,000
186	Camden and Cape May. Projected.					
187	New Jersey, from Jersey City to New Brunswick.....	30	...	30	June 30, 1836.	680,000
188	New Jersey Central, from Elizabethport to Easton.....	64	...	64	July 2, 1852.	2,744,000
189	Morris and Essex, from Newark to Delaware Water Gap....	44	36	80	Dec. 26, 1851.	
190	Frehold Branch of the Camden and Amboy.....					
191	Flemington Branch.....	6	...	6		
192	Trenton Branch, from Trenton to Bordentown.....					
193	Philadelphia and Trenton, from Philadelphia to Trenton.....	30	...	30	Oct. 31, 1833.	500,000
194	Union, formerly Ramapo and Paterson, from Jersey City to the Erie Railroad at Sufferns; now used by the Erie Railroad Company.....	33	...	33		
PENNSYLVANIA.						
195	Pennsylvania Central, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg.....	248	...	248	1853.	13,600,000
196	Philadelphia and Reading, from Philadelphia to Pottsville..	95	...	95	Dec. 31, 1840.	17,141,987
197	Philadelphia and Columbia, from Philadelphia to Columbia	82	...	82	Sept. 20, 1832.	4,204,969
198	Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore.....	98	...	98	July 19, 1837.	6,818,832
	Philadelphia and Trenton. See No. 193.					
199	Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown.....	17	...	17	Nov. 30, 1832.	550,000
200	West Chester Branch of the Philadelphia and Columbia.....	9	...	9	.....	250,000
201	Lancaster and Harrisburg, from Dillerville to Harrisburg....	35	...	35	Nov. 30, 1846.	1,702,528
202	Cumberland Valley, from Chambersburg to Harrisburg.....	56	...	56	Oct. 14, 1840.	1,265,143
203	Franklin, from Chambersburg to Hagerstown.....	22	...	22	Oct. 10, 1840.	500,000
204	(Baltimore and Susquehanna, from York to Baltimore.....	57	...	57	Nov. 30, 1846.	
	connects with the					
205	(York and Cumberland, from York to Harrisburg.....	25	...	25	Oct. 14, 1840.	3,370,282
206	Alleghany Portage, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown.....	28	...	28	Nov. 30, 1833.	700,000
207	Alleghany Valley, from Pittsburg to Ceres, or to the New York state line.....	...	...	176		
208	Beaver Meadow, from Mauch Chunk to coal mines.....	26	...	26	Oct. 31, 1837.	150,000
209	Blairsville Branch of Central Railroad.....	3	...	3	Nov. 25, 1851.	50,000
210	Carbondale and Honesdale, from Carbondale to Honesdale..	21	...	21	Oct. 24, 1837.	600,000
211	Chester Valley, from Downingtown to Norristown.....	22	...	22	1853.	
212	Columbia Branch, from Columbia to the Lancaster and Harrisburg Railroad.....	18	...	18		
	Corning and Blossburg. See No. 171.					
213	Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie, from Milton to Easton....	...	100	100		
214	Cornwall and Pine Grove, from Lebanon to Pine Grove.....	...	...	20		
215	Chartier's Valley, from Pittsburg to Washington.....	...	25	25		
216	Danville and Pottsville. Little used.....	...	...	...	Dec. 16, 1832.	
217	Dauphin and Susquehanna.....	16	...	16		
218	Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming, from Wilkesbarre to the Delaware Water Gap					
219	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, from Great Bend to the Delaware Water Gap.....	50	60	110		
220	Erie and North East.....	19	...	19	1852.	750,000
221	Erie and Cleveland, from Erie to Cleveland.....	95	...	95	Nov. 30, 1852.	
222	Germantown Branch.....	6	3	9		
223	Harrisburg and Lancaster. See No. 201.					
224	Herrifield, from Wheeling to Greensburg.....	...	82	82		
224	Hazleton and Lehigh, from Hazleton coal mines to Lehigh river.....	10	...	10	Dec. 6, 1840.	
225	Huntingdon and Broad Top, from Huntingdon to Broad Top Mountain.....	...	26	26		
226	Hollidaysburg Branch of the Central Railroad.....	6	...	6		
227	Lebanon Valley, from Reading to Harrisburg.....	...	56	56		
228	Lehigh and Susquehanna, from Wilkesbarre to Whitehaven	20	...	20	Dec. 1, 1840.	1,250,000
229	Little Schuylkill, from Port Clinton to Tamagua.....	20	...	20	Nov. 2, 1831.	328,500
230	Lykens Valley, from Lykens to Millersburg.....	16	...	16	Dec. 31, 1837.	170,000
231	Mahanoy and Wiconisco, from Mahanoy to Wiconisco.....	17	...	17	Nov. 30, 1850.	180,000
232	Mauch Chunk, with branches to the coal mines.....	25	...	25	June 17, 1827.	300,000
233	Mine Hill, from Schuylkill Haven to Fremont.....	12	...	12	Dec. 26, 1836.	896,817
234	Mount Carbon (near Mauch Chunk).....	7	...	7	Nov. 24, 1830.	70,000
235	Norristown, Doylestown and New Hope, from Norristown to New Hope. Projected.....	...	...	28		

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.						
236	Mill Creek, from Port Carbon to the coal mines.....	9	...	9	Oct. 31, 1832.	180,000
237	Nesquehoning.....	5	...	5	Dec. 19, 1840.	50,000
238	North Pennsylvania, formerly the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap, from Philadelphia to the New York and Erie Railroad at Waverly.....	...	...	216		
239	North-western Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Blairsville to Newcastle.....	...	...	80		
240	Pennsylvania Coal Company's, from the Lackawanna river to the Lackawaxen.....	47	...	47		
241	Pittsburg and Erie, from Pittsburg to Erie.....	...	...	140		
242	Pittsburg and Steubenville, from Pittsburg to Steubenville Ohio and Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg to Crestline. See No. 413.	...	35	35		
243	Pittsburg and Connellsville, from Pittsburg to Connellsville	...	...	25		
244	Pittsburg and Washington, from Pittsburg to Washington.	...	...	6		
245	Philadelphia City.....	6	...	6	Nov. 21, 1840.	300,000
246	Philadelphia and Sunbury, from Philadelphia to Sunbury. In progress.....	20	...			
247	Philadelphia and Baltimore, from Philadelphia to Baltimore. Projected.	6	...	6	Oct. 31, 1836.	40,000
248	Room Run.....	25	...	25	Nov. 30, 1832.	300,000
249	Schuylkill Valley and Branches.....	...	38	272		
250	Sunbury and Erie, from Sunbury to Erie.....	18	...	18		
251	Sunbury and Shamokin, from Sunbury to Shamokin.....	...	...	52		
252	Susquehanna, from Harrisburg to Sunbury.....	7	...	7	Oct. 31, 1840.	
253	Strasburg.....	15	...	15	Nov. 23, 1850.	160,000
254	Trevorton and Mahanoy.....	...	26	26		
255	West Chester and Philadelphia Direct.....	25	50	75		
256	Williamsport and Elmira, from Williamsport to Elmira.....	13	...	13	Dec. 19, 1840.	400,000
257	York and Wrightsville, from York to Wrightsville.....	...	...	
258	Venango.....	...	...	
DELAWARE.						
259	Delaware Central, from Dona to Seaford.....	16	...	16	Sept. 20, 1832.	
260	Newcastle and Frenchtown, from Newcastle to Frenchtown	5	...	5		
261	Wilmington and Newcastle, from Wilmington to Newcastle Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. See No. 198.	...	...	
MARYLAND.						
262	Baltimore and Ohio, from Baltimore to Wheeling.....	380	...	380	Jan. 1, 1853.	19,542,307
263	Washington Branch, from Baltimore to Washington.....	38	...	38		1,650,000
	Baltimore and Susquehanna. See No. 204.	...	...	
264	Westminster Branch of the above.....	17	...	17		
265	Annapolis and Elk Ridge, from Annapolis to Washington Branch.....	21	...	21	Dec. 31, 1846.	400,000
266	Frederick Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	3	...	3		
	Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore. See No. 198.	...	...	
	Franklin, from Hagerstown to Chambersburg. See No. 203.	...	...	
	Baltimore and Philadelphia. See No. 247.	...	...	
VIRGINIA.						
267	Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac.....	76	...	76	Dec. 26, 1840.	1,531,238
268	Petersburg and Roanoke, from Petersburg to Weldon.....	64	...	64	Oct. 31, 1833.	1,163,923
269	Richmond and Petersburg, from Richmond to Petersburg... ..	22	...	22	Dec. 20, 1840.	1,100,000
270	Virginia Central, from Richmond to Covington.....	107	83	195		
271	Richmond and Danville, from Richmond to Danville.....	73	84	157		
272	South Side, from Lynchburg to Petersburg.....	62	58	120		2,106,467
273	Seaboard and Roanoke, from Portsmouth to Weldon, N. C.	80	...	80		1,454,171
274	Virginia and Tennessee, from Lynchburg to Tennessee line	60	145	205		4,500,000
275	Winchester and Potomac, from Winchester to Harper's Ferry.....	32	...	32	Nov. 24, 1836.	416,532
276	Manassas Gap, from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to the Valley of Virginia.....	27	80	107		
277	Orange and Alexandria, from Alexandria to Gordonsville... ..	65	25	90		
278	Alexandria and Lynchburg, from Gordonsville to Lynchburg	...	...	80		
279	Warrenton Branch, from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Warrenton.....	10	...	10		
280	Appomattox, from Petersburg to City Point.....	9	...	9	Dec. 31, 1850.	200,000
281	North-western, from Parkersburg to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	...	120	120		
282	Greenville and Roanoke, from Hicksford to Gaston.....	21	...	21	Dec. 20, 1833.	284,438
283	Clover Hill, in Appomattox county.....	15	...	15	Aug. 15, 1852.	220,000
284	Petersburg and Norfolk. Projected.....	...	...	78		
285	Covington and Ohio, from Covington to Guyandotte.....	...	...	200		
286	Roanoke Valley, from Clarksville to the Gaston and Raleigh Railroad.....	24	...	24	1853.	
287	Blue Ridge.....	...	17			
288	Chesterfield, from Richmond to the coal mines.....	12	...	12	July 6, 1832.	150,000
289	Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire.....	...	...	
290	Tuckahoe and James River.....	5	...	5	Sept. 15, 1852.	100,000

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
NORTH CAROLINA.						
291	Wilmington and Raleigh, from Wilmington to Weldon.....	162	...	162	Nov. 30, 1850.	\$2,500,000
292	Gaston and Raleigh, from Gaston to Raleigh.....	87	...	87	Dec. 31, 1850.	1,606,000
293	Wilmington and Manchester, from Wilmington to Manchester. Nearly finished.....	...	...	156	.....	1,800,000
294	North Carolina Central, from Goldsborough to Charlotte.....	...	223	223	.....	3,000,000
295	Charlotte and South Carolina, from Charlotte to Columbia. Roanoke Valley. See No. 286.	110	...	110	.....	983,412
296	Goldsborough and Beaufort (extension of the North Carolina Central).....	...	90	90	.....	.....
297	Salisbury Branch of the Central Railroad, from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.....	...	150	150	.....	.....
298	Fayetteville and Western.....	...	...	50	.....	.....
299	Gaston and Weldon, from Gaston to Weldon.....	13	...	13	.....	.....
	Wilmington and Weldon. See No. 291.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
300	South Carolina, from Charleston to Hamburg.....	137	...	137	Oct. 2, 1833.	} Includ'g branch's { 7,002,396
301	Columbia Branch of the above, from Columbia to Branchville	67	...	67	.....
302	Greenville and Columbia, from Greenville to Columbia.....	143	...	143	1853.	.....
303	Camden Branch, from Camden to the Columbia Branch.....	37	...	37	.....	.....
304	Spartanburg and Union, from Spartanburg to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.....	...	42	70	.....	1,000,000
305	King's Mountain, from Yorkville to Chesterville.....	22	...	22	Oct. 31, 1851.	500,000
306	Cheraw and Darlington, from Cheraw to Florence.....	...	40	40	.....	.....
307	Abbeville Branch of the Greenville and Columbia.....	12	...	12	.....	.....
308	Anderson Branch of the same.....	10	...	10	.....	.....
309	Laurens, from Laurens Court House to Newberry.....	15	16	31	1853.	.....
	Charlotte and South Carolina, from Charlotte to Columbia. See No. 295.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wilmington and Manchester. See No. 293.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
310	North Eastern, from Charleston to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.....	...	50	103	.....	.....
311	Rabun Gap, from the Greenville and Columbia Railroad to Knoxville.....	...	...	170	.....	.....
GEORGIA.						
312	Georgia Central, from Savannah to Macon.....	191	...	191	Nov. 30, 1843.	3,373,132
313	Georgia, from Augusta to Atlanta.....	170	...	170	Oct. 13, 1843.	3,100,000
314	Macon and Western, from Atlanta to Macon.....	101	...	101	Dec. 26, 1844.	1,596,283
315	Western and Atlantic, from Atlanta to Chattanooga.....	140	...	140	Nov. 19, 1850.	3,000,000
316	Muscogee, from Columbus to Fort Valley.....	71	...	71	1853.	.....
317	South Western, from Macon to Oglethorpe.....	50	...	50	Dec. 20, 1851.	743,525
318	Atlanta and Lagrange, from Atlanta to West Point.....	87	...	87	1853.	.....
319	Waynesborough and Augusta, or Burke County Railroad, from Augusta to the Central Railroad at Millen.....	52	...	52	1853.	.....
320	Athens Branch of the Georgia Railroad.....	40	...	40	Dec. 31, 1840.	800,000
321	East Tennessee and Georgia, from Dalton to Knoxville.....	80	30	110	.....	.....
322	Rome Branch, from Rome to Kingston.....	20	...	20	Oct. 23, 1850.	200,000
323	Milledgeville and Gordon, from Milledgeville to Gordon.....	17	...	17	Nov. 24, 1851.	350,000
324	Washington Branch of the Georgia Railroad.....	...	17	17	.....	.....
325	Eatonton, from Eatonton to Milledgeville.....	...	22	22	.....	.....
326	Warrenton Branch of the Georgia Railroad.....	4	...	4	.....	.....
327	Brunswick and Florida, from Brunswick to Pensacola.....	...	130	130	.....	.....
328	Air-line, from Savannah to Albany or Pensacola. Projected Rabun Gap. See No. 311.	...	...	180	.....	.....
329	Macon and Warrenton. Projected.....	...	...	80	.....	.....
FLORIDA.						
330	Tallahassee and St. Mark's, from Tallahassee to St. Mark's. Brunswick and Florida, from Brunswick to Pensacola. See No. 327.	26	...	26	Nov. 30, 1846.	120,000
	Alabama and Florida. See No. 338.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Savannah and Pensacola. See No. 328.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALABAMA.						
331	Alabama and Tennessee River, from Selma to Gunter's Landing.....	55	145	200	.....	.....
332	Montgomery and West Point, from Montgomery to W. Point	88	...	88	Dec. 31, 1851.	1,330,960
333	Memphis and Charleston, from Memphis to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.....	93	188	281	.....	} Est. from 10 to 15 } millions.
334	Mobile and Ohio, from Mobile to Cairo.....	33	461	494	.....
334*	Alabama and Mississippi, from Selma to Brandon, Miss.....	...	200	200	.....	.....
335	Girard and Mobile, from Girard to Mobile.....	...	52	220	.....	.....
336	Winchester and Alabama, from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, near Winchester, to Huntsville.....	...	50	50	.....	.....
337	Tuscumbia and Decatur, merged in the Memphis and Charleston.....	46	...	46	Nov. 30, 1832.	650,000
338	Alabama and Florida, from Montgomery to Mobile or Pensacola. Projected.....	...	...	160	.....	.....
339	Wills' Valley, from Chattanooga to Gadsden. Projected.....	...	...	80	.....	.....

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
ALABAMA—Continued.						
	Tennessee and Alabama, from Nashville to Tennessee river. See No. 375.....	...	...	112		
340	Tuscaloosa Branch of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Mobile and New Orleans. See No. 348.....	...	...	135		
MISSISSIPPI.						
341	Mississippi Central, from Cantou to the Tennessee line.....	...	180	180		
342	New Orleans, Jackson and Northern, from New Orleans to Florence, Alabama. (Capital, \$8,000,000.).....	...	410	410		
343	Mobile and Ohio, from Mobile to Cairo.....	33	461	494		
344	Memphis and Charleston. See No. 331. Vicksburg, Jackson and Brandon, or Southern, (to be ex- tended eastward to Selma).....	60	...	60	Nov. 30, 1846.	\$950,000
	Alabama and Mississippi, from Selma to Brandon. See No. 332.					
345	West Feliciana, from Woodville to Bayou Sarah.....	26	...	26		
346	Natchez and Malcolm, from Natchez to Malcolm.....	...	30	30		
347	Raymond Branch of the Vicksburg, Jackson and Braudon.. Southern. See No. 344.	7	...	7	Dec. 31, 1851.	120,000
348	Mobile and New Orleans.....	...	135	135		
LOUISIANA.						
349	Mexican Gulf, from New Orleans to Proctorsville.....	27	...	27	Oct. 31, 1850.	
350	New Orleans and Carrollton, from N. Orleans to Carrollton. Milneburg and Lake Pontchartrain, from Milneburg to Lake Pontchartrain.....	6	...	6	Dec. 31, 1851.	
352	New Orleans, Opelousas and Western. Is under contract from New Orleans to Washington, (173 miles,) and will be extended to Texas. Organized May, 1852, with a capital of \$6,000,000.....	...	173	173	April 16, 1831.	60,000
353	West Feliciana, from Woodville to Bayou Sarah. See No. 345. Clinton and Port Hudson, from Clinton to Port Hudson....	24	...	24	Nov. 30, 1850.	200,000
	New Orleans, Jackson and Northern, from New Orleans to the Tennessee river at Florence, Alabama. See No. 342....	...	...	410		
354	Vicksburg, Louisiana and Texas, (about 200 miles in La.) New Orleans and Mobile. See No. 348.....	...	...	135		
TEXAS.						
355	Central Texas, from Galveston to Red river.....	...	...	450		
356	San Antonio and Mexican Gulf, from San Antonio to Saluria	...	...	150		
357	Henderson and Bolivar Point, from Henderson to Bolivar Point.....	...	...	200		
358	Houston and Austin, from Houston to Austin.....	...	...	200		
359	Henderson and Fulton, from Henderson to Fulton.	...	...	...
360	Harrisburg and Brazos, from Harrisburg to Brazos.....	6	72			
361	Galveston and Houston, from Galveston to Houston.	...	...	...
ARKANSAS.						
362	Memphis and Little Rock, from Memphis to Little Rock.....	...	...	155		
363	Little Rock and Fulton, from Little Rock to Fulton.....	...	...	150		
364	Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	...	...	140		
TENNESSEE.						
365	Nashville and Chattanooga, from Nashville to Chattanooga Memphis and Charleston, from Memphis to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. See No. 333.	151	...	151	1853.	3,246,881
366	Memphis and Louisville, (185 miles in Tennessee.).....	...	...	353		
367	Nashville and Henderson, from Nashville to Henderson.....	...	150	150		
368	Nashville and South-western, from Nashville to the Ten- nessee river. Projected.	...	...	...
369	Nashville and Louisville, from Nashville to Louisville.....	...	180	180		
370	Nashville and Mississippi River.....	...	...	180		
	East Tennessee and Georgia, from Knoxville to Dalton. See No. 318.					
371	East Tennessee and Virginia, from Knoxville to state line.....	...	120	120		
372	Chattanooga and Cleveland, from Chattanooga to Cleveland	...	...	30		
373	McMinnville and Manchester, from McMinnville to Florence Winchester and Alabama. See No. 336.	...	...	...
374	Nashville and Memphis, from Nashville to Memphis.....	...	...	220		
375	Nashville and Southern, connects with the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad at Florence or Tusculmbia Mobile and Ohio. See No. 343.	...	...	112		
376	Memphis Clarksville and Louisville, from Memphis to Bowling Green. Projected.....	...	...	250		
	South-western, from McMinnville to Danville. See No. 390. Rabun Gap, from Knoxville to South Carolina. See No. 311. Tennessee and Alabama, appears to be the same as the Nashville and Southern. See No. 375.....	...	...	112		
	Knoxville and Danville. See No. 388*.					

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
KENTUCKY.						
377	Louisville and Frankfort, from Louisville to Frankfort.....	65	...	65	Nov. 30, 1851.	\$1,200,000
	Louisville and Nashville. See No. 365.	...	...	...
	Louisville and Memphis. See No. 362.....	...	...	353		
378	Louisville and Covington, from Louisville to Covington.....	...	...	100		
379	Shelby, from Louisville to Frankfort.....	...	50	50		
380	Covington and Lexington, from Covington to Lexington....	38	58	96		3,156,228
381	Maysville and Lexington, from Maysville to Paris.....	...	...	50		
382	Maysville and Big Sandy, from Maysville to Big Sandy.....	...	...	90		
383	Lexington and Big Sandy, from Lexington to the mouth of the Big Sandy.....	...	125	125		
384	Lexington and Danville, from Lexington to Danville.....	...	36	36		1,235,326
385	Lexington and Frankfort, from Lexington to Frankfort.....	28	...	28	Dec. 31, 1840.	551,226
386	Louisville and Newport, from Newport to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.....	...	72	72		
387	Louisville and Danville, from Louisville to Danville.	...	...	...
388	Henderson and Nashville. See No. 363.....	...	150	150		
	Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville. See No. 372.	...	...	...
	Mobile and Ohio, from Mobile to Ohio. See No. 339.	...	...	...
388*	Danville and Knoxville, from Danville to Knoxville.....	...	...	150		
389	Danville and Nashville, from Danville to Nashville.....	...	...	160		
390	South-western extends from Danville through Middle Tennes- see, and connects with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, near Winchester.....	...	...	200		
OHIO.						
391	Mad River and Lake Erie, from Sandusky to Dayton.....	153	...	153	Dec. 10, 1847.	4,110,148
392	Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark.....	116	...	116	Nov. 11, 1851.	2,800,000
393	Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, from Cleveland to Cincinnati.....	135	...	135	April 1, 1851.	3,655,000
394	Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, from Cincinnati to Day- ton.....	60	...	60	Sept. 30, 1851.	2,659,653
395	Little Miami, from Cincinnati to Springfield.....	84	...	84	Oct. 15, 1847.	2,634,157
396	Columbus and Xenia, from Columbus to Xenia.....	55	...	55	Feb. 28, 1850.	1,257,714
397	Dayton and Western, from Dayton to state line.....	36	...	36	Nov. 30, 1852.	925,000
398	Dayton and Michigan, from Dayton to Toledo.....	...	190	190		
399	Dayton Short Line, from Dayton to Cincinnati.....	...	52	52		2,400,000
400	Greenville and Miami, from Greenville to Miami.....	37	...	37	Oct. 20, 1852.	740,000
401	Springfield and Xenia, from Springfield to Xenia.....	20	...	20	Nov. 19, 1852.	400,000
402	Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburg, from Springfield to Loudonville.....	...	...	110		
403	Bellefontaine and Indiana, from Gallion to Union.....	118	...	118	1853.	
404	Columbus, Piqua and Indiana, from Columbus to Union. Nearly finished.....	46	56	102		
405	Central Ohio, from Columbus to Wheeling.....	59	71	130		
406	Stuebenville and Indiana, from Steubenville to Columbus...	...	...	130		
407	Columbus and Bellefontaine, from Columbus to Bellefon- taine.....	...	...	...
408	Columbus and Parkersburg, or Columbus and Hocking Valley.....	...	90	90		
	Ohio and Mississippi or Cincinnati and St. Louis. Nearly half finished. See No. 469.....	...	336	336		
409	Cincinnati and Marietta, from Cincinnati to Wheeling, (stock subscribed \$3,717,000).....	...	237	237		
410	Cincinnati, Hillsborough and Belpre.....	60	140	200		
	Cincinnati, Union and Fort Wayne, from Union to Fort Wayne. See No. 431.....	...	65	65		
411	Cincinnati Western, from Cincinnati to New Castle in Ind.	...	75	75		2,500,000
412	Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Under contract.....	...	...	150		4,500,000
413	Ohio and Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg to Crestline.....	187	...	187	1853.	4,000,000
414	Ohio and Indiana, from Crestline to Fort Wayne. Nearly finished.....	40	105	145		
415	Cleveland and Pittsburg, from Cleveland to the Ohio at Wellsville.....	100	...	100		
416	Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, from Cleveland to Ashtabula.....	71	...	71	Nov. 10, 1852.	1,500,000
417	Cleveland and Mahoning, from Cleveland to New Castle Pennsylvania.....	...	80	80		
418	Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati, formerly Akron Branch, from Hudson to Zanesville.....	...	100	100		
419	Cleveland, Norwalk and Toledo, from Grafton to Toledo....	87	...	87	Dec. 31, 1852.	
420	Cleveland, Medina and Tuscarawas, from Grafton to Wheeling.....	...	110	110		
421	Zanesville, Wilmington and Cincinnati, from Zanesville to Morrow.....	130	...	130	1853.	
422	Junction Ohio or Lake Shore from Toledo to Cleveland.....	...	110	110		
423	Air-line from Toledo to Chicago.....	...	220	220		
424	Toledo and Illinois, from Toledo to the west line of Ohio, or to Fort Wayne.....	...	80	80		
425	Hamilton, Eaton and Richmond, from Hamilton to Rich- mond.....	45	...	45	1852.	

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
<i>OHIO—Continued.</i>						
426	Dayton, Xenia and Belpre, from Dayton to Chillicothe.....	...	...	90		
	Columbus and Hocking Valley. See No. 408.					
427	Scioto and Hocking Valley, from Portsmouth to Newark...	45	80	125		
428	Sandusky and Indiana, from Sandusky to Tiffin.....	33	...	33		
429	Findlay Branch of Mad River and Lake Erie.....	16	...	16	Nov. 24, 1851.	
430	Pittsburg, Maysville and Cincinnati, from Cambridge to Maysville.....	...	...	150		
431	Fremont and Indiana, from Fremont to Lima.....	...	70	70		
432	Cincinnati, Lebanon and Xenia. With an extension to Delaware.....	...	...	112		
433	Iron, from Ironton to Jackson.....	13	...	40		
<i>MICHIGAN.</i>						
434	Michigan Central, from Detroit to Chicago.....	280	...	280	Dec. 31, 1851.	\$8,614,193
435	Michigan Southern, from Monroe to Chicago, (including the Northern Indiana).....	250	...	250	Sept. 30, 1851.	6,430,246
436	Detroit and Pontiac, from Detroit to Pontiac.....	25	...	25	Nov. 30, 1840.	300,000
437	Erie and Kalamazoo, from Toledo to Adrian.....	32	...	32	Oct. 31, 1840.	350,000
438	Oakland and Ottawa, from Pontiac to Grand Haven.....	...	160	160		
439	Detroit and St. Louis, straight line. Projected.	...	...	...
440	Port Huron and Lake Michigan.....	...	...	210		
441	Cincinnati, New Castle and Michigan, from Grand Haven to Indiana.	...	...	...
442	Jackson Branch of the Michigan Southern, will connect Jackson with the Michigan Southern, or Toledo, (under contract).....	...	30	30		
443	Fort Wayne and Northern, from Fort Wayne to Grand Rapids.....	...	...	150		
444	Indianapolis and Grand Rapids. Projected.....	...	...	225		
445	Cincinnati and Mackinaw. Projected.	...	...	...
446	Dayton and Lansing. Projected.	...	...	...
447	Tecumseh Branch of Michigan Southern.....	10	...	10		
448	Constantine Branch of Michigan Southern.....	4	...	4		
<i>INDIANA.</i>						
449	Madison and Indianapolis, from Madison to Indianapolis...	86	...	86	Dec. 31, 1848.	2,000,000
450	New Albany and Salem, from New Albany to Michigan city.....	262	25	287	.....	5,210,000
451	Central Indiana, from Indianapolis to state line.....	72	...	72	1853.	
452	Indianapolis and Cincinnati, formerly Lawrenceburg and Upper Mississippi, from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis...	90	...	90	1853.	
453	Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, from Indianapolis to Union.....	84	...	84	1853.	
454	Terre Haute and Richmond, from Terre Haute to Indianapolis.....	72	...	72	Feb. 16, 1852.	1,500,000
455	Evansville and Illinois, from Evansville to Vincennes.....	50	...	50		
456	Terre Haute and Vincennes, from Terre Haute to Vincennes	...	50	50		
457	Jeffersonville, from Jeffersonville to Indianapolis.....	77	20	107	.....	1,860,000
458	New Castle and Richmond, from New Castle to Richmond...	...	50	50		
459	Peru and Indianapolis, from Peru to Indianapolis.....	40	32	72		
460	Shelbyville and Knightstown, from Shelbyville to Knightstown.....	27	...	27	Dec. 20, 1851.	540,000
461	Rushville and Shelbyville, from Rushville to Shelbyville...	20	...	20	Nov. 19, 1851.	400,000
462	Shelbyville Lateral.....	16	...	16	Oct. 24, 1850.	320,000
463	Martinsville, from Martinsville to Franklin.....	24	...	24	Dec. 24, 1852.	500,000
464	Lafayette and Indianapolis, from Lafayette to Indianapolis. Northern Indiana, and Michigan Southern, from Chicago to Monroe. See No. 435.....	64	...	64	Nov. 30, 1852.	1,000,000
465	Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago, from Chicago to Anderson.....	...	...	243	Nov. 30, 1851.	
466	Fort Wayne and Chicago, from Fort Wayne to Chicago. Capital \$2,500,000.....	...	150	150	.....	2,500,000
467	Fort Wayne and Southern, from Fort Wayne to the falls of Ohio.....	...	64	200		
	Ohio and Indiana, from Fort Wayne to Crestline. See No. 414.					
	Cincinnati and Fort Wayne, from Cincinnati to Fort Wayne. See No. 412.....	...	150	150		
468	Cincinnati and Indianapolis Straight Line.....	...	...	90		
469	Wabash Valley, or Paducah and Vincennes.....	...	...	125		
470	Gosport Branch of New Albany and Salem.	...	...	...
471	Ohio and Mississippi, from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Nearly half finished.....	...	336	336		
472	Indiana South Western from Indianapolis to Vincennes.....	...	...	100		
473	Aurora and Indianapolis Broad Gauge.....	...	...	90		
474	Indiana and Illinois central, from Indianapolis to Hannibal in Missouri.....	...	...	290	290	
475	Auburn and Eel River, from Auburn to Logansport.....	...	...	90		
476	Evansville and Indianapolis Straight Line, from Evansville to Union.....	...	...	225		

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
INDIANA—Continued.						
477	Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis, from Fort Wayne to Danville, Illinois.....	...	...	165		
478	Junction, from Hamilton, O., to Connersville or Indianapolis	...	...	
479	Logansport and Pacific, from Logansport to Middleport in Illinois.....	...	...	75		
	Cincinnati Western. See No. 411.					
480	Marion and Mississinewa Valley, from Union to Marion.....	...	...	50		
481	Marion and Chicago, from Marion to Chicago.....	...	...	150		
482	Vincennes and Indianapolis, from Vincennes to Indianapolis	...	...	100		
483	Cincinnati Union and Fort Wayne, from Fort Wayne to Union.....	...	65	65		
484	Crawfordsville, Logansport and Northern Indiana.					
485	Fort Wayne and Mississippi, from Fort Wayne to New Boston, to be extended thence to Council Bluffs. Fort Wayne and Northern. See No. 443. Indianapolis and Grand Rapids. See No 444.					
ILLINOIS.						
486	Alton and Terre Haute, from Alton to Terre Haute.....	...	170	170		
487	Chicago and Mississippi, from Chicago to Alton.....	132	125	257		
488	Chicago and Galena Union, from Chicago to Freeport.....	120	...	150		
489	Chicago and Rock Island, from Chicago to Rock Island.....	155	25	180		
490	Chicago and Milwaukee, or Lake Shore.....	...	92	92		
	Chicago and Fort Wayne. See No 466.	...	150	150		
	Chicago, Logansport and Cincinnati. See No. 465.					
491	Aurora and Chicago Extension from Aurora to the Central Military Tract Railroad.....	56	...	56		
492	Central Illinois, from Cairo to Peru, with Branches to Chicago and Dubuque.....	120	...	700		\$17,500,000
493	Illinois and Wisconsin from Chicago to Janesville or to the south line of Wisconsin.					
494	Chicago, St. Charles and Mississippi Air-line..... Lake Shore. See No. 490.	...	...	135		
495	Central Military Tract, including the Northern Cross from Quincy to the Central Railroad in La Salle county.....	...	180	180		
496	Beloit Branch of the Galena and Chicago.....	21	...	21	1853.	
497	Savannah Branch from Savannah to Freeport.....	...	...	35		
498	Mississippi and Rock River Junction, from Fulton to Sycamore.....	...	...	80		
499	Fox River Valley Branch of Chicago and Galena from Elgin to Geneva.....	...	40	40		
500	Wabash Valley, or Paducah and Vincennes.....	...	125	125		
501	Sangamon and Massac, from Springfield to Ohio River.....	...	...	200		
502	Indiana and Illinois Central from Hannibal in Missouri to Indianapolis.....	...	290	290		
503	Peoria and Oquawka, from Peoria to Burlington, Iowa.....	...	80	80		
504	Extension of the Peoria and Oquawka from Peoria to Middleport.....	...	100	100		
505	Peoria and Bureau Valley, from Peoria northward.					
506	Atlantic and Mississippi from Terre Haute to St. Louis.....	...	...	160		
507	Lafayette and Warsaw, from Lafayette to Warsaw.....	...	...	240		
508	Sangamon and Morgan, (forming part of the Great Western Central) from Springfield to Naples.....	55	...	...	Oct. 20, 1851.	1,000,000
509	Alton and New Albany. Projected.					
510	Alton and Jacksonville. Projected. Ohio and Mississippi from Cincinnati to St. Louis. See No. 469. Michigan Central. See No. 434. Michigan Southern. See No 435.					
511	Belleville and Illinois town.....	14	...	14		
512	Joliet and Terre Haute, from Joliet to Terre Haute.....	...	150	150		
513	St. Charles Branch of the Galena and Chicago.....	7	...	7	Nov. 26, 1850.	
514	Chicago, Sterling and Mississippi. Projected.					
515	Belleville and Murphysboro, from Belleville to Central Railroad.....	...	...	60		
MISSOURI.						
516	Pacific from St. Louis to Independence.....	37	88	280		8,000,000
517	St. Louis and Iron Mountain. Projected.....	...	...	63		
518	St. Louis and Northern.....	...	...	200		
519	Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	...	210	210		
520	South-western Branch of Pacific from St. Louis to Springfield and Neesho.....	...	...	310		
IOWA.						
521	Lyons Iowa Central, from Lyons to Council Bluffs.....	...	100	300		
522	Dubuque and Keokuk, from Dubuque to Keokuk.....	...	...	150		
523	Burlington and Missouri River. Projected.					
524	Davenport and Iowa City. Projected. St. Louis and Northern. See No. 518.					

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

No.	Name of Railroad, and Places connected.	Miles completed.	Miles in progress.	Total length.	When finished.	Cost.
WISCONSIN.						
525	Milwaukee and Mississippi, to Prairie du Chien.....	70	130	200		
	Milwaukee and Chicago or Lake Shore. Nearly finished. See No. 490.....	...	92	92		
526	Milwaukee and La Crosse, from Milwaukee to La Crosse. In progress.....	...	...	210		
527	Milwaukee and Green Bay, from Milwaukee to Green Bay.	...	...	...
528	Rock River Valley Union, from Fond du Lac to Janesville or to the North line of Illinois.....	...	90	90		
529	Racine, Janesville and Mississippi. In progress.....	...	...	160		
530	Mineral Point, Branch of Galena and Chicago. Nearly finished.....	...	33	32		
531	Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Oshkash, from Milwaukee to Oshkash.....	...	...	90		
532	Madison and Beloit, from Madison to Beloit. In progress...	...	...	45		
533	Kenosha and Beloit. Has been surveyed.	...	...	...
534	Madison and Janesville, from Madison to Janesville.....	...	35	35		
535	Wisconsin Central, is to extend from the South line of the state northward, through Walworth, Jefferson, and Dodge counties. Illinois and Wisconsin, from Chicago to Janesville, or to the South line of Wisconsin.....	...	95	95		
536	Milwaukee and Watertown. Nearly finished.....	...	46	46		
537	Milwaukee and Fond du Lac Air-line. Projected.....	...	...	60		
538	Madison and La Crosse, from Madison to La Crosse.....	...	...	115		
539	South-western, or Southern Wisconsin, from Janesville to Galena.	...	...	...

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES, NOW IN USE.

Name of Canal, and Places connected.	Miles in length.	Name of Canal, and Places connected.	Miles in length.
NEW YORK.			
Erie, from Albany to Buffalo.....	364	Delaware and Chesapeake, from Delaware City to Chesapeake bay.....	14
Champlain, from Albany to Whitehall.....	73		
Chenango, from Utica to Binghamton.....	96		
Black River, from Rome to Booneville.....	87		
Chemung, from Seneca lake to Knoxville.....	33		
Cayuga and Seneca, from Erie canal to Seneca lake	21		
Oswego, from Syracuse to Oswego.....	38		
Crooked Lake, from Dresden to Crooked lake.....	8		
Genesee Valley, from Rochester to Danville. To be extended to the Alleghany river.....	52		
Delaware and Hudson, from Honesdale to Eddy- ville.....	108		
Sodus, from Sodus bay to the Erie canal, about...	16		
NEW JERSEY.			
Morris, from Jersey City to Easton.....	102		
Delaware and Raritan, from New Brunswick to Bordentown.....	43		
Salem.....	3 or 4		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Pennsylvania, from Columbia to Pittsburg.....	312		
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If the postage on any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where the same is either mailed or delivered, then half the above rates are charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one and a half ounces, circulated in the State where published, are likewise charged but half of the above rates.

Small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, when sent in single packages

weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount. The postage on all transient matter, unless prepaid, shall be charged double the first-mentioned rates.

Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall pay,

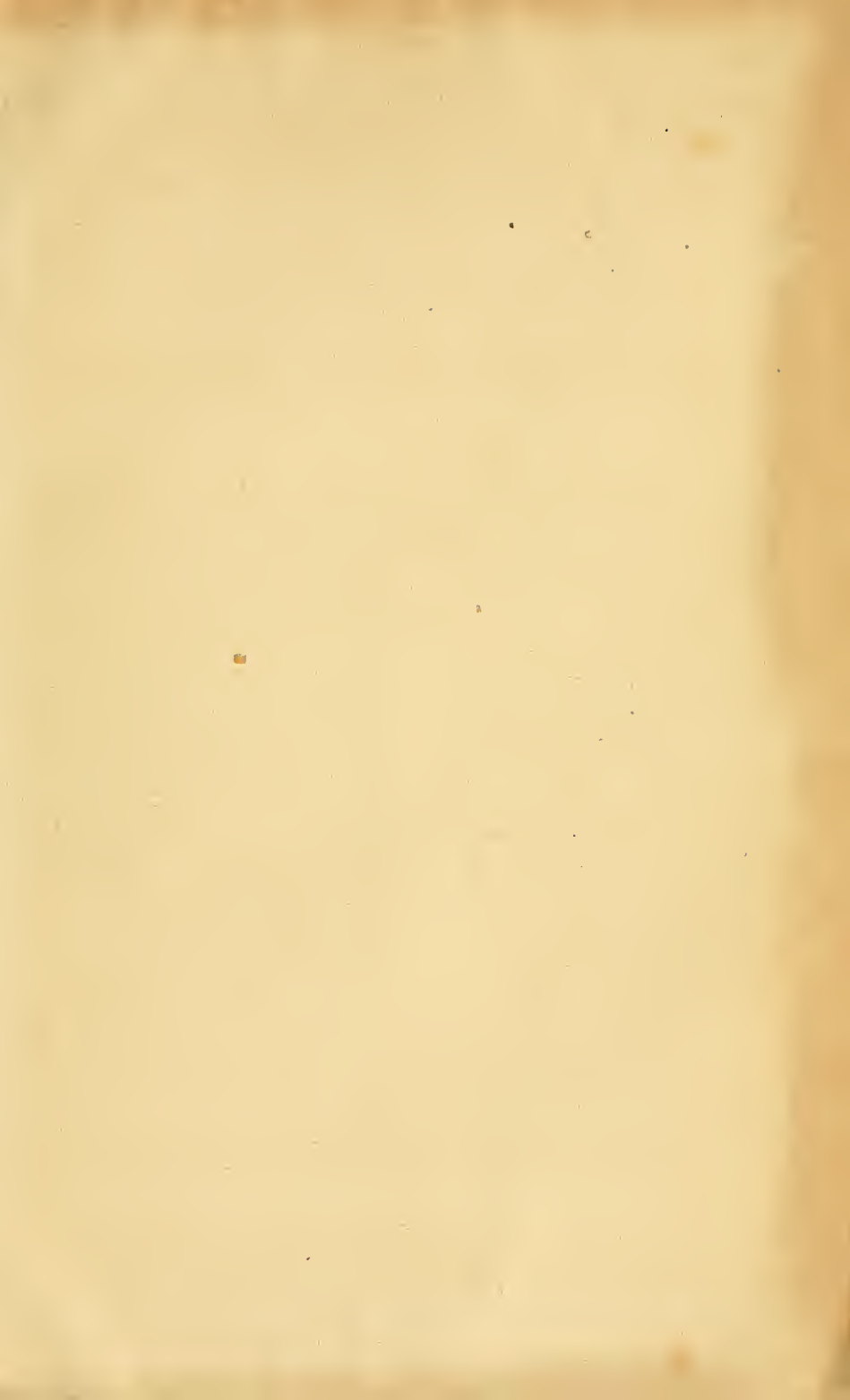
- For all distances under 3000 miles per ounce.. 1 cent.
- For all distances over 3000 miles..... 2 cents.

Fifty per cent. shall be added in all cases when not prepaid. All printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

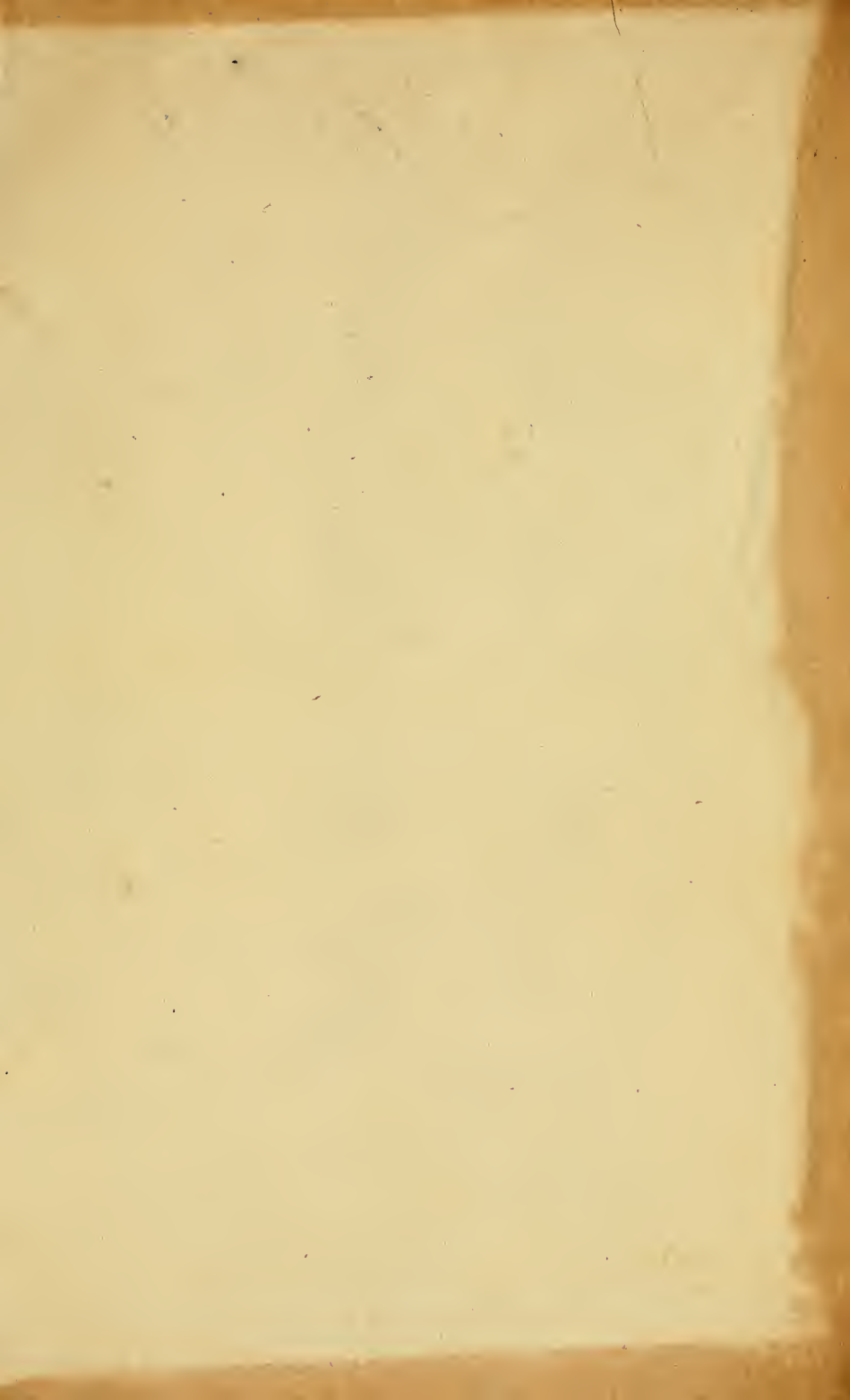
No printed matter shall be sent at the above rates, unless either without any wrapper, or with one open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter may be seen without removing the wrapper; or if any written or printed communication is put on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper, except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent; or if any thing else is enclosed in such printed paper. If these conditions are not complied with, letter postage shall be charged.

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets, or packages of letters, or other matter transmittible in the United States mail (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals excepted), from one city, town, or other place, to any other city, town, or place in the United States, between which the United States mail is regularly transported, is prohibited. Contractors may carry newspapers out of the mails for sale or distribution among subscribers. A penalty of \$5000 is imposed on any person taking letters *through* or over any part of the United States, for the purpose of being sent out of the United States without the payment of postage.

Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package, under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.







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